1011

GOVERNMENT
Storage

93/4
Ap 6/1
In 8/16
975/pt 2

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1975

DOCUMENTS

JUN 26 1974

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

KSU LIBRARIES
A11900 223973

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington, *Chairman*

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois
GUNN McKAY, Utah
CLARENCE D. LONG, Maryland
FRANK E. EVANS, Colorado
JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania
WENDELL WYATT, Oregon
VICTOR V. VEYSEY, California

J. DAVID WILLSON and BYRON S. NIELSON, *Staff Assistants*

PART 2

	Page
Smithsonian Institution	1
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	267
National Gallery of Art	331
Commission on Fine Arts	351
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation	357
National Capital Planning Commission	379
National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities	427
American Revolution Bicentennial Administration	834

AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1975

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington, *Chairman*

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois
GUNN McKAY, Utah
CLARENCE D. LONG, Maryland
FRANK E. EVANS, Colorado
JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania
WENDELL WYATT, Oregon
VICTOR V. VEYSEY, California

J. DAVID WILLSON and BYRON S. NIELSON, *Staff Assistants*

PART 2

	Page
Smithsonian Institution	1
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	267
National Gallery of Art	331
Commission on Fine Arts	351
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation	357
National Capital Planning Commission	379
National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities	427
American Revolution Bicentennial Administration	834

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

31-869 O

WASHINGTON : 1974

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas, *Chairman*

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida
OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee
EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts
WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania
TOM STEED, Oklahoma
GEORGE E. SHIPLEY, Illinois
JOHN M. SLACK, West Virginia
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., Georgia
NEAL SMITH, Iowa
ROBERT N. GIAIMO, Connecticut
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington
JOSEPH P. ADDABBO, New York
JOHN J. McFALL, California
EDWARD J. PATTEN, New Jersey
CLARENCE D. LONG, Maryland
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois
BOB CASEY, Texas
FRANK E. EVANS, Colorado
DAVID R. OBEY, Wisconsin
EDWARD R. ROYBAL, California
LOUIS STOKES, Ohio
J. EDWARD ROUSH, Indiana
GUNN McKAY, Utah
TOM BEVILL, Alabama
EDITH GREEN, Oregon
ROBERT O. TIERNAN, Rhode Island
BILL CHAPPELL, Florida
BILL D. BURLISON, Missouri

ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, Michigan
WILLIAM E. MINSHALL, Ohio
ROBERT H. MICHEL, Illinois
SILVIO O. CONTE, Massachusetts
GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin
HOWARD W. ROBISON, New York
GARNER E. SHRIVER, Kansas
JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania
MARK ANDREWS, North Dakota
LOUIS C. WYMAN, New Hampshire
BURT L. TALCOTT, California
WENDELL WYATT, Oregon
JACK EDWARDS, Alabama
WILLIAM J. SCHERLE, Iowa
ROBERT C. McEWEN, New York
JOHN T. MYERS, Indiana
J. KENNETH ROBINSON, Virginia
CLARENCE E. MILLER, Ohio
EARL B. RUTH, North Carolina
VICTOR V. VEYSEY, California
LAWRENCE COUGHLIN, Pennsylvania
C. W. BILL YOUNG, Florida

KEITH F. MAINLAND, *Clerk and Staff Director*

STAFF ASSISTANTS

GORDON E. CASEY
NICHOLAS G. CAVAROCCHI
GEORGE E. EVANS
ROBERT B. FOSTER
JOHN M. GARRITY
AUBREY A. GUNNELS
CHARLES G. HARDIN
F. MICHAEL HUGO
THOMAS J. KINGFIELD
ROBERT L. KNISELY
EDWARD E. LOMBARD
RICHARD N. MALOW
MILTON B. MEREDITH
AMERICO S. MICONI
DEMPSEY B. MIZELLE
ENID MORRISON
PETER J. MURPHY, Jr.
HENRY A. NEIL, Jr.
ROBERT C. NICHOLAS III
BYRON S. NIELSON
JOHN G. OSTHAUS
FREDERICK F. PFLUGER
JOHN G. PLASHAL
EDWIN F. POWERS
SAMUEL R. PRESTON
DONALD E. RICHBOURG
KAREN J. SCHUBECK
EARL C. SILSBY
G. HOMER SKARIN
C. WILLIAM SMITH
CHARLES W. SNODGRASS
HUNTER L. SPILLAN
PAUL E. THOMSON
GEORGE A. URIAN
DEREK J. VANDER SCHAAF
EUGENE B. WILHELM
J. DAVID WILLSON

SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS

C. R. ANDERSON, *Chief*
DAVID B. SCHMIDT, *Director*
DENNIS F. CREEDON, *First Assistant*
MARION S. RAMEY, *Second Assistant*

NOTE.—This Surveys and Investigations supervisory staff is supplemented by selected personnel borrowed on a reimbursable basis for varying lengths of time from various agencies to staff up specific studies and investigations. The current average annual full-time personnel equivalent is approximately 42.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

GERARD J. CHOUINARD
PAUL V. FARMER
JANE A. MEREDITH
SANDRA A. GILBERT
EVA K. HARRIS
PATRICIA A. KEMP
VIRGINIA MAY KEYSER
MARCIA L. MATTS
FRANCES MAY
GENEVIEVE A. MEALY
LAWRENCE C. MILLER
DALE M. SHULAW
AUSTIN G. SMITH
CHRISTINE STOCKMAN
ANN M. STULL
RANDOLPH THOMAS
GEMMA M. WEIBLINGER

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1974.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WITNESSES

S. DILLON RIPLEY, SECRETARY
ROBERT A. BROOKS, UNDER SECRETARY
CHARLES BLITZER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HISTORY AND ART
DAVID CHALLINOR, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE
JULIAN T. EUELL, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC SERVICE
PAUL N. PERROT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MUSEUM PROGRAMS
T. AMES WHEELER, TREASURER
RICHARD L. AULT, DIRECTOR OF SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
JOHN F. JAMESON, ASSISTANT TREASURER (PROGRAMING AND BUDGET)
MICHAEL COLLINS, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM
THEODORE H. REED, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK
ROBERT BURKE, DIRECTOR, PROTECTION SERVICES
SUSAN A. HAMILTON, BICENTENNIAL COORDINATOR
HURLEY F. OFFENBACHER, PROJECT MANAGER FOR THE NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

This morning we have the Smithsonian Institution and the principal witness is S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary.

Dr. Ripley, you have a statement, which you may place in the record and summarize.

Mr. RIPLEY. Thank you very much indeed, Madam Chairman. I do have a statement.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF S. DILLON RIPLEY, SECRETARY
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
ON APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

Madam Chairman and Members of the Committee:

It is a pleasure to be here today to review the Smithsonian Institution's program plans for the budget year 1975 and to share with your Committee our accomplishments and current activities. Let me also say that it has been an honor to appear before you, Mrs. Hansen, and we will miss this opportunity in the future. We have greatly appreciated the real interest you have shown in our varied activities from history to the Zoo.

Notable Events of the Past Year

Public Attendance and Service

Visitor attendance in FY 1973 to our Museums on and near the Mall was approximately 15,150,000, an increase of about 120,000 over the previous year. An additional 5,950,000 persons visited the Zoo and some 50,000 persons came to the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. About 4,000,000 viewed traveling exhibitions, and many hundreds of student and professional visitors came to our astrophysical and biological research centers. The seventh annual Festival of American Folklife, which for the first time was cosponsored with the National Park Service and located around the Reflecting Pool, drew an additional 1,000,000 visitors. Finally, this year our Associate membership reached half a million. Thus we can say that in this past year the Smithsonian brushed against the consciousness of some twenty-six and a half million people, somewhat better than 10 percent of the U. S. population. Since January, we have experienced some decline in our visitation, probably attributable to the gasoline shortage and to the inroads that inflation has made on potential visitors' travel budgets. We will watch future developments very carefully.

I would like to mention at this point the services provided us by dedicated and capable volunteers who value their association with the public service work we do. Each year volunteer services contribute significantly to the Institution's programs, particularly in the area of visitor orientation and education. In FY 1973, 1,120 persons contributed 105,000 hours of work. This represents 77 man-years and can be valued at approximately $900,000.

Communications and Public Orientation

More than 1,100 separate titles of research publications, exhibit catalogues, education pamphlets, information leaflets, and other reports were issued in the past year. A new guidebook to the Smithsonian has been published in English, with foreign language editions in French, Spanish, German, and Japanese. Through February 1974, 100,000 copies of this guidebook have been sold. We have also prepared foreign language editions of our free building guide leaflets. Other communications activities include radio, television, and motion picture programs. We anticipate that our magazine, Smithsonian, will have more than 600,000 subscribers by this coming June.

To avail ourselves more fully of the wide audience provided by national television, an agreement has been made with a commercial producer for a

series of prime-time commercial network television specials. Under terms of the agreement, very carefully studied by a committee of the Board of Regents, our producer will make three to five hour-long specials to begin with the 1974-75 television season. Each special will draw on subjects related to the Smithsonian collections and knowledge in the fields of art, science, and history, and will, we hope, serve to "increase and diffuse knowledge among men."

A communications effort of a somewhat different nature is "the Smithsonian Collection of Classic Jazz." Based on current sales, it is estimated that more than 20,000 sets of these recordings will be sold between November 1973 and June 1974. They have been most enthusiastically received by the public and by critics.

Research and Exhibition

The Center for Astrophysics was established in Cambridge, Massachusetts in July 1973 to coordinate more effectively the research activities of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory and the Harvard College Observatory. In the past, the two observatories have collaborated in many programs of common interest. Now they are entering full partnership and utilizing the resources of both in a unified scientific program. Although the two organizations will continue to be responsible to their parent institutions, one director will oversee the scientific activities of both observatories.

Development of the Mount Hopkins, Arizona Observatory is proceeding, with the major thrust being centered on site development for the multiple mirror telescope now being fabricated. Current research facilities include a 60-inch telescope, a 12-inch telescope, a 34-foot gamma-ray reflector, and a satellite tracking station, with optical and laser capabilities.

The Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies has become the focal point of a model watershed program for the Rhode River, a sub-estuary of the Chesapeake Bay. Research is being conducted as a part of the program of the Chesapeake Research Consortium, an association of the Smithsonian Institution, the Johns Hopkins University, the University of Maryland, and the Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences, and is funded by the National Science Foundation. A $125,000 grant has been provided by the Edward John Noble Foundation for a public environmental information research program. This represents the most substantial private funding of a scientific program that the Center has received.

The 50th Anniversary celebration of the Freer Gallery of Art began on May 2, 1973. To commemorate this Jubilee Year, three major widely-acclaimed exhibitions--Ukiyo-e Paintings, Chinese Figure Painting, and Ceramics from the World of Islam--were presented, each accompanied by a scholarly symposium and a major catalogue.

The "Black Presence in the Era of the American Revolution, 1770-1800," a comprehensive exhibition presented by the National Portrait Gallery on the participation of black men and women in the Revolutionary period, drew an attendance of more than 160,000. This was a larger attendance than that for any exhibition held previously at the Gallery. A major scholarly catalogue of the exhibition was published.

The Lincoln Gallery of the National Collection of Fine Arts in the Fine Arts and Portrait Gallery Building, a victim of subway construction, has been restored and totally reinstalled to present a wide range of aspects of American art from the eighteenth century to the present. I hope you have read the enthusiastic press reviews of the exhibit and education programs of the National Collection.

New Facilities

A 3,600-acre site at Front Royal, Virginia, is being acquired for the establishment of an animal conservation center. This center will be used for breeding endangered wildlife species and for associated research efforts. We have been granted a temporary use permit by the General Services Administration and transfer of the property is pending. This facility will operate in cooperation with other zoos throughout the nation thereby extending its capabilities and benefits.

Construction has begun of an exhibits design and production laboratory for the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. Completion is scheduled for June 1974. The Laboratory will serve, among other purposes, as a facility for training minority people as museum technicians. The first two years of the training program, with prospect for extension, will be financed primarily through a foundation grant in the amount of $289,000.

Staff and some collections have begun to occupy the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden and a public opening is planned for October 1974. Mr. Hirshhorn completes his gift of a million dollars toward construction costs this month.

Construction of the National Air and Space Musuem is proceeding on schedule, thanks in large measure to the very skillful and diligent attention of the General Services Administration.

Preparations for opening Hillwood, the magnificent 25-acre estate bequeathed to the Smithsonian by Marjorie Merriweather Post with an endowment for its operation, are progressing; and a public opening is expected within a year. The collections include creations by Fabergé, jeweler to the Czars; Sèvres porcelains; Beauvais tapestries; portraits of French nobility; Imperial Russian portraits; and 18th century French furnishings.

Effective Use of Current and Future Resources

It may be appropriate at this time to mention a few things we have done this past year to ensure the most judicious and efficient use of our resources.

We have initiated periodic formal sessions, involving Institution-wide participation, to discuss and define important Institution objectives. And to encourage good communications and thoughtful review of important Institutional policies, procedures, and plans, we have established a Council of Directors to represent the major museums, galleries, and research laboratories. This group has been of immense help to me.

Throughout the year, we continue to review the use of resources in our base. Several significant changes in our internal organization have been

accomplished. The primary impetus behind these reorganizations has been the need to strengthen the ability of our major museums and galleries to administer directly key aspects of their programs. As a result, resources in the areas of exhibits, elementary and secondary education, and buildings and facilities management have been placed under the direct responsibility of pertinent museum and office directors.

Budget Requests for FY 1975

I would like now to summarize and highlight our budget requests for FY 1975. In total, we are requesting appropriations of $97,384,000, presented in several appropriation accounts, as compared with $86,651,000 estimated for FY 1974. These accounts are structured somewhat differently from last year. At the specific request of the Office of Management and Budget, six appropriation accounts have been consolidated into three accounts. The Science Information Exchange has been incorporated into the "Salaries and Expenses" account. The three separate construction accounts--Restoration and Renovation of Buildings; Construction and Improvements, National Zoological Park; and Construction--have been combined to form a single new account entitled "Construction, Restoration, Repair, and Improvements."

(In thousands of dollars)

	FY 1974 Estimate	Requested FY 1975 Increase	FY 1975 Estimate
Salaries and Expenses	$60,291	$11,268	$71,559
Special Foreign Currency Program	4,500	-0-	4,500
Construction, Restoration, Repair, and Improvements	21,860	-535	21,325
Total	$86,651	$10,733	$97,384

Looking at each account, I would like to explain why these funds are relevant to national needs and important for FY 1975.

Salaries and Expenses

We are seeking an operating budget of $71,559,000 for 52 separate entities--including museums, art galleries, a zoological park, research laboratories, special programs, and supporting activities--as detailed in our budget submission. This is an increase of $11,268,000 or about nineteen percent above our estimated FY 1974 base (which includes the requested pay raise supplemental of $3,203,000) of $60,291,000. This can be considered a very significant increase; but its purposes, and the programs for which it is requested, are of primary importance in the present obligations and public commitments of the Institution.

In initial planning for our FY 1975 budget request, we gave special priority to the correction of a problem which demands continued attention. For many years we have concentrated on developing and presenting relevant

and innovative research and exhibition programs. The capabilities of many of the "behind the scenes" administrative and technical support activities--for example, registration, conservation, libraries, and automatic data processing--did not keep pace with growing program performance demands. These support activities provide the essential foundation of the more visible research and exhibition programs and the safety and well-being of the collections and of the public. A limited start was made to strengthen our support activities in the FY 1973 and 1974 budgets. To continue this phased development program in FY 1975, our budget request reflects a self-denial of all but essential program growth to meet public commitments in order to make a concerted effort to correct the imbalance of resources available for support services. The budget also addresses itself to certain uncontrollable expenses. I will speak to each of these three areas of emphasis briefly.

Meeting Public Commitments

For next year we have requested program increases only where necessary to meet major public commitments. These commitments include preparing for the opening of the National Air and Space Museum and implementing an impressive local and national program for the commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial. Increases of 84 new positions and $4,168,000 are requested to provide adequate resources for the continued development of these two major responsibilities.

Only a little more than two years remain for completing the research, collections documentation and restoration, and exhibits planning, design, and production necessary to open the new National Air and Space Museum on July 4, 1976. The new museum building, whose construction is on schedule and within budget, will have twenty-five major exhibition halls available to the public on opening day, about 50 percent of which should be equipped with long-term, fully-functioning exhibits. The balance of the halls will have temporary displays. An amount of 23 positions and $1,441,000 is required to raise our current level of performance to realize this goal. This includes space rental funds required for temporary storage of completed exhibit components prepared prior to the building's completion. As we expect the building to be ready for the first phase of occupancy in March 1975, protection, maintenance, and custodial functions will require 61 positions and $295,000 for the partial year of occupancy. Total program increases related to the National Air and Space Museum are 84 new positions and $1,736,000.

By FY 1975, we will have completed more than four years of funded Bicentennial planning and development. The result, we believe, is an impressive program including traveling exhibitions, major scholarly publications, and numerous major new exhibitions in our museums here in Washington. As we move from what has been primarily a period of planning and design into a period of production and presentation, expenses become greater. An increase of $2,506,000 for a total program effort of $4,236,000 is requested. None of this funding is recurring after FY 1977.

A third commitment is the opening in FY 1975 of the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. No additional funds are requested. Indeed, a net reduction of $46,000 in the base is projected. We have also applied a reduction of $28,000 in the Major Exhibition Program towards meeting public commitments.

Correction of Support Deficiencies

We are seeking an additional 253 new positions and $4,334,000 to meet the support requirements which I mentioned before. As you read our budget justifications, you will see repeated references to these needs. I hope you will sense that this repetition is indeed the echo of problems that are shared by a great many of our bureaus and offices that are trying hard to sustain high levels of productive research and public service. I hope we will have the opportunity to discuss with you these problems at the organizational unit level, but let me try to summarize them in four basic areas: care and accessibility of the collections; documentary and educational services to the public and professional staff; buildings and facilities management and protection; and general management services.

1) Care and Accessibility of the Collections and Research Data

An additional 43 positions and $655,000 are required to support our efforts in registration of collections, conservation, and automatic data processing. A standard, efficient registration system must be instituted throughout the Smithsonian. It is imperative not only for the safeguarding of documents of receipt and ownership but also for greater accessibility of information. The importance of a sufficient capability to prevent deterioration and loss of the collections cannot be overstated. The pollution of today's urban and industrial society has greatly accelerated the process of decay. Effective conservation depends on specialized treatment, a thorough understanding of the material's properties and styles, and constant attention to proper handling and maintenance of the collections. We are just beginning to take advantage of the benefits of automatic data processing in the collections management and research areas. Continued development of ADP facilities will enhance greatly staff and public study and use of the collections, in addition to improving our day-to-day management capabilities.

2) Documentary and Educational Services to the Public and Professional Staff

Fifty-five new positions and $1,107,000 are needed to increase our capabilities in library, photographic, printing, archival, public orientation, and education services, and in our support of the museum community through the National Museum Act.

Adequate, well organized, and easily accessible reference materials are essential elements to productive research and exhibit efforts. Many of our library materials are rare and old. Special attention and expense is required for their binding and preservation. Photographic requirements exist throughout the Institution, but there is a particular need to improve our capability for the microfilming of collections and other irreplaceable records. In addition, requests for prints and slides by the public and by our scientists and curators have far surpassed our current production capabilities. Publication activity is a fundamental extension of basic research and public education programs. Additional support is required to provide more complete and timely editorial assistance and to fund the increase in printing costs resulting from inflation and a larger volume of materials to be printed.

Current holdings in the Smithsonian Institution Archives number approximately two million items. Many of these materials are essential for

documenting Smithsonian history and objects in the collections. Our efforts, for which additional funding is sought, are directed towards identifying and preserving these documents and increasing their availability.

As you know, a primary objective of the Smithsonian is to make our resources for learning available to the general public, especially at the elementary and secondary school level. We have a great potential, as well as an obligation, for adding to the education of the public. Additional resources are being sought to enable us to expand our outreach efforts and to provide requested educational materials, tours, and innovative programs.

3) Buildings and Facilities Management and Protection

A further 138 positions and $1,866,000 are required to provide adequate maintenance and protection for a large number of buildings and facilities that are heavily used by the public. As noted earlier, in our attempt to use existing resources most effectively, a separate Office of Protection Services was established, and custodial and labor forces have been administratively assigned to appropriate museum and office directors. Internal management actions, however, are not sufficient in themselves to solve the shortages in manpower and materials. Our responsibilities to the public, in terms of their safety and enjoyment, demand that we make every effort to provide well-planned and designed, adequately maintained, and carefully protected facilities.

4) General Management Services

And in our last general area of support, an additional 32 positions and $706,000 are required to provide assistance in executive management, purchasing, auditing, property control, personnel, accounting, legal matters, and supportive clerical work.

Uncontrollable Increases

In the final category under "Salaries and Expenses," we are requesting an increase of $2,766,000 for largely uncontrollable costs resulting primarily from legislation. These include:

--the projected higher cost of current employees caused by legislated pay raises, periodic step increases, extra work day, and higher social security costs ($1,856,000).

--the additional cost of space currently provided by the General Services Administration (pursuant to the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972) and the cost of related space requirements ($830,000).

--postage indicia rate increases and related insurance costs on borrowed objects ($80,000).

Special Foreign Currency Program

An appropriation of $4,500,000 is requested for the Special Foreign Currency Program. This appropriation, which includes no proposed increase in funding above FY 1974, will be used for two general purposes:

1) to continue a program of grants totalling $3,500,000 to United States institutions for overseas archeological work, systematic and environmental biological research, astrophysical and earth sciences studies, and museum programs.

2) to make the second of four annual payments, each of $1,000,000 equivalent in "excess" Egyptian pounds, representing the United States' contribution to UNESCO's international campaign to the work now well underway to preserve archeological monuments in Nubia. These monuments, which today are inundated by the waters of the Nile River, will be removed and re-erected on a nearby island in a setting nearly identical to their original one.

Construction, Restoration, Repair, and Improvements

We are requesting $21,325,000 for the planning, construction, restoration, and renovation of buildings and facilities, a decrease of $535,000 from the 1974 level of appropriations. This request falls into three major areas:

Planning, construction, and repairs at the National Zoological Park	$10,000,000
Restoration and renovation of other buildings and facilities	$1,325,000
Construction of the National Air and Space Museum (liquidation of contract authority)	$10,000,000

The request of $10,000,000 for planning, construction, and repairs at the National Zoological Park represents a major step in the development of the Zoo's Master Plan. The Plan consists of 41 closely interrelated projects. Since this plan will be implemented while the Zoo is in operation, these projects must be accomplished within a definite time-frame for the well-being of the animals and for the convenience, pleasure, education, and least cost to the public. The $10,000,000 request is allocated as follows.

Funding of $2,970,000 is required to complete construction of the new outside animal paddocks at the elephant house and the plaza surrounding the bird house. Planning is well along and construction can begin early in FY 1975. Both projects will be finished in time for the Bicentennial celebration.

An amount of $2,730,000 will be used to complete working drawings on the general service and parking facility and to undertake necessary access work. This particular project is pivotal to the entire Zoo construction program. It organizes visitor parking, freeing approximately 12 acres for park land for public use and animal exhibition. It centralizes service functions of the Zoo. And it will provide critically necessary flood control protection. A portion of the fee currently charged for visitor parking will be applied to construction of the section of the building related to visitor parking.

An amount of $3,000,000 will be used in association with anticipated funds from a private foundation for the completion of plans and construction of an education and administration building. This will give us in 1976 for the first time an orientation area for the great numbers of visitors to the Zoo--a service that is vitally needed.

Planning for future phases of the Master Plan will continue in FY 1975 and will cost an additional $650,000. The planning funds will be applied to completion of planning documents for the lower Rock Creek area, initial planning for the polar bears and the center of the Zoo, and initial planning of exhibits for the sea lions and seals. Also included is the first phase of planning for the giraffe complex, redevelopment of the current lower parking lot area for animal use, rehabilitation of the duck ponds, and the lesser cat exhibit.

As a final item in the area of Zoo construction, an amount of $650,000 is required to continue the program of renovation, repairs, and preventive maintenance of the existing, heavily-used facilities. These funds are necessary to the safety and comfort of the visiting public as well as to the safety and well-being of the animals.

An appropriation of $1,325,000 is sought for the restoration, repair, and improvement of other Smithsonian buildings and facilities. Of this amount, $200,000 will be used to continue the program of power and road improvements at the Mt. Hopkins, Arizona, Observatory and to initiate work on an adequate water system; $125,000 are required to make necessary repairs and improvements at the Zoo's recently acquired facility at Front Royal in preparation for its use as a conservation center; and $300,000 are requested to fund additional improvements in the restoration of the Arts and Industries Building.

This appropriation also includes funding of $300,000 for the first phase of a long-range project for redevelopment of the South Yard area. This first phase is concerned primarily with upgrading the appearance and use of this valuable area and creating an inviting, restful oasis for Bicentennial visitors.

And finally, an amount of $400,000 is sought for general building and facility repairs and improvements. These funds will support projects concerned with public safety, care and protection of the collections, development of improved laboratory and research facilities, and general maintenance of a valuable physical plant.

The last item under the general construction heading is for $10,000,000 to liquidate the remaining balance of contract authority provided for construction of the National Air and Space Museum. As I mentioned, we are making excellent progress on the construction of this building. We have every reason to believe it will be ready on schedule and within the $40,000,000 appropriated.

This completes my summary presentation of the Institution's budget request for next year. We appreciate the encouragement and support you have given us in the past. We are proud of our accomplishments and excited about our plans for the future. With your support, we will continue and improve our efforts to provide the American people an avenue of greater knowledge and appreciation of their cultural and technological achievements and heritage.

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Mrs. HANSEN. I guess you would like to introduce your colleagues.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, if I may.

I was proposing to introduce Mr. Brooks, the Under Secretary; Mr. Jameson, our Budget Office; Dr. Challinor, and Mr. Blitzer. All of these gentlemen you have met before. And in the second row here I have a large party of people today, Mrs. Gaynor, our congressional liaison; Dr. Reed, who is Director of the National Zoological Park; and Mrs. Hamilton, who represents our Bicentennial concerns; and Mr. Offenbacher, lent us by GSA to supervise the building of the new Air and Space Museum; Mr. Collins, whom you know.

Mrs. HANSEN. Nice to see you, Mr. Collins.

Mr. COLLINS. Madam Chairman, nice to see you.

Mr. RIPLEY. Mr. Ault, who is head of our Support Services; Mr. Burke, who is head of Protection Services; Mr. Perrot, whom you know, Assistant Secretary for Museum Programs; Mr. Euell, who is Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs; and Mr. Wheeler, our Treasurer.

So, we brought all the available brass that we could this morning.

I would like to begin by saying what a rather nostalgic moment this is for us to have this our last presentation, as we understand it, before yourself because it has been an honor to appear before you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Unless you have a supplemental.

Mr. RIPLEY. We may, although I don't think so. We did appear, as you know, a couple of weeks ago in that regard and are deeply concerned about the current headlines in the press that seem to mean some more money for everybody.

Mrs. HANSEN. I noticed that this morning.

PUBLIC ATTENDANCE AND SERVICE

Mr. RIPLEY. Some more money for us to cough up if we can. So, we appropriately hope that our plea on the supplemental will be heard.

This year I totted up the number of people whom the Smithsonian in some way we think has brushed against their consciousness. It comes to 26.5 million, and this represents more than 10 percent of our population. We are very interested in, as you know, various ways of having people become conscious through our publications and exhibits and visits here of the kinds of things that we do and the kinds of things we think we can do for them.

We also this year totted up the number of persons who contributed volunteer work and it comes to 1,120, contributing 105,000 man-hours, which represents close to $900,000 worth of free effort for us which otherwise we would have had to try to find people to pay for.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC OUTREACH

We have a lot of publications, this past year some 1,100, and here is a copy of our new guidebook. This was published at no cost to us for our museum shops to sell. I have a copy for every member of the committee of the guidebook which, incidentally, has sold like hotcakes.

Through February 100,000 copies have been sold and we have printed editions now in four other languages, as well as these leaflets. We believe that it is a little bit ungracious for us to have these leaflets and catalogs only in English when there are so many people speaking other languages who come to our buildings.

I have Spanish, German, and French here, and we have also done a Japanese version of the larger catalog. We believe that these will be extremely popular, too. I believe that all large public institutions like our own should do this, and it is important for people who do not speak English.

I am always most embarrassed when I go abroad to a French or other museum to see how many publications there are in English, and what are we doing back home for people who don't speak English.

We have also gone into radio and television programs and this year have signed a contract with a major television producer, after a long study by the Regents about the propriety of this, to have some three programs a year, hour-long specials, sponsored by some company on the Smithsonian activities. The Regents feel this is the kind of projection that we should be getting involved in. As you know, the magazine has been very successful.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a very beautiful magazine.

Mr. RIPLEY. And we are very pleased with the fact. This is the kind of outreach which we feel is important and valid.

Another project that we have had which has been extremely popular is the Smithsonian collection of classic jazz records, the product of saving old tapes, putting them together in recordings and making them a quite carefully documented history of the early movement of jazz in this country. This has been very popular and I think 20,000 sets have been sold already.

Mr. WYATT. What is the retail price on those, Dr. Ripley?

Mr. EUELL. $20 for six records, plus printed material, which I might add is very underpriced, but it is strictly for educational purposes. We can only sell it in our own shops or to colleges and schools. It is not going to commercial stores at all.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AREA OF ASTROPHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY

Mr. RIPLEY. This past year we brought together our astrophysics activities into one center, coordinating with Harvard University. We have been working with Harvard for more than 15 years and we felt full partnership was the best way of utilizing these joint resources and cutting down on any possibility of duplication and at the same time making one director responsible for all of it.

As you know, we are proceeding with our observatory in Arizona and hope that that will be a very important component of the national effort in astrophysics and astronomy.

Mrs. HANSEN. Speaking of your work in astrophysics, is there any participation with the Russians in their Mars flight?

Mr. Collins, do you know of any?

Mr. RIPLEY. We are involved in planning for a combined operation.

Mrs. HANSEN. They had a flight which they say landed; I guess it crashed. How much retrievable information came out of that?

Mr. COLLINS. They got quite a bit, Madam Chairman. Unfortunately this particular one ceased sending signals before it landed on the surface, but NASA has an agreement with the Russians whereby they exchange scientific information. We tell them what we know from the Moon rocks. They tell us what they learn from their programs.

Mrs. HANSEN. When they get their information all on their computers, I suppose, they will share that information with you?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, that is the agreement, Madam Chairman.

Mr. RIPLEY. We do have an instrument in the planning stage for one of those joint operations.

Dr. CHALLINOR. During fiscal 1975 Soyuz will be launched and we will be able to attempt a docking with the Russian vehicle. We have what they call a double doppler tracking experiment to make contact between two spacecraft outside of the earth's atmosphere. The experiment will help detect variations in the earth's gravity field.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is their equipment more sophisticated than ours in returning retrievable information?

Mr. COLLINS. No, not in my opinion. It is less sophisticated.

OTHER NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR

Mr. RIPLEY. The Chesapeake Bay Center is now an active consortium between the Smithsonian, Johns Hopkins, University of Maryland, and the Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences and is funded by the National Science Foundation to a considerable extent.

We recently received a very promising grant from the Noble Foundation for a public environmental information research program. This represents a very substantial funding from us for private sources of $125,000.

I should mention that this past year we had the 50th anniversary of the Freer Gallery with three exhibitions and three symposia. We have catalogues of the exhibitions, Japanese, Chinese, and Islamic, and they are present on the table for the committee.

We raised something in the neighborhood of $150,000 from private subscriptions to support this semicentennial.

The National Portrait Gallery has had a most comprehensive exhibit on the participation of blacks in the Revolutionary period, and it drew the largest attendance that they have had in their history, some 160,000 people.

In the fine arts collection area we have restored and opened to the public again the Lincoln Gallery, the handsome large room at one end of that wonderful building which had been shaken by the excavations for the Metro and which had been closed for over 2 years.

Mr. YATES. "Shaken" is an understatement though. I thought I saw some cracks.

Mr. RIPLEY. There were some big cracks but, thank goodness, it wasn't as bad as it could have been.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are paying for the restoration I take it?

Mr. RIPLEY. I believe so, yes.

Mr. YATES. We are also on the Transportation Subcommittee.

GSA RENTAL FUND

Mrs. HANSEN. You can just go to GSA and get some money out of their rental fund. I am sure they are making money hand over fist. For what purpose I have no knowledge.

Mr. RIPLEY. It is no particular benefit to us because we don't use the kind of buildings that they have for rent, to a large extent, but we have to pay out.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are going to discover that that law is the biggest boondoggle that ever passed the Congress.

Mr. RIPLEY. We will have to pay rent to GSA, of a very considerable amount, about $1 million, next year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you going to rent out the apartments to the owls?

Mr. RIPLEY. I wish we had a few more apartments we could rent out. We don't have those kinds of buildings. We have to pay rent to put into a building fund, that won't really bring it back to us in terms of return.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yesterday we found out that one agency is paying rent for their leased quarters but they still have to provide funds to put in partitions and do alterations.

In leasing from any landlord on Earth, even if they are the worst ones on Earth, the tenant is not obligated to spend money on partitions and so on.

Mr. RIPLEY. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have never heard of such a business.

NEED FOR BREEDING FARMS FOR ZOOS

Mr. RIPLEY. We have some new facilities. One is in connection with the zoo, some land at Front Royal, Va., which we wish to use for breeding endangered animals and performing research on them.

I have been writing and thinking a good deal about zoos recently. I feel unless the few major zoos such as our National Zoo do this, zoos are probably going to go out of business. There just isn't any way with the restrictive legislation coming up, which is valid and sensible, that internationally zoos can continue to exhibit animals unless they can develop animal conservation plans of their own for raising captive, endangered animals.

PROBLEMS FACING ZOOS TODAY

Mrs. HANSEN. Maybe Dr. Reed knows the answer but aren't most of the zoos of the United States in deep fiscal trouble and at the same time being criticized for inadequate facilities? You have your animal lovers who are criticizing the type of pens and the type of exhibits that most zoos have.

The next thing is that you have endangered species and how to keep them alive.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. And all these things have placed the zoos in a critical period. This winter when I was in the Northwest, the Portland Oregonian was filled with the problems of the Portland Zoo and the competition between an independent agency and the city running it.

This got into a real debate between the zoo users and the critics of the zoo, the animal lovers. Everybody was in it. I suspect this kind of problem is found over the Nation, isn't it, Doctor?

Dr. REED. I would say that you have a very good grasp of the problem. The American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums couldn't state it better.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am really kind of concerned about this, because the next thing you are going to have, aside from all this problem, is the food problem. Food is very costly. So you are in deep trouble.

Dr. REED. Very serious trouble. We are greatly concerned over our future existence. This is why, as Dr. Ripley said, part of the answer is cooperative breeding efforts with many animals in places like Front Royal.

Fortunately, we are able to take the leadership in doing this.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you able to give any advice or counsel to some of these zoos that are in trouble?

Dr. REED. Well, we can't give them any advice as to where they are going to get more money. We sympathize with them. We give other zoos advice on management and care of animals, techniques of feeding, and veterinary medicine. We have an excellent medical unit. We are constantly sought as sources of expertise in all areas of zoo management.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON ZOOS

Mr. WYATT. Madam Chairman, what was the comment about the proposed pending Federal legislation on the zoos?

Mr. RIPLEY. We haven't commented on it at this hearing.

Mr. WYATT. Are you familiar with the legislation?

Dr. REED. Yes.

Mr. RIPLEY. This is Senator Hatfield's legislation?

Mr. WYATT. Yes. To what extent would that help to solve the financial problem confronting the zoos of the Nation?

Dr. REED. As I understand it, through Federal grants and matching moneys it would help with the finances. However, there is some question as to whether it is to be paid back, whether it is just a loan or whether it is an outright grant.

The other part that would be very helpful would be the accreditation program which would improve the care and management of the animals. The zoos would have to be accredited. However, the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums is starting an accreditation program of its own. With the Federal Welfare Act we are getting considerable pressure from many different sides.

Mrs. HANSEN. Go ahead. I was sorry to interrupt but it just occurred to me that I might later in the day forget this item.

TRAINING LABORATORY FOR THE ANACOSTIA MUSEUM

Mr. RIPLEY. We are active with our Anacostia Museum and have started a technical training laboratory, with private funding from a foundation, where we will train museum technicians. This is something which has been sort of a dream of mine, to get these possibilities before people who represent minority groups in this country, to train them and show them that their innate abilities and artistic talents and so on

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 2

can be brought out by training programs and that there are jobs in museums for people to work at in exhibits, and museum techniques, and so on.

We have great hopes for this Anacostia program.

Mrs. HANSEN. On the subject of your Anacostia Museum, there is a rather large program envisioned for the Anacostia area in the National Park Service. Is this near or adjacent to the museum?

Mr. RIPLEY. We are renting some space from the National Park Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. It isn't space they want. They want to make some trails. I just wondered if it was in the vicinity of your museum.

Mr. RIPLEY. I am sure it is in the vicinity, yes, but I think the museum operation is entirely separate.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know that but it is quite a sizeable sum especially when you consider all the other D.C. money such as their tea gardens and so on.

Mr. RIPLEY. We haven't heard about specific things but we do know that we are on park land and are getting this freely given to us as I understand it.

Mr. EUELL. The space that we are building the exhibit design and production lab on is actually land that hasn't been used. We have a 50-year lease in a sense to use it.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right. They propose to improve the Anacostia area and I wondered if the museum was near so you could wrap the whole program together.

Mr. EUELL. They have talked to us about those plans and that is one of the reasons they agreed to let us have the land to build the training lab on. They felt it would enhance the whole complex.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what I am after because it seems to me that that whole area could stand a little more beauty.

Mr. EUELL. It certainly could.

Mrs. HANSEN. I just thought I would ask you because we have an item in the budget.

COMPETITION BETWEEN ART GALLERIES

Mr. RIPLEY. I should report that the Hirshhorn Gallery will open October 1 and that Mr. Hirshhorn has completed his gift of $1 million.

Mr. YATES. Will Hirshhorn compete with the National Gallery in contemporary art in its new building? Will Hirshhorn compete with its new addition?

Mr. RIPLEY. I don't know who is going to compete with whom.

Mr. YATES. Won't that be for contemporary art?

Mr. RIPLEY. They are going to have contemporary art.

Mr. YATES. And Hirshhorn will have it. But perhaps it is desirable. So many contemporary art centers will make Washington the art capital—at least, the contemporary art center of the world.

Mr. RIPLEY. We are. There are relatively few old masters left to look for. That is part of it. If you build a contemporary building I think it is more appropriate to have——

Mr. YATES. Is there competition between galleries?

Mr. RIPLEY. There is some. Of course, they have a very well established and fine program of their own with their own funds. It is difficult always to avoid having some degree of competition in related museums but I do know that our directors are in touch with each other and that they talk about whether or not one should get a Matisse versus something else.

I think in general there is a certain sensitivity of understanding about how many of this or how many of that do you want, and we can have two or three Matisses this week in the other gallery and this kind of thing. I think it is under the circumstances really very good. A little competition among galleries is always useful and good. That is one reason I have been very keen about the Corcoran program.

Corcoran is a private gallery here in Washington and has things to say that perhaps the Government-supported or Government-related galleries don't and that is good.

Mr. YATES. You also have contemporary collections in your National Collection of Fine Arts.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, indeed. They are sort of a legislated original gallery to do that kind of thing, to stimulate especially American contemporary art.

NEW FACILITIES

The Air and Space Museum, Madam Chairman, is proceeding on schedule, and we are very proud of that fact. Mr. Offenbacher is here in case you have any questions about the attention of the GSA.

We are proposing gradually to open Hillwood to visits. It has been left to us in the will of Mrs. Post.

COST OF MAINTAINING THE HILLWOOD ESTATE

Mrs. HANSEN. Right on that point I better ask you a question because we have Mar-A-Lago with the Park Service and now all of a sudden there may not be enough money for the upkeep.

Mr. RIPLEY. What would you like to ask me?

Mrs. HANSEN. Who is going to pay for the upkeep of Hillwood?

Mr. RIPLEY. It is paid for by a bequest from Mrs. Post.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what Mar-A-Lago was supposed to be.

Mr. WYATT. How much is the bequest?

Mr. RIPLEY. $10 million.

Mr. WYATT. And that is to be maintained intact permanently?

Mr. RIPLEY. Right, and we also have a qualifying clause that we can, if necessary, request funds from the Post Foundation. This has, of course, absolutely nothing to do with Mar-A-Lago.

Mrs. HANSEN. No.

Mr. WYATT. It has a great deal to do with it in that I don't know how many of these gifts the Federal Government can afford to accept. Look at the mess we have out toward Dulles at Wolf Trap. That was given to us and it was a very clear understanding it wasn't going to cost the taxpayers a nickel. It is in deep financial trouble. It is going to cost the taxpayers millions of dollars before we are through with it and I think there is a very direct connection.

It raises the whole question as to the adequacy of the funding for maintenance and operation of any of these gifts that are given to us. They are given to us with all good intentions but there are very definite tax advantages to the donor making these gifts.

Mr. RIPLEY. I thoroughly agree, Mr. Wyatt. I know we have looked into the problems of how we would be able to run this thing free and clear and we believe that we have satisfied the problem in this case, but we do not speak for other groups or other agencies.

It is a serious problem. I quite agree with you there is no reason why you have to then assume that the funds to support it have to come out of the Federal budget.

Mr. WYATT. On Hillwood are you satisfied that there will be a sufficient income from the endowment to not only maintain the upkeep of the physical properties but also to operate the properties?

Mr. RIPLEY. Absolutely.

Mr. WYATT. So that there will be no taxpayer cost?

Mr. RIPLEY. We would not receive it on any other basis and our Regents stressed this repeatedly.

Mr. WYATT. Of course we have had those assurances before and we have wound up with a big load for the taxpayers. I just hope that it turns out this way.

Mr. RIPLEY. We believe if there is a problem of this sort that we would far prefer just to give the whole thing back and let somebody else run it.

Mr. WYATT. I am not sure that is so easy.

Mr. RIPLEY. Of course we are not committed to operate it on any other basis.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this to be opened to the public at specified times or not?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes. Admission will be charged and the Regents have approved that.

PARK SERVICE PROPOSAL CONCERNING MAR-A-LAGO

Mr. YATES. I think you ought to go back to Mar-A-Lago.

The Park Service indicated to us they didn't know whether they wanted Mar-A-Lago and they thought they would like to turn it over to the Smithsonian. That is the reason we thought you might have at least a remote interest at this time.

Mr. RIPLEY. May I say with the greatest pleasure that this is the first I have heard of that.

Mr. YATES. Really?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it was the first time they thought of it.

Mr. RIPLEY. The Smithsonian is not a sort of scrapbasket, you know, to have things thrown at. We exercise rational judgment and we refuse things and turn things down all the time.

It is perfectly within our mandate to say yes we can do this and no we can't do that so we are not about to get committed to doing something unless we have looked it squarely in the eye.

I am not speaking out of anything more than plain commonsense. You cannot accept white elephants. We refuse to take them even though Ted Reed might want them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Reed would take six white elephants if he could get them and you know it.

INTERNAL PROGRAM AND BUDGET REVIEW

Mr. RIPLEY. We, in the past year, have been doing a lot of internal judging of our base operations and our priorities. We have been having reviews. I would like to give credit to Mr. Brooks for his salient look at the internal workings of the Institution. We believe that we can, through a new Council of Directors representing our museums and laboratory activities, make a very sensible and hard-headed approach toward what our budgeting should be, what our future should be in a variety of programs we are already administering.

I should point out that although we come each year, as it were, as suppliants to this table to ask for funds, and they always seem to be increasing funds, that we are constantly trying to see how we can pare down expenses for our existing commitments.

I am happy to consider programs that I have defended at this table in the past which are, in effect, phasing out. We are glad to phase out programs as they reach completeness.

For example, our whole approach toward the Bicentennial has been that we would not build onto our base and we would not have a continuing base appropriation going on for an indefinite number of years into the future, well beyond anybody's expectations for Bicentennial activities. Bicentennial requirements will phase out beginning in 1975 and then 1976. This is the way to look at a program from our point of view, that we take people on contract rather than on a permanent basis.

IGNORANCE CONCERNING CONSTITUTION

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope you will be doing some planning concerning the Federal Convention and the adoption and ratification of the Constitution. I think of all the Bicentennial activities, it is important to do something to provide for a better understanding of what is in the Constitution.

I hate to tell you but I don't think the average American has the vaguest idea about what is in the Constitution nor how it was made, nor how it was ratified, nor the processes of amendment and so on. It is a tragic thing. We are celebrating, really, a declaration of human rights in 1776, but then to implement the declaration of human rights we have the making of the Constitution. I am literally appalled that the average American voter has no more idea of what is in the American Constitution than he has of what is in the middle of the Moon.

Mr. RIPLEY. I agree with you, Madam Chairman, and I know that we will phase out in the process a slowly diminishing series of exhibitions into 1981 or 1982 of events correlated with those particular years. We have been running a very fascinating monthly article in the Smithsonian Magazine about events that happened in that month of that year 200 years ago and we will go on doing this kind of thing.

Mrs. HANSEN. It has been good, too.

The average person on Main Street doesn't get the opportunity to share your magazine. This is the problem.

HIGHLIGHTS OF APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Mr. RIPLEY. In regard to our budget requests for 1975, I would like to summarize and highlight them by saying that we are requesting total appropriations of $97,384,000 presented in several accounts as compared with 1974's request, which includes a pay raise supplemental, for $86,651,000.

CONSOLIDATION OF ACCOUNTS

These accounts are structured somewhat differently from last year. At the specific request of the Office of Management and Budget, six appropriation accounts have been consolidated into three.

The Science Information Exchange account has been incorporated into our Salaries and Expenses account at their request, and the three separate construction accounts—Restoration and Renovation of Buildings; a familiar one, Construction and Improvements of the National Zoological Park; and Construction—have been combined to form a single new account entitled Construction, Restoration, Repair, and Improvements.

Mr. YATES. Doesn't Science Information Exchange get lost in that broad general category of Salaries and Expenses?

REQUEST FOR SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Mr. RIPLEY. Not as far as the accounting is concerned because it is still listed separately, and we show exactly the proportion of appropriated funds the exchange receives and the proportion of funds that it derives from agencies utilizing its services.

We believe we can show it, even though we have been requested to incorporate it, effectively. Our operating budget that we are seeking this year for 52 line items is $71,559,000 and that is detailed in the submission that we will be talking about.

About a 19-percent increase is represented by this request above our estimated 1974 base, which includes the pay raise supplemental.

Mrs. HANSEN. Part of this is pay raise. How much is the pay raise?

Mr. RIPLEY. $3,203,000 is in our 1974 base as a supplemental request.

Mrs. HANSEN. But what about your 1975 request? You have several things built into your increase such as annualization of pay costs.

Mr. RIPLEY. That is right, approximately $800,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then you have this new little item GSA rental.

Mr. RIPLEY. Right.

Mrs. HANSEN. And then you have your escalation, your inflationary costs. Isn't this true?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes, Madam Chairman.

Mr. RIPLEY. Can you give us that?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes.

Of those increases you spoke to, Madam Chairman, the first one, the necessary pay increase for 1975 totals $1,856,000. Of that the annualization of the pay increases that were experienced in fiscal 1974 is $789,000. The anticipated step increases, that is, the normal step increases for employees, during 1975 is $884,000, the extra workday occurring in 1975, $153,000, and social security benefits estimated in the budget at $30,000.

I would take the opportunity if I may to make a correction there. That was incorrectly calculated. It should be $16,000. So there is $14,000 less in our total request.

Mr. RIPLEY. Then space rental of $964,000; then, of course, postage rate increases, $80,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your postage rates have gone up. What will the postage rate provide in the way of an increase?

Mr. BROOKS. $80,000.

INCREASES RESULTING FROM INFLATION

Mrs. HANSEN. And then your inflation rate is about 10 percent?

Mr. BROOKS. It is running that right now, yes, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. But your fuel costs are going to rise more than 10 percent, are they not?

Mr. RIPLEY. I am sure they will.

Mrs. HANSEN. And food for Dr. Reed's tigers.

Mr. RIPLEY. The food costs are going up astronomically for stock, as you know very well, Madam Chairman, and this is reflected in problems of special feed that we have to face now at the zoo.

Mr. BROOKS. There are certain specific requests, Madam Chairman, of that kind which come into the organizational budget submissions. For example, at the zoo this is a miscellaneous support increase of $113,000. It is a 10-percent spending increase in essential programs, and Dr. Reed can talk to what portion of that is for the food.

MAJOR PUBLIC COMMITMENTS AND CORRECTION OF SUPPORT DEFICIENCIES

Mr. RIPLEY. In regard to our basic S&E request for an increase this year, almost half of it, certainly about 40 percent of it, is in connection with two major public commitments.

One is the American Revolution Bicentennial, which as I mentioned earlier is part of a phased program of buildup and decrease, and the second is the opening of the Air and Space Museum, the development of which we are phasing so that some 50 percent of that space will be fully manned with permanent exhibits by the time it is open July 4, 1976.

This involves building exhibits, storing exhibits for the time being, making temporary exhibits for the rest of that space, hiring people to do a great deal of this work, and raising our performance to meet the goal of that opening.

We then have, in addition, large commitments, which we have thoroughly surveyed in the Institution during the last year, for supporting our programs. This is the backup, as it were, of running the research and exhibit programs throughout the Institution. We have decided to place all our bets, as it were, for the coming years, on building up the support for our existing research staff with supporting staff, for instance, major publication support and conservation support.

Additionally, for the opening of the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, we are requesting no additional program funds but instead are reflecting a slight program reduction of $46,000 in our base.

We also applied a reduction of some $28,000 in the Major Exhibition program toward meeting these public commitments.

The support for our staff, our support area, will represent about 40 percent of our request this year. I am prepared to answer any specific or detailed questions, Madam Chairman.

CHANGES TO INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

Mrs. HANSEN. You mention that during fiscal year 1974, several significant changes to the internal organization of the Institution have been accomplished and you expect these to increase management effectiveness.

Please describe the changes that have occurred and indicate what improvements in effectiveness you envision?

Mr. RIPLEY. We have attempted to divide up, for more direct management supervision, the programs of exhibits support, education, buildings maintenance, and security into specific areas. For instance, we have a new security services organization under Mr. Burke here.

We have in that organization included not only all our guard services and the support for the guards but our elevator operators and we have, we believe, an organization now which is effective in controlling vandalism, answering questions of the public, and responding in a necessary way with regard to security or health problems and other things of this sort that may arise.

We have the ability now to have a very small plainclothes staff which is effective in stopping accidents or malicious and criminal incidents at the source, and Mr. Burke would be well prepared to speak to these, we believe, improvements and efficiencies.

We have also, under Mr. Ault reorganized our buildings management department so that we now have a separate planning office to handle engineering planning relations with contractors. We have, at the same time, broken up some of the structure of the buildings management services so as to give more support to the individual building directors, the directors of galleries and museums, so they will have units within their own buildings which will more effectively service them.

These are all efficiencies as we conceive of them to be able to make the individual bureaus, the individual galleries and research laboratories, more responsive and more responsible in themselves, and Mr. Ault would be able to speak to any of those issues.

AMOUNT OF VANDALISM

Mrs. HANSEN. Is your vandalism increasing or decreasing?

Mr. RIPLEY. Mr. Burke, would you like to answer that?

Mr. BURKE. Our rate of vandalism is decreasing. For the most part, our recent vandalism has not been directed against art objects, but occurs in bathrooms, halls, cafeterias and the like where vandals roam about. To reduce vandalism against art objects, we have concentrated the efforts of our guard force and a plainclothes force, which I have been forced to organize this year from within existing resources, to identify and deter potential perpetrators. As a result of this action we do have a downward trend in vandalism.

EVENING HOURS

Mrs. HANSEN. Let me ask you also, Dr. Ripley, how about your evening hours? In view of the fuel problems and the air-conditioning and so on, are you planning any change in the evening hours?

Mr. RIPLEY. Not as far as we have determined at the present although we are watching this very carefully because there is absolutely no point, as was found in the National Gallery, for example, in keeping a building open for an extra hour, to 10, when all the people have left by 9. This has to be monitored, but we will start April 1 with our usual summer series of longer opening hours and then watch it and see what happens. We will pull back if necessary.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you any idea what percent of the evening hours are used by the out-of-town visitors and those in-town visitors?

You remember, Dr. Ripley, when the committee urged you to go into this we had hoped that you would get young people in off of the street and hopefully into these institutions.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. So they might share something. So we want to know what your experience has been.

Mr. RIPLEY. We have made surveys in the past of the kind of visitation that we get at different hours of the day. I am not sure how they ran last year. I don't know whether anyone here would have any information on that. I don't recall having seen it.

But our impression, I believe, has been relatively substantiated that these are neighbors, people who live in the Washington area, who tend to come in off-hours, that is, off-office hours. There are more of them at that time, whereas there are more tourists in the on-hours except at the lunch hour.

We get a lot of visitation at lunch hour from neighborhood people, people in the District.

Of course the parking situation is so awful in our neighborhood that it makes it very difficult for most people really to get anywhere near the place because the parking, numbers of spaces available, is so limited and the general transportation seems so relatively complex.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where do they park in those evening hours?

Mr. RIPLEY. That is the advantage of coming then because they can park in the area when it is otherwise more or less deserted.

EMPHASIS ON SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Your fiscal year 1975 budget places emphasis on administrative and technical support activities and you plan "to defer all but essential program growth, almost entirely associated with the Bicentennial effort." This is a change in approach from prior years.

What considerations resulted in this change?

Mr. RIPLEY. There was a thorough review process that occurred in the past year, Madam Chairman, participated in by all major departments and bureaus of the institution. The overwhelming consensus of the members of the staff was that we should emphasize one specific need and that was support—support of our existing staffs and support of our existing exhibits—and attempt to see how we can round

out the kinds of support that have always been eluding us in past years.

I think that is, in effect, the impression that we have of our need.

REASON FOR CONSOLIDATION OF APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You discussed the consolidation of the six appropriation accounts into three upon the advice and direction of the Office of Management and Budget. What was in their mind in doing this?

Mr. RIPLEY. Mr. Jameson, do you know specifically what is behind the concept?

Mr. JAMESON. I will be candid, the story I get from the Office of Management and Budget is that their main thrust in this, as far as they were telling us, was simply to reduce line type in the appendix of the President's budget by having fewer separate appropriation accounts. This is the argumentation that we were given by the Office of Management and Budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is kind of a feeble excuse.

Mr. JAMESON. It sounded a bit that way to us. I think I can assure you as far as the Smithsonian is concerned we will continue to present our budget to this committee and to the Senate committee along the same appropriation lines as we have in the past. There is absolutely no thought at the Smithsonian that this is a device to bury things in our appropriation by consolidation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes; because I can just see this as a burial process.

Mr. JAMESON. You will see, despite the fact that in the President's budget those accounts are consolidated, our budget document looks exactly the same as it has in prior years by our giving separate identity to these appropriation accounts.

We do show the science information exchange as a line item in salaries and expenses, but it is almost exactly the same as you have seen it in prior years.

NEW LANGUAGE IN SALARIES AND EXPENSES ACCOUNT

Mrs. HANSEN. You also propose the following new language in your salaries and expenses account:

"Provided, That funds appropriated herein are available for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentation."

Please insert in the record a detailed explanation for this new language. Briefly highlight for the committee what this involves and what is your legislative authority for this new language.

Mr. RIPLEY. We will do so.

[The information follows:]

EXPLANATION FOR NEW LANGUAGE IN THE SALARIES AND EXPENSES ACCOUNT

The new language proposed for the salaries and expenses account is intended to enable the Institution to make use of the services of researchers, performers and participants in official presentations who do not have the financial resources

to advance funds for their own expenses. The need to wait for payment and reimbursement until after the task has been completed imposes too great a burden for many persons such as members of Indian tribes, self-employed craftsmen, and scholarly researchers whose services are necessary for Smithsonian programs.

Advances of public funds may be made only if "authorized by the appropriation concerned or other law." 31 U.S.C. 529. Thus, an appropriation language change can be sufficient to authorize an advance of funds which is necessary to carry out an otherwise authorized activity. See 19 C.G. 758, and 41 C.G. 394.

The programs concerned, under the division of performing arts, have been approved annually by the Congress since 1967 in the budget presentation and appropriations process. The primary authority for this activity is contained in 20 U.S.C. 41, establishing the purposes of the Institution, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," and in 20 U.S.C. 42, entrusting the conduct of the Institution's business to the Board of Regents.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you highlight for the committee what it is all about?

Mr. BROOKS. That basically, Madam Chairman, relates to our need for participants in the Festival of American Folklife. We have participants of all kinds, fiddlers, dancers, potters, story tellers, Chesapeake Bay skipjacks. It varies every year.

Very often, in fact normally, these people are not professionally engaged in the pursuit for which we ask them to appear, that is, they don't make their living at it. Very often they simply do not have the money to pay their own way and be reimbursed.

We are seeking this authority, therefore, in order to make available at the Festival of American Folklife the kinds of people who enrich that festival and who otherwise could not afford to appear.

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION FOR NATIONAL MUSEUM ACT

Mrs. HANSEN. You have included $1 million in your budget request for the National Museum Act for which authorizing legislation has expired. What is the current status of legislation to continue this program? Are there any other budget requests for items which are not authorized?

Mr. RIPLEY. Madam Chairman, that act is being reauthorized at the present time. We understand the subcommittee in the House has reported it out to the full committee and it will be presented to the floor before the end of this fiscal year.

We understand that this has happened in the Subcommittee on Library and Memorials.

In the Senate I believe that they will follow suit in this regard. As far as the rest of our authorizations are concerned, this is the only piece of legislation that has a reauthorization attached to it.

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP OF BOARD OF REGENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a listing of the current membership of your Board of Regents.

Mr. RIPLEY. We will do so.

[The information follows:]

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BOARD OF REGENTS

Hon. Warren E. Burger, Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Chancellor, Smithsonian Institution.
Hon. Gerald R. Ford, Vice President of the United States.
Hon. J. W. Fulbright, U.S. Senate.
Hon. Henry M. Jackson, U.S. Senate.
Hon. Hugh Scott, U.S. Senate.
Hon. William E. Minshall, U.S. House of Representatives.
Hon. George H. Mahon, U.S. House of Representatives.
Hon. John J. Rooney, U.S. House of Representatives.
Mr. John Paul Austin, Citizen Regent from Georgia.
Mr. John Nicholas Brown, Citizen Regent from Rhode Island.
Mr. William A. M. Burden, Citizen Regent from New York.
Mr. Robert F. Goheen, Citizen Regent from New York.
Mr. Crawford H. Greenewalt, Citizen Regent from Delaware.
Mr. Caryl P. Haskins, Citizen Regent from Washington, D.C.
Hon. A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., Citizen Regent from Pennsylvania.
Mr. James E. Webb, Citizen Regent from Washington, D.C.
Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr., Citizen Regent from Connecticut.
Mr. S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary.

CONDITION OF OWLS IN THE TOWER

Mrs. HANSEN. We have an excerpt on the "Owls in the Tower." How are they surviving?

Mr. RIPLEY. The owls have produced six eggs and so this is very good.

The first baby hatched yesterday or the day before. As the young grow up a little bit, the parents will be willing to home back into the loft looking for food for them because their homing instinct will then be fully developed. This is why we believe they will all continue to live there, in the new apartment.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert pages A–1 through A–114.

[Justification pages A–1 through A–114 follow:]

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

FISCAL YEAR 1975 ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Organization and Performance

Founded in 1846, the Smithsonian Institution is an independent establishment devoted to public education, basic research, and national service in the arts, sciences, and history. Centered on the Mall in Washington, D. C., it also operates major facilities and activities elsewhere in Washington, across the country, and overseas.

One of the world's leading research centers, the Smithsonian is also the world's largest museum complex, attracting, with the Zoo, more than twenty million visitors yearly as well as additional millions who view traveling exhibits. As custodian of the national collections, it possesses more than seventy million objects and specimens, about three percent of which are on public display while the rest are available for scholarly research by Smithsonian staff and many hundreds of visiting students, scientists, and historians each year.

The Smithsonian complex consists of ten major exhibition buildings in the fields of science, history, technology, and art, including the recently acquired Hillwood estate; a zoological park; a preservation and storage facility at Silver Hill, Md.; a conference center at Elkridge, Md.; two natural preserves, in Panama and on the Chesapeake Bay; the innovative Anacostia Neighborhood Museum which operates in a low-income area of the city in cooperation with the local community; an oceanographic sorting center in Tunisia, whose work parallels the programs of the Institution's oceanographic center in Washington; an observatory at Mt. Hopkins, Ariz.; and supporting administrative, laboratory, and storage areas.

A wide range of programs is conducted in cooperation with other institutions, universities, and government agencies here in the United States and on every continent. Many of the research projects in nations abroad are funded through the use of excess foreign currencies. More than 1,000 research publications, exhibit catalogues, education pamphlets, information leaflets, etc. were prepared in the past year. Other communication activities include radio, television, motion picture programs, and the successful new magazine, Smithsonian, which now has over 500,000 subscribers.

Program emphasis in FY 1975 will be concentrated on the following activities: opening the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden by the fall of 1974; preparation for the Institution's participation in the Washington, D. C., American Revolution Bicentennial effort as well as scholarly efforts and traveling exhibits that will have national significance; building construction, research, collections restoration, and exhibits preparation pointing towards the opening of the National Air and Space Museum on July 4, 1976; and the continuing phased implementation of the Master Plan for the National Zoological Park.

Management Effectiveness

During FY 1974 several significant changes to the internal organizational alignment of the Institution have been accomplished. These actions are designed to increase management effectiveness (utilizing existing manpower and dollar resources) by aligning related or complementary functions or by strengthening the ability of certain major museums and galleries to administer directly key aspects of their programs. Notable among these changes are the following:

--Transfer of personnel and associated resources from the Office of Exhibits Programs to the National Museum of History and Technology, National Museum of Natural History, and National Air and Space Museum to help meet the ongoing and expanding exhibits programs of these national museums. A small Office of Exhibits Central has been retained to provide certain specialized and other services.

--Reorganization of the Buildings Management Department to form the Office of Facilities Planning and Engineering Services (OFPES) and the Office of Plant Services (OPLANTS). Planning and design, engineering, architectural, and construction supervision functions have been concentrated in OFPES to permit more effective development, review, and management of alteration, renovation, and construction projects. Responsibility for the physical maintenance and operation of buildings and facilities has been centered in the Office of Plant Services. This office's custodial and labor forces, however, have been administratively assigned to the museum and office directors who have direct responsibility for the condition of the buildings.

--Transfer of elevator operators from the Buildings Management Department to the Office of Protection Services to strengthen the latter's ability to control access to non-public areas.

--Transfer of the mail and messenger staff from the Office of the Registrar to OPLANTS in order to align them more closely with necessary vehicle services.

--Transfer of Elementary and Secondary Education personnel and resources to the National Museum of Natural History, the National Museum of History and Technology, the National Air and Space Museum, the National Collection of Fine Arts, and the National Portrait Gallery to permit the respective directors to provide greater direction and focus in the development of educational programs. A small central office will provide overall coordination as a broad service to the public.

--Incorporation of the Print Shop (formerly under the Smithsonian Institution Press), the Duplicating Section, and the Photographic Services Division to form the Office of Printing and Photographic Services. This action was taken to centralize in-house reproduction capabilities.

Consolidation of Appropriation Accounts

At the request of the Office of Management and Budget, the Smithsonian has consolidated several appropriation accounts. The Science Information Exchange has been incorporated into the Salaries and Expenses account. The three separate construction accounts--Restoration and Renovation of Buildings; Construction and Improvements, National Zoological Park; and Construction--have been combined to form a single, new account entitled Construction, Restoration, Repair, and Improvements.

For FY 1975 the Institution is requesting the following appropriations:

	1974 Appropriations	Requested 1974 Supplemental	Requested 1975 Increase	1975 Estimates
Salaries and Expenses:	$57,088,000	$3,203,000	$11,268,000	$71,559,000
Salaries and Expenses	55,438,000	3,158,000	11,193,000	69,789,000
Science Information Exchange	1,650,000	45,000	75,000	1,770,000
Special Foreign Currency Program	4,500,000	-0-	-0-	4,500,000
Construction, Restoration, Repair, and Improvements:	21,860,000	-0-	-535,000	21,325,000
Construction and Improvements, National Zoological Park	3,790,000	-0-	6,210,000	10,000,000
Restoration and Renovation of Buildings	1,070,000	-0-	255,000	1,325,000
Construction (Appropriation to Liquidate Contract Authority)	17,000,000	-0-	-7,000,000	10,000,000
Total	$83,448,000	$3,203,000	$10,733,000	$97,384,000

Highlights of the budget requests are as follows:

A. Salaries and Expenses

1973 Appropriation	1974 Estimate	1975 Estimate
$53,233,000	$60,291,000	$71,559,000

This appropriation provides for the regular operating programs in the museums, galleries, zoological park, research laboratories, and other program units; for special programs of an Institution-wide nature (such as the American Revolution Bicentennial program); and for program support activities. This funding is allocated by major groups as follows: (Organizational allocation appears on pages A-2 and A-3.)

	1974 Base	Requested Increase	1975 Estimate
Science	$23,760,000	$3,113,000	$26,873,000
History and Art	8,696,000	619,000	9,315,000
Public Service	2,123,000	218,000	2,341,000
Museum Programs	4,510,000	1,029,000	5,539,000
Special Programs	3,110,000	2,503,000	5,613,000
Administration, Protection, and Support	9,127,000	1,844,000	10,971,000
Plant Services	8,965,000	1,942,000	10,907,000
Totals	$60,291,000	$11,268,000	$71,559,000

In February 1973 an annual conference was initiated by Smithsonian management to define goals and priorities. One of the important outcomes was the determination that

the capabilities of many of the administrative and technical support activities and functions, e.g., conservation, libraries, registration, and data processing, have not kept pace with growing program performance demands. As a result, productive efforts in such areas as research, curation, and exhibition have been made more difficult and in some cases impossible. Accordingly, the decision was made to defer all but essential program growth, almost entirely associated with the Bicentennial effort, in order to make a concerted effort in FY 1975 to correct the imbalance of funds available for support services.

Major purposes to be served by the requested funding increase include:

1. Support Increases: $4,744,000

--Registration - to permit proper and efficient registration of accessions to the collections and recording of original documents and to ensure prompt handling of public inquiries many of which relate to collections ($134,000)

--Conservation - to establish sufficient capability for specialized treatment and analytical services required to prevent deterioration and loss of the collections and to increase technician support for the physical maintenance of the collections ($458,000)

--Libraries - to permit the acquisition and processing of library materials required to serve increasing research and exhibit efforts ($491,000)

--Automatic Data Processing - to increase the application of computer technology in the scientific research and collections management areas ($163,000)

--Photography - to provide an improved capability for the microfilming of Institution documents and the production of prints and slides requested by scientists, curators, and the public ($68,000)

--Printing and Reproduction - to provide editorial assistance for the production of exhibit catalogues and research publications and to fund the increase in printing costs resulting from inflation and larger volume ($178,000)

--Archives - to improve capabilities for identifying, preserving, and maintaining materials necessary for documenting Smithsonian history and objects and specimens in the collections ($130,000)

--Public Orientation and Education - to expand the Institution's outreach efforts and its ability to provide educational materials, tours, etc. ($246,000)

--Protection - to provide adequate protection and security of buildings, exhibits, collections, and visitors ($777,000)

--Buildings and Facilities Management - to fund custodial, maintenance, and transportation requirements ($1,384,000)

--General Administration - to provide assistance in executive management, purchasing, property control, personnel, accounting, legal matters, facilities planning and engineering, and supportive clerical work ($715,000)

2. Program Increases (Bicentennial Related): $3,599,000

--Preparation of exhibits, scholarly projects, and national outreach activities for the American Revolution Bicentennial ($2,506,000)

--Research and exhibits planning and preparation for the new National Air and Space Museum ($1,093,000)

3. Program Increases (Other): $25,000

--Additional grants under the National Museum Act in behalf of the museum profession ($99,000)

--Program offsets in the Hirshhorn and Major Exhibition programs (-$74,000)

4. Uncontrollable Increases: $2,900,000

--The projected higher cost of current employees caused by legislated pay raises, periodic step increases, extra work day, and higher Social Security costs for General Schedule and Wage board employees ($1,856,000)

--The additional cost of space currently provided by the General Services Administration (pursuant to the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972) and the cost of additional space requirements ($964,000)

--Postage indicia rate increases and related insurance costs on non-Smithsonian property, when required by the lender ($80,000)

B. Special Foreign Currency Program

1973 Appropriation	1974 Appropriation	1975 Estimate
$3,500,000	$4,500,000	$4,500,000

This appropriation will provide level funding to continue a program of grants to United States institutions for field research in those countries where "excess" local currencies are available. Research will be performed in the following general areas of Smithsonian Institution interest and competence: archeology and related disciplines, systematic and environmental biology, astrophysics and earth sciences, and museum programs. In addition funds are included for the second of four annual payments, each of $1,000,000 equivalent in "excess" Egyptian pounds, to UNESCO's international campaign to preserve archeological monuments in Nubia.

C. Construction, Restoration, Repair, and Improvements

1973 Appropriation	1974 Appropriation	1975 Estimate
$18,689,000	$21,860,000	$21,325,000

--Construction and Improvements, National Zoological Park ($10,000,000) - Continued phased implementation of the approved Master Plan by construction of the Elephant House and Bird House environs, planning and initial construction phases of the general service and parking facility, construction of the education and administration building, planning of future projects, and buildings and facilities repairs

--Restoration and Renovation of Buildings ($1,325,000) - Mt. Hopkins Observatory power, road, and water improvements; National Zoological Park Animal Conservation Center repairs and modifications; History and Technology Building and Natural History Building fire control systems; Arts and Industries Building renovation; South Yard visitor improvements, and other repairs and improvements to buildings and facilities

--Construction ($10,000,000) - Appropriation to liquidate contract authority

Details on each of these operating and construction programs appear in the following sections of this budget.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Summary of Increase

S&E Appropriation Act, FY 1974	$55,438,000
S&E Proposed Supplemental, FY 1974	3,158,000
SIE Appropriation Act, FY 1974	1,650,000
SIE Proposed Supplemental, FY 1974	45,000
Base for FY 1975	$60,291,000
FY 1975 Request	71,559,000
Requested Increase	$11,268,000

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
"Salaries and Expenses"
Summary of the 1973 Appropriation and the 1974 and 1975 Estimates

(Dollars in thousands)

Page No.	Unit	1973 Actual		1974 Estimate				1975 Estimate		Analysis of Increase		
						Supple-					Uncontrol-	
		Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	mental	Total	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	able	Program
	Science											
A-10	Assistant Secretary for Science	9	198	7	126	17	143	8	159	1	6	10
A-11	National Museum of Natural History	363	6,389	371	7,086	503	7,589	384	8,004	13	219	196
A-15	Astrophysical Observatory	57	2,961	57	3,073	122	3,195	67	3,439	10	42	202
A-19	Tropical Research Institute	58	939	58	921	58	979	63	1,108	5	34	95
A-21	Radiation Biology Laboratory	48	1,326	48	1,373	53	1,426	50	1,492	2	26	40
A-23	Office of Environmental Sciences	33	716	35	732	49	781	35	800	-	19	-
A-25	Office of International Activities	10	178	11	181	16	197	11	204	-	7	-
A-27	Chesapeake Bay Center	10	236	15	232	12	244	21	415	6	9	162
A-29	National Air and Space Museum	91	1,063	114	2,436	125	2,561	137	4,063	23	195	1,307
A-33	Center for the Study of Man	12	271	14	282	14	296	14	304	-	8	-
A-35	National Zoological Park	286	4,074	286	4,356	298	4,654	306	5,115	20	186	275
A-39	Science Information Exchange	-	1,600	-	1,650	45	1,695	-	1,770	-	75	-
	Subtotal Science	977	19,951	1,016	22,448	1,312	23,760	1,096	26,873	80	826	2,287
	History and Art											
A-41	Ass't Secretary for History & Art	9	242	11	187	19	206	13	263	2	7	50
A-43	Museum of History and Technology	192	2,787	197	3,601	253	3,854	197	4,093	-	118	121
A-45	National Collection of Fine Arts	75	1,368	79	1,517	90	1,607	82	1,714	3	44	63
A-47	National Portrait Gallery	43	1,031	44	1,080	64	1,144	50	1,260	6	26	90
A-51	Hirshhorn Museum & Sculpture Garden	23	1,140	37	1,269	32	1,301	52	1,275	15	20	-46
A-53	Freer Gallery of Art	14	182	14	191	15	206	18	280	4	7	67
A-56	Archives of American Art	11	200	12	218	16	234	15	284	1	7	43
A-58	Nat'l Armed Forces Museum Advis Bd	6	146	6	136	8	144	6	146	-	2	-
	Subtotal History and Art	373	7,096	400	8,199	497	8,696	431	9,315	31	231	388
	Public Service											
A-59	Ass't Secretary for Public Service	6	178	8	126	13	139	11	234	3	5	90
A-61	Anacostia Neighborhood Museum	18	261	21	302	17	319	21	382	-	11	52
A-63	International Exchange Service	9	152	9	168	8	176	9	181	-	5	-
A-64	Division of Performing Arts	9	313	10	339	17	356	10	362	-	6	-
A-65	Office of Public Affairs	12	405	12	284	26	310	12	318	-	8	-
A-66	Smithsonian Institution Press	25	801	26	787	36	823	27	864	1	16	25
	Subtotal Public Service	79	2,110	86	2,006	117	2,123	90	2,341	4	51	167

Page No.	Unit	1973 Actual Pos.	1973 Actual Amount	1974 Estimate Pos.	1974 Estimate Amount	1974 Estimate Supplemental	1974 Estimate Total	1975 Estimate Pos.	1975 Estimate Amount	Analysis of Increase Pos.	Analysis of Increase Uncontrollable	Analysis of Increase Program
	Museum Programs											
A-67	Ass't Secretary for Museum Programs	9	296	9	321	16	337	12	413	3	7	69
A-69	Conservation-Analytical Laboratory	14	263	19	361	16	377	26	571	7	9	185
A-71	Office of Exhibits Central	59	2,314	69	1,174	73	1,247	69	1,285	-	38	-
A-72	Office of the Registrar	17	221	17	245	14	259	23	347	6	10	78
A-74	Smithsonian Institution Libraries	63	1,034	65	1,107	71	1,178	86	1,673	21	38	457
A-77	Traveling Exhibition Service	-	25	5	75	1	76	5	77	-	1	-
A-80	National Museum Act	3	793	3	899	2	901	3	1,000	-	-	99
A-82	Smithsonian Archives	7	108	7	126	9	135	10	173	3	4	34
	Subtotal Museum Programs	172	5,054	194	4,308	202	4,510	234	5,539	40	107	922
	Special Programs											
A-85	Amer Revolution Bicentennial Prog	2	754	2	1,715	13	1,728	2	4,236	-	2	2,506
A-87	Environmental Sciences Program	8	272	8	175	7	182	8	185	-	3	-
A-88	Major Exhibition Program	-	910	-	108	-	108	-	80	-	-	-28
A-89	Academic and Educational Programs	23	684	13	619	23	642	13	662	-	14	6
A-91	Research Awards Program	-	450	-	450	-	450	-	450	-	-	-
	Subtotal Special Programs	33	3,070	23	3,067	43	3,110	23	5,613	-	19	2,484
	Administrative & Support Activities											
A-92	Office of the Secretary	27	655	30	605	49	654	33	736	3	19	63
A-93	Office of the General Counsel	10	230	11	222	20	242	13	295	2	7	46
A-94	Office of the Treasurer	35	725	36	788	36	824	42	1,103	6	101	178
A-96	Office of Personnel Administration	33	495	33	483	38	521	36	620	3	18	81
A-98	Office of Audits	6	142	8	138	12	150	9	170	1	5	15
A-99	Office of Equal Opportunity	3	89	5	93	8	101	5	104	-	3	-
A-100	Printing and Photographic Services	36	625	37	703	50	753	42	835	5	21	61
A-102	Information Systems Division	17	319	18	349	32	381	22	463	4	11	71
A-105	Supply Division	21	392	23	425	25	450	25	503	2	13	40
A-106	Management Analysis Office	10	192	11	187	16	203	12	225	1	7	15
A-107	Office of Protection Services	355	3,965	400	4,156	259	4,415	482	5,363	82	209	739
A-110	Facilities Planning & Eng Services	20	390	20	403	30	433	23	554	3	10	111
A-112	Office of Plant Services	492	7,733	529	8,508	457	8,965	614	10,907	85	1,242	700
	Subtotal Admin & Support Act	1,065	15,952	1,161	17,060	1,032	18,092	1,358	21,878	197	1,666	2,120
	Total	2,699	53,233	2,880	57,088	3,203	60,291	3,232	71,559	352	2,900	8,368

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

UNCONTROLLABLE INCREASES

The following additional funds are requested for largely uncontrollable costs resulting primarily from legislation. A total of $2,900,000 is requested for the following increased costs:

Necessary Pay and Related Benefits	$1,856,000
Space Rental	$964,000
Postage Indicia Rate Increase	$80,000

Necessary Pay and Related Benefits, $1,856,000 - This funding of $1,856,000 is for personnel compensation and personnel benefits for the projected higher costs in FY 1975 of the FY 1974 staff. These increases accrue to employees because of legislated pay raises and within-grade step increases; an additional paid work day; and higher social security payments on the part of the employer. A chart showing Necessary Pay by organizational unit is located on page A-8. These costs are calculated on a position-by-position analysis. The cost has been reduced by such factors as turnover and lapse savings. Absorption of these costs reduces the funds available for spending in other object classes. This can seriously handicap programs. In FY 1974 the Smithsonian Institution did absorb $284,000 of its necessary pay requirements. Since this absorption diverts funds permanently into personnel compensation and benefits, it is not possible to fund any of the necessary pay in FY 1975 without curtailing spending in other objects. This would be particularly difficult at a time when funds are being sought to strengthen support areas and the Bicentennial program.

(1) Annualization of Pay Increases ($789,000) - The FY 1974 proposed supplemental appropriation is in the amount of $3,203,000 ($3,158,000 for Salaries and Expenses and $45,000 for Science Information Exchange). Included in the supplemental is $2,517,000 for the General Schedule (GS) employees. The annual cost of the January 1973 GS increase was $1,550,000. The part-year cost of the October 1973 GS increase was $967,000. Also included in the proposed supplemental is $641,000 for Wage board increases. This includes the following wage actions: $221,000 for additional costs for the October 1972 and April 1973 Wage raises which were underestimated in the FY 1974 estimates because of their timing and $420,000 for the October 1973 Wage increase. A distribution of the supplemental by organization unit is found on pages A-2 and A-3.

A request is being made to fund the costs of the October 1973 General Schedule and Wage raises on an annual basis in FY 1975.

General Schedule: The General Schedule pay raise which was effective October 14, 1973, must be annualized in FY 1975. Funds are sought to finance the costs of this raise from July 1 through October 13. With the $967,000 requested in the supplemental for FY 1974 and the $589,000 requested here, the cost of this raise is $1,556,000.

Wage: The Wage pay raise which was effective October 28, 1973, must also be annualized in FY 1975. The Smithsonian Institution employes over 760 Wage employees. Prevailing practices call for the Wage pay scales to be reviewed periodically by the Civil Service Commission to determine how they compare to wages paid similar private employees in the same geographical area. In the Washington area this has resulted in the Wage employees receiving a pay increase in about October of each year. It was found this past October that employees in Wage grades 1 through 3 were being underpaid 50 cents per hour. Many of the janitor and custodial personnel are in these grades. There are 269 employees currently in these grades. This has added considerably to the cost of this raise. An amount of $200,000 is required to annualize funding.

(2) Step Increases ($884,000) - In any one fiscal year, the costs of periodic step increases are doubly felt. First, is the additional cost of financing the full-year costs of the periodics granted in the previous year; and second, the additional costs of new periodic increases granted.

General Schedule: The Government Employees Salary Reform Act of 1964, Public Law 88-426, provides for General Schedule employees to receive increases in pay at periodic intervals, Such an increase must be granted unless an employee is not performing at an acceptable level of competence. A negligible number of within grades are withheld each year. Provisions in the same law provide for outstanding performance by any employee to be recognized by a "quality step". An average of 150 employees are so designated each year. The average grade for General Schedule employees at the Smithsonian is 8.3. The cost of a within-grade in General Schedule grade 8 is currently $399 including personnel benefits. This request averages only $351 per employee. Some 2,100 employees are involved in this review. About $734,000 is required.

Wage: Periodic increases in pay for Wage employees are accorded by law and prevailing practices. The "steps in grade" stopped at step 3 until FY 1973 when they were extended to include 5 steps. This will mean that the costs of these actions will increase as more people will be receiving them for a longer period before reaching the top of the grade. In FY 1973 employees in step 3 went to step 4. The waiting period between steps is two years. Therefore, a large number of employees, estimated at over 300, will go to step 5 in FY 1975. Wage board steps cannot be denied an employee who has spent the time in grade. An amount of $150,000 is required.

(3) Extra Work Day ($153,000) - Employees' normal yearly compensation is based on being paid for 260 days per year. Some years have 261 work days and when leap year occurs there are 262. FY 1975 will have 261 work days; therefore, additional funding of $153,000 is required to finance employees' salaries and benefits for that additional paid day.

(4) Social Security Benefits - Employer's Contribution ($30,000) - New provisions to the law will have two effects on the employer's contribution for these benefits. First, as of January 1, 1974, the salary amount covered by the law has been increased from $10,800 to $12,000. Second, the percent of contribution on both the part of the employee and the employer has increased from 5.85 percent to 6.35 percent. About 300 employees are covered by Social Security during any year. These employees are temporary and therefore do not pay into the Civil Service Retirement Funds. The average cost is about $100 per employee. Additional costs to the Smithsonian are estimated at $30,000.

Space Rental, $964,000 - An appropriation of $964,000 is requested to fund obligations pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1972, Public Law 92-313 or for equivalent space as best serves the needs of the Institution. Of this amount, $724,000 represents the General Services Administration's estimate of the net additional cost of space now provided by or through them. The balance, $240,000, represents an estimate of the cost of additional space requirements but is included in this request for purposes of consolidated presentation.

All Smithsonian museums and galleries, and most of its other research and collections management facilities, are independently administered by the Institution under its Board of Regents. Some additional space, also directly administered by the Institution, is rented directly from commerical sources. As a third category, the Smithsonian occupies considerable space through the GSA in a number of buildings in Washington, D.C.; Rockville, Maryland; New York; and Alexandria, Virginia. These facilities consist of space controlled directly by GSA and special purpose space leased by GSA. In the past, GSA administered space was obtained by the Institution in one of several ways. First, GSA was reimbursed annually for payments to commercial owners. Second, Smithsonian appropriated funds for the cost of rent and utilities

were transferred permanently to the Public Buildings' appropriation. Over the past 15 years, these transfers have totaled $248,000 for space still used by the Institution. Third, in three instances, space was provided by GSA at no charge to the Institution.

With the passage of the Public Buildings Act of 1972, the procedure has changed. The Public Buildings Service appropriation has been eliminated for FY 1975 without returning the funds previously transferred from the agencies. For the Smithsonian Institution this means a "loss" of $248,000. All space users will now have to reimburse GSA for its costs (including rentals from commercial owners and its administration) and, in addition, make a contribution to establish a fund to finance possible future new construction by the Federal Government.

As shown in the table on page A-9, the total amount of the reimbursement required by GSA in FY 1975 will be $978,000 of which $254,000 is currently available to the Institution. The balance of $724,000 is requested in the FY 1975 appropriation.

Although the Smithsonian sees the value of this plan for providing funding for future construction needs of the Federal Government, it is unlikely that the Smithsonian will benefit from this fund because of the specialized nature of its facilities and its well-established procedures through the Executive and Legislative branches to acquire new buildings.

There is an important additional consideration in presenting this budget request for review. A significant objective of the Public Building Fund is to create more effective use of space as a by-product of direct funding responsibility. This is also of prime importance to the Institution. It is the intention of the Institution in presenting this consolidated space rental funds request to apply the funds (either by continued use of some or all of the space now under GSA or by carefully choosing alternate space in the Washington, D. C. area or elsewhere) in such a way or ways that will best serve Institutional needs. In this selection process, maximum attention would be given to seeking adequate space in a single location in order to consolidate activities, thus resulting in more efficient operations. Indeed, an active search for space is now underway. Some financial advantages may result.

There are certain additional important space requirements which may be met by the space selection process outlined above, provided adequate funding is available to serve all needs. The funding request contains, in one instance, a half-year lease situation. The GSA Depot, Building #3, Alexandria, Virginia, is scheduled for transfer to the City of Alexandria in mid-FY 1975. Full-year replacement space funding will be required. Second, the National Air and Space Museum is now engaged in the production of exhibits for the new Air and Space Building. As each exhibit is completed and demonstrated, it is programmed for container storage in anticipation of its installation in the new building. A storage facility will be required for these exhibit "packages." Third, some additional or alternate space for program administration may be required in the budget year. An amount of $240,000 is requested to meet these needs.

Postage Indicia Rate Increases, $80,000 - Some 3,000,000 pieces of first-class mail are sent yearly (including considerable foreign mail). This includes answers to inquiries from government and private institutions and the general public and the announcement of various musical events, film showings, and special exhibitions. About $240,000 is in the FY 1974 budget for mail costs at current rates. The cost of first-class postage is expected to be increased from eight to ten cents per ounce in mid-FY 1974. Costs will be absorbed this year. An amount of $60,000 is sought for FY 1975. The costs of other first-class mailings and related insurance on non-Smithsonian property, when required by the lender, are also increasing. On a full-year basis, in FY 1975 these increases are expected to cost $20,000.

Necessary Pay
FY 1975
(Dollars in thousands)

Unit	Within Grades	Extra Day	Social Security	Wage	Annual GS-Oct	Total
Assistant Secretary for Science	3	1			2	6
National Museum of Natural History	134	25			60	219
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	16	6	1		19	42
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	18	3		3	10	34
Radiation Biology Laboratory	8	3		5	10	26
Office of Environmental Sciences	7	2			10	19
Office of International Activities	4	1			2	7
Chesapeake Bay Center	6	1			2	9
National Air and Space Museum	34	6		3	18	61
Center for the Study of Man	5	1			2	8
National Zoological Park	40	13	5	27	101	186
Science Information Exchange					75	75
Assistant Secretary for History and Art	3	1			3	7
National Museum of History & Technology	71	12			35	118
National Collection of Fine Arts	29	4	1		10	44
National Portrait Gallery	16	2	1		7	26
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	14	2			4	20
Freer Gallery of Art	3	1			3	7
Archives of American Art	4	1			2	7
Nat'l Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board	2					2
Assistant Secretary for Public Service	2	1			2	5
Anacostia Neighborhood Museum	7	1		1	2	11
International Exchange Service	1	1		2	1	5
Division of Performing Arts	1	1	1	1	2	6
Office of Public Affairs	4	1			3	8
Smithsonian Institution Press	11	1			4	16
Assistant Secretary for Museum Programs	4	1			2	7
Conservation-Analytical Laboratory	6	1			2	9
Office of Exhibits Central	23	3		3	9	38
Office of the Registrar	6	1			3	10
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	26	3			9	38
Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service					1	1
National Museum Act						0
Smithsonian Archives	2	1			1	4
American Revolution Bicentennial Program					2	2
Environmental Sciences Program	1		2			3
Major Exhibition Program						0
Academic and Educational Programs	11				3	14
Office of the Secretary	11	2			6	19
Office of the General Counsel	4	1			2	7
Office of the Treasurer	15	1			5	21
Office of Personnel Administration	12	2			4	18
Office of Audits	2	1			2	5
Office of Equal Opportunity	1	1			1	3
Office of Printing and Photo Services	4	2		5	10	21
Information Systems Division	6	1			4	11
Supply Division	9	1			3	13
Management Analysis Office	4	1			2	7
Office of Protection Services	151	17	9		32	209
Office of Facilities Planning and Engineering Services	4	2			4	10
Office of Plant Services	139	20	10	150	93	412
Total	884	153	30	200	589	1856

Federal Building Fund Space Cost Estimate
FY 1975
(Dollars Rounded)

Space	Use of Space	SI Funding Available FY 1974	GSA Funding Requirement FY 1975
1242 24th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.	Exhibits production, publications distribution and exchange	None/1	$184,000
701 Lamont Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.	Printing and storage of shops, library, and collection items	None/2	116,000
2405 Martin Luther King Ave. Washington, D. C.	Anacostia Neighborhood Museum	$7,000	8,000
12441 Parklawn Drive Rockville, Maryland	Radiation Biology Laboratory	247,000	254,000
Washington Navy Yard Building 159 (partial)	Oceanographic Sorting Center	None	201,000
14th & Maine Ave., S. W. Liberty Loan Bldg. (partial)	Editing, performing arts, Armed Forces museum study, and international art activities	None	125,000
Building #3, Alexandria, Va.	General collections and administrative storage	None/3	80,000/4
GSA Depot, New York	History and technology collections	None	10,000
		$254,000	$978,000
	Funding difference	$724,000	

/1 $57,000 transferred to GSA in FY 1959.
/2 $88,000 transferred to GSA in FY 1962 and 1963.
/3 $103,000 transferred to GSA in FY 1970 for full year.
} Total of $248,000 no longer available to Smithsonian.

/4 One-half year. Replacement space will be required at an annualized cost.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE

1973 Actual..... $198,000
1974 Estimate..... $143,000
1975 Estimate..... $159,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	7	1	8
11 Personnel Compensation.....	124	15	139
12 Personnel Benefits.....	11	1	12
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons.	4		4
25 Other Services.....	2		2
26 Supplies and Materials.....	1		1
31 Equipment.....	1		1
Total	143	16	159
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		6	
Support Funds.....		10	

ABSTRACT - This office is responsible for overall planning, coordinating, and reviewing the progress of the fourteen science bureaus and programs within the Institution. An increase of one position and funding of $10,000 is requested to meet the following support requirement: Public Orientation and Education - a science editor to bring the discoveries and achievements of the science bureaus to public attention. Necessary pay in the amount of $6,000 also is being sought.

PROGRAM - The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Science advises and assists the Secretary in planning, implementing, and reviewing the progress of Smithsonian science programs. The bureaus reporting to the Assistant Secretary for Science are the National Museum of Natural History, the Radiation Biology Laboratory, the Tropical Research Institute, the National Zoological Park, the National Air and Space Museum, the Astrophysical Observatory, the Office of International Activities, the Office of Environmental Sciences, the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies, the Center for the Study of Man, the Science Information Exchange, and the Fort Pierce Bureau. This office is also responsible for the administration of the Research Awards and the Environmental Sciences Programs.

JUSTIFICATION OF $10,000 INCREASE (Public Orientation and Education) - The increase of activity in the science area requires a science editor ($10,000) to devote full-time attention and render a wide-ranging variety of services to a group of science bureaus. The science editor will be responsible for documenting in popular form the scientific work at the Institution's Office of International Activities; Office of Environmental Sciences; Radiation Biology Laboratory; Tropical Research Institute; Fort Pierce Bureau; Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies; Center for Short-Lived Phenomena, which alerts the press, public, and scientific community to the occurrence of major geological and biological events; and the National Air and Space Museum's developing research and exhibit programs as this Museum prepares to occupy its new building on the Mall in 1976.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

1973 Actual.....$6,389,000
1974 Estimate.....$7,589,000
1975 Estimate.....$8,004,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	371	13	384
11 Personnel Compensation.....	5,878	316	6,194
12 Personnel Benefits.....	500	27	527
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	120	5	125
22 Transportation of Things....	5	1	6
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	21	1	22
24 Printing and Reproduction...	12	46	58
25 Other Services.....	421	4	425
26 Supplies and Materials.....	182	4	186
31 Equipment.....	450	11	461
TOTAL	7,589	415	8,004
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		219	
Support Funds.....		196	

ABSTRACT - The National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) serves as a center for the natural sciences. It maintains large reference collections and conducts identification and documentation, research, collections management, exhibits, and education--including collaborative projects with universities and other institutions of learning. An increase of 13 positions and $196,000 is requested for FY 1975 to meet the following support requirements: (1) Conservation - 11 museum technicians ($100,000) to provide additional assistance for the care of the collections which grow at a substantial rate and are utilized increasingly each year; (2) Archives - a clerk-typist ($9,000) and additional funding of $21,000 to expand a program of training and curation for Indians who will work with the National Anthropological Archives; (3) Printing and Reproduction - an increase of $46,000 to fund the rising cost and increased volume of publication; and (4) Public Orientation and Education - a technical information specialist ($20,000) to make more information available to the public concerning the Museum's holdings and programs. Necessary pay requirements are an additional $219,000.

PROGRAM - This Museum serves as a national and international center for the natural sciences. It maintains the largest reference collections in the nation (over 60 million objects) and has the legal responsibility (20 U.S.C. 59) to serve as the ultimate Federal repository of all collections and objects of natural history, archeology, and ethnology made by agencies of the government when no longer needed by those agencies for investigations in progress. Additionally, the NMNH is the repository for numerous extremely valuable collections obtained from other sources, such as the scientific community and academic institutions, as well as many private individuals.

The scientists at the Museum conduct a broad program of basic research on man, plants, animals, fossil organisms, rocks, minerals, sediments, and materials from outer space. Their fundamental studies in systematics and biology are providing new information required for the solution of major problems of conservation, pollution, food production, improvement of medical knowledge, and for planning national and international programs leading to predictive ecology and environmental management.

The exhibits in the Museum attract over 3.5 million visitors each year, including many hundreds of thousands of school children in tours. In FY 1974, primary efforts in the exhibit area are being devoted to the production and installation of two core exhibits: "Ice Age Mammals and the Emergence of Man" and "It All Depends," an exhibit using new and innovative audio-visual techniques to graphically demonstrate principles of ecology. The Museum's education office provides assistance for elementary and secondary school groups, and many members of the scientific staff are involved in joint educational programs with universities by teaching courses, training graduate students, and conducting science seminars. The Museum also provides leadership in the improvement of museum techniques and collections management, especially through the application of computer technology.

JUSTIFICATION OF $196,000 INCREASE:

Conservation - Beginning in FY 1972 the Museum undertook a long-range program designed to correct operational inefficiencies resulting from the shortage of support personnel. With the support of the OMB and the Congress significant improvements have been made but the original goal of three staff assistants for each scientist, as recommended in 1969 by the Office of Science and Technology Panel on Systematics and Taxonomy in the Federal Government, has not been achieved. At this time the ratio of support staff to scientific staff is only 1.56 to 1 (see table). For the past two years an interim target ratio of 2 to 1 has been set, as discussed in previous budget presentations. When that ratio has been achieved the entire staffing situation will be reevaluated and a determination made as to the specific needs for further increase of the support staff. A request for FY 1975 of 11 positions ($100,000) is designed to achieve a ratio of 1.67 to 1. These additional support technicians will be used to improve the maintenance of the collections and prevent loss or damage to valuable specimens because of inadequate care.

Ratios of Man-Years of Effort Between Support and Professionals/1

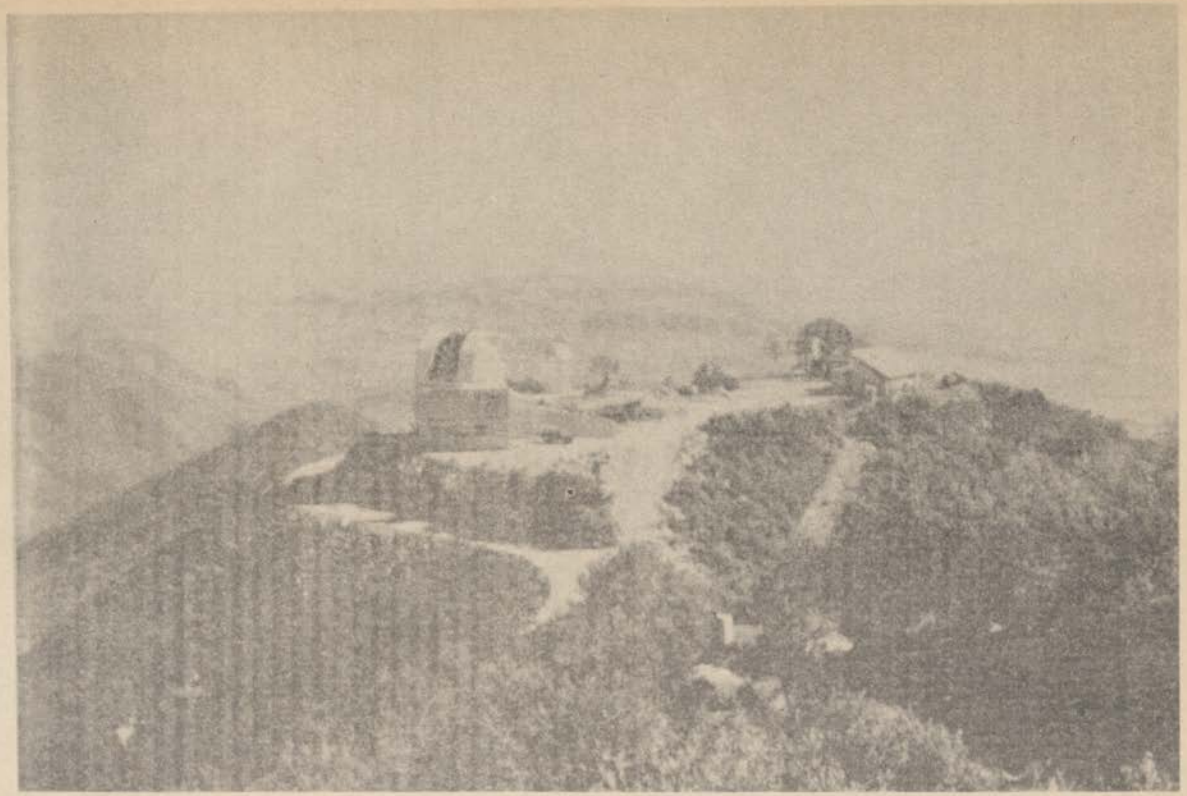
FY	Support Staff	Scientists	Ratio
1972/actual	154	108	1.43:1.00
1973/actual	169	111	1.52:1.00
1974/estimate	173	111	1.56:1.00
1975/estimate	184	111	1.67:1.00

/1 Ratios apply to personnel assigned directly to science support. They exclude personnel in EDP applications, Exhibits, Education, and NMNH director's office.

Archives - A clerk-typist ($9,000) and additional funding of $21,000 are needed to support a program of instruction and on-the-job training for American Indians selected by the various Indian tribal Councils to work at the National Anthropological Archives. Pilot efforts, using funds drawn from other Museum activities, have resulted in the training of 14 young Indians. Representatives of the Zuni, Navajo, Southern Ute, Crow, Nez Perce, Makah, Chippewa, Winnebago, and Quapaw have requested that qualified young Indian scholars receive this training. To provide such service within a reasonable period, efforts must be increased. This training will help the Indians develop, preserve and use the historical records of their own tribes, and better understand their own culture and heritage. In the course of their work, through their knowledge of tribal history and personalities, the trainees will contribute to a better understanding of the vast collections of Indian material in the Museum, accumulated over a period of more than one hundred years, and increase immeasurably the value of these collections to present and future scholars. The major portion of these new funds will be used to pay the travel and living expenses of the Indian students selected by their tribal Councils to receive the training at the Museum.

Printing and Reproduction - The results of the research by the staff of the Museum are made available to the scientific community by means of publication. In the first six months of FY 1974, the NMNH staff submitted for publication an equivalent of over 14,000 manuscript pages for the established series: Smithsonian Contributions to Botany, Earth Sciences, Paleobiology and Zoology. Printing for the series is accomplished through a Government Printing Office (GPO) contract arrangement with commercial printers. Current printing costs average $14 per printed page, and this will increase by 8.4 percent in FY 1974 (per GPO circular letter #103 of 15 August 1973). Recent information from GPO has advised further that contract bidding will increase an additional 50 to 100 percent in FY 1975. The amount (approximately $115,000) in the base of the Smithsonian Press for this work is insufficient to meet even FY 1974 needs. An increase of $46,000 is requested to meet the rising cost and increased volume of production by the staff and permit timely publication of new science information.

Public Orientation and Education - One position (a technical information specialist) and $20,000 are requested to provide educational and explanatory information about the Museum of Natural History to the public. Many of the exhibits and scientific studies conducted are of great interest and value to visitors and to the thousands who write and telephone to request information on a whole host of technical and scientific subjects. These people are representative of the large majority of our population which is not reached through scientific journals and scholarly publications. Museum guides, topical brochures, and other popular publications are needed to present accurate, easily readable information in the manner most helpful to this vast segment of the American people.



MOUNT HOPKINS, ARIZONA OBSERVATORY

Taken from Summit. Left to right: 60" Tillinghast Reflector, 12" Telescope, and 32' Gamma-Ray Reflector Facility.

SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

1973 Actual..... $2,961,000
1974 Estimate..... $3,195,000
1975 Estimate..... $3,439,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	57	10	67
11 Personnel Compensation.....	1,489	202	1,691
12 Personnel Benefits.....	127	17	144
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	92		92
22 Transportation of Things....	30		30
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	250		250
24 Printing and Reproduction...	17		17
25 Other Services.....	755	25	780
26 Supplies and Materials.....	135		135
31 Equipment.....	300		300
TOTAL	3,195	244	3,439
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		42	
Support Funds.....		202	

ABSTRACT - As part of the new joint Center for Astrophysics with Harvard College Observatory, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) pursues a broad program of research in eight principal areas: planetary sciences, high energy astrophysics, solar and stellar physics, atomic and molecular physics, geoastronomy, optical and infrared astronomy, radio astronomy, and theoretical astrophysics. Headquartered in Cambridge, Massachusetts, SAO is developing a multi-purpose observatory on Mt. Hopkins in Arizona and is participating in data gathering networks around the world.

The FY 1975 budget request proposes a program increase of 10 positions and $202,000 to provide research support personnel in the following areas: (1) Printing and Reproduction - two positions and $31,000 to serve the preparation and printing of research publications; (2) Building and Facilities Management - two positions and $46,000 for operations at Mt. Hopkins; (3) General Administration - five positions and $73,000 for personnel, procurement, and financial management purposes; and (4) Automatic Data Processing - one position and $52,000, with funds for computer time for processing of astrophysical data. An additional $42,000 is sought for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - Since 1890, the SAO has pursued a broad program of astrophysical research, placing particular emphasis on those programs that promise to achieve scientific leadership for the Observatory and those programs which support National goals. Beginning with its pioneer studies of the relationship between solar energy and the terrestrial environment, SAO has remained at the forefront of modern astronomy, with interests ranging from cosmic energy sources to the solar system to the earth itself.

SAO's facilities include its headquarters and laboratories at Cambridge, Massachusetts; a multipurpose observatory on Mt. Hopkins in Arizona; a world-wide network of associated astrophysical field stations which observe artificial satellites, comets, and other celestial objects; and a network of automatic stations in the midwestern United States which photograph meteors.

During the past decade, the Observatory played a major role in the astronomical revolution that has changed man's understanding of the universe. Technological advancements have produced more sensitive instruments and improved the effectiveness of

telescopes, providing a capability of observing more distant objects and cosmological events that took place tens of millions of years ago. Balloons, rockets, and satellites have provided a means of placing telescopes above the earth's turbid atmosphere, opening new windows for observing different radiation from the universe - gamma-rays, x-rays, ultraviolet light, and far infrared radiation.

A few of the highlights of SAO research follow:

FY 1973

--Publication of the Celescope Catalog of Ultraviolet Stellar Observations containing the results of the SAO experiment aboard the Orbiting Astronomical Observatory (OAO-2).

--Detection of new structural features in the African rift system based on images provided by the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS).

--Analysis of lunar samples returned by the Apollo and Soviet lunar missions.

--Detection of HD in the atmosphere of Jupiter and of inter-stellar lithium in the spectrum of Zeta Ophiuchi using the 60-inch telescope at Mt. Hopkins.

--Rediscovery of the asteroid Apollo last seen 41 years ago.

--Observation by radio astronomy of the interstellar molecules silicon monoxide (SiO), cyanoacetylene (HC3 N), and sulfur monoxide (SO).

FY 1974

--Publication of Blanketed Model Atmospheres for Early-Type Stars, a companion volume to the previously published Celescope Catalog, representing an analysis of the Celescope data as applied to stellar theory.

--Publication of SAO Standard Earth III, the latest calculation of the earth's shape and size with respect to gravitational variation and a uniform network of geodetic positions.

--The first identification of a probable "black hole" in the constellation Cygnus.

FY 1975 Expected

--Publication of major results from Skylab experiments.

--Flight of a rocket probe experiment to test the equivalence principle of Einstein's Theory of Relativity.

--Preparation of x-ray observation packages for the HEAOS satellites.

--Preparation of a spacecraft-to-spacecraft doppler tracking experiment for the Apollo-Soyuz space mission.

This extended view into deep space has overthrown the old concept of an "empty" universe. Indeed, no longer is the universe viewed as an unchanging, or at best slowly changing, cosmos of fixed stars. Instead, it is seen as a high energy explosive universe filled with objects defying imagination: exploding galaxies, pulsars, x-ray and gamma-ray stars, black holes, and neutrinos. Most exciting perhaps are the

massive interstellar clouds of dust particles and complex molecules. Some of these clouds apparently are coalescing to form new stars much like our own sun. Still others seem to be collapsing inward to create black holes, those incredibly dense objects with a gravitational pull so great not even light can escape.---In short, modern astronomers now may be seeing, on one hand, how the universe began, and on the other, how it may end.

Clearly, the discoveries and advances made in astronomy during the past decade have been revolutionary, but the implications for the future are even greater and most surely will affect all aspects of human life, from genetics to energy production. To meet the challenges of the future and to increase SAO's effectiveness in this regard, the Smithsonian, along with Harvard University, created a new joint Center for Astrophysics in FY 1974. Under a single director, the Center has a unified program involving about 120 scientists at SAO and Harvard College Observatory. In order to meet more effectively the scientific needs at the working level, eight associate directors are charged with organizing and directing the research effort in eight broad areas: planetary sciences, high energy astrophysics, solar and stellar physics, atomic and molecular physics, geoastronomy, optical and infrared astronomy, radio astronomy, and theoretical astrophysics.

During FY 1974, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, under its new director, has been engaged in a critical study of SAO's programs. Unproductive programs are being phased out and new programs are being planned which will most effectively utilize the specific capabilities of the Observatory. A number of key personnel were added in FY 1974 in high energy astrophysics and theoretical astrophysics. The final result of this process will be increased effectiveness, through more efficient deployment of limited resources.

JUSTIFICATION OF $202,000 INCREASE - It is too early to predict the scientific expenditures which will be required to exploit properly the dramatic new opportunities described earlier. Therefore, SAO is not requesting any increase in FY 1975 for scientific programs. During this period of self-examination, however, it has become apparent that there are insufficient resources at SAO to sustain the core, Federally-supported scientific program which is under way at present. Hence, the Observatory seeks those resources required (1) to strengthen support and administrative functions in the interest of greater effectiveness; and (2) to bolster the capabilities of SAO for computational analysis, and thereby achieve greater efficiency.

In order to meet the scientific challenges of the early years of the past decade, SAO's Federal resources have had to be used to develop and maintain a corps of outstanding professional scientific and engineering talent for long-range research program development and continuity. Support of specific research projects, including the funding of support personnel in a wide variety of technical and administrative capacities, however, was predominately from grants and contracts. More recently, the mix of non-Federal and Federal resources has been undergoing dramatic changes. In FY 1967, non-Federal dollar resources constituted 82 percent of the total resources available to the Observatory. In FY 1974, this percentage has dropped to 61 percent. In part this change has been brought about by a de-emphasis of the Nation's space program (SAO's primary source of grants and contracts). But it has also been a product of more intensive development of SAO's own research interests and its choice of important scientific studies and facilities. A notable example is the development of the Mt. Hopkins Observatory with its array of specialized data-gathering equipment. This includes the multiple mirror telescope now being fabricated for operational use, beginning in FY 1976. These shifts of funding ratios and research developments now require that the Observatory develop a continuing and

strengthened support personnel capability for its Federally funded research. Trained and capable administrative and technical personnel now employed on temporary grant and contract work at SAO are available for long-term assignment to serve the basic responsibilities of the Observatory. SAO proposes to transfer 10 of these valuable employees to its Federal employment in FY 1975. These positions include: two positions (an editor and offset press operator) and $31,000 to serve the preparation and printing of research publications; two positions (a field manager and supervisor) and $46,000 for facilities management at the Mt. Hopkins Observatory; five positions and $73,000 for general administration with emphasis on personnel, procurement, and financial management of research activity; and one position and $27,000 for mathematical applications of data processing of astrophysical information. An additional $25,000 is required for the purchase of computer time. This is a first significant step to provide adequate support personnel for important Federally-funded research programs.

SMITHSONIAN TROPICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

1973 Actual.....$ 939,000
1974 Estimate.....$ 979,000
1975 Estimate.....$1,108,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	58	5	63
11 Personnel Compensation.....	696	70	766
12 Personnel Benefits.....	59	7	66
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	35	4	39
22 Transportation of Things....	5	1	6
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	45	6	51
25 Other Services.....	48	19	67
26 Supplies and Materials.....	70	8	78
31 Equipment.....	21	14	35
TOTAL	979	129	1,108
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		34	
Support Funds.....		95	

ABSTRACT - The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI), a research organization devoted to the study and support of tropical biology, education, and conservation, focuses broadly on the evolution of patterns of behavior and ecological adaptations. The tropics offer a rich natural laboratory for these purposes. Panama further offers its unique zoogeographic characteristics--landbridge to terrestrial life forms of two continents and water barrier to marine life of two oceans.

For FY 1975, five additional positions and increased funding of $95,000 is sought to provide the following types of support: (1) Buildings and Facilities Management - a facilities engineer, a janitor/night watchman, and 2 game wardens for the care and protection of buildings and property ($34,000) and funds for building custodial and maintenance services, supplies, utilities, and maintenance and operation of vehicles and boats ($51,000) and (2) Public Orientation and Education - a docent or guide ($10,000) for public use of STRI's natural areas. An amount of $34,000 also is required for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - The Institute provides a base of operations and an intellectual center for advanced studies of ecology, behavior, and evolution in the tropics. Because of the diversity of tropical organisms and the complexity of their relationships, the tropics represent one of the most interesting but most poorly understood biological regions of the world. Many of the developing nations lie in or along the tropics, and it is here that major environmental changes are likely to occur during the next decade. Understanding and properly managing tropical environments is essential to their preservation as well as the protection of living systems elsewhere in the world. For example, the destruction of suitable feeding sites in Central and South America may result in the extinction of migratory birds even if their breeding habitats are preserved in the United States.

STRI's laboratory complexes in Panama provide immediate access to tropical forest and marine environments. These include almost 9,000 acres of forest reserve of Barro Colorado Island and the adjacent peninsulas in Gatun Lake; the coral reef and lagoon at Galeta Point on the Atlantic Coast; and the rocky reefs at Naos Island on the Pacific Coast. A small facility in Cali, Colombia, provides access to high forest in the Andes. The Institute's scientific staff, as well as many visiting

scientists and students, conduct research in these areas as well as in other parts of Central and South America, the Pacific, Asia, and Africa, where comparative studies are clarifying the distinctive biological role of the tropics.

During FY 1974 the professional staff of STRI is 13, there are 10 long-term pre and post-doctoral students associated with STRI, and it is anticipated that the facilities will be used for shorter periods by a total of 459 visitors from all over the world. In 1973, 47 scientific papers were published in the world's leading scientific journals by staff and associates.

JUSTIFICATION OF $95,000 INCREASE:

Buildings and Facilities Management (4 positions; $85,000) - STRI's in-house research activities as well as its service to visiting researchers are accommodated in some 35 structures on Barro Colorado Island or provided by the Panama Canal Company, the Army, or the Navy at other sites. These structures require constant maintenance attention because of their age, type of construction, and rapid deterioration in the tropical climate. Renovation and repairs are accomplished by the use of staff maintenance personnel and the use of renovation funds but a large backlog of work exists. A facilities engineer ($19,000) is required to plan corrective measures, negotiate with and monitor the work of contractors, and supervise in-house maintenance personnel. A janitor/night watchman ($4,000) is related to the maintenance requirements as well as necessary after-hours protection of buildings.

For work in habitats away from its laboratories, STRI operates a fleet of small boats and canoes in Gatun Lake, a 42-foot vessel capable of extended trips in the marine environment, and several 4-wheel drive vehicles. Some of these were previously declared surplus by the military and are over 10 years old. An increase of $12,000 is requested to initiate a replacement program and to update repair facilities in order to keep this fleet operating efficiently with minimal fuel consumption.

Increased pressures are being put on conservation areas under STRI's protection. Guarding against trespassing for logging, recreation, poaching, and even agricultural purposes requires increased vigilance. Two additional game wardens ($11,000) are needed to augment the present staff of two.

Additional support funding of $39,000 is needed to meet the costs of additional requirements, but more particularly price increases, for service contracts, utilities, maintenance supplies, and equipment.

Public Orientation and Education (1 position; $10,000) - Education at the STRI is mostly at the graduate level. Recently, the Institute has experimented with tours of Barro Colorado Island and the marine research facilities for college undergraduates, high school students, elementary school children, and community organizations. This public education has been a success and STRI feels that explaining the importance of the world's natural resources should become a permanent part of its program. This will require $10,000 to employ a docent and purchase educational aids.

RADIATION BIOLOGY LABORATORY

1973 Actual..... $1,326,000
1974 Estimate..... $1,426,000
1975 Estimate..... $1,492,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	48	2	50
11 Personnel Compensation.....	631	53	684
12 Personnel Benefits.....	53	5	58
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	12		12
22 Transportation of Things....	4		4
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	375		375
24 Printing and Reproduction...	5	5	10
25 Other Services.....	60	2	62
26 Supplies and Materials.....	75	1	76
31 Equipment.....	211		211
TOTAL	1,426	66	1,492
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		26	
Support Funds.....		40	

ABSTRACT - The Radiation Biology Laboratory (RBL) studies the influences of environmental factors--light, temperature, humidity, and atmospheric content--on plants in order to help understand their growth and development. An additional two positions ($32,000) for data reduction, mathematical analysis, and graphic presentation of solar energy data are requested with $8,000 support funds for computer time and printing of data. Necessary pay requirements for present staff amount to $26,000.

PROGRAM - Light is a key controlling environmental 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 this 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 objective is accomplished by studying environmental influences on plant growth and development 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. Disciplines represented at RBL include physiology, cytology, biochemistry, biophysics, physics, engineering, electron microscopy, and morphology.

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 RBL's program has been 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 in the world. The Laboratory has been credited with major contributions in the field of photobiology.

JUSTIFICATION OF $40,000 INCREASE (Automatic Data Processing) - A significant deficiency exists in the environmental biology program, a research area of major emphasis that is primarily concerned with the measurement of solar radiation at the earth's surface that contributes to the existence and growth of living systems. Data has been collected and recorded at RBL monitoring stations (stations are now in Rockville, Maryland, Israel, Alaska, and Panama) from 1968 for daily periods from sunrise to sunset at three-minute intervals, measuring total energy and also recording energy in the spectral quality wavelengths that influence biological systems. There have been increasingly greater demands from the scientific community for specific data, as well as for the accumulated data on solar energy for the past five years because of the current international focus on the present and future importance of solar energy. In order for the mass of information to be made available and useful to workers in energy conversion fields and for meteorological and agricultural purposes, it must be analyzed and presented in tabular and graphical form.

In addition to collecting measurements in broadband wavelengths of blue, yellow, red, and ultraviolet light--those regions that influence life processes--RBL is now able to monitor the narrowband ultraviolet that is of particular interest in the health sciences. There is, for instance, an increasing interest in the study of changes in ultraviolet as associated with skin cancer frequencies. A new, sensitive scanning radiometer for measuring the distribution of energy in the narrowband ultraviolet has been developed in this laboratory, and data is being recorded. This information also must be processed and be disseminated. The RBL has no one on its staff to accomplish this work.

Two mathematicians ($32,000), plus $3,000 for supplies and computer time (at $86.00 per hour) are needed for reduction, analysis, and graphical presentation of the solar energy data. After reduction and plotting, the data must be published ($5,000). Initially, daily totals of incident energy, daily totals for each color-band measured, and intercomparisons of energy recorded at stations in three latitudes will be made available to scientists and others interested in the information.

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

1973 Actual.....$716,000
1974 Estimate.....$781,000
1975 Estimate.....$800,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	35	0	35
11 Personnel Compensation.....	572	18	590
12 Personnel Benefits.....	49	1	50
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	26		26
22 Transportation of Things....	3		3
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	36		36
24 Printing and Reproduction...	7		7
25 Other Services.....	28		28
26 Supplies and Materials.....	33		33
31 Equipment.....	27		27
TOTAL	781	19	800
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		19	
Program Funds.....		0	

ABSTRACT - The Office of Environmental Sciences (OES) undertakes or coordinates research on the environment for improved understanding of natural systems which can be applied to policies to reduce or stabilize degradation of natural resources. On-going service and support activities include the Center for Short-Lived Phenomena and Oceanographic Sorting Centers in Washington and Tunis. No program fund increase is sought for FY 1975. A pay increase amount of $19,000 is needed for presently authorized staff.

PROGRAM - Several research projects dealing with selected aspects of ecosystems are in progress supported by Federal agency contracts. A four-year study of water-borne diseases in the Lower Mekong River is nearing completion. A post-impoundment ecological analysis of the reservoir on the Nam Ngum River, a Mekong tributary, will provide valuable insights into the probable ecological impact of the world's largest dam which is planned at Pa Mong, northeast of Vientiane, Laos. Other OES studies involve man-made lakes in South India and Ghana, oil spills in Indonesia, pollution of natural lakes in Yugoslavia and Tunisia, and impact on biota of environmentally hazardous pollutants flowing into the Caspian Sea.

Environmental research concerned with marine pollution, ocean dumping, pollutant monitoring, and environmental prediction will be continued at the Oceanographic Sorting Centers in Washington and Tunis, supporting the accelerated United States programs in marine and freshwater baseline monitoring. These increased Federal environmental activities necessitated an increase of bulk aquatic collections to provide a reserve of ecological baseline material for environmental assay and systematics research. The two Oceanographic Sorting Centers supply roughly 350 scientists from 200 agencies around the world with curatorial support, sampling design, biological analysis, and data management in addition to sorted specimens that are required to assess environmental impact on living species.

The OES is developing a new program of international ecological studies with special emphasis on research in tropical biological systems. The effort will be dedicated to producing a predictive capability in systems ecology applied to the use

of natural resources in the tropics, their degradation, and necessary steps to preserve or restore. A sense of urgency accompanies these studies since shortages of energy and raw materials will accelerate the exploitation of both renewable and non-renewable resources. This exploitation may cause alteration of vast undisturbed ecological systems of immense significance.

The Center for Short-Lived Phenomena operates a global environmental alert network for rapid communication of scientific data on biological and geological environmental events of short duration to scientists and officials with monitoring responsibilities. The Center's reports make it possible for scientists to conduct research while short duration events are occurring. The Center's unique capability has led the United Nations Environmental Program to request its help in organizing Earthwatch, the new UN worldwide environmental monitoring program. The first world directory of environmental monitoring organizations was compiled by the Center under a UN contract, and with UN encouragement it is now organizing a global student environmental monitoring network.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1973 Actual.....$178,000
1974 Estimate.....$197,000
1975 Estimate.....$204,000

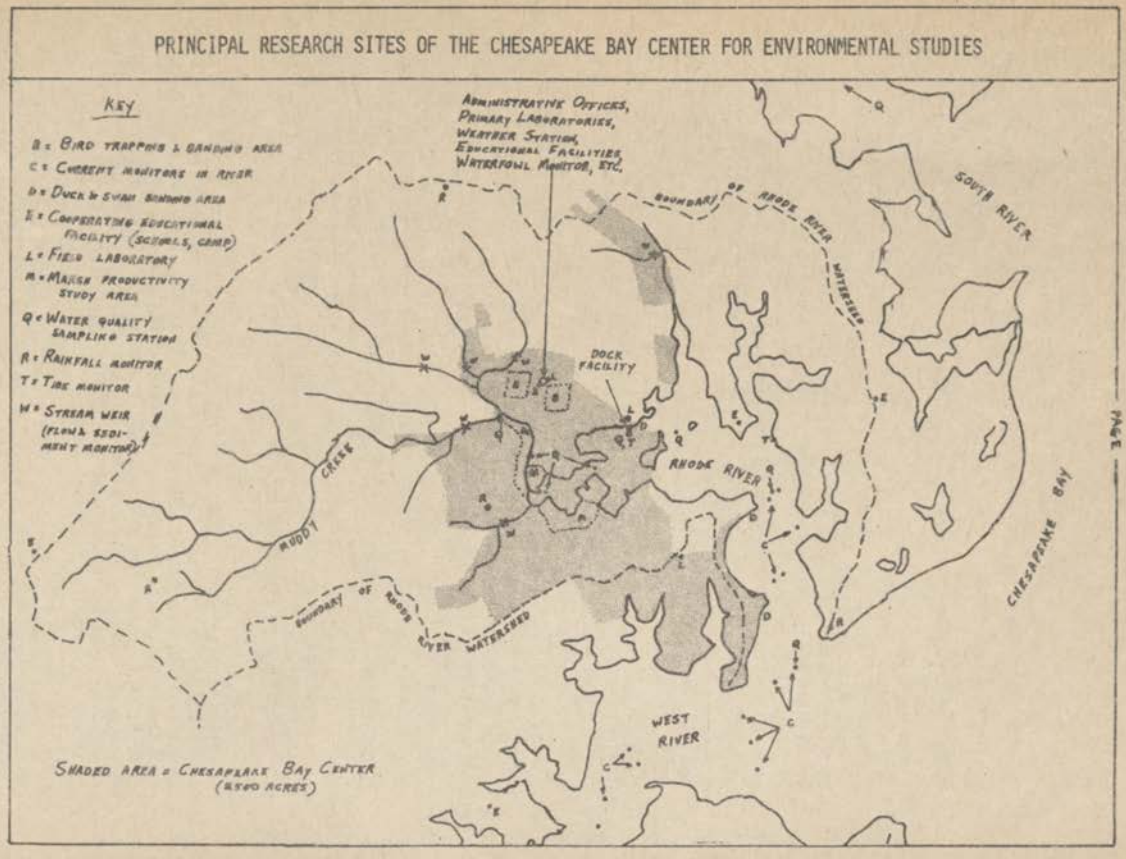
(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	11	0	11
11 Personnel Compensation.....	172	6	178
12 Personnel Benefits.....	14	1	15
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	6		6
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	2		2
25 Other Services.....	2		2
31 Equipment.....	1		1
TOTAL	197	7	204
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		7	
Program Funds.....		0	

ABSTRACT - This office fosters and coordinates the Institution's scientific and cultural activities abroad and administers the Smithsonian's Foreign Currency Program. No program increase is sought for FY 1975. Funds in the amount of $7,000 are requested for necessary pay for existing staff.

PROGRAM - The Office of International Activities was established in 1965 to foster and coordinate the Smithsonian's scientific and cultural activities abroad. To this end, it is the Institution's point of liaison with the Department of State and diplomatic missions in Washington and with foreign governments and research institutions abroad.

Of special importance are efforts to foster Smithsonian scientific and cultural exchanges with the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. The office continues to support the Institution's world-wide environmental and conservation programs and the exchange of scholars and technicians as well as of cultural and scientific objects, information, exhibits, and the like in the interests of basic research and public education.

The office also administers the Smithsonian's Foreign Currency Program. This program of grants to United States institutions supports museum programs, scientific and cultural research, and related educational activities in eight countries where the United States owns local currencies in excess of its needs as determined by the Treasury Department. More than 220 such institutions in 32 states have benefited from the program. An appropriation of $4.5 million equivalent in "excess" foreign currencies is requested for fiscal year 1975. (See page B-1.)


PRINCIPAL RESEARCH SITES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
KEY
B = BIRD TRAPPING & BANDING AREA
C = CURRENT MONITORS IN RIVER
D = DUCK & SWAN BANDING AREA
E = COOPERATING EDUCATIONAL FACILITY (SCHOOLS, CAMP)
L = FIELD LABORATORY
M = MARSH PRODUCTIVITY STUDY AREA
Q = WATER QUALITY SAMPLING STATION
R = RAINFALL MONITOR
T = TIDE MONITOR
W = STREAM WEIR (FLOW & SEDIMENT MONITOR)
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, PRIMARY LABORATORIES, WEATHER STATION, EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, WATERFOWL MONITOR, ETC.
DOCK FACILITY
BOUNDARY OF RHODE RIVER WATERSHED
SOUTH RIVER
RHODE RIVER
CHESAPEAKE BAY
MUDDY CREEK
WEST RIVER
SHADED AREA = CHESAPEAKE BAY CENTER (2500 ACRES)

CHESAPEAKE BAY CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

1973 Actual.....$236,000
1974 Estimate.....$244,000
1975 Estimate.....$415,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	15	6	21
11 Personnel Compensation.....	164	76	240
12 Personnel Benefits.....	14	7	21
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	6	4	10
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	15	20	35
25 Other Services.....	26	19	45
26 Supplies and Materials.....	8	27	35
31 Equipment.....	11	18	29
TOTAL	244	171	415
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		9	
Support Funds.....		162	

ABSTRACT - The Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies (CBCES) is a natural area for research in complex land-water relationships and for use in creating public awareness and understanding of ecological systems as they may be affected by economic and social change. The FY 1975 budget shows an increase of 6 positions and $162,000 to provide the following support needs: (1) Public Orientation and Education - an environmental education program coordinator ($22,000) to develop the Center's full potential for meeting public use and interest; (2) General Administration - an administrative assistant and a clerk-typist ($25,000) to assist with office management and public use of the facility; (3) Buildings and Facilities Management - a maintenance worker and a custodian ($18,000) and an additional $84,000 for general care of the Center's property; and (4) Protection - an assistant resident manager ($13,000) for protection of property. An additional amount of $9,000 is needed for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - The Chesapeake Bay Center is a 2,500 acre area located on the Chesapeake Bay, seven miles south of Annapolis, Maryland, about equidistant from Baltimore and Washington. It was established in 1965 for the purpose of creating scientific and education programs in the environmental sciences leading to a more complete understanding of complex natural relationships and the proper balance of land-water uses as they relate to human health, welfare, and continued existence of life. The development of these programs was made possible by the acquisition (with non-appropriated funds) of a land-water unit large enough to include the full range of forests, marshes, fields, and agricultural areas that, taken together, form the mosaic of land uses characteristic of the mid-Atlantic region since settlement. The area is ideal for study of the results of man's past and present activities as vital components of interacting physical and biological systems. Thus, the Center now provides a living museum of contemporary and historical significance, a primary resource for both teaching and research on complex living systems, and the largest facility in the nation available for the study of land-water (estuarine) relationships.

The research program is being conducted in conjunction with other Federal agencies and nearby universities. It is interdisciplinary in approach and has been developed as a long-term effort to understand the functioning of local ecosystems.

The educational programs, designed to supplement and enrich the science curricula of participating school systems and to develop ecological awareness in people

of diverse ages and backgrounds, are expected to surpass research activities in emphasis in the next five years. This will be due (1) to the strategic location and unique nature of the Center, and (2) to the detailed understanding of the watershed-estuarine system available as a result of the research program. In no other area of the U.S. will it be possible to demonstrate the detailed functioning of such a system while simultaneously indicating the economic, social, and political implications of managing such a system. This aspect is of regional and national significance for both student training and general educational purposes, including information transfer activities. As a consequence of these facts, the educational programs carried out thus far, including ones of diverse character with groups of all ages but primarily ones involving students and teachers in school systems in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, have proven to be highly successful.

JUSTIFICATION OF $162,000 INCREASE - Much of the research and education work at the Center has been initiated and funded by a variety of short-term grants and contracts from government and private sources. This funding has enabled the CBCES to demonstrate the value of its natural resources. While the Center will continue to pursue such sources of funds for special projects, they do have certain limitations. They do not provide continuity for programs which have proved to be valuable. They place heavy demands on staff and other in-house administrative and maintenance resources.

Public Orientation and Education - Educational activities have fallen short of realizing their potential public service as a result of personnel shortages. The Center has found it necessary to curtail educational activities so that only about 2,500 participants were able to be included in calendar year 1973 as compared with a planned 3,000. There is a need for a full-time education specialist ($22,000) to plan, conduct, and coordinate wider public use of the Center's resources.

General Administration - In addition to the permanent staff, the Center is now being used by 60 employees paid from grants and contracts, visiting researchers, and students doing projects, and some 2,500 participants in the education programs. Each of these people creates some additional administrative and clerical workload, which when added to the range of personnel actions, procurement, financial management, public inquiries, scientific correspondence, manuscript typing results in a total workload in excess of that which can be handled by the office management staff of three persons. An administrative assistant and a clerk-typist ($21,000) are required. Additional travel funds are required to enable the professional staff to review allied scientific programs and to give technical advice and consultation on the work of the Center ($4,000).

Buildings and Facilities Management - Twenty-five hundred acres, a range of old buildings (originally farm buildings) and trailers, and active use of the Center creates a daily demand and range of custodial and maintenance work beyond the capabilities of the present staff of six persons and their available funds. One additional maintenance worker and a custodian are required ($18,000). The requirements for utilities; maintenance contracts, supplies, and materials; boat and vehicle operations; and equipment (including the replacement of worn-out items) will cost an additional $84,000.

Protection - The value of the Center depends totally on being able to maintain it in its presently diverse state. There is a continuing threat of damage from vandalism, fire (man-made or naturally caused), or poaching. Protection at present is a responsibility of all employees. There is one full-time security guard. An additional resident manager position ($13,000) is requested to improve protection especially at night.

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

1973 Actual.....$1,063,000
1974 Estimate.....$2,561,000
1975 Estimate.....$4,063,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	114	23	137
11 Personnel Compensation.....	1,676	283	1,959
12 Personnel Benefits.....	142	25	167
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	23		23
22 Transportation of Things....	6		6
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	2	134	136
24 Printing and Reproduction...	36	10	46
25 Other Services.....	407	902	1,309
26 Supplies and Materials.....	122	145	267
31 Equipment.....	147	3	150
TOTAL	2,561	1,502	4,063
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		61	
Other Uncontrollable.....		134	
Program and Support Funds.....		1,307	

ABSTRACT - The National Air and Space Museum (NASM) was created 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 repository for documentary materials. An increase of $1,307,000 and 23 positions is requested to continue preparation for the move of the NASM into its new building. Specifically, these increases are: (1) Curation of Exhibits - 5 positions ($65,000) and support funds ($63,000) to extend curatorial expertise and to prepare exhibit scripts, catalogues, and related materials; (2) Preservation and Restoration - 8 positions ($60,000) and support funds ($40,000) to continue work on the air and space craft to be used in the opening exhibition; (3) Presentations and Education - 2 positions ($27,000) and support funds ($68,000) to prepare shows for the spacearium/planetarium; (4) Exhibits production - 7 positions ($86,000) and support funds ($879,000) to step up exhibits production; (5) Administration - One position ($9,000) to assist with the clerical workload; (6) Printing and Reproduction - Printing funds ($10,000) to help finance exhibit catalogues. Necessary pay in the amount of $61,000 is being sought as well as $134,000 space rental in the Uncontrollable section of the estimates (see page A-6).

PROGRAM - The Smithsonian's appropriation act for FY 1973 provided $40 million in construction authority for a new (but empty) NASM Building. This building which is now under construction is scheduled to open on July 4, 1976, as a major Bicentennial attraction. Construction is on schedule. The building will contain approximately 200,000 square feet of exhibits space. Twenty-five major exhibition halls are being planned for the new structure.

The NASM has spent the last two years building staff; creating prototype exhibits using a blend of the best museum practices with new audio-visual and mechanical visitor participation and involvement concepts; restoring air and spacecraft for display; and overseeing the construction of the building.

JUSTIFICATION OF $1,307,000 INCREASE - All current efforts, as well as required new resources, must be pointed toward the realization of a successful opening

befitting the new museum building. This requires research in the history, theories, techniques, accomplishments, and potential of air and space flight in order to present exhibits that are accurate, educational, and dynamic. Many additional air and spacecraft now in storage at the Silver Hill, Maryland, facility must be restored for display. Specifically the increase is requested for:

Curation of Exhibits - Five additional curators and research assistants ($65,000) must be employed to increase curatorial input relative to the preparation of exhibit scripts. Additional funding for research materials, services, and equipment is needed ($63,000). There are presently 14 curators and research assistants to plan, research, and write comprehensive and well documented scripts for planned exhibits, covering the factual and educational material and objects that will be presented to the museum visitor. Curators are present at each stage of the exhibit's design, production, and installation to assure its quality and authenticity. During FY 1975 ten major exhibit halls must be in stages of planning, design, and production in order to meet opening date deadlines. A curator for general aviation and one for aeronautical transportation are requested for the department of aeronautics. A curator for manned and unmanned satellites and one for launch vehicles and guided missiles are requested for the department of astronautics. A curator for technology applications and utilizations is requested for the department of science and technology.

Preservation and Restoration - Eight additional skilled craftsmen and helpers are needed ($60,000) with funding ($40,000) for supplies and materials and equipment to assist with the preservation and restoration of aircraft and spacecraft. There are 60 air or spacecraft in need of restoration and/or preservation in order to be placed on public view. Of these 60 craft in need of work, 20 have already been completed. The average craft takes 2 man-years of work to be put in exhibitable condition. Additional staff (museum aids and technicians) are required to complete work for the opening exhibit. These employees also are responsible for moving and placing of air and spacecraft on display and for the receipt, storage, and cleaning of artifacts. The current staff of 31 at Silver Hill includes 15 craftsmen who will be able to restore 8 craft in FY 1974 and another 8 in FY 1975. The additional positions will allow an additional 11 air and spacecraft to be partially restored and will strengthen other collections management efforts.

Presentations and Education Division - The new building will have a spacearium/planetarium and an auditorium with wide-screen presentations. A writer-producer and planetarium technician ($27,000) are requested to assist the present staff of 6 in the preparation of planetarium shows. Funds also are requested for the purchase of special astronomical projection devices ($68,000). When fully operational, four or five different shows will be presented each year. The working titles for some of these showings are: "Cosmic Journey," "Starship Earth," "Stardust," "Empire of the Stars," and "Man Beholds the Heavens."

Exhibits Production - All 25 exhibition halls will have objects on display when the Museum opens to the public. An essential goal for the opening date, however, is to have at least half of the halls well equipped with permanent exhibitions which are worthy of the new structure and deserving of public interest. The balance of the halls will be completed as quickly as possible after the opening date. In order to help achieve these goals, exhibits personnel and other resources have been transferred to NASM from the Office of Exhibits Programs (now Office of Exhibits Central). This reorganization will result in more effective application of existing resources. About 40 exhibits specialists are now available to NASM, but the need is much greater than can be met by this staff.

National Air and Space Museum

Air Traffic Control Exhibit

Currently only three of the components for the opening exhibition have been completed and tested in the Arts and Industries Building. Two more exhibitions will be tested in FY 1974 and another four in FY 1975. In total, less than three years remain for the development of the exhibits that will be offered to the anticipated seven million visitors expected during the first year. Space rental will be required for the completed exhibits being prepared prior to the building's completion. Rental funds for this space are in the Uncontrollable Section of the budget.

Seven additional exhibits personnel ($86,000) (two designers, an audio-visual writer and a technician, two carpenters, and a laborer) and support funds ($879,000) are requested. The support funds are for other services, supplies and materials, and equipment.

Administration - An additional clerk-typist ($9,000) is required to assist with the increase in clerical tasks in the museum.

Printing and Reproduction - Seven exhibit catalogues are being planned as educational adjuncts to new halls. In addition, a new series "Smithsonian Studies in Air and Space" is being planned. The first two volumes of this series are expected to be ready for publication by FY 1975. Funds of $10,000 are requested to help finance printing costs. The balance of costs will be financed by resources in the Press currently available for Printing.

The following list shows the 25 halls that are expected to be in the completed building. Titles are tentative but indicate the theme of the exhibit.

National Air and Space Museum
Major Exhibition Halls

Vertical Flight and Rotary Wing Flight
Air Transportation
Earliest Birds
Kitty Hawk Flyer
Index Exhibit
Large Space Vehicles
History and Technology of Spaceflight
General Aviation
Exhibition Flight
Air Traffic Control and Navigation
Earth Flight Environment
Trophy Hall
Space Flight Environment
Life in the Universe
Satellites and Space Probes
Earthbound Benefits From Flight
Sea-Air Operations
Understanding Air and Space Technology and Materials
World War II Aviation
Lighter Than Air
World War I Aviation
Significant Aircraft and Spacecraft
The X Airplanes
Flight to the Moon
Air and Space in the Arts

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF MAN

1973 Actual.....$271,000
1974 Estimate.....$296,000
1975 Estimate.....$304,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	14	0	14
11 Personnel Compensation.....	230	7	237
12 Personnel Benefits.....	19	1	20
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	12		12
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	3		3
24 Printing and Reproduction...	1		1
25 Other Services.....	25		25
26 Supplies and Materials.....	1		1
31 Equipment.....	5		5
TOTAL	296	8	304
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		8	
Program Funds.....		0	

ABSTRACT - The Center for the Study of Man (CSM) has several anthropological programs: development of the Encyclopedia of North American Indians; sponsorship of an urgent anthropology program; coordination of international anthropological efforts on current social problems; and conduct of an immigration and ethnic studies program. No program funding increase is sought for FY 1975; an amount of $8,000 is needed for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - 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 to be published for the Bicentennial. It will contain 1,000 articles. This is the major effort of the staff and other resources of the Center. Forty percent of the manuscripts are now complete and the development of design and specifications for printing is well along. Funds for the actual printing of the Encyclopedia are contained in the Bicentennial budget request.

Another aspect of the American Indian 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.

As work on the Encyclopedia progresses, it becomes increasingly clear that there are dangerous gaps in the knowledge of North American Indian cultures. In particular, there is a pressing need to interview within the next few years the tribal elders who are anxious to fill in the record of their proud past. The Urgent Anthropology Program which identifies, publicizes, and finances, by means of small awards, needed research in geographical areas that are undergoing rapid environmental change as a result of urbanization, improved communications, better transportation, and other factors has been helpful in this respect. Its 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.

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 5

The Cross-Cultural Research Program is coordinating the efforts of numerous anthropologists and other human scientists in developing new, comparative information on population, environmental, and educational studies. Comparative research on world use of cannabis and alcohol has also been carried out.

The comparative Immigrant and Ethnic Studies Program, initially funded through temporary grant funds, is carrying out basic research in the United States, Canada, the circum-Caribbean area, and the Panama Canal Zone. It investigates the special conditions which stimulate immigration, assesses the contributions made by immigrants, and studies the effects of immigration on the source country and on the target country. Field research, archival research, and statistical methods are all used.

In response to requests from a number of Federal agencies (National Science Foundation, National Endowment for Humanities, National Institutes of Health, etc.) and from other concerned organizations and individuals, the Center is establishing a National Ethnographic Film Center and Archive. The purpose of this unit will be to record, collect, and preserve the cultures of North American Indians and other peoples as recorded on film. Much of the film which will be collected is in great danger of destruction and the need for immediate action is clear. Initial funding for this program will be from outside sources.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

1973 Actual.....$4,074,000
1974 Estimate.....$4,654,000
1975 Estimate.....$5,115,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	286	20	306
11 Personnel Compensation.....	3,239	320	3,559
12 Personnel Benefits.....	315	28	343
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	22		22
22 Transportation of Things....	5		5
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	145	20	165
24 Printing and Reproduction...	10		10
25 Other Services.....	260	23	283
26 Supplies and Materials.....	471	49	520
31 Equipment.....	186	21	207
41 Grants.....	1		1
TOTAL	4,654	461	5,115
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		186	
Support Funds.....		275	

ABSTRACT - The National Zoological Park (NZP), located on 156 acres in Rock Creek Valley, exhibits a large and varied animal collection, serves the information and education needs of the public, and promotes scientific research on animal health and conservation. Budgetary requirements for FY 1975 include an additional 20 positions and $275,000 to serve the following support functions: (1) Buildings and Facilities Management - a planner/estimator, six general maintenance helpers, and 11 custodial supervisors and workers ($142,000) and maintenance funds ($108,000); and (2) Protection - one paramedic and one policeman ($20,000) and health and safety materials and equipment ($5,000). A further amount of $186,000 is needed for necessary pay for present staff.

PROGRAM - 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 variety of animals representing one of the most important collections of exotic animals in existence, maintains information and education programs for the visiting public from all over the United States, and promotes scientific research, including biomedical programs, for increased scientific knowledge and for the health of the animals. Visitors increased in number from 4,996,207 in 1971 to 5,953,748 in 1973 and will surge forward again as they celebrate the births of rare and fascinating animals and move toward celebrating the birth of the nation.

Resource planning for the National Zoological Park is dominated by one need--support growth must accelerate to catch up and keep pace with the Zoo's expanding responsibilities to the animals it hosts and to the growing public it serves.

In earlier years a typical zoo put an animal in a bare cell, fed it, and when it died (as often happened), replenished it from the wild. Now a responsible zoo must seek to employ the animal as an educational resource, provide for its psychological and physiological needs, protect its gene pool through selective breeding programs as its number and its wilds vanish, sustain it in good health for a full and useful life demonstrating to man the character and worth of its own kind. The National Zoo must lead in this mission.

Pandas introduced one million more visitors to the experience and educational resources of the National Zoo (4,900,000 per year before, 6,000,000 per year now).

Such improved quality of care and education demands parallel efforts--thoughtful execution of the approved Master Plan (described elsewhere in this budget) so that the National Zoo can perform its responsibilities for modern animal and public accommodation, as it maintains its leadership in animal care and research; and successful care and operation of its current active and heavily visited facilities. This effort requires continued teamwork within the Zoo in applying new knowledge from a number of fronts, creative and responsible animal management, successful educational approaches, balanced growth and training of staff and volunteers, facilities management know-how, new and effective nutrition programs, responsive animal health and pathology, refined reproductive strategies, research on-site and in the field, and space to accomplish the above. For the National Zoo all these critical capabilities are at hand, but for their effective application, funding gaps must be closed. Simple but harsh shortages in labor, though good manpower is readily available, and escalation in material costs are the two critical problems that this request addresses. Without meeting these needs the Zoo can only lose critical ground and, despite it capabilities, fall backward in serving the public and its responsibilities.

JUSTIFICATION OF $275,000 INCREASE:

Buildings and Facilities Management - The request for 11 additional custodial, supervisory, and worker positions ($79,000) is 2/3 of the minimum essential to sustain a park-wide public space cleaning program. The Zoo now has only 25 such positions for all public and work spaces in buildings and on the grounds. It must not compromise on the cleanliness of public space. Currently animal keepers and other professionals, whose time and energies the animal programs increasingly demand, must leave their primary assignments to sweep and scrub public space. This is totally unacceptable for any responsible public program let alone the Nation's Zoo.

The trade and crafts personnel of the Zoo tend its utilities, keep systems critical to animal health and public safety in repair, and perform service in a dozen varied areas of expertise including pipefitting, masonry, metalworking, boiler plant operations, welding, painting, carpentry, electrical work, refrigeration repair, and asphalt repair. The total staff of 60, including supervisory and clerical personnel, is seriously undermanned. Six general maintenance helpers (only one now is on staff) will help close the gap while receiving on-the-job training as a valuable method of providing and sustaining upward mobility--a practical solution, as well as an ethical one, since so many of these skills are unavailable on the labor market ($50,000).

The requested planner/estimator ($13,000) is an integral component needed to permit craftsmen-supervisors and work leaders to economize in manpower and material planning to accomplish the thousand-plus repair and improvement tasks faced yearly. The job should pay for itself in increased efficiency.

Protection - In normal circumstances a Zoo is a place demanding special concern for health and safety and capability to cope with emergencies. The volume of visitors using the National Zoo and the increase and complexity of staff operations and construction programs have outstripped present health services. A suitable first-aid area is now being readied. First-aid training of staff must be stepped up and kept current throughout the Park. First-aid kit centers must be monitored and improved. As construction programs increase in and around a heavily visited Zoo every precaution will be taken to assure safe separation of the public from building and construction staging, and for protection of Zoo staff and volunteers. But one emergency untended wipes out the best of future intentions. NZP Protective Services' health, safety, and monitoring capabilities must be strengthened with a trained paramedic and one more policeman (30 positions are now authorized). The additional cost will be $20,000.

Miscellaneous Support - Non-personnel increases included in this request total $113,000, constituting only a 10 percent spending increase in essential programs -- about that consumed by inflation. Animals must eat. Their manure must be hauled away. Shelters must be heated. Four-fifths of all the Zoo's other object class spending is fixed--the balance serves quality of public service and mission performance. With the increase requested all purchase programs must be maintained at the bare essential level in order to meet responsibilities.

SMITHSONIAN SCIENCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE

1973 Actual.....$1,600,000
1974 Estimate.....$1,695,000
1975 Estimate.....$1,770,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Requested	Est. FY 1975
41 Grants.....	1,695	75	1,770
TOTAL	1,695	75	1,770
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		75	
Program Funds.....		0	

ABSTRACT - The Smithsonian Science Information Exchange (SSIE) serves as a national registry of research in progress covering all areas of basic and applied research supported by Federal or private organizations. Some 180,000 ongoing research projects are on file. The purpose of the Exchange is to help research managers and scientists learn of current research, avoid unnecessary duplication of work, and plan for new research programs. The SSIE is funded by a Federal contract with the Smithsonian and income from its users. For FY 1975 the Smithsonian is requesting an additional $75,000 to permit the Exchange to meet comparability pay increases for its employees. No other increase to its appropriated funds is sought.

PROGRAM - The SSIE operates as the largest and most modern information system of its kind in the world. The Exchange is designed to collect, index, store, and retrieve information about ongoing research. The SSIE data base covers all areas of basic and applied research in the life, physical, behavioral, and engineering sciences conducted under the support of Federal as well as non-Federal organizations. Each year new information on about 100,000 ongoing research projects is incorporated into its computer data bank. Total data bank size averages 180,000 projects. Since 1950 the Exchange has provided services designed to help research program managers, administrators, and individual scientists avoid unwarranted duplication of research efforts, evaluate existing research efforts, and plan for new research programs. A number of similar systems have been developed in other countries, many of which have been patterned after the Exchange, but SSIE continues to maintain a technological advantage and serves as an example of what can be accomplished through steady improvements of its systems and customer services.

The Exchange not only provides information directly to users, but furnishes data to a number of specialized information centers as well. These centers provide information in a wide range of subject areas and cover both ongoing and completed research. They thus reach an even wider total audience than does the Exchange through its direct user service program. In addition, information contained in the Exchange's data base is used to prepare catalogues of ongoing work in specific areas such as Water Resources Research, Health Services Research, Aquatic Pest Control and Pesticide Residues in Aquatic Environment, and Dental Research. These catalogues are published by Federal agencies in increasing numbers and areas of interest. They make information available to large numbers of users on a significantly broader scale than is possible in response to individual information requests made to the Exchange. In FY 1974, the Exchange will provide more than a half million summaries of research in progress in response to requests, not including the information available to users from catalogues and the specialized information centers.

Among SSIE's unique features is its ability to provide prompt response to both broad and specific requests for information on a multidisciplinary basis, regardless of the source of support. The Exchange achieves uniformity of indexing by means of

well trained scientific staff and a well developed data processing system which utilizes the latest available computer equipment and technology.

The Exchange has made considerable progress in several areas which ultimately benefit its users. The most significant efforts have been those designed to improve the completeness and timeliness of information flowing into the data base. New techniques, such as computer assisted indexing, are being developed to reduce the time required for processing information into the system and allow more work to be accomplished at a faster rate without significant increases in personnel strength.

The present budget request of $1,770,000 reflects a request for a $75,000 increase over the FY 1974 estimate. These funds are intended to offset comparability salary increases and other personnel costs and benefits resulting primarily from the January and October 1973 pay raises. They do not represent an increase in cost for additional personnel or other increased operating expenses. These latter costs are expected to be met by increases in user revenues. Continuing their steady growth since charges for services were initiated in FY 1969, user revenue is estimated to be $575,000 in FY 1975 as compared with a projected $500,000 in FY 1974 and $430,000 in FY 1973. Details of FY 1974 and FY 1975 budget are shown below.

Although it has not been possible within the funds available to mount a major campaign to increase use of the Exchange, efforts have continued to result in a steady growth of both users and user income. The need for and value of SSIE information to the scientific community of research investigators and administrators becomes increasingly clear as the Exchange continues to meet its role as the nation's primary source of information about ongoing research. By expanding its coverage and the range of services it offers, SSIE provides an important service for better management of research funds.

($1,000s) SMITHSONIAN SCIENCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE, INC.
ESTIMATED BUDGETS FY 1974 - FY 1975

	FY 1974			FY 1975		
	Total	Federal Support	User Revenue	Total	Federal Support	User Revenue
Personnel						
Salaries	$1,380	$1,085	$295	$1,455	$1,140	$315
Benefits	191	150	41	217	170	47
Contract Services						
Travel	13	6	7	12	6	6
Transportation of Things	2	2		2	2	
Rents						
Telephone	9	8	1	10	8	2
Computer	242	204	38	271	204	67
Photocopying	10	8	2	10	8	2
Building	103	81	22	105	81	24
Other	16	5	11	10	5	5
Printing	35	3	32	35	3	32
Other Services						
Equipment Maintenance	4	4		5	4	1
Other	32	18	14	41	18	23
Supplies	32	21	11	31	14	17
Equipment	1		1	11	7	4
TOTAL	2,070	1,595	475	2,215	1,670	545
SI Service	125	100	25	130	100	30
GRAND TOTAL	2,195	1,695	500	2,345	1,770	575

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HISTORY AND ART

1973 Actual..... $242,000
1974 Estimate..... $206,000
1975 Estimate..... $263,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	11	2	13
11 Personnel Compensation.....	182	42	224
12 Personnel Benefits.....	15	4	19
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	4	1	5
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	1	1	2
24 Printing and Reproduction...	1	1	2
25 Other Services.....	1	7	8
26 Supplies and Materials.....	2	1	3
TOTAL	206	57	263
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		7	
Support Funds.....		50	

ABSTRACT - The Office of the Assistant Secretary for History and Art advises and assists the Secretary in planning, implementing, and reviewing the progress of Smithsonian history and art programs. In addition, this office oversees the planning and coordination of the Smithsonian's Bicentennial programs and projects. Included under this heading are the American Studies program and the Joseph Henry Papers project.

An increase of 2 positions and funding of $50,000 is requested to meet the following support requirements: (1) General Administration - a program assistant and $40,000 to help meet the rising central administrative workload and (2) Printing and Reproduction - an editorial assistant and $10,000 to transcribe and sort original source materials in preparation for publication of forthcoming volumes of The Papers of Joseph Henry. An additional amount of $7,000 is being sought for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - The Office of the Assistant Secretary for History and Art advises and assists the Secretary in planning, implementing, coordinating, and reviewing progress of the programs of Smithsonian history and art bureaus and offices. In addition, this office oversees the planning and coordination of the Smithsonian's Bicentennial programs and projects. The bureaus and offices reporting directly to the Assistant Secretary for History and Art are the Archives of American Art, Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts and Design, Freer Gallery of Art, Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, National Collection of Fine Arts, National Museum of History and Technology, National Portrait Gallery, Office of Academic Studies, Office of American Studies, Office of Seminars, the Joseph Henry Papers, and Hillwood.

Included in the funding identified for this office are the American Studies program and the Joseph Henry Papers project. The Office of American Studies organizes and conducts a formal program of graduate education in the material aspects of American civilization, and participates in the overall program of historical, archaeological, and architectural history research at St. Mary's City, Maryland, as funded by the state of Maryland, National Endowment for the Humanities, Rockefeller Foundation, and other foundations. The Editor of the Joseph Henry Papers and his staff have been gathering and preparing for publication the manuscripts of Joseph Henry

(1797-1878), a pioneer American physicist and first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Volume one of a multi-volume set was published in December 1972. This and subsequent volumes are to be included in the documentary publications program of the National Historical Publications Commission.

JUSTIFICATION OF $50,000 INCREASE:

General Administration - The workload of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for History and Art (currently consisting of 4 employees) is increasing significantly as the development of Smithsonian Bicentennial programs and projects accelerates toward 1976. In addition, a major new museum on the Mall, the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, will open in early FY 1975; and Hillwood, the late Marjorie Merriweather Post's estate, will be readied for opening to the public as a new Smithsonian museum. These developments, on top of the year-to-year growth in programs of research, exhibition, publication, and public education in history and art bureaus and offices, require an increased administrative oversight capability in the Office of the Assistant Secretary. Funds for a program assistant and support costs ($40,000) are requested to provide this capability.

Printing and Reproduction - Publication of the first volume of The Papers of Joseph Henry was the culmination of five years of preparatory work in searching out original source material; organizing, transcribing, and editing those materials; placing them in their appropriate historical context; and interpreting them from the perspective afforded by current-day knowledge of the history of American science and technology. The original source materials already uncovered provide much of the documentation necessary for subsequent volumes in the series. A staff assistant ($10,000) to transcribe and sort these materials would be an invaluable aid to the historian and his research assistant and would help assure timely publication of forthcoming volumes.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

1973 Actual.....$2,787,000
1974 Estimate.....$3,854,000
1975 Estimate.....$4,093,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	197	0	197
11 Personnel Compensation.....	2,982	109	3,091
12 Personnel Benefits.....	253	9	262
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	43		43
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	15		15
24 Printing and Reproduction...	8	41	49
25 Other Services.....	283	55	338
26 Supplies and Materials.....	75	20	95
31 Equipment.....	195	5	200
TOTAL	3,854	239	4,093
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		118	
Support Funds.....		121	

ABSTRACT - The National Museum of History and Technology is the repository of the national collections documenting the historical and technological achievements of the American people. In FY 1975 an increase of $121,000 is requested to meet the following support requirements: (1) Registration - $30,000 to fund contracts for records management specialists for the development of a uniform, coordinated record-keeping system and $5,000 for photographic support for identification and documentation purposes; (2) Conservation - $10,000 to initate restoration and conservation of the Warshaw Collection of Business Americana; (3) Printing and Reproduction - $36,000 to cover rising printing costs; and (4) Buildings and Facilities Management - $40,000 to contract for the refurbishing of exhibit halls. An increase of $118,000 for necessary pay is also requested.

PROGRAM - The National Museum of History and Technology (NMHT) occupies a unique position among the great museums of the world. As the repository of the national collections documenting the historical and technological achievements 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 and must be stored and exhibited using the best techniques available.

Since opening in 1964, the NMHT has provided a variety and richness of public exhibits seen by over 54,000,000 visitors. The Museum annually receives more visitors than any other museum in the world. As the most visited museum in the world, it will be host to almost 7,000,000 visitors during FY 1974. It is anticipated that this annual attendance figure will total more than 15,000,000 by the Bicentennial year, 1976, and continue for several years thereafter.

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.

In FY 1974, exhibit installation has been completed in the third floor exhibit area representing important aspects of American technology; i.e., the Hall of Printing

and Graphic Arts, the Hall of Photography, the Hall of Stamps and Mail, the Hall of News Reporting, and the Hall of Money and Medals. The major portion of exhibit resources in FY 1974 is being directed towards "Suiting Everyone," an exhibit on the development of ready-to-wear clothing in the United States from the 18th century to the present, and "Of the People," an exhibition focusing on the unique and distinctive political process in the United States, relating how the American people have formed and influenced their government and been affected by their government.

JUSTIFICATION OF $121,000 INCREASE:

Registration - The national historical collections now contain more than 16,000,000 items many of which are not yet adequately preserved, stored, recorded, and catalogued. The size and variety of the collections, and their disparate origins from within and without the Institution have resulted in the existence of more than 20 variously incompatible record-keeping systems in this museum. With funds provided in FY 1974 the collections management registrarial program has proceeded rapidly with the appointment of a core administrative staff to study and develop collections management procedures and recommend more efficient programs for the future. Under the direction of this staff, curators and support personnel in all divisions are reviewing and revising their procedures to obtain greater conformity and security. In FY 1975, $30,000 is requested to fund contracts with records management specialists thus permitting the initial implementation of a Museum-wide modern records management and inventory system. In addition $5,000 is requested for photographic support required for purposes of documentation and identification.

Conservation - The Warshaw Collection of Business Americana, a unique collection of 1 million advertisements, lithographs, photographs, and other memorabilia relating to almost every aspect of American civilization from the early 1800's to 1950, is in constant use for research and the preparation of exhibits. As the collection is composed entirely of paper material, restoration and conservation is required to forestall irreparable damage. An amount of $10,000 for outside contracts is required to initiate this project which will continue over the next five to ten years.

Printing and Reproduction - No comprehensive catalogue exists for current special exhibits or for any of 40 major exhibit halls. Such catalogues would add greatly to visitors' comprehension and enjoyment; however, the high costs of printing ($32,000 for the catalogue planned for the "Suiting Everyone" exhibit) generally precludes their publication. A current and continuing need exists for funds ($36,000) to publish manuscripts for exhibit catalogues, books, and numerous lesser publications prepared each year by the NMHT staff of curators and historians, and to meet rising printing costs.

Buildings and Facilities Management - Existing exhibit areas, which have accommodated an extraordinary number of visitors since 1964, are becoming worn and dirty; and many exhibits are in need of refurbishment. Exhibits personnel, however, are totally involved in an unprecedented volume of exhibit production and installation; and building maintenance personnel are not trained or equipped to handle valuable and fragileitems from the collections. An amount of $40,000 is requested to contract with experts for the refurbishing of existing exhibits in order to provide clean, attractive surroundings for the collections and visitors.

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS

1973 Actual.....$1,368,000
1974 Estimate.....$1,607,000
1975 Estimate.....$1,714,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	79	3	82
11 Personnel Compensation.....	1028	84	1112
12 Personnel Benefits.....	87	7	94
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	24		24
22 Transportation of Things....	45		45
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	10		10
24 Printing and Reproduction...	15	7	22
25 Other Services.....	252		252
26 Supplies and Materials.....	50	9	59
31 Equipment.....	80		80
41 Grants.....	16		16
TOTAL	1607	107	1714
Analysis Of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		44	
Support Funds.....		63	

ABSTRACT - 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, in the Renwick Gallery, American design and crafts. In FY 1975 an increase of 3 positions and funding of $63,000 is requested to meet the following support requirements: (1) Conservation - an additional conservator ($18,000), specializing in works on paper, and supporting funds of $9,000 for laboratory equipment and supplies; (2) Registration - an additional person to serve as assistant to the registrar for the effective control of expanding collections ($10,000); (3) Archives - an archivist ($12,000) to handle the photographic reference files, shortly to be increased by over 400,000 negatives of works of American art, and an additional $7,000 for equipment and supplies; and (4) Printing and Reproduction - $7,000 to meet the cost of increased publication activity. An amount of $44,000 is also requested for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - This major collection of American art, the origins of which go back to the 1830's, was uncatalogued and ill-housed until the present facility was opened in the former Patent Office in 1968. The collection of some 15,000 works has now been registered on computer and arranged, either in carefully planned galleries or in systematic storage, so that every work is available for public pleasure or scholarly study. About 1,700 works are on loan to public offices in the Washington area. Exhibitions are presented in the United States and abroad, and an active program of education is maintained for the schools and the general public.

In FY 1974, twenty-three exhibitions were organized and presented, including "Paintings from the Pacific Northwest," "Shaker" (at the Renwick Gallery), the 23rd National Exhibition of Prints (in conjunction with the Library of Congress), and the "Paintings of Robert Loftin Newman." Exhibitions were accompanied by authoritative publications prepared by the museum. Some nineteen separate publications were

issued. The important Lincoln Gallery was restored and totally reinstalled to present a wide range of aspects of American art from the eighteenth century to the present. New galleries devoted to European paintings and sculpture, and portrait miniatures were opened. "Explore," a special children's gallery, was newly installed. NCFA's Office of Exhibitions Abroad arranged for exhibitions to travel to Europe and South America. The very active education program was expanded to offer further activities for school children and the public. (Some 15,000 public school children attended sessions within the museum, and many others were reached in the schools themselves.) Thirty-six museum interns were introduced to museum practices through on-the-job training. The research program included nine doctoral students completing studies of American art.

JUSTIFICATION OF $63,000 INCREASE:

Conservation - Although this large collection has now been properly catalogued and made available to the public and scholars, the effect of many years of neglect has not yet been entirely compensated for. A major part of the collection is in need of restoration or special care. With only two conservators, NCFA's progress in arresting the deterioration of paintings, sculpture, and graphic works and returning them to a proper condition for display has been slower than either proper use of the collection or the safety of the works requires. In order that this essential task can be accomplished more effectively, an additional conservator, specializing in works on paper ($18,000) and supporting funds of $9,000 for laboratory equipment and supplies are requested.

Registration - In order to assure the proper use of the collection and to accommodate the additional activity of the Renwick Gallery, it has been necessary to reorganize the entire registrarial operation over the last two years. The registrar is responsible for all works of art in the museum, both borrowed and permanent, for their registration, storage, shipping, photographing, and accessibility to public and scholars. Each year, in addition to the daily work of maintaining the collection, an average of 1,000 works are accessioned, computer files are maintained, 4,500 transactions of lending, borrowing, and shipping of works are completed, some 12,000 photographs are made and supplied to requesters--all by a staff of only nine persons. For the effective operation of this expanded activity an additional person to serve as assistant to the registrar is needed ($10,000).

Archives - The NCFA has become a major reference center for information about American art, yet much material on hand has not yet been organized to allow its maximum use by the public. Most critical are the rapidly growing photographic reference files, now numbering over 75,000 and shortly to be increased by over 400,000 photographic negatives of works of American art from the Juley collection. A knowledgeable archivist ($12,000) is badly needed to make this material available, and $7,000 additional for equipment and supplies.

Printing and Reproduction - In the expansion of its educational activity in American art, the range and nature of the NCFA's publications has changed. The eight major and many smaller publications planned for FY 1974, which range from the first full study of the painter Robert Loftin Newman to a presentation of Shaker furniture, extend a bridge between the most advanced research in American art and a broad public. Much material on American art and artists is being made available to the public for the first time through this program. All exhibitions and many permanent galleries are supplemented with published information that serves to make the material more accessible to the public. If this program is to continue at its present level and expand to those galleries not yet covered, $7,000 of additional funds to meet rapidly rising printing costs are required.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

1973 Actual.....$1,031,000
1974 Estimate.....$1,144,000
1975 Estimate.....$1,260,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	44	6	50
11 Personnel Compensation.....	706	89	795
12 Personnel Benefits.....	61	7	68
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	20		20
22 Transportation of Things....	11		11
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	8		8
24 Printing and Reproduction...	5	7	12
25 Other Services.....	51	6	57
26 Supplies and Materials.....	30	7	37
31 Equipment.....	244		244
41 Grants.....	8		8
TOTAL	1,144	116	1,260
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		26	
Support Funds.....		90	

ABSTRACT - The National Portrait Gallery (NPG) is the only national museum of American history that tells the history of the United States primarily in terms of the men and women who made that history. In FY 1975 an increase of 6 positions and funding of $90,000 are requested to meet the following support requirements: (1) Conservation - a painting conservator ($13,000) to eliminate the backlog in painting restorations and $8,000 to permit contracting for specialists in paper and sculpture conservation and for the purchase of necessary supplies and materials for conservation and frame restoration; (2) General Administration - a deputy administrative officer ($16,000) to assist with personnel administration, monitoring of contracts, and to serve as a liaison with other offices and bureaus in the Institution and $3,000 for the purchase of office supplies and furnishings and the costs of office machines; (3) Public Orientation and Education - a clerk typist ($8,000) to assist with mailings, files and planning for lectures, films, and other special events and $14,000 to permit the hiring of part-time information desk receptionists and the publication of building leaflets and educational materials on special exhibits for free distribution; (4) Library - a library technician and a clerk typist ($18,000) to eliminate cataloguing backlogs and to assist in processing book orders; and (5) Photography - a lab technician ($8,000) to enable the photographer to meet the higher volume of work orders occasioned by an expanding exhibit schedule and $2,000 for film and photographic supplies. An increase of $26,000 in necessary pay is also requested.

PROGRAM - The National Portrait Gallery is the only national museum of American history that tells the history of the United States primarily in terms of the men and women who made that history. The portraits of these men and women are crucial documents of historical evidence and bear strong witness to the roles these people have played in the American experience.

The Gallery's activities include: (1) the expansion and care of its collections; (2) public education through the exhibition of the permanent collection and specially organized temporary exhibitions; (3) the preparation and national distribution of

The Gallery produces major books, prepares special educational materials---booklets, teachers' guides, biographical sketches---and orientation brochures, and provides a variety of color and black and white reproductions for use by schools.

scholarly and popular publications related to these exhibitions; and (4) the compilation of a definitive catalogue of American portraits, constituting a unique information resource in the areas of American history and biography, art, and iconography.

Nearly 100 portraits were added to the permanent collection in FY 1973 and 1974, more than half of them by gift. Among the most important were a miniature of John Paul Jones by the Comtesse Turpin de Crissé, one of five known plaster casts of the bust of Thomas Jefferson done by Pietro Cardelli when the former President was 76 in 1819, a terra-cotta bust of General Winfield Scott by William Rush, and the only known life portraits of writer F. Scott Fitzgerald and composer Charles Ives.

The Black Presence in the Era of the American Revolution, 1770-1800, an exhibition which included more than 250 paintings, prints, broadsides, documents, letters, and other objects, drew an attendance of more than 160,000 which was larger than that for any exhibition previously held at the Gallery. A catalogue was published in book form by the New York Graphic Society in association with the Smithsonian Institution Press. A 72-page educational booklet and a teaching guide also were produced. A small show marking the sesquicentennial of the Monroe Doctrine opened on the anniversary of that event, December 2, 1973. Scheduled for a period of six weeks beginning in February 1974 is an exhibition of self-portraits by American artists containing 109 works ranging in date from the late seventeenth century to the present time. Catalogues accompany both of these exhibitions.

The Gallery's first major bicentennial exhibition In the Minds and Hearts of the People: Prologue to Revolution, 1760-1774 will open on June 14, 1974. A full-scale catalogue of the exhibition is being published by the New York Graphic Society, and related educational materials also will be produced.

JUSTIFICATION OF $90,000 INCREASE:

Conservation - Because the Gallery's permanent collection is still weak in a number of significant areas, it is extremely important that every portrait acquired be placed on public view as quickly as possible. Unfortunately, more than half of the paintings which are added to the collection need restoration--sometimes quite extensive in nature--before they can be exhibited. In FY 1973 and 1974, for example, the NPG conservator completed 125 requests for the routine examination and minor restoration of paintings, in addition to the relining and total restoration of 13 paintings, each requiring a minium of one week's work. Presently fifteen paintings await restoration, including portraits of Robert Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; President William Howard Taft; and a large Benjamin West portrait of signer Henry Middleton and his family, which alone will require an estimated twenty weeks to restore. To eliminate an existing backlog and to conserve the permanent collection and attend to new acquisitions, the Gallery urgently needs an additional painting conservator ($13,000). Funds are also requested ($8,000) to contract for paper and sculpture conservation (areas requiring the skills of specialists but where present requirements do not justify hiring full-time staff) and to purchase relining materials and chemicals required for the conservation of paintings and supplies for frame restoration. The frames of over 30 paintings now on view need restoration which could be provided by a staff member now being trained in the National Collection of Fine Arts' frame shop.

General Administration - The director and administrative officer comprise the same level of administrative staff extant at the inception of the Gallery five years ago. A deputy administrative officer is needed to assist in the increasingly complex operation of the Gallery ($16,000). Support funds ($3,000) are needed for the purchase of office supplies and furnishings and for office machines (typewriters, copiers, etc.).

Public Orientation and Education - Wider public recognition of the NPG's programs will attract more visitors and enhance the Gallery's ability to elicit

gifts from prospective donors, many of whom in the past, ignorant of the Gallery's existence, have let portraits of important national figures reach the highly inflated commercial market. A clerk typist ($8,000) is required to support the Gallery's public affairs officer by assisting with mailings, files, and planning for lectures, films, and other special events which will take place in the historic "Model Hall" of the Gallery being restored in FY 1974. So that the guard force can devote its undivided attention to security responsibilities, which will become more demanding as attendance (up 47 percent in the first half of FY 1974) increases, the Gallery needs to hire part-time information desk receptionists to work weekends, dispense literature and self-guiding tour materials, and monitor audio-visual mechanisms ($7,000). In addition, funds are required for orientation leaflets and educational materials for free distribution in connection with the Gallery's special exhibitions ($7,000).

Library - The library staff is overburdened by routine tasks of cataloguing new titles and responding to staff and public requests for library services. In FY 1973, 1,400 titles were catalogued, but 2,700 remain in a backlog which has accumulated over the past five years. A library technician ($10,000) is needed to reduce this backlog, as well as to assist in processing orders (a need estimated at two days per week above the present capability). In addition, a clerk typist ($8,000) is required to assist the librarian with administrative and clerical tasks which now take the time of professional and technical library staff. There is no present clerical support in the library which serves both the National Portrait Gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts.

Photography - In FY 1973 the Gallery's photographer responded to over 350 work orders which required 1,640 black and white photographs, 8,400 prints, 4,500 35mm slides, and 970 color reproductions and negatives. The demand for photo services in connection with research, documentation, exhibits production, and public education will increase in FY 1975 with the expansion of the NPG exhibit schedule following the renovation this spring of the "Model Hall" and other areas. A lab technician ($8,000) will assist the photographer to meet the higher volume of orders and enable him to direct the production of educational film strips, slide sets, video tapes, etc. increasingly needed by the Gallery. An additional $2,000 is requested for film and photographic supplies increasingly used to document the collections, provide reproductions ordered by the public, and for photographic enlargements needed in connection with the installation of exhibitions.

HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

1973 Actual.....$1,140,000
1974 Estimate.....$1,301,000
1975 Estimate.....$1,275,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	37	15	52
11 Personnel Compensation.....	470	235	705
12 Personnel Benefits.....	40	20	60
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	15		15
22 Transportation of Things....	11	-6	5
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	24	-12	12
24 Printing and Reproduction...	5	38	43
25 Other Services.....	110	280	390
26 Supplies and Materials.....	21	5	26
31 Equipment.....	600	-586	14
41 Grants.....	5		5
TOTAL	1,301	-26	1,275
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		20	
Program Funds.....		-46	

ABSTRACT - With its opening in the fall of 1974, the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden (HMSG) must be prepared to maintain a full and balanced program of exhibitions, educational activities, research, curation, and technical support, including conservation, registration, and publication. A build-up of staff is required to meet these needs. No additional funds are requested for FY 1975. A net savings of $26,000 is projected. This estimate is based on a cost savings in the base resulting from the completion of major procurement of furnishings and equipment and the relocation in FY 1974 of personnel transferring with the collection to Washington, D. C.

PROGRAM - The HMSG will house a magnificent gift to the nation of outstanding modern paintings and sculpture. While the Hirshhorn collection will form the strong core of the Museum's holdings, a continuing program of new acquisitions by gift and purchase will be pursued. In addition, a lively program of temporary exhibitions utilizing loaned materials will enhance the breadth and depth of the Museum's offerings to the viewing public. For scholars, students, museum professionals, teachers, researchers, and art publishers, the HMSG will continue to be a major source of documentation and reference in the field of modern art.

The Act of November 7, 1966, authorized construction of the Museum and designated the Mall site. Building construction, which began in March 1970, is now substantially completed. The building was made available for occupancy by the staff in December 1973. All phases of the work are presently geared to prepare for the opening of the Museum in the fall of 1974.

In FY 1974 extensive planning is being devoted to the establishment of a full range of museum activities, including curation, conservation, registration, exhibition, and loan activities. In addition, development has begun of a comprehensive education program involving an electronic tour-guide system, docent services, and the preparation and scheduling of auditorium activities of special interest to the Washington community.

Initial work is also proceeding in the preparation of exhibit catalogues and the arrangement of study facilities for visiting scholars, research fellows, and qualified students studying specific works in the collection.

JUSTIFICATION OF 15 POSITIONS - Additional required technical and support staff include three positions for general administration, five for conservation work, two to assist in registration, two for research, one position for photography, an additional position in public orientation and education, and one exhibits technician. The redistribution of funds and the requested increase in personnel in FY 1975 will enable the Museum to strengthen its staff in support areas such as registration and conservation and to make fully operational ongoing and planned programs related to education, the research, curation, and exhibition of approximately 6,000 works of art, and the preparation of museum publications. Also funded in the FY 1975 estimate is the planning and installation of one major and one minor exhibition.

FREER GALLERY OF ART

1973 Actual..... $182,000
1974 Estimate..... $206,000
1975 Estimate..... $280,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	14	4	18
11 Personnel Compensation.....	160	56	216
12 Personnel Benefits.....	13	4	17
25 Other Services.....	15	7	22
26 Supplies and Materials.....	15		15
31 Equipment.....	3	7	10
TOTAL	206	74	280
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		7	
Support Funds.....		67	

ABSTRACT - The Freer Gallery of Art has a continuing program to search for works of art of the highest quality to be added to the collections, especially Far and Near Eastern art, and to display, conserve, and study these objects as keys to understanding the civilizations that produced them. In FY 1975, $67,000 and 4 positions are requested to meet the following support requirements: (1) Public Orientation and Education - an education specialist ($13,000) with proper linguistic and art history training to take charge of all educational programs; (2) Registration - an assistant registrar ($11,000) to assist in handling the current ongoing workload and to prepare and coordinate records for the central files; (3) Archives - funding of $4,000 to permit microfilming of irreplaceable documents in a state of deterioration; (4) Conservation - a conservator ($13,000) and $2,000 for equipment to continue quantitative analysis and restoration of collections on a more timely basis; (5) Library - An assistant librarian ($16,000); and (6) Photography - $8,000 for the purchase or rental of photographic equipment permitting inexpensive and prompt preparation of requested slides, photographs, and copies of documents and records. An amount of $7,000 is requested for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - The Freer Gallery of Art houses one of the world's most distinguished collections of Far and Near Eastern art. Included in the collection are 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 to students and scholars and used extensively.

During the past few years cultural exchange between the United States and the countries of the Far and Near East has greatly expanded. The resumption of travel to the People's Republic of China has resulted in an extraordinary reawakening of interest in Chinese culture. There has been a corresponding increase in requests for assistance from scholars, both at home and abroad, for tour service, for lectures, and for general information. Curatorial staff members are having to devote more and more of their limited time to respond to these requests.

JUSTIFICATION OF $67,000 INCREASE:

Public Orientation and Education - Tour service is available, by appointment, at the Gallery on Monday through Friday of each week. Since tour services are requested by groups ranging from grammar school children to graduate students specializing in the Far and Near East, the staff member in charge of the tour must know

precisely the level and interests of each group. Currently there is no member of the staff assigned solely to this project. The addition of an education specialist ($13,000) with proper linguistic and art history training is requested to take full charge of all education programs. This would allow further expansion of the tour program and provide for the development of a full range of educational materials for use both inside and outside the Museum.

Registration - With the continuing growth of the collection and the addition of new information relating to objects previously acquired, it is essential that the inventory of the collection be continued and be made current. In addition, a new Institution-wide registrarial system, which will provide greater accessibility of information for the staff and the public and a duplicate set of vital records, has substantially increased the registrarial workload. Records must be prepared and coordinated for the central files. The Freer Gallery has but one person in a registrarial position. To assist in meeting these current and continuing needs, an assistant registrar ($11,000) is required.

Archives - The correspondence of Charles Lang Freer records in precise detail the formation of the collection, the opinions of various scholars regarding individual objects in the collection, and provides invaluable information concerning the presentation of the collection to the nation. A considerable amount of discoloration and deterioration of the stationery makes it imperative that a microfilm copy of these irreplaceable documents be made. One-time funding of $4,000 is requested for this purpose.

Conservation - The conservation laboratory is responsible for the repair and cleaning of the objects in the collection and their preparation for exhibition, as well as the investigation of the materials from which they are made so that man may better understand the great civilizations of the past and gain insight into materials and techniques of value to our future. There has been a continuing need for an additional conservator, with the result that a backlog of work has been growing rapidly. New standards and techniques are constantly developing, the implementation of which requires that a longer period of time be spent in conserving individual objects. The conservation laboratory is continuing its inventory of the collection to ascertain its condition. Thus far, repairs have, of necessity, been made on a piece-by-piece basis as requested by curators, or as they are required for exhibition.

When studying art objects, quantitative analysis assists in determining those parts that are genuine and those that are spurious. Quantitative analysis of the Chinese bronze ritual vessels in the collection enabled the Gallery to ascertain the alloy constituents of each piece. Consequently, it was possible to understand more fully the bronze technology of the people who made the bronzes; and eventually the information will be of inestimable value in dating and sorting out the place of manufacture. The results of those researches have been published in The Freer Chinese Bronzes, Vol. II. The Gallery is now pursuing similar research on other groups of objects in the collection.

To continue the quantitative analysis and restoration of collections on a more timely basis, an additional conservator ($13,000) is required. Continuing advances being made in the analysis and conservation of art objects necessitate the purchase of new equipment ($2,000) that will enable the laboratory to provide more precise information with greater speed.

Library - 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. The library is open to the public and is widely used by scholars doing research on all aspects of Oriental art. In addition, library personnel

take part in the cataloguing and documentation of objects in the collection and provide information about the collection on an international basis. Since approximately half of the titles in the library are in Chinese, Japanese and other Oriental languages, it is important that some of the personnel have a working knowledge of one or more of those languages. Funds for an assistant librarian ($16,000) fluent in Chinese and Japanese are requested.

Photography - The inexpensive and prompt preparation of photographs and slides and copies of documents and records is one of the most important public educational services provided by the Gallery. Requests for this service have continued to increase. Additional equipment for photographing and storing the photographs and slides is essential if the Gallery is to properly meet its responsibility to the public ($5,000). In addition, an amount of $3,000 is requested for the rental of a photocopier.

ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN ART

1973 Actual.....$200,000
1974 Estimate.....$234,000
1975 Estimate.....$284,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	12	1	13
11 Personnel Compensation.....	174	19	193
12 Personnel Benefits.....	15	1	16
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	4	1	5
22 Transportation of Things....	3		3
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	16	4	20
24 Printing and Reproduction...	15	8	23
25 Other Services.....	3	6	9
26 Supplies and Materials.....	3	4	7
31 Equipment.....	1	7	8
TOTAL	234	50	284
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		7	
Support Funds.....		43	

ABSTRACT - The Archives of American Art (AAA) aids research and scholarship in the history of visual arts by acquiring, organizing, and preserving the primary documentation needed by historians. In FY 1975 an increase of 1 position and $43,000 is requested to meet the following support needs: (1) one archives aide ($7,000) and additional funds of $17,000 to increase processing capability in the Washington center, thereby reducing backlog of unprocessed and unfilmed work; (2) $11,000 to fund contracts with microfilming firms for on-site filming of valuable collections of historical records; and (3) $8,000 to fund inflationary increases in the cost of rent, communications, shipping, printing, etc., in the regional offices. An additional amount of $7,000 is requested for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - The AAA 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 papers are catalogued, microfilmed, and made available to scholars. Several million original and microfilm items are now held and 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.

The processing and chief reference center of the Archives is located in space provided by the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery library. In order to make its holdings readily accessible to scholars throughout the country and to develop a systematic collecting program, small regional centers are currently maintained in Boston, New York, Detroit, and San Francisco.

An oral history program, begun in 1959, has become an historically significant activity. At the present time, the oral history collection comprises more than

fourteen hundred transcripts of interviews with artists, dealers, collectors, and administrators.

The Archives anticipates income from private funds of about $155,000 in FY 1974.

JUSTIFICATION OF $43,000 INCREASE (Archives) - One of the primary areas of concern for the Archives has been its processing and chief reference center located in Washington. With the opening of the Detroit office on a full-time basis in FY 1973 and the San Francisco office in FY 1974, and with the continued success of the Boston office in acquiring such important collections as the Brown Gallery records and the papers of Stanley Woodward and Charles Hopkinson, an increased backlog of unprocessed and unfilmed work has continued to grow in the processing center in Washington. To eliminate this backlog (currently a full man-year of work, and growing), the Archives requires one full-time archives aide ($7,000), two 700-hour processing clerks ($6,000), one microfilm camera ($5,000), and $6,000 for increased processing and support costs.

In the New England area, art records have been largely unrecorded by other archival institutions. Several large and significant collections of records such as those of the National Academy of Design, Knoedlers, and the Kennedy Galleries in New York, and art related papers owned by the New York Historical Society and the Massachusetts Historical Society, are available to the Archives for filming but may not be removed from the premises, either due to size or security considerations. In addition, individual donors of papers often prefer the security provided by local handling of their material. An increase of $11,000 is requested to fund contracts with microfilming firms for the on-site filming of these records which cannot be shipped to the processing center in Washington.

General cost inflation has put an added burden on the regional offices. Increased rent and communication costs plus costs of shipping, material, printing, and other services have forced the regional offices to cut back in their collecting program. An increase of $8,000 is requested to offset this support problem in the regional offices.

NATIONAL ARMED FORCES MUSEUM ADVISORY BOARD

1973 Actual.....$146,000
1974 Estimate.....$144,000
1975 Estimate.....$146,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	6	0	6
11 Personnel Compensation.....	76	2	78
12 Personnel Benefits.....	6		6
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	2		2
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	2		2
24 Printing and Reproduction...	2		2
25 Other Services.....	54		54
26 Supplies and Materials.....	1		1
31 Equipment.....	1		1
TOTAL	144	2	146
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		2	
Program Funds.....		0	

ABSTRACT - The Board advises and assists the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on matters concerned with the portrayal of the contributions of the Armed Forces of the United States. No program increase is sought for FY 1975. An amount of $2,000 is requested for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - 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 concerned with the portrayal of the historical contributions which the Armed Forces of the United States have made to national development; on matters relating to the implementation of a Bicentennial Outdoor Museum; and on matters relating to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research, which is funded by the National Museum of History and Technology.

In 1976 the Smithsonian Institution will present, in cooperation with the Department of the Interior and other interested agencies, a special Bicentennial living-history program consisting of an authentic re-creation of the daily camp life of the citizen-soldier of the American Revolution. Present plans anticipate daily public performances by a cast of approximately 150 people for a period of about 10 weeks. This presentation is being planned and will be produced by the present staff of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board. (Program funding has been requested under the American Revolution Bicentennial Program.)

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

1973 Actual.....$178,000
1974 Estimate.....$139,000
1975 Estimate.....$234,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	8	3	11
11 Personnel Compensation.....	121	72	193
12 Personnel Benefits.....	10	6	16
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	4	2	6
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....		2	2
24 Printing and Reproduction...		2	2
25 Other Services.....	2	9	11
26 Supplies and Materials.....	1	2	3
31 Equipment.....	1		1
TOTAL	139	95	234
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		5	
Support Funds.....		90	

ABSTRACT - The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Service guides and supports the public service units in the development of programs to advance the Institution's objectives in education and information. An increase of 3 positions and funding in the amount of $90,000 is sought to support video work, to coordinate all educational programs from elementary through advanced studies, and to provide additional administrative help. Funds in the amount of $5,000 are sought for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - The primary functions of the Office of Public Service are to stimulate, to coordinate, and to supervise the steadily increasing activities of the Smithsonian's educational and public service components. These include the unique experimental efforts of the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, the many-faceted work of the Division of Performing Arts in synthesizing and presenting to the American public across the nation the historical and continuing development of the American aesthetic experience, the programs of the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education to make the Smithsonian's facilities and collections accessible and pertinent to visiting school children, the dissemination of Smithsonian research and interests through the Smithsonian Press and the Smithsonian Magazine, the organization and conduct of meaningful adult and teenage educational presentations by the Smithsonian Associates, a nation-wide basic educational program conducted by Reading Is Fundamental, Inc. under Smithsonian auspices, and an active public affairs operation dedicated to keeping Americans currectly informed of the educational programs and exhibits available to them at or through the facilities of the Smithsonian Institution.

JUSTIFICATION OF $90,000 INCREASE:

Public Orientation and Education - The need to use modern technology for education has prompted the Smithsonian to employ a video program coordinator. The potential use of audio-video communications for information transfer and educational services is tremendous. Someone familiar with telecommunications would strengthen this effort ($16,000). The Free Film Theater is run in the Museum of History and Technology. Additional funds are requested to bring outstanding educational films to the public. Recently "The Ascent of Man" series has been shown. Due to its

popularity, additional showings have had to be scheduled and admission has been by ticket. Additional money for rentals ($3,000) would make possible the showing of additional high quality films.

In pursuance of its basic mandate for the diffusion of knowledge the Institution devotes a major effort to public education. Exhibits fill part of this requirement, but their focus is necessarily broad in scope and only effective to the extent that the very general audiences who view them are receptive to their message. Research publications are another element of our education effort, but these in turn appeal for the most part to restricted audiences specifically interested in their contents. The Institution has therefore developed in recent years a wide range of direct educational efforts designed to meet the needs and to develop the interests of specific interest groups such as elementary and secondary school children and their teachers, pre- and post-doctoral researchers, seminar participants, minority group trainees, and groups of people of varying age and educational backgrounds but who share some specific common interest in pursuit of which they are enrolled in a Smithsonian Associates class. These special educational activities are planned and conducted in several small program offices including those under the general heading of Academic and Educational Programs, as well as in the major museums and galleries which properly have programs tailored to their own collections, exhibitions, and audiences. Adequate planning assistance, guidance, coordination, and evaluation of all these special education activities is required at the Institutional level. A coordinator of programs is requested ($26,000) with office support funds ($3,000).

General Administration - A special assistant for programs is needed to help the Assistant Secretary with operational and programming functions ($31,000). Funds are also required for travel and office expenses ($11,000).

ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM

1973 Actual..... $261,000
1974 Estimate..... $319,000
1975 Estimate..... $382,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	21	0	21
11 Personnel Compensation.....	206	10	216
12 Personnel Benefits.....	18	1	19
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	28	14	42
24 Printing and Reproduction...	12	2	14
25 Other Services.....	39	36	75
26 Supplies and Materials.....	10		10
31 Equipment.....	6		6
TOTAL	319	63	382
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		11	
Support Funds.....		52	

ABSTRACT - The Anacostia Neighborhood Museum (ANM) provides a relevant and educational museum experience for audiences unaware of or unaffected by major museum resources on the Mall. An exhibits design and production laboratory, presently under construction, will provide a facility for training museum technicians and for producing exhibits pertinent to and representative of the lives and experiences of minority group members. An increase of $52,000 is requested in FY 1975 to meet the following support requirements: (1) Buildings and Facilities Management - $50,000 to fund operating and maintenance costs of the new laboratory facility, e.g. utilities, telephone, custodial services, office furnishings, supplies, and equipment and (2) Printing and Reproduction - $2,000 to fund printing costs of exhibit catalogues and educational pamphlets and brochures. An additional $11,000 is requested for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - ANM was opened in 1967 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. By linking its research, exhibits, and education activities directly to the needs of the community, the ANM has assured a fresh, nontraditional approach to the role of the museum. The Museum is a combination of many things. It offers learning experiences through changing exhibits on subjects relevant to the community. It serves as a community center, recreational facility, and arts and crafts workshop. Exhibit and education efforts have focused on Black history, music, and the fine arts as well as urban problems. Two major exhibits have been produced in FY 1974--"Africa - Three Out of Many: Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria" and the "Barnett-Aden Exhibition," a private collection composed largely of the works of important Afro-American artists.

Activities in the education area include guided tours of museum exhibits; special programs and activities in the Children's Room, ranging from demonstrations in soap making to seminars and forums on housing, urban renewal, and mass transportation; films, lectures,and a pilot seminar conducted in cooperation with the Career Development Department of the D. C. schools; many performing arts programs such as the Young People's Festival of the Arts; and major outreach efforts in the Anacostia schools.

JUSTIFICATION OF $52,000 INCREASE:

Buildings and Facilities Management - In the field of exhibits preparation, there is a great need for creative people who are sensitive to the needs of inner city minority groups. In an attempt to alleviate this shortage, which exists not only in the Smithsonian but also throughout the museum field, the ANM is establishing an exhibits design and production laboratory. The Laboratory will be at once a facility for training minority museum technicians, a facility for the production of exhibits and related educational materials for the needs of the ANM and the Smithsonian Institution's Bicentennial programs, and a community center. Its primary function will be a vocational training center for minority museum technicians drawing on local Anacostia residents for the initial trainees, the Laboratory will give on-the-job training in exhibits design and production while experimenting in novel exhibition techniques. When in full operation, the Laboratory will train technicians from all over the country and produce exhibits relevant to minority groups as a function of the Bicentennial outreach programs of the Smithsonian. Using funds appropriated under the American Revolution Bicentennial heading, construction of a laboratory facility has begun and is expected to be completed by the end of FY 1974. The first two years of the training program with prospect for extension will be financed primarily through a foundation grant. Currently, however, no funds have been provided for the operation and maintenance of the Laboratory. An increase of $50,000 is requested in FY 1975 to fund the costs of telephone service; utilities; custodial services; office furnishings, supplies, and equipment; and various operating costs which will occur in the initial year's occupation of a new building.

Printing and Reproduction - In the past, printing needs of the ANM were funded primarily with private funds. Today, with increased printing requirements for exhibit catalogues and educational materials, rising printing costs, and private funds becoming more and more difficult to obtain, support funds available in the Smithsonian Press for the ANM ($1,500) have proved to be totally inadequate. An increase of $2,000 is requested to provide more realistic and dependable support of the Museum's printing needs.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

1973 Actual.....$152,000
1974 Estimate.....$176,000
1975 Estimate.....$181,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	9	0	9
11 Personnel Compensation.....	100	5	105
12 Personnel Benefits.....	9		9
22 Transportation of Things....	61		61
26 Supplies and Materials.....	5		5
31 Equipment.....	1		1
TOTAL	176	5	181
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		5	
Program Funds.....		0	

ABSTRACT - Through the International Exchange Service, public and private institutions in the United States exchange publications with organizations in other countries. This includes the exchange of official publications such as the Federal Register, the Congressional Record, and U.S. Patent Specifications, as well as private publications such as medical and dental texts. No program fund increase is being requested in FY 1975. An amount of $5,000 is requested for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - In 1849 the Smithsonian Institution established a system for the exchange of Smithsonian publications with the learned societies of other countries. This program was so successful that later it was expanded to other American organizations. The Exchange's responsibilities were formalized when the Brussels Convention of 1886 was adopted by the United States, and the Smithsonian Institution became the official exchange bureau in the United States for the international exchange of literary, scientific, and cultural publications. In addition, 14 Stat. 573, as amended, provides that the exchange of the United States Government publications shall be made through the Smithsonian. In FY 1973, approximately 2.5 million publications were transmitted to over 100 countries for exchange documents.

DIVISION OF PERFORMING ARTS

1973 Actual.....$313,000
1974 Estimate.....$356,000
1975 Estimate.....$362,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	10	0	10
11 Personnel Compensation.....	219	6	225
12 Personnel Benefits.....	19		19
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	12		12
22 Transportation of Things....	3		3
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	2		2
24 Printing and Reproduction...	4		4
25 Other Services.....	80		80
26 Supplies and Materials.....	12		12
31 Equipment.....	5		5
TOTAL	356	6	362
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		6	
Program Funds.....		0	

ABSTRACT - The Division of Performing Arts is responsible for the surpervision and production of performing arts activities at the Smithsonian, emphasizing those programs that deal with our national aesthetic expressions and that relate to the collections of the museums. No program increase is sought for this activity in FY 1975. Necessary pay in the amount of $6,000 is being sought.

PROGRAM - The Division of Performing Arts is responsible for the supervision and production of public performances particularly as they evidence themselves in oral, music, or dance forms. The Festival of American Folklife that was presented at a new location on the Mall, along the reflecting pool, and for a longer period, was well received in July 1973. This location will probably be used again in 1974 because of the disruption Metro construction has caused on the old Mall location. This Festival, produced in cooperation with the National Park Service, provides an educational experience for a million visitors. The Division's Jazz Series has been widely acclaimed by audiences and critics alike. The recent publication of the Smithsonian Collection of Classic Jazz (on recordings) has already had major impact on the teaching of American musical history. By staging such events, the Division undertakes to extend and enliven the Institution's educational services to the public.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1973 Actual..... $405,000
1974 Estimate..... $310,000
1975 Estimate..... $318,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	12	0	12
11 Personnel Compensation.....	211	8	219
12 Personnel Benefits.....	18		18
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	2		2
24 Printing and Reproduction...	49		49
25 Other Services.....	22		22
26 Supplies and Materials.....	7		7
31 Equipment.....	1		1
TOTAL	310	8	318

Analysis of Increase	
Necessary Pay.....	8
Program Funds.....	0

ABSTRACT - The Office of Public Affairs is responsible for communication of information about the Smithsonian and its programs to the public through various media--radio, television, newspapers, popular and scientific periodicals, press releases, documentary films, and general information and visitor orientation pamphlets and other items. No additional program funds are requested in the FY 1975 budget. Necessary pay in the amount of $8,000 is sought for current staff.

PROGRAM - The Office of Public Affairs serves millions of museum and gallery visitors annually, as well as the general public, through the communication of factual and educational data about the Smithsonian and its programs. A wide array of communications media are used: radio, television, newspapers, popular and scientific periodicals, press releases, documentary films, the Smithsonian Calendar of Events, Dial-A-Phenomenon, Dial-A-Museum, and general information pamphlets and publications. It also prepares and makes available to museum visitors a variety of building guide leaflets to assist them in their tours of buildings and exhibits. Included in its presentations are the Torch newspaper, Research Reports, and the "Radio Smithsonian" now heard over 95 stations across the nation. The Office of Public Affairs also administers the Office of Special Events, which assists with exhibition openings, seminars, meetings, and special activities held in Smithsonian facilities in Washington, D. C.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS

1973 Actual.....$801,000
1974 Estimate.....$823,000
1975 Estimate.....$864,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	26	1	27
11 Personnel Compensation.....	420	38	458
12 Personnel Benefits.....	34	3	37
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	2		2
24 Printing and Reproduction...	358		358
25 Other Services.....	5		5
26 Supplies and Materials.....	2		2
31 Equipment.....	2		2
TOTAL	823	41	864
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		16	
Support Funds.....		25	

ABSTRACT - The Smithsonian Institution Press is reponsible for the editing, design, production, and distribution of printed material produced by historians, scientists, and curators. Included in this work are books, catalogues, pamphlets, and leaflets. An increase of one position and $25,000 is requested for a support requirement in Printing and Reproduction to employ an editor. An additional amount of $16,000 is being sought for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - Press publication activity is a fundamental extension of the work of the Smithsonian's basic research laboratories. Necessary for ecological and agricultural advancement and other basic and applied studies by researchers, these reports are distributed to major libraries and scientific institutions in all 50 states and many foreign countries. For the many millions of visitors to the Smithsonian each year, the Press edits manuscripts and issues contracts for the printing of exhibit catalogues, education pamphlets, and informative leaflets. The Press reviews each manuscript submission for editorial content and completeness, quality of typing, illustrations, etc. before acceptance. Inadequately prepared manuscripts (i.e. those that would be too costly to edit or manufacture) are not accepted for publication. Finally, the Press furnishes the Institution with a variety of necessary manuals, reports, and directories, including copies of Congressional materials and reports from Government agencies.

JUSTIFICATION OF $25,000 INCREASE (Printing and Reproduction) - The volume of manuscripts is growing and is anticipated to reach 40,000 pages over the next two years as a result of increased productivity on the part of the scientific staff and Bicentennial preparations and presentations. The volume of manuscript production varies substantially among the various bureaus and for this reason, special funding requirements for FY 1975 are being justified in the bureaus generating the increased workload. For a trial period the funds existing in the FY 1974 Press base for printing are being retained by the Press. This will allow flexibility in responding to fluctuating needs and ensure efficient application of this resource.

An increase ($25,000) is requested to employ an additional editor. Depending on the complexity of the material, an editor can process about 2,200 manuscript pages per year. The current staff of 13 editors and designers can produce about 29,000 pages. The additional editor will help in the timely production of finished publications.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND OFFICE OF MUSEUM PROGRAMS

1973 Actual.....$296,000
1974 Estimate.....$337,000
1975 Estimate.....$413,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	9	3	12
11 Personnel Compensation.....	144	60	204
12 Personnel Benefits.....	14	5	19
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	12	1	13
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	9		9
24 Printing and Reproduction...	16		16
25 Other Services.....	125	3	128
26 Supplies and Materials.....	10	2	12
31 Equipment.....	7	5	12
TOTAL	337	76	413
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		7	
Support Funds.....		69	

ABSTRACT - The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Museum Programs oversees and reviews the Institution's museum and exhibition activities, with special emphasis in developing experimental and educational exhibits, surveying visitor reactions to the Institution's services, and providing advice and technical assistance to other museums.

An increase of 3 positions and funding of $69,000 is requested to meet the following support requirement: General Administration - an executive assistant for the Assistant Secretary, a curator for the Arts and Industries Building, and a secretary. An additional amount of $7,000 is being sought for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Museum Programs oversees and reviews the general administration of the Office of the Registrar, Conservation Analytical Laboratory, Office of Exhibits Central, Smithsonian Institution Libraries, Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, Smithsonian Archives, National Museum Act, and the Arts and Industries Building. In addition, it cooperates 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 Museum Programs (OMP) maintains three technical programs: (1) a training workshop program in museum practices, (2) a series of audio-visual presentations (slides and video) in conservation techniques, and (3) psychological research measuring the effectiveness of exhibit and educational programs. OMP offers a series of technical workshops to museum professionals throughout the United States. In FY 1975, approximately 25 one-week workshops will be presented on such topics as model-making, lighting, exhibit design, financial planning, etc. These workshops provide on-the-job training. The second special program disseminates information on conservation techniques and practices through the production of slide/audio cassette kits, such as "The Cleaning of Prints, Drawings, and Manuscripts on Paper: Dry Methods," "Handling of Ethnological Specimens," and "Cleaning and Protecting Silver Objects." Twelve individual titles will be completed by the end of FY 1974. Also, 40 one-hour video tapes are produced for student training in conservation. The third major project consists of research studies exploring the learning potentials of museum

exhibits. Currently, research projects are in progress examining the informative levels of guided tours for school youngsters, orientation materials and programs for the general visitor, and a survey of reactions to exhibits of natural history.

JUSTIFICATION OF $69,000 INCREASE (General Administration) - The Arts and Industries Building, which was completed in 1881, has been declared to be a "Landmark of Importance," by the Joint Landmarks Committee of the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts. This building was originally constructed to house large collections of great value donated by foreign governments and other exhibitors at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. Currently it is being used to display test exhibits from the National Air and Space Museum's collections.

For the Bicentennial this exhibition space will be converted into an "Exposition Hall" displaying materials from the national collections held by the National Museum of History and Technology. A curator and secretary ($33,000) are needed to provide on-the-spot supervision of the installation and maintenance of this exhibition and others that will follow. The curator will also be responsible for the acquisition and inventory of antique furnishings that are expected to be acquired to restore public areas to close to their original appearance. Other object spending ($11,000) is requested to provide travel, other services, supplies, and equipment for the curator.

An executive assistant ($25,000) to the Assistant Secretary is requested. He will act as a liaison between the Assistant Secretary and the units reporting to him and will be available to aid the Assistant Secretary in preparing reports and undertaking special studies. No assistant is currently available for assignment to these tasks.

CONSERVATION-ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

1973 Actual.....$263,000
1974 Estimate.....$377,000
1975 Estimate.....$571,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	19	7	26
11 Personnel Compensation.....	223	104	327
12 Personnel Benefits.....	19	9	28
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	10	5	15
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....		1	1
25 Other Services.....	61	27	88
26 Supplies and Materials.....	11	10	21
31 Equipment.....	53	38	91
TOTAL	377	194	571
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		9	
Support Funds.....		185	

ABSTRACT - The Conservation-Analytical Laboratory (CAL) advises on the suitability of building environmental conditions for objects displayed or stored, examines and treats objects for their protection and preservation, analyzes objects for basic research data of interest to scientists and historians, and conducts training programs. The FY 1975 budget proposes an increase of 7 conservators and $185,000 to continue the phased development of the Laboratory's capability to respond to the conservation needs of newly acquired objects as well as the analysis and treatment of deteriorating objects already in the collections. An amount of $9,000 also is requested for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - The Conservation-Analytical Laboratory 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 cannot be treated locally, which present special problems, or require more specialized equipment than is available in these units, are treated in this 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 archaeologists and historians with basic research data concerned with dates, attribution, and ancient production methods. Commercial products proposed for prolonged contact with artifacts (or fumigants used in storage) are examined for suitability.

For conservators in the bureaus there are regular lectures and technical information on specific subjects is made available as audio tapes and tape-slide lectures through conservation information programs.

JUSTIFICATION OF $185,000 INCREASE (Conservation) - Museums serve a unique role in that they are the primary guardians of the evidence of man's cultural development from the earliest times onward. Museum collections, including artifacts, specimens, and works of art, are primary resources in the functions of exhibit display and research. Museums must be able to transmit to future generations the heritage which

previous civilizations have left. For a substantial part of the objects in museum collections this is not likely to occur if greater attention is not given to the needs of conservation. Every material ages and that age brings disintegration. During the last millenia the external factors accelerating this process of decay have been virtually entirely natural in their causes. But over the last century and a half, man has contributed and accelerated this process with the pollution of his increasing urban and industrial society. As a result, objects which under different conditions could have remained sound for decades, or even centuries, are now crumbling. Conservation of the collections requires constant attention to environmental conditions in the buildings and other specialized treatment (including fumigation) to forestall deterioration and decay.

Restoration without a deep understanding of materials' properties and styles is not a complete solution. If it does not affect the causes, it may be worse than nothing. Causes of the decay must be understood. Fundamental research has to be done on the properties of materials; new techniques must be experimented with; and, particularly, new substances used for conservation or repair must be carefully tested to make sure that they will not, now or in the foreseeable future, react adversely with the materials that they are intended to consolidate, or behave towards the objects in a fashion comparable to the pollutants in the air.

The conservation program of the Smithsonian is inadequate to these needs. It must be strengthened both in individual bureaus and in the central Conservation-Analytical Laboratory. Successful conservation efforts in the bureaus require knowledgeable personnel capable of recognizing and correcting specific local conservation problems and treating those items not requiring specialized treatment by the central laboratory.

Accessions of artifacts number about 130,000 a year. Proper treatment of these objects alone is well beyond the present capability of the Institution's conservation facilities. Thirty-two man-years of work each year is estimated to be required for new objects exclusive of the needs of hundreds of thousands of deteriorating objects already in the collections. Conservation and analytical work is detailed and painstaking. During FY 1973 with a staff of 14 scientists, conservators, and support, the CAL completed 202 requisitions involving 597 objects from 31 divisions of 13 bureaus and offices. The additional five positions (and additional space renovation funds approved in the FY 1974 budget) will allow additional projects to be handled, yet thousands of additional requisitions (each one of which might involve many objects) could be submitted by the museums and galleries if they could be undertaken by CAL. By comparison, the British Museum has a conservation-analytical staff of 75 (including 25 conservators and analytical scientists in the central laboratory); and the new Canadian Conservation Institute, which will have five regional centers, is hiring a staff of 100.

In FY 1975, the Laboratory requests seven additional conservators ($104,000) and funds for travel for professional consultation and instruction; services for equipment maintenance, installation, and computer usage; laboratory supplies; and analytical equipment. ($81,000)

OFFICE OF EXHIBITS CENTRAL

1973 Actual..... $2,314,000
1974 Estimate..... $1,247,000
1975 Estimate..... $1,285,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	69	0	69
11 Personnel Compensation.....	890	35	925
12 Personnel Benefits.....	76	3	79
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	8		8
22 Transportation of Things....	1		1
23 Rent. Comm. & Utilities.....	4		4
24 Printing and Reproduction...	20		20
25 Other Services.....	85		85
26 Supplies and Materials.....	83		83
31 Equipment.....	80		80
TOTAL	1,247	38	1,285
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		38	
Program Funds.....		0	

ABSTRACT - The Office of Exhibits Central (OEC), working in close collaboration with museum scientists, curators, and historians, prepares exhibits and related products for those museums, programs, and other offices not having their own in-house capabilities. OEC also provides specialized exhibit assistance to other bureaus and offices. No program increase is requested for this office. Necessary pay in the amount of $38,000 is sought for existing staff.

PROGRAM - The Office of Exhibits Central was established on July 1, 1973, as a result of a reorganization of the former Office of Exhibits Programs. This reorganization also provided for self-contained design and production units in the National Air and Space Museum, the National Museum of History and Technology, and the National Museum of Natural History. The new central office provides design, production, installation, and maintenance services to those museums, programs, and other offices of the Institution not having their own in-house capabilities for this work and provides the following types of exhibit assistance to other museums whose programs do not require or allow full-time staffing and/or establishment of shop facilities. Consultation as well as job performance is available in the following specialized areas: label editorial services, exhibition lighting, exhibit motion picture production, audio-visual installation and maintenance, freeze-dry taxidermy and the services of models, plastics, and restoration laboratories (specializing in fluid, thermo-setting, and reinforced plastics used in museum applications).

OEC also provides and coordinates training in exhibition media and techniques with the Office of Museum Programs and is developing programs to research, design, develop, evaluate, and communicate new exhibition techniques, systems, and procedures of value to the museum community.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

1973 Actual.....$221,000
1974 Estimate.....$259,000
1975 Estimate.....$347,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	17	6	23
11 Personnel Compensation.....	158	66	224
12 Personnel Benefits.....	13	6	19
22 Transportation of Things....	84	10	94
25 Other Services.....	2	4	6
26 Supplies and Materials.....	1		1
31 Equipment.....	1	2	3
TOTAL	259	88	347
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		10	
Support Funds.....		78	

ABSTRACT - Since the 1880's, the Office of the Registrar has served as the Registrar for the National Museum of Natural History and the National Museum of History and Technology. This office also has served as the focal point for mail/messenger and shipping service. The role of this office is undergoing a review and it is anticipated that it will emerge as a Central Registrar for the Smithsonian.

An increase of 6 positions and $78,000 is requested to meet the following support needs: (1) Three positions ($34,000) and computer time ($4,000) to develop and begin to implement a Control System of Accession Data; (2) A shipping clerk ($9,000) and support funds ($12,000) to expand shipping service and increase shipping funds; and (3) Two positions ($19,000) to establish a central inquiry desk. Funds in the amount of $10,000 are also being sought for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - This office was established originally to handle the traditional tasks of shipping and documenting accessions. Since that time other duties have been assigned to this office. One of these, the mail/messenger service, will be moved by the beginning of FY 1975 to the Office of Plant Services in order to be more closely aligned with truck services. Better service to the users will result from this change.

The Central Registrar will emerge as the senior member among the registrars of the bureaus. The new office will assist the registrars in the bureaus in refining and extending registration techniques. The result will be an improved intellectual and physical control over specimens by the bureaus and vastly improved information about holdings on the Institutional level.

JUSTIFICATION OF $78,000 INCREASE (Registration) - The Central Registrar will study and develop a system for control of accession data within the Smithsonian's SELGEM (Self Generating Master) program. SELGEM was developed by the Information Systems Divisions as a collections management system. With modifications it can be extended to cover collections in all the bureaus. A systems analyst and clerk ($24,000) are requested to assist the Central Registrar with systems development and inputting registration data to the computer. The Office of the Registrar still maintains the largest volume of registration data in the Smithsonian. Funds are also requested for computer time and related development expenses ($4,000). A registrar technician

($10,000) is requested to upgrade the registration efforts in small bureaus for integration into the total registration system.

A shipping clerk ($9,000) and related expenses ($12,000) are requested to enable the shipping office to respond effectively to requests for its services. With one new museum opening to the public, another under construction, and the volume of shipping that will result from the Bicentennial activities, the workload of this office is expected to increase sharply.

One of the jobs assigned to the Office of the Registrar is to open all mail addressed to "Smithsonian Institution". Once opened, some of the mail can quickly be referred to the appropriate offices. Other inquiries remain in the Office of the Registrar to be answered by them or to have the responses coordinated by this office. Two positions ($19,000) are requested to undertake this work on a full-time basis. Currently several hundred pieces of mail, of which about one hundred are public inquiries, are received daily in the Office of the Registrar.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

1973 Actual.....$1,034,000
1974 Estimate.....$1,178,000
1975 Estimate.....$1,673,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	65	21	86
11 Personnel Compensation.....	822	253	1,075
12 Personnel Benefits.....	72	22	94
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	10	5	15
22 Transportation of Things....	2		2
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	25		25
24 Printing and Reproduction...	19	37	56
25 Other Services.....	21	23	44
26 Supplies and Materials.....	118	58	176
31 Equipment.....	89	97	186
TOTAL	1,178	495	1,673
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		38	
Support Funds.....		457	

ABSTRACT - The Smithsonian Institution Libraries provide the basic documentary resources and the information search and delivery services that are required by the research, exhibits, and administrative programs of the bureaus and offices of the Institution. An FY 1975 increase of 21 positions and $457,000 is sought to improve the Libraries standard of performance in four major areas: (1) research and information services - 13 positions and $181,000 to provide an acceptable level of on-site information and collection management services and to bolster branch library capabilities; (2) general reference and circulation services - 2 positions and $20,000 to meet demands for service which have increased over 30 percent since the staff was last augmented; (3) support services - 6 positions and $83,000 to provide services such as acquisition, cataloguing, binding, and preservation, and an additional amount of $35,000 to fund contracts with commercial binders and rare book specialists; and (4) book, journal and other documentary resources - $138,000 to purchase books and journals on subjects relevant to the Smithsonian research and exhibit programs. Necessary pay in the amount of $38,000 is also required.

PROGRAM - The Smithsonian Institution library facilities, consisting of a general library and several bureau libraries, support the research, exhibit, and educational programs of the Smithsonian Institution by acquiring, cataloguing, and indexing books, journals, documents and reports and providing research services based on these collections. The Libraries' collections have achieved national significance in natural history, American ethnology, fine arts, and the history of science, American technology, and culture.

JUSTIFICATION OF $457,000 INCREASE (Libraries):

Research and Information Services - Since 1964 the Libraries have been striving to improve the management and maintenance of library collections and the provision of on-site reference and information services in the bureaus in order to deliver assistance that is more responsive and supportive of bureau programs. Much of the preliminary work required to catalogue books held in the bureau libraries can be performed on-site in the bureaus, thereby reducing the time these books are out of circulation.

The bureau and branch libraries currently have reached about 40 percent (16 positions) of a goal of 39 positions. (This goal has been increased by two positions since FY 1973 in order to reflect new needs of the Cooper-Hewitt Museum.) The increase requested for FY 1975 of 13 positions and $181,000 will raise the level of staffing to 75 percent of requirements. Included in the $181,000 are funds ($19,000) for the purchase of supplies and equipment.

The additional staff will meet the following needs: (1) two positions ($21,000) to assist in the cataloguing of 13,000 unprocessed volumes (two-thirds of the collection) - National Air and Space Museum; (2) three positions ($47,000) to establish the position of bureau librarian, staff the three unmanned departmental libraries, and to integrate the separate parts of the Botany and of the Entomology libraries - National Museum of Natural History; (3) six positions ($72,000) to strengthen understaffed off-Mall bureaus, enabling them to provide full-time, on-site information and collection management services - Tropical Research Institute, Radiation Biology Laboratory, National Zoological Park, Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts and Design, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory; and (4) two positions ($22,000) to assist in the cataloguing of the 40,000-volume technical trade journal collection, acquired from the Patent Office - National Museum of History and Technology.

General Reference and Circulation Services - Information delivery services include the circulation of library materials among the Institution's central and branch libraries, the processing of loans with libraries outside the Smithsonian, and the response to requests for reference and bibliographic data. Special emphasis is directed towards meeting the requirements of the many offices and departments of the Institution that are too small and dispersed to be served efficiently and economically by on-site facilities. Demands upon the central services staff have increased by 30 percent from 18,500 requests for reference services to approximately 24,000 since the staff was last augmented in FY 1971. To respond to this increased demand on a more efficient and timely basis, an increase of two positions ($18,000) and $2,000 in support funds is requested.

Support Services - The General Library support services include the acquisition, cataloguing, binding, and preservation of library materials, and the maintenance of a union catalogue of holdings for the entire library system. There is currently a backlog of 140,000 uncatalogued and incompletely catalogued titles and 85,000 serial volumes that must be bound, filmed, or otherwise preserved. It is estimated that 11,300 titles will be acquired and catalogued in FY 1975, and an additional 2,700 titles will need to be recatalogued. With current methods, processing of these 14,000 titles would require 32 man-years of effort. Improved routines, including the use of computerized data bases, however, are expected to reduce this requirement to 23.5 man-years. In addition, the Libraries will continue to experiment with on-line computer cataloguing in an attempt to reduce processing effort per title. Additional resources required to meet this current workload as well as to begin elimination of the backlog are: acquisitions staff (2 positions, $18,000), cataloguing staff (2 positions, $21,000), binding and preservation staff (2 positions, $18,000), automatic data processing services ($20,000), and supplies and equipment ($6,000).

Binding support provided by Library personnel includes the preparation of materials for shipment to the binder and the monitoring of the quality of returned bound volumes. The actual binding must be contracted to commercial firms, including specialists in rare book binding and preservation. At an average cost of $6 per volume, the cost of binding the 14,000 serial titles and 3,000 monographs in need of binding each year would be approximately $102,000. Currently only $30,000 is available for this effort. An additional amount of $35,000 is requested in FY 1975 to fund contracts with commercial binders and rare book specialists.

Book, Journal, and Other Documentary Resources - In FY 1973 funds were available to acquire about 45 percent of the pertinent literature required to support the Institution's on-going research programs. Currently the average cost of books and journals is $22 and $25 respectively; and, based on conservative estimates, prices are increasing 11 percent a year. Additional funding in the amount of $138,000 is requested. This increase, which would allow the purchase of 3,000 journals and 4,800 monographs for a professional user population of approximately 800 researchers and scholars, would establish a base of $300,000 for this program, (85 percent of what is considered adequate).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION TRAVELING EXHIBITION SERVICE

1973 Actual.....$25,000
1974 Estimate.....$76,000
1975 Estimate.....$77,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	5	0	5
11 Personnel Compensation.....	39	1	40
12 Personnel Benefits.....	3		3
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	5		5
22 Transportation of Things....	7		7
25 Other Services.....	22		22
TOTAL	76	1	77
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		1	
Program Funds.....		0	

ABSTRACT - The Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) provides carefully selected, well-designed, and widely circulated traveling exhibits covering a diversified range in the fields of art, design, science, technology, history, and education. These exhibits include not only Smithsonian exhibits, but also those organized and lent by numerous Government agencies and individuals and organizations throughout the world. No program increase is sought for FY 1975. Necessary pay for existing staff in the amount of $1,000 is requested.

PROGRAM - SITES, which has been in operation for 22 years, is the only nationwide organization circulating exhibitions of an inter-disciplinary curriculum serving specialized and general museum, galleries, educational and cultural organizations throughout the nation and is the sole official agency of the U.S. to circulate official exhibitions from abroad. In addition SITES acts as a consultant to organizations and persons who wish to circulate their own exhibitions and will administer the Institution's national exhibitions program for the Bicentennial. The non-Federal operating budget in FY 1974 is $194,000, not including a projected $200,000 of special purpose gifts, grants, and contracts.

Approximately 4.8 million people view SITES exhibitions annually (upwards of 600 installations viewed by an average of 8,000 each). Requests have been received from each of the fifty states and the District of Columbia as well as from Puerto Rico, other Caribbean Islands, Canada, and numerous countries abroad in FY 1974. One hundred and five exhibitions are presently circulating; existing demands for services could easily sustain twice that figure. Although six requests a day are received from institutions for SITES catalogue of exhibitions, only one out of six is able to afford the least expensive exhibition in spite of the reduction in average rental fees made possible by a Federal appropriation in FY 1974. (In FY 1973 exhibitions renting for over $200 numbered seventy-two, while those costing under $200 numbered twenty-nine. In FY 1974, fifty-two shows have rental fees under $200.) SITES mailing list of corresponding organizations numbers 2,200 (500 more than last year at this time) and increases at the rate of 30 per month. Colleges and universities are SITES most frequent customers (60 percent), followed by museums of all types and sizes (30 percent), and libraries (5 percent). All others make up the remaining 5 percent.

The number of bookings for each state for FY 1974 is shown on the next page. This list shows only bookings reserved as of January 1, 1974.

Number of Bookings Each State

FY 1974 (July 1, 1973-December 31, 1973)

Alabama	13	Nebraska	2
Alaska	6	Nevada	0
Arizona	4	New Hampshire	6
Arkansas	8	New Jersey	6
California	22	New Mexico	2
Colorado	9	New York	10
Connecticut	5	North Carolina	8
Delaware	9	North Dakota	1
District of Columbia	12	Ohio	26
Florida	16	Oklahoma	3
Georgia	8	Oregon	6
Hawaii	0	Pennsylvania	19
Idaho	10	Rhode Island	0
Illinois	29	South Carolina	19
Indiana	17	South Dakota	5
Iowa	11	Tennessee	20
Kansas	13	Texas	43
Kentucky	4	Utah	2
Louisiana	7	Vermont	4
Maine	4	Virginia	3
Maryland	8	Washington	2
Massachusetts	15	West Virginia	9
Michigan	25	Wisconsin	13
Minnesota	17	Wyoming	5
Mississippi	13		
Missouri	15		
Montana	11		

Partial Listing of Available or Scheduled Exhibits

American Coverlets
Antwerp's Golden Age
The Black Presence in the Era of the American Revolution
Understanding the Environment
Bikes
Folk Paintings from Dalarna
Handicrafts of the Southeast
Modern Housing Prototypes
Manuscripts of the American Revolution
In Beauty It is Begun: Native American Children's Art
Children in Bondage: Photographs of Child Laborers by Lewis Hine
The American Doll
Tropical Blossoms

SITES Exhibit - Manuscripts of the American Revolution:

Partial view. Installation at Fort Wayne Military Museum, Detroit, Michigan. Sponsored by the Detroit Historical Museum. October 13 to November 11, 1973.

NATIONAL MUSEUM ACT

1973 Actual.....$ 793,000
1974 Estimate.....$ 901,000
1975 Estimate.....$1,000,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	3	0	3
11 Personnel Compsensation.....	39	2	41
12 Personnel Benefits.....	4		4
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	16	1	17
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	4		4
24 Printing and Reproduction...	4		4
25 Other Services.....	1		1
26 Supplies and Materials.....	2		2
31 Equipment.....	3	-2	1
41 Grants.....	828	98	926
TOTAL	901	99	1,000
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		0	
Program Funds.....		99	

ABSTRACT - The National Museum Act is a technical assistance program granting funds for specific proposals which advance the museum profession at large through training, research, publication, or professional assistance. Through these programs, museum personnel have the opportunity to receive training which was not available previously. An increase of $99,000 is requested to permit the funding of additional worthy grant proposals.

PROGRAM - Public Law 91-629, approved December 31, 1970, reauthorized appropriations for the National Museum Act through FY 1974 and funding of $1,000,000 to the Smithsonian Institution each year. Of this amount $901,000 was appropriated for FY 1973, of which $100,000 was transferred to the National Endowment for the Arts and another $100,000 to the National Endowment for the Humanities as required by the legislation. Legislation has been introduced to extend the Museum Act for another 3 years. It is anticipated that this will be approved at the $1,000,000 level.

Funds appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution for the implementation of the National Museum Act are made available, primarily by grants and contracts, to museums, professional associations, and universities. Such funding is 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 advises and assists the Secretary in determining priorities and assessing the quality of programs seeking support under the Act.

JUSTIFICATION OF $99,000 INCREASE - Through January 1974, a total of 51 projects have been funded in the amount of $450,886. The balance of this year's appropriation will be awarded at the February and May 1974 meetings of the Advisory Council. To date, the following types of grants have been funded: 27 proposals for travel grants to beginning professionals to learn new methods and techniques at various museums; 5 proposals for research in conservation techniques; 3 projects for research in

interpretive methods and approaches; 5 grants to support the publication of technical information; 6 grants to support seminar/workshop training programs; 3 programs offering professional assistance to museums; and 2 special studies grants investigating data-banking for museums and training needs in conservation.

For the first half of FY 1974, 151 proposals have been received compared with the total of 122 proposals received in FY 1973. It is reasonable to expect the number of proposals to more than double by the end of the year. In funding proposals, the Advisory Council has insisted that all proposals clearly demonstrate how the projects will upgrade the profession--its techniques, methods, and approaches.

In addition to reviewing and processing grants, the Office of Museum Programs received approximately 600 inquiries about museum methods, problems, and opportunities. The Smithsonian Institution and the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities, through their respective offices of museum programs, regularly consult and review programs in order to avoid overlap.

Based upon the positive response of the museum profession to the National Museum Act, the quality of the specific requests, and the great need of the profession, funding at the $1,000,000 level will permit the Smithsonian to support more fully all aspects of the National Museum Act.

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 8

SMITHSONIAN ARCHIVES

1973 Actual.....$108,000
1974 Estimate.....$135,000
1975 Estimate.....$173,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	7	3	10
11 Personnel Compensation.....	115	32	147
12 Personnel Benefits.....	10	2	12
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	1	1	2
25 Other Services.....	6	3	9
26 Supplies and Materials.....	2		2
31 Equipment.....	1		1
TOTAL	135	38	173
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		4	
Support Funds.....		34	

ABSTRACT - The Smithsonian Archives is the official memory of the Institution and a valuable research resource for scholars working in the history of American science and in the history of the cultural institutions which are under Smithsonian care. The Archives currently has physical control over one million documents and is developing intellectual control over several million additional documents held in research and curatorial areas. Three positions and $34,000 are sought for the Archives. Two positions and $16,000 would enable computerized control of archives to be extended and one position and $18,000 would be used to study and make recommendation on recent archives. An additional amount of $4,000 is being sought for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - The Smithsonian Institution holds a unique collection of museum objects and archives for research and exhibition. Natural history specimens, art objects, and other collections are interpreted by archival documentation which supplements and explains them. Archival records of the Smithsonian's activities also attract historians and other scholars interested in science and art in the nation's capital from the 1830's to the present. Some 1 million documents are now in the central archives.

The Smithsonian Archives strives to achieve intellectual control over the vast and dispersed archival resources of the Institution amounting to several million documents. In calendar year 1973 the Archives completed indexes to archives in two divisions of the National Museum of Natural History; worked in several other divisions of that Museum and in the National Museum of History and Technology; began substantial input of existing catalogues into the Smithsonian's computer program; accessioned 500 cubic feet of archives; supervised microfiliming of the Institution's main accession file which documents all holdings of the National Museum of Natural History and the National Museum of History and Technology; and reported 50 collections to the Library of Congress for inclusion in its catalogue of manuscript collections.

JUSTIFICATION OF $34,000 INCREASE (Archives):

Extend Computerized Control over Smithsonian Archives - The Smithsonian Archives and the Information Systems Division developed a computer program for control of information about archives. The program is operational in several areas within the Smithsonian. A secretary currently devotes one hour per day to typing input. To

fully utilize the program, two clerks are requested to input data to the computer ($13,000). One clerk will work in the central archives and the other will work in the National Museum of Natural History and the National Museum of History and Technology. Support funds ($3,000) are also requested, mostly for computer processing time.

Upgrade Quality of Recent Archives - While most 19th century and early 20th century archival materials are preserved, more recent archives are threatened. No one is currently available for this work. Huge accumulations encourage hasty disposal, and some new forms, especially computer records, pose evaluation problems. Current records practices must be refined to ensure preservation of archives and speedy disposal of worthless materials. For this purpose, one archivist for current records ($17,000) and support funds ($1,000) are requested. Support funds include travel to locations in Boston and New York.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION SPECIAL PROGRAMS

These special programs make use of total Institutional resources, including staff research competence, collections, and space for exhibits, to produce outstanding scholarship, exhibits and other presentations, and additional opportunities for public education. These special programs include:

--The American Revolution Bicentennial Program which will advance the Institution's efforts to celebrate and portray "The American Experience," the first two-hundred years of American history and what they may mean for the future.

--The Environmental Sciences Program which is designed to shed light on complex biological processes that need to be better understood before solutions to national ecological programs can be determined.

--The Major Exhibition Program which funds the design and production of exhibits of unusual national significance and timeliness.

--The Academic and Educational Programs office which conducts interdisciplinary seminar series, coordinates educational programs for students at the elementary and secondary school level, and provides opportunities for outstanding pre- and post-doctoral investigators from across the nation to work under the supervision of the Institution's professional staff.

--The Research Awards Program which enables the Institution to fund expecially meritorious studies through a competitive selection process.

Full descriptions of these programs appear in the following sections of this budget.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

1973 Actual.....$ 754,000
1974 Estimate.....$1,728,000
1975 Estimate.....$4,236,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	2	0	2
11 Personnel Compensation.....	210	604	814
12 Personnel Benefits.....	16	55	71
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	56	80	136
22 Transportation of Things....	19	18	37
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	8	24	32
24 Printing and Reproduction...	42	590	632
25 Other Services.....	1,050	984	2,034
26 Supplies and Materials.....	93	265	358
31 Equipment.....	230	-117	113
41 Grants.....	4	-4	
42 Insurance Claims & Indemn...		9	9
TOTAL	1,728	2,508	4,236
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		2	
Program Funds.....		2,506	

ABSTRACT - As early as 1965, Congress urged that "attention be given to special exhibits and activities commemorating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution." The last few years have fully proved the Congress' foresightedness. Bicentennial planning is now complete, and the result is an impressive and broad program including ten major exhibitions in the national museums in Washington; more than one hundred traveling exhibitions; important scholarly publications in the fields of anthropology, art, and history; special projects such as the Festival of American Folklife; and a new National Air and Space Museum. The individual projects are now into construction, installation, or publication phases. A program increase in the amount of $2,506,000 is being requested. Necessary pay in the amount of $2,000 is also being sought.

PROGRAM - The American Experience - FY 1975 Request:

Bicentennial Exhibitions

A Nation of Nations (National Museum of History and Technology)	$1,000,000
Ecology 200 (National Museum of Natural History)	500,000
Centennial--1876 (Arts and Industries Building)	400,000
The Artist and the American Scene (National Collection of Fine Arts)	37,000
Design in the City and The Americas (Renwick Gallery)	78,000
Revolutionary Period Exhibitions (National Portrait Gallery)	150,000
City with a Plan (Smithsonian Institution Building)	50,000
	$2,215,000

Traveling Exhibitions

Information and Exhibit Systems	337,000
Object-oriented Exhibitions (Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service)	150,000
Exhibits Design and Production Laboratory (Anacostia Neighborhood Museum)	85,000
	$ 572,000

Special Bicentennial Projects

Festival of American Folklife (Division of Performing Arts)	$ 500,000
Bicentennial Outdoor Museum (National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board)	244,000
	$ 744,000

Major Scholarly Projects

Inventory of American Paintings Before 1914 (National Collection of Fine Arts)	86,000
Bibliography of American Art (Archives of American Art)	60,000
Encyclopedia of North American Indians (Center for the Study of Man)	300,000
Sternwheeler Bertrand (National Museum of History and Technology)	60,000
	$ 506,000

Support

Visitor Orientation and Services for the Bicentennial Year	115,000
Administration	84,000 *
	$ 199,000
TOTAL	$4,236,000

*Includes funds for legislated pay increases for temporary staff assigned to all projects.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM - A full description of the Smithsonian's Bicentennial program, project by project, is included in the supplement to this budget. This funding summary cuts across project lines in a generalized presentation. Bicentennial funding requirements will decline in the future, but in FY 1975, with the move from the planning and development phase to a stepped-up production and realization phase, they increase. The many projects involving 10 bureaus are above and beyond the Institution's normal level of operations. They cannot be accomplished, in addition to maintaining the Smithsonian's regular program, without special support.

The largest need is for temporary manpower and contractual services. The major exhibitions in process, traveling exhibitions, an expanded and extended Festival of American Folklife, and a special Bicentennial Outdoor Museum require staffing considerably beyond normal levels. Funds will be used for temporary help in exhibits installation, restoration, and research; preparation of catalogue materials; management and coordination; and short-term contracts to accomplish needed work outside the Institution's capability. An amount of $2,919,000 is requested.

Another area of special need is printing and reproduction. The bulk of the funding will print approximately one-half of the twenty-volume Encyclopedia of North American Indians. The remaining funds will provide necessary panel reproductions for both museum and traveling exhibitions, computerized data production, and free visitor information materials on the Smithsonian and the Bicentennial. To support these efforts, $632,000 is requested.

In all the projects, additional supplies and materials are needed. Borrowed objects for exhibitions must be transported to Washington and insured. Special equipment must be acquired for use in exhibitions and reproductions produced for the Bicentennial Outdoor Museum. Funding of $549,000 is requested for these purposes.

Finally, $136,000 for transportation of persons is requested. A major portion of the funding will support extended field research and participant travel for the Festival of American Folklife. In addition, the museums must search for special objects and specimens to be included in the exhibitions. Travel is also necessary for research related to the major scholarly projects which are nation-wide.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES PROGRAM

1973 Actual.....$272,000
1974 Estimate.....$182,000
1975 Estimate.....$185,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	8	0	8
11 Personnel Compensation.....	96	3	99
12 Personnal Benefits.....	9		9
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	15		15
25 Other Services.....	47		47
26 Supplies and Materials.....	7		7
31 Equipment.....	8		8
TOTAL	182	3	185
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		3	
Program Funds.....		0	

ABSTRACT - The Environmental Sciences Program (ESP) was established in FY 1971 to provide coordinated environmental research at the Smithsonian. A plan has been developed to assemble and analyze biological and physical data on specific important ecosystems to predict the consequence of environmental change. Two Smithsonian research facilities, the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI) in Panama and the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies (CBCES), are the principle sites being used to carry out these studies. No program increase is requested in FY 1975. Funding in the amount of $3,000 is sought for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - The Environmental Sciences Program administers a long-range, multi-bureau study of natural fluctuations in several different ecosystems. The Smithsonian is particularly suited to undertake this type of research as a result of the range of disciplines represented in the various bureaus, its large collections of plants and animals with detailed distribution and abundance data, and its control over permanent and protected field-research sites in both temperate and tropical zones. Staff resources consist of specialists from several Smithsonian science bureaus--STRI, CBCES, the Radiation Biology Laboratory, the National Museum of Natural History, and the National Zoological Park, as well as from several universities.

A study is now being conducted in three contrasting environments: a tropical forest on Barro Colorado Island, an intertidal coral reef at Galeta Point (both STRI reserves in Panama) and a temperate estuary in the Rhode River (CBCES). At each site, a number of physical, chemical, and biological factors which vary with time and which together indicate stability, predictability, and variability of each environment are routinely measured. During FY 1974 special attention has been given to evaluating results and casting preliminary models of the data. The first data bank report displaying monitoring results will be produced this year. The ESP is not independent of other research at the various sites. It supplies environmental data to other projects and uses data collected by them. This cooperation is essential because the range of subjects being studied demands an interdisciplinary approach.

MAJOR EXHIBITION PROGRAM

1973 Actual.....$910,000
1974 Estimate.....$108,000
1975 Estimate.....$ 80,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	0	0	0
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	4	-1	3
25 Other Services.....	84	-24	60
31 Equipment.....	5	-5	
41 Grants.....	15	2	17
TOTAL	108	-28	80
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		0	
Program Funds.....		-28	

ABSTRACT - The major permanent exhibitions of the Smithsonian Institution are nationally and internationally recognized as among the best examples of public communication and education in the museum world. The Major Exhibition Program has as its purpose the production of such exhibitions that will supplement the regular exhibits programs of the museums. The "Benefits From Flight" exhibit underwent initial design in FY 1974. Design will continue at a reduced funding level in FY 1975.

PROGRAM - This exhibit, which will be on public view in the new National Air and Space Museum, will exemplify the many benefits that have accrued on earth as a result of the putting of a man on the moon. The development of this major exhibition requires a substantial research effort intended to produce an assortment of critically assessed real benefits along with the parameters of their development and their potential for future applications. This intensive research, now in progress, will probe in depth the scientific, technological, economic, historical, and social dimensions of selected benefits. The ongoing investigation combines the talents of the Smithsonian curatorial staff with the specialized talents of graduate students at various universities (supported by Smithsonian cooperative fellowships).

The high technology associated with, and nurtured within, the aerospace industry has been and is now being adapted to serve many other needs of our society. We have developed formidable military aircraft and space systems, the latter leading to man's reaching the moon. However, we also routinely view the weather from space, communicate by satellite, and are learning how to monitor the earth's resources using the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS). Moreover, many of the technological developments born in the military and space systems fields have spawned methods and products now used in our everyday lives--everything from improved paper towels to advanced medical diagnostic sensors.

In the National Air and Space Museum's major exhibit, "Benefits From Flight," the Smithsonian will convey to the visitor the history and meaning of these and many other similiar achievements, relating these to the visitor's world of work, home, and leisure. The exhibit will explore the process as well as the impact of air and space technology transfer and utilization.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM DECREASE (-$28,000) - FY 1974 is the principal year of the fundamental research on this project, which will continue in FY 1975. Actual production of the exhibit will take place in FY 1976 at an expected cost of $250,000.

ACADEMIC AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

1973 Actual..... $684,000
1974 Estimate..... $642,000
1975 Estimate..... $662,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	13	0	13
11 Personnel Compensation.....	192	13	205
12 Personnel Benefits.....	16	1	17
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	6		6
24 Printing and Reproduction...	4		4
25 Other Services.....	410	6	416
26 Supplies and Materials.....	7		7
31 Equipment.....	7		7
TOTAL	642	20	662
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		14	
Support Funds.....		6	

ABSTRACT - 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, advanced studies, and offerings at the elementary and secondary education level. An increase of $6,000 is requested to expand outreach efforts for the elementary and secondary education program. An additional amount of $14,000 is being sought for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - Since 1965 through its higher education program the Smithsonian has offered support, administered by the Office of Academic Studies, to 204 Ph. D. candidates and to 197 postdoctoral investigators to enhance their ability as scholars and teachers through collaboration and study with the Institution's research staff. Over 465 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. Smithsonian research training augments formal academic studies. Its effectiveness derives from close cooperation with the nation's universities and colleges, which welcome opportunities for their students to receive specialized Smithsonian training that their own facilities cannot provide.

The Office of Seminars is responsible for the Smithsonian's International Symposia Series, its biennial program of public activities centering on a single theme of contemporary importance, from which are published the collected original papers presented and other relevant materials. Interdisciplinary seminar series are scheduled annually, often in cooperation with other institutions of learning. The office serves as a resource facility to universities, cultural organizations, and other branches of the government. In addition, the office coordinates special projects at the request of the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries.

The Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE) coordinates the education programs which are now located directly in the museums. This office prepares teaching guides, audio-visual aids, and other educational materials, directed at pre-college students. It also serves as the liaison between the Smithsonian and the

District of Columbia schools, booking tours for all the bureaus, and is publishing a guide on tours and events of interest to the elementary and secondary level students.

JUSTIFICATION OF $6,000 INCREASE (Public Orientation and Education) - In the wake of the current and growing fuel shortage, many schools are reducing their programmed visits to the Smithsonian museums and galleries, which makes it imperative that we prepare to bring the educational offerings of the Smithsonian to the schools. Additional funds are needed to enable the Central Office of Elementary and Secondary Education to assist the OESE specialists in each of the Bureaus to expand their Outreach Programs with materials on Smithsonian collections and Smithsonian facilities designed for use in the classroom. While the materials will be used in whole or in part by education people in various bureaus it is the function of the central office to prepare and produce for them slide lectures, printed educational materials, and portable exhibits which can give elementary and secondary school students a stimulating picture of the range of Smithsonian research activity and exhibit facilities. $3,500 of the requested $6,000 total will be devoted to this effort. $1,200 more will be used to develop an audio-visual training program to recruit and orient the volunteer docents who conduct tours in the museums and galleries and who will make the presentations of Smithsonian programs in the schools. Although docents are assigned to specific museums and galleries, the basic docent training and orientation program is a function of the central OESE. Another $1,300 will be needed for preparation and production of audio-visual presentations to be used in contacts with school administrators, teachers, and education representatives of other museums and which will describe to them how to take advantage of the educational support offered by the Smithsonian.

SMITHSONIAN RESEARCH AWARDS PROGRAM

1973 Actual.....$450,000
1974 Estimate.....$450,000
1975 Estimate.....$450,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	0	0	0
41 Grants.....	450	0	450
TOTAL	450	0	450
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		0	
Program Funds.....		0	

ABSTRACT - The Research Awards Program finances special research projects which cannot be supported from the regular budgets of the bureaus. Since 1966, 240 proposals have been funded through this program, and more than 200 publications which are directly related to the research have been produced. No program fund increase is being requested for FY 1975.

PROGRAM - Prior to FY 1966, the Smithsonian Institution received funds from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for special research projects of individual staff members. In 1964, 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 NSF.

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.

The work supported by the Research Awards Program is often the best of the Institution's productivity and the reason for acquiring professional staff of the highest competence and imagination. Further, the program provides an opportunity for researchers to 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 funding assistance.

In FY 1974, members of the Smithsonian staff again submitted proposals for funding up to three years in order to provide for better stability, continuity, and planning of research. Of the 64 proposals received for FY 1974 amounting to $1,630,835, 40 were funded in the amount of $450,000. It is intended that the program will operate at this level in FY 1975.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1973 Actual.....$655,000
1974 Estimate.....$654,000
1975 Estimate.....$736,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	30	3	33
11 Personnel Compensation.....	508	62	570
12 Personnel Benefits.....	44	5	49
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	8		8
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	17	2	19
24 Printing and Reproduction...	1	5	6
25 Other Services.....	57	5	62
26 Supplies and Materials.....	7	3	10
31 Equipment.....	12		12
TOTAL	654	82	736
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		19	
Support Funds.....		63	

ABSTRACT - The Office of the Secretary is responsible for planning, implementing, and reviewing the progress of all Smithsonian operations. An increase for General Administration is sought for: (1) Two positions and $55,000 to strengthen the study and review function of Institutional issues in the Office of the Under Secretary and (2) One position and $8,000 to be used for the implementation of new travel regulations. An additional amount of $19,000 is being sought for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - The Office of the Secretary is responsible for planning, implementing, and reviewing the progress of all Smithsonian operations. The Office of the Secretary is composed of the immediate Office of the Secretary, the Office of the Under Secretary, the Office of the Director of Support Activities, the Travel Services Office, the Curator of the Smithsonian Institution Building, and the Secretary's Files.

The Travel Services Office, under the direction of the Director of Support Activities, assists official Smithsonian travelers in developing domestic and foreign travel plans, estimating costs, and planning the most economical routing in keeping with Government and Smithsonian Institution regulations.

JUSTIFICATION OF $63,000 INCREASE (General Administration) - A program assistant and a secretary ($40,000) in the Office of the Under Secretary are needed to investigate problems and issues for presentation to the Secretary. With the one program assistant provided in the current fiscal year and another transferred from the Management Analysis Office, the Secretary and Executive Committee now have a study group. The additional staff requested will enable the group to work on longer range problems. Other object funds ($15,000) will provide for equipment rental, consultant studies, printing, supplies, and equipment purchases for the entire Office of the Secretary.

An additional travel clerk ($8,000) is needed to handle the additional workload which will be placed on the office with the implementation of the Joint Agency Transportation Study's recommendation which will permit automatic payment of airline teleticketing charges. Under the new system it is recommended that no more than four Government Travel Requests be issued each month for all trips. However, necessary additional records and controls will be required to process accurately the monthly teleticketing report.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

1973 Actual.....$230,000
1974 Estimate.....$242,000
1975 Estimate.....$295,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	11	2	13
11 Personnel Compensation.....	208	45	253
12 Personnel Benefits.....	18	4	22
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	6	1	7
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	3		3
24 Printing and Reproduction...		1	1
25 Other Services.....	2	1	3
26 Supplies and Materials.....	3		3
31 Equipment.....	2	1	3
TOTAL	242	53	295
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		7	
Support Funds.....		46	

ABSTRACT - The Office of the General Counsel (OGC) is responsible for all Smithsonian legal matters. These legal matters combine those arising from the operations of a university-like, charitable corporation with those common to Government organizations. An increase of two positions (an attorney and a secretary) and $46,000 is requested to meet General Administration support needs. An additional $7,000 is being sought for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - The OGC is responsible for the legal matters of more than forty line programs and ten major staff offices and, at the same time, advises the Secretary and the Board of Regents on the administration of the Institution as a whole. The legal problems combine those arising from the operations of a university-like, charitable corporation with those common to Government organizations, and include: the limitations and obligations of Smithsonian operations in relation to the functions, authorities, and regulations of Government entities; legislative review, drafting, and liaison; the uses and restrictions of trust funds; litigation; application of judicial decisions and executive branch directives and regulations; contract negotiation; tort claims and settlements; Federal and State excise, sales, and gift taxes, deductions, and exemptions; patents and trademarks; copyrights; review of transfers by gift, loan, purchase, or bequest; and many areas of international law.

JUSTIFICATION OF $46,000 INCREASE (General Administration) - Legal review and consultation are essential for all new undertakings, such as the recent acquisition of the Hillwood estate, as well as for the administration of existing programs and operations. While some questions are not complex, the possible legal implications of these, as well as highly specialized problems, demand continuous legal monitoring. The addition of each new facility, program, or operation invariably adds to the base of legal matters to be considered. In addition, the broadening of the Institution's activities has raised new questions in complex legal areas, such as media agreements, trademark sanctions, and questions of court jurisdiction in contract litigation. As a result, the small OGC staff, consisting of four full-time and two part-time attorneys, is not adequate to keep abreast of the constantly increasing workload arising from the public service responsibilities of the Institution. The addition of one attorney and one secretary is therefore requested to help relieve this situation, at a cost of $42,000. An increase of $4,000 in support funds for travel necessary to review and counsel operations outside the Washington, D. C. area, for the continued legal education of the staff attorneys through attendance at conferences, and for office equipment and printing is requested.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

1973 Actual	$ 725,000
1974 Estimate	$ 824,000
1975 Estimate	$1,103,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions	36	6	42
11 Personnel Compensation	450	91	541
12 Personnel Benefits	38	34	72
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons	3		3
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities	286	144	430
24 Printing and Reproduction	10		10
25 Other Services	30	5	35
26 Supplies and Materials	4	1	5
31 Equipment	3	4	7
TOTAL	824	279	1,103
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay		21	
Other Uncontrollable		80	
Support Funds		178	

ABSTRACT - The Office of the Treasurer provides financial management assistance and technical services to the Smithsonian. The postage indicia costs for the entire Smithsonian are reflected in this account.

An increase of 6 positions and funding of $178,000 is requested to meet the following support needs: (1) $50,000 for increased costs of mailing resulting from rising public correspondence; (2) 6 positions ($88,000) and support funds ($14,000) to strengthen accounting efforts; and (3) $26,000 for payment to the Office of Federal Employees Compensation as authorized by Section 8147 (b) of Title 5, United States Code. An amount of $21,000 is being sought for necessary pay. An additional amount of $80,000 is also being sought under the Uncontrollable Increases Section to finance postage rate increases.

PROGRAM - The Office of the Treasurer is composed of the Treasurer's immediate office, the Office of Programming and Budget, the Accounting Division, and the Contracts and Insurance Office.

The immediate Office of the Treasurer provides overall administration for financial planning, budgeting, investment policy, accounting, reporting, and insurance and contracts administration.

The functions of the Accounting Division are: (1) developing, implementing, and maintaining of financial accounting and payroll systems; (2) financial analyses and reporting; and (3) operations, including payroll, voucher auditing and processing, cash receiving and disbursing funds control (with over 1,000 cost centers), certification of payments, and data processing control.

The Office of Programming and Budget is responsible for the planning, formulation, agency-level presentation of estimates to the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress, execution, and review of the Institution's Federal budget. This office also prepares non-Federal budgets for presentation to the Treasurer, Under Secretary, Secretary, and the Board of Regents.

The Contracts and Insurance Office, which is financed with non-Federal funds, is responsible for the administration of contracts and grants from other institutions and agencies and for the administration of risk management programs.

JUSTIFICATION OF $178,000 INCREASE (General Administration) - The current postage indicia bill is $240,000. An increase of $50,000 is requested to meet the higher volume of mail that is expected to be sent in FY 1975. Such correspondence has been increasing steadily in recent years as new bureaus and offices have been added and public interest in Smithsonian activities, collections, exhibits, and research has mounted. This upward trend is now expected to accelerate with the opening of two major units, the Hirshhorn Museum in FY 1975 and the new National Air and Space Museum in FY 1976. The approaching Bicentennial events will mean additional correspondence for many other Smithsonian units.

These same forces are already affecting seriously the workload of the Accounting Division. More than 1,000 separate cost centers are now involved. Despite continuous analyses resulting in improved procedures and efficiency, there is steadily increasing pressure for more such computer programs, simplified forms and methods, improved equipment, and other means of coping with the increasing flow of transactions and the need for more adequate information to manage properly the wide-spread and varied activities of the Institution. To meet these needs, two additional systems analysts are required. Four more clerks are also essential to handle the larger volume of general accounting transactions, payrolls, and specialized financial reporting. To fund these six positions $88,000 will be needed together with another $14,000 of support funds for increased supplies and computer work.

Section 8147 (b) of Title 5, United States Code, provides for payments to be made to employees for injuries and to their families in case of death. These payments are made by the U. S. Department of Labor's Office of Employees' Compensation. They bill the agency in August of the next fiscal year. The bills are payable the following July. The Institution's bill in FY 1974 is $72,000. The bill for FY 1975 is $98,000. Therefore, a request is being made for the additional $26,000 to finance this additional cost.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

1973 Actual..... $495,000
1974 Estimate..... $521,000
1975 Estimate..... $620,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	33	3	36
11 Personnel Compensation.....	454	76	530
12 Personnel Benefits.....	38	6	44
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	1		1
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	6		6
24 Printing and Reproduction...		5	5
25 Other Services.....	18	10	28
26 Supplies and Materials.....	4		4
31 Equipment.....		2	2
TOTAL	521	99	620
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		18	
Support Funds.....		81	

ABSTRACT - The Office of Personnel Administration has the responsibility for formulating policy over a wide range of activities for manpower planning and managerial development. In FY 1975 an increase of three positions and $81,000 is sought for the following purposes: (1) two personnel management specialists ($45,000) to assist in special classification and compensation studies and reduce the workload of the current consultants; (2) an additional secretary ($10,000) to handle clerical matters and allow personnel assistants more time for technical matters; (3) the part-time help of three vocational office trainees ($10,000) to help alleviate the clerical workload; and (4) support funds of $16,000 for printing, executive development, training, and supplies. An amount of $18,000 for necessary pay is also requested.

PROGRAM - The Office of Personnel Administration (OPA) has the responsibility for formulating policy over a wide range of activities for manpower planning and managerial development through employee training, performance evaluation, and labor relations. These programs generally fall into six broad categories: consultant services; career development and training; administration and direction; technical, clerical, and administrative support; recruitment and placement; and staff services. OPA also becomes involved in negotiating union contracts and provides assistance in their administration.

In FY 1974, approximately 40 training classes will be offered as a part of the career development program. OPA will continue to assist the bureaus in developing programs to expand career opportunities for employees with particular emphasis on individuals locked into "dead-end" positions. In addition, new recruitment sources are being developed, including such local contacts as D. C. Manpower, vocational schools, colleges, and universities.

JUSTIFICATION OF $81,000 INCREASE (General Administration) - The ratio of staffing of the Smithsonian for carrying out personnel functions is one personnel employee per 105 employees serviced. Government agency personnel offices average approximately one personnel employee per 80 employees serviced. The addition of two personnel management specialists ($45,000) would provide: (1) expertise in compensation and classification to support the consultants and to meet increasing demands for special classification and compensation studies resulting from reorganizations and other management improvement efforts; (2) needed concentration on the

handling of grievance, appeal, and disciplinary cases which are getting special emphasis in the courts; and (3) reduction of the workload of current consultants, permitting a greater responsiveness to employee needs.

The number of personnel actions handled per year has grown to 11,000. The processing of these actions can be greatly facilitated with the addition of a secretary ($10,000) and funding of $10,000 for three vocational office trainees (high school students who work four hours per day during the school year and full-time at other times to receive on-the-job training for use after graduation). In addition, these positions would relieve two personnel assistants from clerical duties, enabling them to devote full time to providing technical assistance for the consultants.

Support funds of $16,000 are needed to print a supervisory handbook, to offer expanded executive development and upward mobility programs (including funds for training programs offered by the Civil Service Commission and the purchase and rental of various training aids) and to replace deteriorating equipment.

OFFICE OF AUDITS

1973 Actual.....$142,000
1974 Estimate.....$150,000
1975 Estimate.....$170,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	8	1	9
11 Personnel Compensation.....	131	18	149
12 Personnel Benefits.....	12	2	14
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	5		5
25 Other Services.....	1		1
26 Supplies and Materials.....	1		1
TOTAL	150	20	170
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		5	
Support Funds.....		15	

ABSTRACT - The Institution's size, diversity, and variety of funding sources create a large volume of essential auditing assignments. Since its establishment, the Office of Audits has made important contributions to effective management. An increase of one position and $15,000 will improve the office's capability to reach its goal of a reaudit every five years. An amount of $5,000 is needed for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - The Office of Audits, established in FY 1970, is responsible for performing all internal auditing functions of the Smithsonian Institution. In order to ensure the utilization of effective management practices, it is the policy of this office to audit all principal programs, including administrative, financial and supporting programs, during each five-year period.

JUSTIFICATION OF $15,000 INCREASE (General Administration) - With more than fifty operating units, programs, and staff offices, several major appropriation accounts (totalling over $86 million in FY 1974), and a wide variety of other funds, there is a large volume of auditing to be done. With the current staff of 8 auditors, it will take another three years to complete the first audit cycle of all principal Smithsonian programs. Therefore, instead of reauditing every five years, the office will be on a seven-year cycle. It is estimated that it would take a total of ten auditors to enable the five-year year reaudit program to become a reality. An additional auditor ($15,000) is requested to help meet this total staff requirement.

OFFICE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

1973 Actual.....$ 89,000
1974 Estimate.....$101,000
1975 Estimate.....$104,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	5	0	5
11 Personnel Compensation.....	90	3	93
12 Personnel Benefits.....	8		8
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	1		1
25 Other Services.....	1		1
26 Supplies and materials.....	1		1
TOTAL	101	3	104
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		3	
Program Funds.....		0	

ABSTRACT - The Office of Equal Opportunity works to assure equality of opportunity in employment and in all policies and practices of the Institution. Several current programs involve the development and better utilization of the skills of minority employees, an improved communication system for handling grievances, and improvemenf of women's career advancement opportunities. No program fund increase is being sought for FY 1975. An amount of $3,000 is being requested for necessary pay purposes.

PROGRAM - The Equal Opportunity Program, established by Executive Order 11246 and further implemented by the "Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972," enacted as Public Law 92-261, requires the Smithsonian to conduct a positive action program which will provide true equality in all Smithsonian employment practices. It is the responsibility of the Office of Equal Opportunity to conduct such a program. Three major efforts currently underway include counseling, upward mobility, and the equal employment status of women.

The counselor program provides a channel through which employees may raise questions, discuss grievances, and receive resolutions of problems on an informal basis. This program has trained 23 part-time equal employment opportunity counselors who are permanent employees with other assigned duties. Some 150 persons were assisted in calendar year 1973.

The upward mobility program strives to ensure each employee the opportunity to seek and achieve his highest potential and productivity in employment situations with special emphasis being focused on employees at the lower levels of employment. Innovative ideas concerned with minority group training at the lower grade levels to correct inadequate education are currently being applied in several museum and support organizations. Additionally within the upward mobility program is the overseeing of civil rights compliance with direct assistance programs and contracts and grants to ensure that the recipients practice equal opportunity.

The women's coordinator program functions as the principal advisory service to management on all matters pertaining to the equal employment status of women. In FY 1974 a women's week was held with noted speakers, movies, and career counseling sessions. Guidance and operational overseeing are given to the Women's Council.

OFFICE OF PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES

1973 Actual.....$625,000
1974 Estimate.....$753,000
1975 Estimate.....$835,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	37	5	42
11 Personnel Compensation.....	498	69	567
12 Personnel Benefits.....	42	6	48
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	1		1
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	8		8
24 Printing and Reproduction...	20		20
25 Other Services.....	73	7	80
26 Supplies and Materials.....	80		80
31 Equipment.....	31		31
TOTAL	753	82	835
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		21	
Support Funds.....		61	

ABSTRACT - The Office of Printing and Photographic Services is the Institution's central agency for technical advice, guidance, and production in all matters concerning photographic, duplicating, and in-house printing services. The office coordinates photographic and printing activities and projects and supplies technical support to the curatorial, scientific, technical, and administrative staffs. It also provides photographs, slides, and transparencies with lectures to the general public, schools, research foundations, educational publications, other museums, and government agencies. An increase is sought for the following support needs: (1) Photography - 4 positions ($46,000) to add a scientific photographer, a studio photographer, a color photography technician, and a microfilm technician and additional funds ($4,000) to purchase necessary supplies and materials and (2) Printing and Reproduction - 1 position ($8,000) with support funds of $3,000 to increase in-house printing capability by the addition of a multilith operator. An additional amount of $21,000 is being sought for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - In July 1973, the Duplicating Section and the Photographic Services Division were combined to form the Office of Printing and Photographic Services. The supervision of the Government Printing Office's Smithsonian plant was also transferred from the Smithsonian Institution Press to the new office. This action combined the in-house reproduction capabilities with the photographic services. The new office offers the following types of support: hot metal letter-press printing, plate making and duplicating, microfilming, photographic copy and restoration, microphotography, macrophotography, catalogue photography, studio and field location assignments, motion picture photography, color and black and white processing, black and white photographic printing, slides and transparency duplication and processing, and exhibits and mural photographs.

Photography production figures for calendar year 1973 are up over calendar year 1972 in the Office of Printing and Photographic Services by the following amounts:

	1972	1973
Total number of jobs requested	7,500	8,000
Studio and location assignments	1,750	1,930
New negatives (including copy negs)	50,000	65,000
Microfilm	500,000	850,000
Black and white prints	200,000	215,000
Color prints	5,000	6,000
Slides and transparencies	30,000	80,000

JUSTIFICATION OF $61,000 INCREASE:

Photography - The requested FY 1975 increase will be used: (1) to satisfy the many additional requests for support to projects underway and proposed for the Bicentennial; (2) to fulfill requests for the preparation of slides and lectures for educational purposes; (3) to supply photographs for publication and student research projects; (4) to continue preservation of some 30 million valuable documents through the microfilming process; and (5) to relieve the scientists of photographic work, therefore, allowing them more time for their normal research and scientific duties.

There is currently one technician capable of processing color photographs although all the photographers take such pictures. In-house color processing is limited to film 4 inches by 5 inches, and all other color work must be contracted. In the next several months, equipment necessary to process 35mm slides will be installed. A new technician ($11,000) is required to assist in the operation of the color processing equipment.

There are currently two microfilm technicians who are capable of producing 850,000 microfilm negatives per year. With a new microfilm operator ($8,000) and supplies ($4,000), this production could be expected to go up to 1,275,000. Even at this rate it will take 23 years to microfilm the 30,000,000 documents already on hand that are considered of legal or historical value.

Most of the photographic assignments are carried out in the photographic studios located in the major exhibition buildings, as standard museum practice does not allow valuable specimens to be moved out of the building to other locations. This is to prevent deterioration by improper handling, changes in environment, or loss. There are three photographic studios under the jurisdiction of this office. One is located in the History and Technology Laboratory, one in the Natural History Building, and one in the Arts and Industries Building. There are currently three studio photographers. An additional photographer ($11,000) is requested to be assigned to studio work to keep the laboratories operational during vacations and to provide for peak work loads.

Photography is an integral part of some scientific work. In order to relieve the scientists of this work and to add the photographic expertise, a scientific photographer ($16,000) is requested. In one bureau it is estimated that 8 man-years were spent by the scientists doing scientific photography in connection with their research studies. Not all this work can be performed by a photographer, but much of it could be accomplished if another photographer were available.

Printing and Reproduction - The Smithsonian Institution currently has two types of in-house printing capability--linotype and duplicating. The linotype presses and printers are provided by the Government Printing Office on a reimbursable basis. The duplicating of official memoranda, budget justifications, some leaflets, and news releases is accomplished in the duplication section. An additional multilith operator ($8,000) with support funds of $3,000 is requested to enable this unit to respond to requests from all Smithsonian offices and bureaus.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIVISION

1973 Actual..... $319,000
1974 Estimate..... $381,000
1975 Estimate..... $463,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	18	4	22
11 Personnel Compensation.....	331	65	396
12 Personnel Benefits.....	27	5	32
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	1	1	2
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	9	3	12
25 Other Services.....	8	6	14
26 Supplies and Materials.....	3		3
31 Equipment.....	2	2	4
TOTAL	381	82	463
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		11	
Support Funds.....		71	

ABSTRACT - Computer specialists, mathematicians, and support personnel of the Information Systems Division (ISD) participate in the development and application of mathematical techniques such as statistical analysis, mathematical modeling, data reduction and cluster analysis, for research projects and automated administrative and collections management systems. An increase of 4 positions and $71,000 is requested in FY 1975 to meet the following support needs: (1) one additional mathematician ($16,000) and support funds ($3,000) to meet an increasing demand for mathematical and statistical analysis assistance by curators and researchers in the areas of historical, biological, chemical, and geological research; and (2) two computer specialists and 1 software specialist ($42,000) and support funds ($10,000) to permit continued development of the SELGEM system, including user procedures and systems documentation, for current and projected needs. An additional amount of $11,000 is requested for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - The ISD was established in 1966 so that the Institution could take advantage of computer technology. Computer specialists, mathematicians, and support personnel work with curators, historians, scientists, and management personnel to apply mathematical techniques to research problems and to develop automated administrative and collection management systems. Initially, the Division's work concentrated largely on management support functions. Over the past four years, however, approximately 75% of the Division's resources have been expended in support of research and collection management as a better understanding of the computer's potential has evolved. Work by ISD has contributed to producing data that have been or will be published in approximately 80 scientific publications.

Presently scientific and collections management computer programs are being developed that can be utilized in several areas with minor modifications to reduce development costs. The Division maintains a computer program library containing 350 active programs and is currently serving researchers, curators, and administrators throughout the Institution. The SELGEM (Self-Generating Master) system has been distributed to 23 universities, government agencies, and other museums. Placing a minimal value for the system to a user of $30,000 indicates assistance valued at about $700,000 has been provided to external organizations doing research or collections management in various areas.

JUSTIFICATION OF $71,000 INCREASE (Automatic Data Processing)

Scientific Research Applications - An increasing demand for mathematical and statistical analysis assistance by curators and researchers in the areas of historical, biological, chemical, and geological research has placed current resources under a constant strain. Seven departments in the National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) and 10 other bureaus are major users of these resources. Projects vary from the application of mathematical/statistical techniques to solve day-to-day research needs, to reducing large quantities of data from the electron microprobe equipment, to portraying research information in a graphic form.

Based on an accumulation of data from weekly status reports and customer correspondence/contact, it is estimated that a mathematician can complete approximately two mathematical projects per month. Present staffing includes one manager and two mathematicians. It is estimated they will be able to complete 72 projects in FY 1974, resulting in a backlog of approximately 40 projects. (Backlogged projects will include mathematical assistance to scientists doing ecological research at the Chesapeake Bay Center, animal behavior analysis for the National Zoological Park, taxonomic classification studies, and programmed research for the various departments in NMNH.) Eighty-three new projects will be developed in FY 1975. Additional staffing of one mathematician ($16,000) and support funds of $3,000 for equipment, supplies, training, and computer time will reduce the projected FY 1975 backlog to 27 projects.

Collections Management Workload - In FY 1975 the Smithsonian's main Collection Management System, (SELGEM), which has aroused interest throughout the museum world for its potential as a standard for the computerized management of collections, will be developed further and applied throughout the various museums to provide automated retrieval and indexing of data pertaining to the national collections. Expected results will benefit the professional staff by providing catalogues, cross-referencing indices by categories, better inventory control, and a future vehicle for responding to non-technical queries by the general public. Automated files now permit curators, researchers, and scientists to analyze and interpret their data in ways that were impossible with manual files. The system also allows for economical means of exchanging data via magnetic tape without physically transporting specimens or visiting other locations.

Presently a staff of 4 computer specialists devotes full time to systems analysis, computer programming maintenance, documentation, and customer liaison in the collections management area. In FY 1974 such work has been requested for 30 different collections, and in FY 1975 it is predicted that work will be started on 40 new collections.

From past experience it is estimated that 30 to 35 percent of a computer specialist's time is devoted to continued maintenance and liaison once a project is considered in production. Presently 93 various collections have been automated in the science, history, and art areas, and 40,000 to 45,000 records are entered monthly into various collection management systems. By FY 1977 it is estimated 90,000 to 95,000 records will be entered monthly. All items in the National Collections will not be automated and initial preference is being given to those areas which are considered more important for research and/or historical purposes.

During FY 1974 no new SELGEM program development can be provided and program maintenance capability will be one-half of the requirement for the system which will result in a one and one-half man-year backlog. User procedures and systems and programming documentation equivalent to one-half man-year are also being delayed. Staff

resources previously assigned to this area are now assisting individual curators with current needs. The administrative application area which includes all other areas using ADP, such as payroll, personnel, accounting, library, and supply continue to expand as the Institution grows and no resources can be diverted from this area. For FY 1975, in addition to the 2 man-year SELGEM backlog, approximately 14 new collections will have to be delayed. Staffing of 2 additional computer specialists and 1 software specialist ($42,000) and support funds of $10,000 for equipment, supplies, training, and computer time, will be required in FY 1975 to reduce this growing backlog.

SUPPLY DIVISION

1973 Actual.....$392,000
1974 Estimate.....$450,000
1975 Estimate.....$503,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	23	2	25
11 Personnel Compensation.....	300	28	328
12 Personnel Benefits.....	26	2	28
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	2		2
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	10		10
25 Other Services.....	17		17
26 Supplies and Materials.....	90	23	113
31 Equipment.....	5		5
TOTAL	450	53	503
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		13	
Support Funds.....		40	

ABSTRACT - The Supply Division is responsible for procuring supplies, materials, contractual services, and equipment for research, curatorial, exhibit preparation, and other Smithsonian activities. In order to respond effectively to overall growth within the Institution, an increase for General Administration of two stock/property clerks ($17,000) and $23,000 for stockroom supplies is requested. An additional $13,000 is being sought for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - The Supply Division procures supplies, materials, contractual services, and equipment for research, curatorial, exhibit 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 whenever possible. The Division maintains property records and requires periodic inventories to insure adequate control and utilization of equipment items.

JUSTIFICATION OF $40,000 INCREASE (General Administration) - The Division's workload of purchase orders, contracts, imprest fund uses, and other transactions associated with operating funds and construction projects continues to increase with the overall growth in Smithsonian programs. Property management and supply requirements will soon be further increased by equipping the new National Air and Space Museum. To maintain an effective level of efficiency, an increase of two stock/property clerks ($17,000) is requested.

The Supply Division maintains a central stock room. Office and laboratory supplies that are common to most offices of the Institution are stocked for issue to requesters. Although this arrangement permits economy through bulk purchasing, the Division's ability to sustain needed inventory is continually eroded by steadily rising costs--a situation which is further aggravated by the increasing size and complexity of the Institution's operations. An increase of $23,000 for the purchase of supplies is requested to permit the maintenance of an adequate inventory.

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS OFFICE

1973 Actual.....$192,000
1974 Estimate.....$203,000
1975 Estimate.....$225,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	11	1	12
11 Personnel Compensation.....	174	20	194
12 Personnel Benefits.....	14	2	16
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	1		1
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	1		1
24 Printing and Reproduction...	1		1
25 Other Services.....	7		7
26 Supplies and Materials.....	1		1
31 Equipment.....	4		4
TOTAL	203	22	225
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		7	
Support Funds.....		15	

ABSTRACT - The Management Analysis Office (MAO) performs a wide range of general management staff assistance and advisory services related to museum, research, and support operations in the Smithsonian. In order to meet the increased workload caused by the growth of the Institution, one additional management analyst is requested in FY 1975 at a cost of $15,000. Necessary pay in the amount of $7,000 is also sought.

PROGRAM - MAO performs management studies and analyses. It develops, recommends, and implements effective business administration and management improvement programs. It provides management advisory services; makes studies and special surveys; develops organizational, functional, staffing, and flow charts; prepares procedural manuals; and manages administrative issuances and forms management programs.

JUSTIFICATION OF $15,000 INCREASE (General Administration) - The MAO operates along the following functional lines: management analysis, forms control, and administrative issuances. Three employees are involved in the design, production, and control of forms. Many new forms are proposed each year. These are consolidated whenever possible. The use of computers has added greatly to the complexity of forms. Two employees are responsible for the issuance of directives and announcements. These employees are also responsible for editing agency material in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, and other Government publications. The balance of the staff is available for management studies. In FY 1974 this staff is expected to complete and issue the following handbooks: Purchasing; Time and Attendance; Correspondence; and Travel. They will also be working with the Photographic and Printing Services division on developing production reports, with the Office of Plant Services on an authorization of motor vehicle use for official business, and with Protection Services on a self-defense plan for guards. But with this limited staff some management studies and surveys are backlogged, such as studies and analyses of Smithsonian's current system of delegation of authority, requisitioning procedures for printing and duplicating services, and acquiring and using photo-duplicating equipment. An additional analyst is needed to help to eliminate this backlog ($15,000).

OFFICE OF PROTECTION SERVICES

1973 Actual.....$3,965,000
1974 Estimate.....$4,415,000
1975 Estimate.....$5,363,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	400	82	482
11 Personnel Compensation.....	3,847	706	4,553
12 Personnel Benefits.....	327	61	388
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	5		5
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	3		3
24 Printing and Reproduction...	3		3
25 Other Services.....	202	79	281
26 Supplies and Materials.....	21	57	78
31 Equipment.....	7	45	52
TOTAL	4,415	948	5,363
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		209	
Support Funds.....		739	

ABSTRACT - The Office of Protection Services (OPS) is responsible for the protection, security, health, and safety functions of the Institution. An increase of $739,000 and 82 positions is requested to enable this office to fulfill its responsibilities in six major areas. These areas are: (1) National Air and Space Museum - 30 guards ($63,000) and support funds of $39,000 to provide adequate security during initial occupancy; (2) Health Program - a full-time medical officer and a nurse ($36,000) to meet needs occasioned by rising visitor levels; (3) Plainclothes Operations - 13 additional positions ($118,000) to increase crime deterrence in the major museums and assist in criminal investigations; (4) Overall Protection and Support - 33 positions ($287,000), including 10 supervisors, 22 guards, and 1 training officer, and support funds of $78,000 to provide adequate protection coverage for new exhibitions and facilities; (5) Fire Prevention and Inspection - 3 positions ($41,000), a fire safety engineer and 2 fire inspectors, to provide a comprehensive program of fire safety engineering and safety inspections; and (6) Burglar and Fire Protection and Detection Systems - an electronics technician ($13,000) to service and maintain electronic protection and detection equipment and $64,000 for a phased conversion from the use of leased systems to Institution-owned systems. Funding for necessary pay of $209,000 is also requested.

PROGRAM - OPS is responsible for the protection, security, health, and safety functions of the Institution. The present protection staff of 360 guards and guard supervisors provides physical security for the Smithsonian museums, art galleries, warehouses, and the property housed therein (excluding the National Zoo which has its its own police force). A recent action taken to increase responsiveness to the guarding of collections is the assignment of the elevator operators to this office. The responsibility of the operators is very important to internal security since, in almost every instance, access to the upper, non-public levels of the museums is only by elevators. The doors on stair landings are locked with access only from within the floors, not from the landings.

The protection and security of the Smithsonian's collections, exhibits, facilities, visitors, and staff are of high priority. Additional guard coverage in calendar year 1973 has enabled the force to be more responsive, resulting in a decrease in the crime-rate growth experienced in previous years. The number of misdemeanors and

felonious incidents increased in 1973 to 293. This represents an increase of 61 as compared to the increase of the previous year of 110. The percentage of recovery of stolen articles rose from 20 percent to nearly 50 percent; 46 recoveries as compared to 143. The increase of misdemeanors and incidents can be attributed to such factors as the dramatic growth in the number of visitors; the increased scope, variety and value of the exhibits; and the mounting volume of collections.

The health and safety unit works closely with the guard force. Because of their accessibility the guards are first contacted when an accident, fire, or other incident occurs. Over 325 such incidents were handled last year. Vandalism (13 percent of total crime), truancy cases, and special non-criminal investigations are further examples of the kinds of incidents handled by the Protection division.

JUSTIFICATION OF $739,000 INCREASE (Protection):

National Air and Space Museum - The OPS will be required to assume responsibility for protecting the new National Air and Space Museum during the last quarter of FY 1975. The 30 positions (8 man-years) ($63,000) represent the initial guard increment required to protect the Museum. A total of 85 positions will be required when the Museum opens to the public in FY 1976. Support costs ($39,000) cover purchase and maintenance of uniforms, radio equipment, and setting up a security office in the Museum.

Health Programs - The Smithsonian currently employs a physician on a part-time contract basis. A full-time doctor and additional nurse ($32,000) are required to enable the Smithsonian to conduct a health program to serve staff and visitors who may become ill or injured. The new Hirshhorn Museum currently has space for a health facility which would also serve other buildings now on this side of the Mall. The funds requested here would provide one nurse; an additional part-time nurse could be employed with the funds currently being used to pay the part-time doctor. These nurses would be assigned to the Hirshhorn. Funds requested include equipping the space for a health unit ($4,000).

Plainclothes Operations - An experimental plainclothes squad (using existing guard employees) went into operation on July 1, 1973, with a six-man force. Scheduling was such that four officers were assigned daily to operate in each major facility. During this period, the squad was responsible for the apprehension of over 240 suspects on charges ranging from destruction of exhibit material to robbery and sex-related offenses. The plainclothes squad's mission is to deter visitor-related crimes. Proof of their success, stemming from the maneuverability of the force, lies in the reduction of robberies from 29 in the first six months of 1973 to 8 in the last six months. A study revealed that museum facilities were widely used as havens for area school truants. A program of identifying these juveniles and seeing that they are returned to their schools has contributed to a reduction of one-third (36 to 24) in public area larcenies during the squad's operational period.

In addition to regular assignments, plainclothesmen have provided security support for dignitaries requiring personal protection while touring Smithsonian facilities. Additionally, they have been instrumental in solving many reported offenses through preliminary investigations conducted at the crime scene. This is responsible in great part for the nearly 50 percent clearance rate in calendar year 1973. With the reluctance of visitors to cooperate in prosecutions and, in many cases, even to report an offense committed against them, a plainclothes operation is the only successful measure found to deter criminal acts. The 13 additional positions ($118,000) requested will enable ten men to be assigned to the major museums, including the Hirshhorn.

Overall Protection and Support - The guards in exhibition areas are subjected to many demands for attention. An independent consultant's report for the Smithsonian stated that guards were distracted by one out of every three visitors making inquiries or seeking directions. In addition, guard response to local alarms at exhibitions further reduces the area to which he can devote his full attention. Additional guards and guard supervisors and a training officer ($287,000) are necessary to provide adequate security for highly sensitive areas, such as the numismatic and mineralogy collections; new halls, galleries, and exhibitions which have recently opened or are to be opened to the public, such as, the two exhibits, "It All Depends" and "Ice Age Mammals and the Emergence of Man" in the Museum of Natural History, a gallery of portrait miniatures in the National Collection of Fine Arts, and the entire third floor mezzanine exhibit area of the National Portrait Gallery.

The number of guard posts required is determined by the value of the property exhibited or stored, the vulnerability to theft or vandalism, the effective field of vision of the guard, and the extent to which detection/protection devices are present. Of the 281 guard posts which have been determined, only 200 are currently being manned. The 81 unmanned guard posts are equivalent to 135 man-years. The 33 positions ($287,000) requested would help to narrow this difference. In addition support funding of $78,000 is sought for uniform and equipment purchases and maintenance, training aids, and contractual courses for guard training.

Fire Prevention and Inspection - A serious fire during FY 1973 at the Belmont Conference Center reinforced the need for a comprehensive program of fire safety engineering and safety inspections. Three positions and $41,000 are requested to fill this need. Currently, there is only one fire inspector to cover all the buildings of the Smithsonian. He only has time to check fire extinguishers and obvious problems. Capability is needed during the design stages for new major construction as well as for exhibition construction to ensure that fire safety aspects receive full consideration and implementation. Continuing fire safety inspections are necessary for facilities on or near the Mall and at such sites as Hillwood, Belmont Conference Center, Chesapeake Bay Center, and Anacostia Neighborhood Museum.

Burglar and Fire Protection and Detection Systems - The OPS has no internal capability for maintaining the electronic equipment and systems installed in the various Smithsonian locations. Maintenance and service personnel of outside companies must be relied upon, and response to service calls is not immediate. The cost of this outside maintenance amounted to nearly $175,000 in FY 1974. One additional position ($13,000) is requested for an electronics technician to service and maintain electronic protection and detection equipment. The support cost requested ($64,000) will be used for the first phase of the conversion from leased, externally-maintained equipment and systems, to an Institution-owned system with centralized control and reporting. This first phase will include the upgrading of communications systems equipment, the replacement of out-dated systems, and the consolidation of the various individual control rooms into one control center. It is expected that the conversion to a proprietary system would take five years. The initial experimental stages will enable the Institution to gather information on the total savings versus the cost of the change-over.

OFFICE OF FACILITIES PLANNING AND ENGINEERING SERVICES

1973 Actual.....$390,000
1974 Estimate.....$433,000
1975 Estimate.....$554,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	20	3	23
11 Personnel Compensation.....	381	41	422
12 Personnel Benefits.....	33	4	37
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	1	1	2
25 Other Services.....	13	75	88
26 Supplies and Materials.....	2		2
31 Equipment.....	3		3
TOTAL	433	121	554
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		10	
Support Funds.....		111	

ABSTRACT - The Office of Facilities Planning and Engineering Services (OFPES) is responsible for planning, design, coordination, and supervision of construction, modification, and repair work. An increase of 3 positions and $111,000 is sought for Building Management support. The positions and funds in the amount of $36,000 will provide for an engineer/estimator to assist in project development and cost estimating and 2 construction inspectors to oversee contract work. An amount of $75,000 is requested to continue program studies and to perform preliminary site planning for the National Museum Support Facility. An additional $10,000 is sought for necessary pay.

PROGRAM - OFPES is responsible for planning, architectural and engineering design and preparation of specifications, coordination, and supervision of construction projects. OFPES is a newly formed organization which was part of the Buildings Management Department. The separation of this unit from day-to-day responsibilities for operations of buildings enables more time and attention to be given to these specialized services.

JUSTIFICATION OF $111,000 INCREASE (Buildings and Facilities Management) - With the large number of buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian and with several buildings being over 75 years old, the range of repair, renovation, and rehabilitation projects is enormous. Examples of work currently underway are the air conditioning and renovating of the Arts and Industries Building (93 years old), library space in the Natural History Building, and preparation of space for conservation purposes in the History and Technology Building.

An engineer/estimator ($16,000) is needed to provide critical skills to the facilities planning process. No one currently on the staff is available to perform the critical job of estimating costs on a full-time basis. In order to prepare a realistic estimate of construction costs the estimator must keep up with various cost factors in the construction trade. With the difficulty of such projections at the best of times, in these times of rapid price increases it is especially difficult. This is a very important request in order to insure sufficient funds are requested for a particular job.

Two construction inspectors ($20,000) are needed to assist in overseeing the work being performed under contract. Currently there are 20 projects underway totaling $5 million. There are two inspectors currently on the staff, but because of the number of small jobs that are undertaken, additional personnel are requested. It is

not unusual for a large job, like the air conditioning of the Arts and Industries Building which will take two years, to require the full time of at least one inspector while the job is underway.

An appropriation of $75,000 is required to continue studies and site planning for the proposed Smithsonian National Museum Support Facility. In 1969 the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution recognized that the natural, but inevitable, growth of the national collections in science, history, and art had crowded the Mall museum buildings to the extent that public exhibition space was being used for the research collections and that, in spite of this, the collections were so crowded that research and the essential services provided by the collections were impeded. The Regents agreed that the development of a museum support facility was needed to maintain the use of the Mall buildings for public exhibition and public services, at least at the level for which they had been built.

The funds requested are required to continue the analysis of the essential museum functions which can be performed away from the central buildings, for the determination of priorities of need, and to make analyses and study plans for suitable government-owned land under consideration.

OFFICE OF PLANT SERVICES

1973 Actual.....$ 7,733,000
1974 Estimate.....$ 8,965,000
1975 Estimate.....$10,907,000

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1974	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1975
Number of Permanent Positions..	529	85	614
11 Personnel Compensation.....	4,610	880	5,490
12 Personnel Benefits.....	390	73	463
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	4		4
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	2,480	907	3,387
24 Printing and Reproduction...	4		4
25 Other Services.....	872	10	882
26 Supplies and Materials.....	498	19	517
31 Equipment.....	107	53	160
TOTAL	8,965	1,942	10,907
Analysis of Increase			
Necessary Pay.....		412	
Other Uncontrollable.....		830	
Support Funds.....		700	

ABSTRACT - The Office of Plant Services (OPLANTS) provides essential services related to the physical maintenance and operations of nine major buildings as well as 26 smaller buildings or facilities located in the Washington, D. C. area.

In FY 1975 an increase of $700,000 is requested to meet the following support requirements in Buildings Management: (1) 31 positions, approximately 6 man-years, ($73,000) for initial staffing of the new National Air and Space Museum and funds in other objects ($120,000) for related expenses; (2) 44 positions ($377,000) are sought to bring the custodial and mechanical forces closer to their required strength, and support funds ($24,000) for supplies, contracts, and equipment; (3) 6 positions ($60,000) and support funds ($10,000) to extend the horticultural services program to the Hirshhorn Sculpture Garden and Courtyard, as well as adding to the core team who are responsible for 75 acres of grounds, plantings, and park areas; (4) 3 positions ($24,000) and a truck ($5,000) to establish an inter-building moving team; and (5) 1 position ($7,000) to extend the mail/messenger service to the new building. An amount of $412,000 is requested for necessary pay. An additional $830,000 for space rental is being requested in the Uncontrollable Section. (See page A-6.)

PROGRAM - OPLANTS is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Smithsonian's physical plant located in the Washington, D. C. area. The range of services includes trade and craft assignments, custodial and labor services, operation of temperature and humidity control units, transportation, communications, minor repairs and alterations to buildings, moving and rigging services, landscaping and grounds maintenance, and mail/messenger service. OPLANTS employs trade and craft personnel such as masons, cabinetmakers, glaziers, painters, and electricians who contribute their skills in support of research activities, exhibitions, and other public events. The Buildings Management Department used to be responsible for other aspects of buildings' maintenance and operation, including their protection. In FY 1973, the Office of Protection Services was established to be responsible for protection and security of buildings. Further organizational changes have taken place to improve the effectiveness of operations and to make various buildings management-type functions more responsive to program requirements. For instance, the elevator operators have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Office of Protection Services to strengthen

that office's ability to control access to non-public areas. Planning and design, engineering, architectural, and construction supervision functions have been concentrated in a new Office of Facilities Planning and Engineering Services to permit more effective development, review, and management of alteration, renovation, and construction projects. Custodial and labor forces, under the supervision of a building manager, have been assigned for administrative management to the museum and office directors that have immediate responsibility for the condition of their buildings which receive 15 million public visits each year, as well as use by employees, visiting researchers, and students. The museums and facilities affected are the National Museum of Natural History, National Museum of History and Technology, Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries, Freer Gallery of Art, Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian and Arts and Industries Buildings, and several outlying areas occupied by the Smithsonian.

JUSTIFICATION OF $700,000 INCREASE:

National Air and Space Museum - The National Air and Space Museum is scheduled for occupancy in the latter part of FY 1975. Although the public opening will not be until July of 1976, many initial services must be provided by OPLANTS in FY 1975. They include the installation of special equipment; the operation and maintenance of heating, air-conditioning and humidity control systems; extensive moving and rigging services; and cleaning and labor services.

An initial staff of five mechanics, one electrician, and 25 custodians and laborers (about six man-years, $73,000) is sought to provide these essential services. Funds are also requested for related expenses such as utilities and communications, miscellaneous contract services, custodial supplies and materials, and cleaning and maintenance equipment ($120,000).

Custodial and Mechanical Maintenance - Custodial and labor personnel provide services for approximately 3,656,000 square feet of floor area. These employees provide many special services requested in connection with public activities and educational programs during regular hours, at night, and on weekends and holidays. Cleaning operations encompass collection areas, offices, restrooms, workrooms, laboratories, and exhibit areas. Primary consideration has been placed on cleaning public areas which comprise about 60 percent of the total net floor area. Work frequency rates are considerably higher in these public areas, and special care must be exercised because of valuable museum objects.

Cleaning standards have been developed which show manpower requirements to sustain adequate levels of performance. The financial resources required to bring a reasonable balance between workload requirements and staffing needs have fallen consistently short. Increased demands for services, including moves of furnishings, equipment, and collections and the addition of more exhibit areas, have strained the capability of existing custodial and labor forces. Some non-public areas requiring attention are being neglected because limited personnel must be diverted to public areas. In an effort to correct these growing deficiencies, $300,000 is sought for 37 positions. These will be used in the following buildings: National Museum of Natural History, 10; National Museum of History and Technology, 7; Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries, 8; Hirshhorn Museum, 6; and others, 6.

Additional air-conditioning, heating, and lighting systems for all Smithsonian buildings, as well as increasing numbers of visitors and exhibit spaces have resulted in greater demands on trade and craft personnel. Two additional electricians, three mechanics, and two painters will help insure preventive and corrective maintenance, and relieve backlog situations ($77,000). Support funds of $24,000 are requested for necessary supplies, increases in contractual services, and the replacement of irreparable equipment.

Horticultural Services - A horticultural program has recently been established which is intended to provide maintenance to 75 acres of grounds, planting, and park areas; development of a recording, labeling, and accessioning system; interior plantings, and development of a greenhouse operation to serve plant requirements. Additional demands will be levied by the Hirshhorn Sculpture Garden and Courtyard which is expected to open in the fall of 1974. This addition to the Smithsonian's museums will require a high degree of maintenance because of its public use. Intense efforts are underway to bring several projects to completion by 1976 to coincide with the Bicentennial. An additional 6 gardeners and helpers ($60,000) are requested plus funds necessary to acquire plant materials and equipment needed to sustain established projects ($10,000).

Establish Inter-Smithsonian Moving Force - The Smithsonian has no moving force with a truck for inter-Smithsonian movement of items from the national collections. A very unsatisfactory and potentially unsafe practice exists of moving valuable objects with separate labor crews in each museum and a separate truck and driver. A study by all Smithsonian museum registrars has established the need for a trained force as a high priority item for safe movement of collections. Two moving clerks and a driver ($24,000) and a truck ($5,000) are requested for this purpose.

Increase Mail Service to Accommodate Hirshhorn and Increased Demand - An increase of one mail clerk ($7,000) is requested to improve the pick up and delivery of mail to Smithsonian's offices on and away from the Mall.

INCREASE FOR NECESSARY PAY

Mrs. HANSEN. A total of $1,856,000 is programed for necessary pay increases. Describe for the committee just what this involves, and how you arrived at the total pay increase sum being requested?

Mr. JAMESON. This $1,856,000 which is explained in some detail on page A–5 of our budget justification was arrived at by our doing worksheets on each position that is authorized for the Smithsonian with particular emphasis on those people who are currently on board and those people who will soon be on board. We offset the apparent cost of such things as annualizing the general schedule and wage board pay raises and the within-grade by departures that we know will be occurring and normal lapse in the Smithsonian, so what we attempt to present to you is a very accurate cost reflection of what those costs will be in the budget year.

Two of the items are for the annualization of a portion of the pay supplemental that is now before your committee. One item is for within-grade step increases for general schedule employees and periodic increases for wage personnel.

Then there is an additional work day in fiscal 1975. Considering all these factors, we look at each position and calculate our requirements on a position-by-position analysis.

JUSTIFICATION FOR ADDITIONAL PERMANENT POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an additional 352 permanent positions, to bring the 1975 total up to 3,232. What are the factors that necessitate this large increase?

Mr. RIPLEY. I think Mr. Brooks could summarize that.

Mr. BROOKS. Of the 352 new positions requested, 84 are for the new National Air and Space Museum, including 23 for the museum staff, 30 new guard positions, and 31 custodial and maintenance positions.

The other 268 are, as the Secretary mentioned, for support personnel in a number of high priority areas. It includes 43 new jobs in the registration, conservation, and automatic data processing areas, 55 new positions in the library area.

Mrs. HANSEN. To what do you attribute the necessity to increase that?

Mr. BROOKS. It is essentially that this area, as well as our other support areas, Madam Chairman, has lagged behind the program growth that the Smithsonian has enjoyed in the past few years. We are in a situation where we need, in order to continue our services to the public and the professional staff, to have conservation of objects, documentation of materials, and professional staff support.

EFFECT OF CONGRESS' FAILURE TO PASS EXECUTIVE PAY RAISE

Mr. YATES. Dr. Ripley, is your staff being decimated at all by the failure of Congress to pass the executive pay raise? I know you have so many experts working for the Smithsonian. I know that several of them are bumping against the ceiling.

Mr. RIPLEY. We have a large group that is sort of impacted, that is, everybody has gotten to the same general scale of pay. I am not sure

to what extent we are losing people at this stage. Perhaps some of my colleagues would have a comment from personal experience.

Mr. BLITZER. I think one problem that we already have some inkling of is the difficulty in recruiting people. I think our people on the whole are very happy; and, although they are not happy about what happened to their pay, they like the jobs they are doing. I think recruitment may be very hard. We compete with universities, other major museums, and laboratories, for these people.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us an example in a university; take a top-flight academic person. What would be his scale of pay and what is your scale of pay for the same kind of person?

Mr. BLITZER. I can give you one example that came up within the last year of a senior position we were trying to fill. We were seriously interested in a dean from a university, within 100 miles of here, I will say. I don't remember the exact figures but his salary for a year was, I think, something like $44,000 or $45,000. That was for a 9-month-year rather than our 11-month year. He had fringe benefits such as tuition for his children and things of that sort. The most we could offer him was $36,000.

Mr. YATES. Do colleges pay that price?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

Dr. CHALLINOR. We were recruiting for a director for one of our major museums and had an excellent candidate at a northern university, another dean, $41,000-per-year, plus free tuition, in this case for 3 college-age children. We could not come anywhere close to that with the $36,000 we are allowed to pay the director of our museum.

FRINGE BENEFITS AND PENSION PROGRAMS AT UNIVERSITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Also your average university has other fringe benefits such as participation in social security. When people come to the Government their social security is not continued unless they are under the wage board.

Isn't this correct?

Mr. YATES. You have your own pension program.

Mrs. HANSEN. That works if you survive here for a large number of years. Your universities have their own pension program, which you have to drop when you come here; and, if you are in the senior category, you probably aren't going to have enough years in to have a substantial amount of a pension unless you have a high wage base.

Isn't this part of the problem, Mr. Blitzer?

Mr. BLITZER. Correct.

Mr. RIPLEY. This is true and, of course, there may be incremental housing benefits in some of the universities, that is, they can have a low rent house for themselves and their families. This, of course, we cannot supply.

Mr. BLITZER. Madam Chairman, may I presume to suggest that you ask the director of the Woodrow Wilson Center about this when you see him today, because he is wavering between remaining at Princeton where he is a professor and staying at the Woodrow Wilson Center after his test year. He wants to stay but it is a problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think very few people in the general public understand the difficulties of acquiring the kind of personnel that you need in the top positions in many agencies with this salary limitation and with the things that they must give up if they come from either the private sector or the university sector, be it private or public university.

Mr. RIPLEY. It was thought in past days, Madam Chairman, that there was a quality of idealism to taking on a public service job. I am not sure that that idealism is so apparent these days.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is difficult when you have to pay three times as much in Washington, D.C., to live as you do in almost any other place in the Nation.

Mr. RIPLEY. This is my impression.

GSA SPACE RENTAL

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $964,000 is requested for GSA space rental. How was this amount determined and do you feel the costs are realistic?

Mr. RIPLEY. Mr. Brooks has the answer to that. We don't think it is realistic.

Mr. BROOKS. This was determined through a series of intensive negotiations with the GSA which is charged with establishing, as you know, the standard level of user cost which is essentially the rental cost of the property. The original proposal that GSA came to us with for the properties we are talking about was something like $1,200,000. We have negotiated that down by some 25 percent in our submission. We still feel that some of these rentals do not accurately reflect the real value of the property which we are using.

Mr. RIPLEY. For the portion of the small old Government building which we are using in the Washington Navy Yard and which will be torn down eventually, the funding requirement is $201,000. That is an awful lot of money for us.

The Liberty Loan Building, a trashy building if I say so myself, is a scandal, although it enjoys a glorious name going back to World War I. We must pay $125,000 rental for only a portion of the building.

Mrs. HANSEN. What will they charge for the FBI Building?

Mr. RIPLEY. I am speechless.

Mr. BROOKS. You might find it is subsidized by such buildings as the Liberty Loan.

Mr. RIPLEY. Our Folklife Festival people have a lot of dealings with foreign ambassadors and foreign cultural attachés, and they shudder to receive these people in the Liberty Loan Building because it is so trashy and there are so many rats. It is a veritable slum. It is high life to them but low life the way we look at it.

Mrs. HANSEN. On page 9 there is a list of your rentals.

Mr. RIPLEY. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. You pay no rentals on the other buildings?

Mr. RIPLEY. No. Those we own.

Mrs. HANSEN. That will be the next step.

Mr. RIPLEY. We own them under enactment of Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. They will be charging Congress rent soon.

Mr. BROOKS. I am happy to report there is one minor benefit from all this, and that is that we gave up that space in the GSA depot in New York when it turned out we were going to have to pay for it. We decided it would be best to move.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where did you move?

Mr. RIPLEY. We brought everything down here.

Mr. YATES. It didn't cost you $10,000 to bring it down here; did it?

Mr. RIPLEY. I hope not.

Mr. YATES. How much did it cost to bring the material down from New York?

Mr. BROOKS. I don't think it was a major cost.

Mr. RIPLEY. That was a one-time cost.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $196,000 and 13 positions for the National Museum of Natural History. Please justify this.

Dr. CHALLINOR. Out of 15 new positions 11 are museum technicians. We are initiating no new programs in this fiscal year. We are endeavoring to fill the gaps created over the past 10 years in museum support facilities. Eleven museum technicians will bring us to a 1.67 to 1 ratio of support to scientists toward the immediate goal of a 2 to 1 support ratio.

From page 12 you can see how this ratio between professionals and support has grown. These support people are primarily concerned with taxidermy, cleaning bottles, taking fossils out of the matrix, and caring for the collections, sorting them, the sorts of things being done now very often by very high-priced professional scientists.

There is a program for training American Indians now working at the Museum of Natural History.

MERCURY CONCENTRATIONS IN FISH

Mr. MCDADE. Would you describe some of the things that you have done in this area, particularly with respect to mercury concentrations in fish?

Dr. CHALLINOR. Two or 3 years ago we had occasion to go back into our collection and examine tuna and swordfish which had been caught between 1898 and 1910. We examined 10 different swordfish and tuna and took out a sample of about a quarter of a pound of muscle tissue from these fish, ground it up into an emulsion, and then analyzed it for methyl mercury in the fish. These fish were all caught in the middle of the ocean, not near the shore. We knew the date and the rough latitude and longitude at which they were caught.

It turns out that of these fish, more than half had greater than 0.5 parts per million of methyl mercury in them. That is based on wet weight, a technicality. This is above the limit that the Food and Drug Administration has set for human consumption of fish.

All this shows is that these fish had accumulated methyl mercury from natural causes, and often do for long periods of time. This is not

a recent phenomenon. This does not mean that this does not become very crucial for those fish which are caught near outlets of paper mills and things like that where there is a very intense concentration which has caused numerous physical disabilities, particularly in Japan.

Mr. McDade. Having demonstrated that these fish have this concentration in open water, what impact did that have? I am thinking of how we try to manage this resource for the purpose of safe consumption.

Dr. Challinor. This was published in an article in Science magazine. To the best of my knowledge the limit of 0.5 parts per million is what the Food and Drug Administration still holds. Their analysis is based on dry weight as opposed to wet weight. The significance of those two factors is based on wet weight. I will have to check what changes may have occurred.

Mr. McDade. It was a most interesting sort of perspective you were able to bring to the problem.

Dr. Challinor. This is why it is so useful and valuable for the Smithsonian to maintain collections such as these over long periods of time.

For example, in the same way you may be familiar with the beaching of whales on shore. They stagger around, swim around, and beach themselves again.

In the process of analyzing this we have found that what seems to be the cause for these whales beaching themselves is that the inner ear of the whale becomes loaded with a parasitic worm which clogs their echo location system because the stomachs of all these whales were empty. They can no longer use echo location to catch fish, and in navigating along the shore they beach themselves. The work we do often can have practical applications, at least learning why these things happen in nature.

SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

Mrs. Hansen. You are requesting $202,000 and 10 positions for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. What is this about?

Mr. Ripley. We are involved jointly, as I mentioned earlier, with Harvard in a Center for Astrophysics under a single director. We feel that this is the most practical way to bring ourselves together for really cutting edge research in planetary science.

Mrs. Hansen. What is their participation?

Mr. Ripley. They put approximately half of the total funds into this.

Dr. Challinor. They have furnished the building in Cambridge where our scientists work. We pay rent to them for the use of that building. They actually built it, however. They built it from their own private funds and grants.

Mr. Ripley. Essentially with private grants from one family. It is a memorial building.

Dr. Challinor. The 10 new people we are looking for are again primarily support people. We are looking for two in printing and reproduction to handle the volume of publications which are coming out. We need two more people to help with facilities at Mount Hopkins; five positions for personnel, procurement, and financial man-

agement purposes; and one position in the area of automatic data processing.

PUBLICATIONS OF OBSERVATORY

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you give us an example of the kinds of publications coming out?

Dr. CHALLINOR. These are highly technical publications, Madam Chairman, dealing with research we are doing at the edge of space, really. The material we are finding in intergalactic dust. We can now use radiotelescopes to determine the structure of the molecules which are floating around in space; and what, in effect, we are finding is that all the molecules which are on earth are also out in space. There may be more out in space than we have found on earth but this does not necessarily mean they are not here. It probably means we have just not found them.

These technicians and scientists are also working on a star catalog which they have done by computer. It has the precise locations of orbits of several hundred thousands of stars, all of which is recorded on tape. We get this on a computer printout in about 10 big fat volumes.

We have also developed with satellites "A Standard Earth." Earth, as you know, is slightly flattened at the poles. We are now finding it may be a little pear shaped, too. It is not the nice round sphere that we originally thought. These sorts of things are very useful in understanding what the Earth is made of and why it behaves as it does, looking at it as a planet.

RESEARCH IN SOLAR ENERGY

Mrs. HANSEN. The reason I asked the question is that there is a great deal of discussion now on solar energy. I wondered whether you were having any input to this discussion.

Dr. CHALLINOR. Our input on the solar energy problem is primarily concerned with the solar energy which leaves the Sun, and until it reaches the edge of our atmosphere. From the time it reaches the edge of our atmosphere and comes down to the surface, the solar energy work we are doing there is at the radiation biology laboratory in Rockville, which we will come to later. There we study the effect of solar energy on plant growth and we have been able to isolate important biochemical processes through very careful analysis of the ultraviolet end of the spectrum.

Mrs. HANSEN. As you are aware, at the Rhinelander, Wis. laboratory, the Forest Service has interesting work going on with regard to all phases of light, nuclear radiation, and so on. Do you ever have any consultations with them?

Dr. CHALLINOR. Yes, we do, not only with the Rhinelander Laboratory but several of the other Federal laboratories in the country as well as with universities. We have been able to develop highly technical machinery with the goal of isolating different bands at the ultraviolet end of the spectrum. One part we have been working on is that known as the erythermal band. This is the band which gives you sunburn. By isolating it we can help determine the effect of solar energy on skin

cancer incidence throughout the world. The National Institute of Health is interested in this work.

KOHOUTEK

Mr. McDade. Whatever happened to Kohoutek?

Dr. Challinor. Fortunately, as far as the people who were up in space are concerned, it worked quite well. It worked well in the sense it was a lot more visible than it was from Earth. The problem was that it was hidden by the Sun at the crucial time it made its orbit around the Sun, so we could not see it well from Earth. It also did not have the long tail that we had thought it would have. From our observation it looks as though the theories that were advanced by our former director of the Astronautical Observatory that a comet such as this is a dirty snowball are accurate. This hypothesis seems to have been supported by the latest observations. The comets are thought to consist of water vapors which are frozen solid and as these bodies approach the Sun they start to melt, causing a spectacular streaming tail. As they go away from the Sun, the water vapor condenses and freezes on tiny particles of space dust to form a solid dirty snowball.

RESEARCH IN THE MAGNETOSPHERE

Mr. Ripley. We have been doing work which combines both the Radiation Biology Laboratory and the Astrophysical Observatory in the magnetosphere, the outer atmosphere, studying effects of radiation and the violent fluctuations which occur at certain times with the solar phenomenon, to see whether or not this will actually affect the lower atmosphere and be important in connection with stratospheric flight, for example, and also the kinds of weather predictions which may emerge from this.

These tremendous emissions of gas and ultrahigh frequency radiation which have been observed by the instrument which Harvard and the Smithsonian had on the Skylab show that there is a possible correlation between the kinds of weather changes that we have suspected for many years occurred in connection with solar events and the fact that these weather changes may be occurring and filtering down through these different atmospheric layers.

Dr. Abbot, one of my predecessors, died this year. He started these solar observations in the early years of this century as an assistant of Dr. Langley. It might appear that his work is coming to a kind of fruition with this new look we have been getting out in space. We are very excited about this. We feel this may affect the weather predictions.

EFFECT IN SPACE OF SUPERSONIC FLIGHT

Mr. Yates. Have you been cooperating with the studies taking place which are authorized upon the expiration of the SST program to see what the effect in space would be of supersonic flight?

Mr. Ripley. Our Radiation Biology Laboratory has been measuring the interference of clouds in the magnetosphere and the upper ionosphere.

Dr. CHALLINOR. It was Professor Johnson from the University of California at Berkeley who did a great deal of work on trying to predict what the effect of stratospheric flight would be with the advent of the SST. The measurements we had taken, starting with the experiments Dr. Abbot had initiated in 1907 monitoring solar energy, indicated that even exhaust emissions from automobiles generated on the ground were affecting the amount of ultraviolet light hitting the surface now.

Mr. YATES. When did he begin those experiments?

Mr. RIPLEY. It was 1907.

Dr. CHALLINOR. We stopped this in 1969. We had better equipment by then and pulled the data together. An interesting paper was published on this.

Again I want to stress this is the sort of long term research, monitoring research, that the Smithsonian is equipped to do which probably could not be done in some of the larger Government agencies where you have a greater turnover. As you know, we have been particularly lucky until last fall to have four of the eight secretaries of the Smithsonian alive and active here.

Mr. YATES. Dr. Challinor, we were told in another subcommittee, the Department of Transportation, that on the basis of their studies to date it would indicate that the fears which were expressed of possible pollution of the atmosphere, stratospheric layers, was a distinct possibility and that the objections which were raised by some of us to the SST program had some validity.

Dr. CHALLINOR. This is still controversial. We do not have any direct proof of this. I want to be diplomatic here.

The evidence we have been accumulating will require an additional 5 or 10 years of research before we get a concrete answer.

Mr. YATES. The fact remains we should have an answer to it before we authorize fleets of SST's.

Dr. CHALLINOR. What a reasonable chance is, must be left to the individual.

DUPLICATION BETWEEN RESEARCH AT MOUNT HOPKINS AND NASA

Mr. MCDADE. How do we get assurance that what you do at Mount Hopkins does not duplicate the tremendous resources tied into NASA?

Dr. CHALLINOR. Of the total amount spent on astronomy in this country, and we are talking about roughly $280 million.

Mr. MCDADE. Government dollars?

Dr. CHALLINOR. Government dollars. Of that about 93 percent, around $260 million, is strictly NASA funding. The National Science Foundation spends about $9 million, or 3 percent of that. The Department of Defense, again there is another 3 percent, $9 million. The Smithsonian effort is about 1 percent, so it is a relatively small proportion.

NASA contracts with the Smithsonian, really.

What we are able to do is to furnish the expertise for NASA to carry out a lot of their experiments. Right now about two-thirds of our total operating budget for the astrophysical observatory is from grants and contracts from NASA. The other third is federally funded.

We are not necessarily, therefore, in competition with NASA at all. They furnish us with contracts which allow us to do many things based on a direct line item budget.

The National Science Foundation is primarily a granting agency, giving money to scientists to use for their own astrophysical research.

We have furnished astrophysical facilities for scientists supported by NSF funds. Harvard scientists and scientists from all over the country are involved with us, so that our role is slightly different from that which we have with NASA.

Mr. McDade. A complete interlocking.

Dr. Challinor. Completely interlocked. We are very dependent on NASA. One of the requests for 10 new people in the astrophysical observatory is based on the fact that NASA support has declined from about 82 or 83 percent in 1967 to about 60 percent of our total income now.

Mr. McDade. That has been a very helpful explanation.

SMITHSONIAN TROPICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Mrs. Hansen. A $95,000 increase and five positions is requested for the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute. This is in Panama?

Dr. Challinor. This is in Panama.

Mrs. Hansen. We have never given you too much here. Tell us what is new and different.

Dr. Challinor. One of the crucial things we must do is to start to understand the tropics. We have tended to isolate this part of the world, and it is becoming more and more evident that the tropics have a great deal of direct effect on what happens to our life here. I can give you one rather exciting example.

In Panama and the surrounding area of South America north of the Equator, North American birds spend the winter. They all fly down from Canada and the United States and winter in an extremely high density. We are talking about 14 migrants per acre.

I would like to pass this around. It is a photo of hawks migrating over our building in Ancon. This flight represents almost the entire North American migration of a rodent-eating hawk which lives in the western part of our country.

The problem is that when all these birds come down from the north they have to eat while wintering. The environment of the tropics is changing greatly as the forests are being cut down, and people are planting crops because of the population pressure. We are trying to find whether there is some indication that if the environment is altered enough, the birds might not survive the winter to come back north in the spring. That is one example of the research we are doing.

EFFECT OF SEA LEVEL CANAL IN PANAMA

Mrs. Hansen. Suppose it becomes necessary in the future to place another canal down there? This will have an impact on this sea life; will it not?

Dr. Challinor. Yes, Madam Chairman. For the last 5 years we have been working on the potential biological consequences of a sea level

canal between the two oceans, studying what kinds of fish and other animals can get through a sea level canal that cannot get through the lock canal and the large fresh water lake which acts as a very effective barrier to marine organisms.

Mrs. HANSEN. There was an article not long ago written on the snakes that come in from the Pacific.

Dr. CHALLINOR. These snakes live in the Pacific. The water is too cold around the bottom of South America and around the bottom of Africa for them. They cannot swim through this cold water. They live from the east coast of Africa to the west coast of North America and South America in the warm parts of the ocean.

If you are interested in snakes, they are pretty, 3 feet long with a dark navy blue back and a bright canary yellow stomach. They spend their full life in the water. They don't come ashore to lay eggs or anything.

They are interesting animals. Other than turtles, they are the only pelagic snakes, the ones which spend all their time in the water. They are poisonous.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that not the objection?

Dr. CHALLINOR. That is right. What effect would this have on the tourist industry of the Caribbean resorts?

Mrs. HANSEN. This is the question.

Mr. YATES. Do they come through the canal?

Dr. CHALLINOR. Not through the existing canal because of the fresh water, the locks, and things like that. We do know there will be a net flow of water from the Pacific to the Atlantic if the sea level canal is dug. As near as we can tell the Pacific has a mean net level of about 6 to 7 inches higher than the Atlantic. You have tides which go up and down the Pacific and virtually no tide in the Atlantic. High tides in the Pacific would cause a great slug of water to come through the canal. It is at a fast speed because it will narrow into a channel. At low tide it goes out, but never all the way because you have a mean higher level in the Pacific. It will go surging through the canal like this and a given slug of water will take about 48 hours to go through the canal by itself, so will move with it those organisms which do not swim. If the organism swims it can probably swim against the current anyway. These snakes do not swim very strongly. They certainly would be carried by a strong current.

Mr. YATES. Does this mean you are voting against a sea level canal?

Mrs. HANSEN. They have to find some device to keep them out. Is that right?

NEED FOR BIOLOGICAL BARRIER IN SEA LEVEL CANAL

Dr. CHALLINOR. Our recommendation is to try to figure out what kind of biological barrier we could put in the middle of the canal, chemical, thermal, whatever it might be, which would, in effect, kill all aquatic organisms which might be swimming along or be carried along so we avoid a mixture.

Mr. RIPLEY. We think it would be a biological disaster if there were not an effective barrier. By fortuitous chance there is a barrier now because they built the canal as they did.

Mr. McDade. When the canal was built was there a body of scientific knowledge aware of this?

Mr. Ripley. No. They simply took advantage of the local streams. There was a large river system, and it had a big flow. By damming it up they made this lake through which the boats could go. It was purely accidental.

Dr. Challinor. They initially voted to build a sea level canal. That was one of the primary considerations back in 1902 and 1903. It was also the expense involved, engineering factors, and so on.

Mr. Ripley. Which are still with us.

Dr. Challinor. That is right.

Mrs. Hansen. We were saved from a disaster.

Mr. Ripley. We have no way of hazarding what the effects would be on food fishes, on all kinds of food fishes, on insect populations, corals, and the little snakes that people talk about which are interesting in terms of real estate values in the Caribbean.

RADIATION BIOLOGY LABORATORY

Mrs. Hansen. You show a $40,000 increase and two positions for the Radiation Biology Laboratory.

Mr. Ripley. The Radiation Biology Laboratory we have already mentioned. We are very much concerned at the present time in studies of the ultraviolet spectra. We have developed important refining techniques which require us to add additional people for mathematical analysis and data reduction.

This laboratory was started by Dr. Abbot, who pioneered research on the influences of visible light on plant growth and development. The laboratory is now involved in research on sunburn and the possibility of studying erythermal cancer. We have received additional support and encouragement to continue these studies.

Mrs. Hansen. Your Chesapeake Bay Center is requesting an increase of $162,000 and six positions for environmental studies.

Dr. Challinor. Here we are faced with an enormous number of things. We have had some 2,500 participants in the educational program at the Center there and are trying to handle this crowd with an administrative staff of three people. We are now looking for an education specialist, one person at $22,000 to help us plan our educational program and carry it out in a reasonable and efficient way. We need an administrative assistant and a clerk typist to assist in handling the tremendous number of people we have coming there.

Then we need a maintenance man, an assistant resident manager and a custodian to help maintain the property and keep away the poachers who are inclined to come and shoot ducks in the wintertime. These total six new people.

I want to point out that the Bay Center education program has developed extremely rapidly. We have, for example, 880 inner city children coming to the Bay Center, 40 at a time for a week, under a privately financed project supported by the Meyer Foundation here in Washington in cooperation with the Washington YMCA.

In addition we have graduate students and undergraduate students, and we have a long list here of the local and national colleges and

secondary schools which have participated down there in education programs.

The new positions we are looking for again are all for support of existing ongoing programs. There is no request for new money for new programs.

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Mr. YATES. The Office of Environmental Sciences interests me. Reference was made to a 4-year study of waterborne diseases along the Mekong River Delta. Do you have the scientists to undertake that kind of study?

Dr. CHALLINOR. In this case, Mr. Yates, we had a contract with AID to study snails, and what we were trying to do was to find what snail lived where and carried what parasite. The snail is the alternate host.

In this case we got a scientist, a malecologist, a snail man, from the University of Michigan who came to the Smithsonian under contract to carry that out.

However, he had to make use of the large collection of snails we have in the Museum of Natural History to help identify what snail is what.

Mr. RIPLEY. In this case we may have some of the expertise, enough to make it worthwhile to contract out, get a man to help work over the collections, and compare them with the new collections.

Mr. YATES. These are the diseases found in the Nile River?

Dr. CHALLINOR. The Nile and Northeastern Brazil. It is perhaps the second or third greatest public health problem in the world. We are talking about perhaps 250 million people on the globe who are infected with this disease spread by snails.

WORK OF OCEANOGRAPHIC SORTING CENTER IN TUNIS

Mr. YATES. I notice you have an Oceanographic Sorting Center in Washington and Tunis. What happens in Tunis?

Dr. CHALLINOR. In Tunis, using foreign currency made available to the Smithsonian, in this case, Tunisian dinars, we maintain an Oceanographic Sorting Center which collects and sorts marine organisms. What we have there is a rented building, the rent for which we pay in local currency, and 38 Tunisians, mostly biology students whom we are training as technicians, and to identify the organisms. We have one American Director who is paid out of Federal funds, and is one of the 35 positions you see here under the Office of Environmental Sciences.

What they are doing, for example, is finding out where tuna larva, which might be only this big [indicating a half inch], live at what times of the year and at what depth. Then you have to collect all the stages of growth so you can say a little thing this big [a half inch] will turn into a tunafish or swordfish.

When you see it this big [a half inch], it is hard to determine what kind of fish they will grow into until you get the sequence of change as the fish grows.

Mr. YATES. Is not Tunis a long way from the tunafish spawning ground?

Dr. CHALLINOR. They catch tunafish in the Mediterranean. I was using that fish merely as an example. There are many other commercially valuable fish. They have caught tunafish since prehistorical times there.

OFFSHORE DRILLING

Mrs. HANSEN. How about offshore drilling?

Dr. CHALLINOR. The Java Sea is a very shallow sea, 300 to 400 feet deep. There is a great deal of interest there by the Indonesian oil monopoly to drill in that area.

Because the area is so densely populated, and they depend so much on fish to feed these people, the Indonesian Government is particularly concerned about the effect of oil spills on fish.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this financed through AID.

Dr. CHALLINOR. Financed through an AID contract.

CENTER FOR SHORT-LIVED PHENOMENA

Mr. MCDADE. How about the center for Short-Lived Phenomena?

Dr. CHALLINOR. They are working closely with the U.N. environmental program. The director of that program now is in Nairobi at a 2-week meeting of the U.N. environmental program to help the United Nations develop a global monitoring system, not only on oil spills but everything else involved there.

The United Nations might properly be in the best position to manage rather than to try to make this solely an American effort. It is something we might spin off and let the United Nations handle.

Mr. MCDADE. Give one illustration.

Mr. RIPLEY. There have been a lot of oil spills.

Dr. CHALLINOR. Earthquakes.

Mr. RIPLEY. There are numerous things.

Dr. CHALLINOR. We had the entire side of a volcano crator in the Galapagos collapse, a volcano which had been inactive for several decades. There was a lake at the bottom of it. All of a sudden the walls literally came tumbling down, steam spouted up, and the lake started to boil.

From a point of view of what is happening on the Earth this is very interesting to people who study this sort of thing.

EFFECTS OF DISEASE CARRIED BY SNAILS

Mr. MCKAY. What is the effect of the disease referred to which is carried by the snail?

Dr. CHALLINOR. It is a rather gruesome effect. As you swim or bathe, the cercariae, or parasite, gets into any little cut you have, it travels in your bloodstream and lodges usually in your kidney and forms a cyst. If the cyst becomes large enough you can die from uremic poisoning. It is extremely painful in an extreme case of schistosomiasis. In most cases it is a debilitating disease, such as malaria. In an extreme case it can cause death.

Mr. MCKAY. Does it create a form of paralysis, lack of energy?

Dr. CHALLINOR. A complete lethargy as it affects muscle tissue and your bodily function. It is debilitating more than fatal.

SMITHSONIAN COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your relationships with the Soviet Union?

Dr. CHALLINOR. Soviet Union relationships are concerned with scientists and scientific exchange of information. We have been working quite closely with them on the migration, for example, of birds across the Himalayas where there are birds which spend the summer in Russia and the winter in India. We have been netting them in India and we are trying to learn whether the parasites they carry, as they fly from the tropics to the Arctic, can affect human health.

As you know, there are external parasites living in bird feathers. When they fly to the Arctic, do these parasites carry viruses and things that can affect humans?

As a result of several years research both in the old world and the new world we find these parasites survive in north-south migration, but to the best of our knowledge there has been virtually no evidence that the viruses these parasites carry have a direct effect on human health.

That is an example of the cooperation with the Russians. We are also working with them on fish studies. For the Chinese People's Republic I will defer to Dr. Reed. We are working on pandas, the first direct exchange we have had with the People's Republic.

We have since followed this up with information regarding the musk ox, as well as the breeding and care in captivity of other animals.

The Chinese have successfully raised the panda in captivity, incidentally.

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $1,307,000 and 23 positions for the National Air and Space Museum. What is the requirement for these funds now since the new Air and Space Museum is not scheduled to open for about 2 years?

Mr. COLLINS. We have a tremendous job ahead of us. We have to get a headstart on it. We have over 200,000 square feet of exhibit space to fill up in the new building. When we open on July 4, 1976, we want to show the public a mature museum, or as close to a mature museum as we can. Now is the time when we need to add staff and dollars and put that staff and those dollars into building exhibits which we can try out on an experimental basis in the Arts and Industries Building and then store and have available to install in the new building when we move in.

If we wait until we move in, it will be too late.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are all your exhibits cataloged at this time?

Mr. COLLINS. I am not sure I understand what you mean by cataloged.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are all inventoried and all ready to be placed?

Mr. COLLINS. No, they are not.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is partly what you would do?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a certain amount of selectivity to make among all your objects.

Mr. COLLINS. We have asked for five positions for curatorial research to decide what best can go into those exhibits. Then we have asked for carpenters and other people such as that to restore the artifacts and actually construct the exhibits themselves.

STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDING

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the construction of the new building on schedule and are there any overruns?

Mr. COLLINS. It is on schedule. As of this time there are no overruns. We are within our budget.

Mr. Offenbacher, from the GSA, is our project manager on this museum.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are not in the rental department?

Mr. OFFENBACHER. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. What has made this building so free from overruns?

Mr. OFFENBACHER. We used a different management concept to manage construction of this building in two ways. We used a project manager, one person responsible from beginning to end. We used the general contractor as a consultant rather than a general contractor, and we awarded subcontracts ourselves. It is an entirely different concept.

Mrs. HANSEN. So you can better keep track of your costs?

Mr. OFFENBACHER. Costs, control, and really manage construction rather than just argue with the general contractor.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why didn't you do that with the Kennedy Center?

Mr. OFFENBACHER. Mr. Sampson introduced this concept shortly after coming to GSA. Before that we lived with the award to the lowest responsible bidder method.

DETAILS ON REQUESTED NEW POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you please insert in the record a listing by title, grade, and job description of the 23 new positions you are requesting?

[The information follows:]

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 11

National Air and Space Museum

23 New Positions Requested in FY 1975

Director's Office:

1 GS-5 Clerk-Stenographer

Clerk-Stenographer - Serves in the Office of the Director providing clerical support for the staff in preparing correspondence; answering and passing telephone calls; and serving as receptionist.

Aeronautics Department:

1 GS-9 Curator
1 GS-7 Curator

The incumbents of these positions will, under the direction of a higher graded employee, perform research on various areas of aviation history for the preparation of exhibit scripts, books and informational pamphlets. The curators answer questions submitted by phone or letter using departmental files and the NASM library as resources.

Astronautics Department:

1 GS-9 Curator
1 GS-7 Curator

The incumbents of these positions will, under the direction of a higher graded employee, perform research on various areas of astronautic history for the preparation of exhibit scripts, books and informational pamphlets. The Curators answer questions submitted by telephone or letter using departmental files and the NASM library as resources.

Science and Technology Department:

1 GS-11 Curator

The incumbent of this position will, under the direction of a higher graded employee, perform research on various areas of the history of air and space science and technology. The research will be used for the preparation of exhibit scripts, books and pamphlets. The Curator will answer questions submitted by telephone or letter using departmental files and the NASM library as resources.

Presentations and Education Division:

1 GS-11 Writer/Producer

The incumbent of this position will prepare scripts and produce planetarium shows. He must have a broad knowledge of astronomy and have the ability to convert astronomical phenomena to dramatic and accurate visual effects.

He will coordinate the production of programs and the activities of the NASM theater.

1 GS-7 Planetarium Technician (Mechanical)

The incumbent of this position, under the supervision of a higher graded technician, develops and maintains electro-mechanical and special effects devices in the planetarium.

Exhibits, Design and Production:

1 GS-12 Designer

The incumbent of this position is responsible for the complete design of assigned exhibit halls, including the architectual graphics and industrial design. Oversees the production and installation of exhibits.

1 GS-11/13 Audio-Visual Writer/Director

The incumbent of this position is responsible for the preparation of story-boards scenarios, voice scripts, playlets, etc. Produces and directs the accomplishment of the written material.

1 GS-9/11 Design/Technician

The incumbent designs, constructs and maintains a variety of electro-mechanical and optical equipment.

1 GS-9 Audio-Visual Technician

The incumbent works with a group producing, installing and maintaining A/V equipment.

1 WG-3 Laborer

The incumbent is responsible for the minor maintenance and cleaning of exhibits and exhibit halls.

2 GS-7/9 Cabinetmakers

The incumbents of these positions fabricate and install complicated cases, panels, diorama housings, and other complex exhibit items from a wide variety of materials, using all hand and power woodworking and metal working tools.

Preservation, Restoration and Storage Division:

4 GS-4 Museum Aides

The incumbents of these positions will work with higher graded craftsmen, assisting in the preservation and restoration of air and space vehicles. They will also perform a variety of laboring tasks.

4 GS-3 Museum Aides

The incumbents of these positions will perform a variety of warehousing duties. Under direct supervision they will clean, preserve and store artifacts. They will also assist in the moving and storing of large aircraft, spacecraft, engines, etc.

ANTICIPATED VISITATION

Mrs. HANSEN. How many visitors do you anticipate there per day?

Mr. COLLINS. Our maximum load per day is 50,000. That is our design load. Perhaps the annual total would be more meaningful. We are expecting between 6 to 7 million people the first year we are open.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have more visitors at your present space location than any other part of the Museum?

Mr. COLLINS. That old tin shed sees almost 1½ million people a year. The Arts and Industries Building, the red building next to it, sees almost 2½ million visitors a year.

In the new building I expect those figures will about double.

Mrs. HANSEN. You particularly have an influx of young people, don't you?

Mr. COLLINS. We do all over the Smithsonian. I am not sure our Museum visitor is any younger than the others. We have not done a survey on that. I think perhaps we get a family which tries to see as much as they can in the time available. They jump from one museum to the other and generally spend an hour and a half or so in one building.

Mr. MCDADE. Have you decided whether or not you will keep together that display of the Wright Brothers, Lindberg's plane, and Glenn's capsule?

Mr. COLLINS. Everything in the old red building will be moved into the new building. It won't quite be kept in the same arrangement that it is now. It is jammed in now and we will have more breathing room. Everything that is in the old red building will go into the new building.

Mr. MCDADE. As it is grouped now, it is a beautiful demonstration of the history of American aviation in one little room.

Mr. COLLINS. It is but we can do better in the new building. We have a larger room and we can add a few things without having it cluttered.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will resume at 1 o'clock.

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF MAN

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

I have a letter from the Washington Archeological Research Center, from Dr. Daugherty.

He says:

> There exists at the Smithsonian Institution an organization titled "The Center for the Study of Man," headed by Dr. Sam Stanley. Within his organization is a program of "emergency anthropology." This program has, to date, been focused largely toward aiding in the salvaging of anthropological data from groups on the verge of extinction in areas of the world other than the United States. What I am proposing is a massive program involving American Indian tribes and anthropologists, cooperating to save those last remnants of traditional culture before it becomes too late.

He goes on to talk about Neah Bay, that is, Ozette, and so on. What he is interested in doing, before it is too late, is a kind of a program through all the Indian world to salvage as many of their artifacts and as much of their culture as possible.

For example, he quotes that two of the elderly tribal members had died since summer and these were some of the people who possessed the old songs, and the lore, and so on.

What can be done in the Center for the Study of Man under your authorization to develop a program that would begin at least in some way to pull together people interested in saving not only the artifacts but the lore?

Mr. RIPLEY. I think a great deal could be done and with quite small funds, too, because this is not a question of a large amount of money.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much money would it take?

Mr. RIPLEY. I think an annual appropriation of something in the neighborhood of $50,000 would probably be immensely helpful. Over the past 7 years we have spent about $50,000. In recent years, expenditures have been about $10,000 a year, mostly abroad.

Among American Indians themselves we have had 10 of these projects ranging from Alaska to Arizona and they have averaged less than $1,000 each. We could easily do about 10 to maybe 20 times as much as we have been doing. The need is to locate and develop tribal scholars and practitioners themselves, and this we have been doing.

In a related program in the National Museum of Natural History, we have been developing seven or eight students every year who are American Indians and then getting them to go out and act as the tribal archivists and documentation people. I am entirely in accord with this. I think it is an extremely important thing to do. There are dozens of Indian languages which are still not properly understood and it is the kind of thing that Major Powell started, as you know, in 1879, and that we have been carrying on consistently first with our Bureau of American Ethnology and now at the Center for the Study of Man.

I am on the board of a foundation abroad where we have been trying to do this with other ethnic groups, their music, traditions, drama, in exactly the same way. It is most important in the United States.

Mrs. HANSEN. Particularly in the Northwest there are tribal members who are getting very old and these tribes have not had enough students or young people that have been interested long enough to have the required training. It is something that should be done, I think, because it is a tragedy to lose these things.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS

Mr. RIPLEY. We are very keen about this and it fits in perfectly with our development of the Encyclopedia of North American Indians for which, as you know, the Congress has supported us very thoughtfully.

Mrs. HANSEN. When is that going to be done?

Mr. RIPLEY. It will be issued in 1976. It is going to be more than 20 volumes. Already we have hundreds of authors, several editors, and other people working on it. It is going to be a pioneer thing.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much are your volumes going to sell for?

Mr. RIPLEY. We have not yet set a price on them.

Mr. BLITZER. They are to be published by the Government Printing Office and I assume the costs will be kept down to a minimum.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't you know that their printing prices are going up, too?

Mr. BLITZER. Yes, but there are less markups in between, I think.

Mr. RIPLEY. We have potential projects for this Center for the Study of Man all over the country, even on the east coast, for example, in Baltimore where there is a very large American Indian community, one of the largest on the east coast, and right up into Alaska and, of course, California.

We are very much in favor of this work. In Washington, the Lummi and the Makah both are particularly interesting.

Mrs. HANSEN. Out there is a very interesting tribe, the Quileutes, who have been pushed to the brink of nowhere by rather sharp trading. These were whaling people and there are a few elders in the tribe that actually did whaling and had several voyages. These are interesting people. They are not going to live forever.

Mr. RIPLEY. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. If I put that amount in don't you behead it and move it over someplace else.

Mr. RIPLEY. We make it a practice not to do that.

ANIMAL CONSERVATION CENTER

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the status of your proposal to use the former Beef Cattle Experiment Station at Front Royal. We have your letter, and funds amounting to $125,000 have been requested in your construction account. What did you expend last year for this purpose?

Mr. RIPLEY. I would like to ask Dr. Reed if I may to speak to this.

Dr. REED. Madam Chairman, on this matter last year is actually this fiscal year. We just received a permit to use the Front Royal grounds. It has not become our property as yet, but we have a use permit as of January 18, 1974, so our occupancy has been a short time.

This year's funds coming from our zoo base will be about $80,000. By the end of the year we intend to have about 4.5 full-time and part-time employees and about 3 or 4 temporary employees working in the hayfields. We will spend between $25,000 to $30,000 for fencing material to arrange for paddocks in order to get the animals out there. It probably will be occupied by animals by mid-June.

SMOKEY BEAR

Mrs. HANSEN. I have a letter, written to you, Dr. Reed, from someone who has read the Sunday Oregonian of February 10 about "Smokey Bear and the National Zoo." She is complaining that the Pandas have taken Smokey's place in national publicity. Of course I don't know what you could do about that. She would like congressional appropriations sufficient to provide reasonable quarters for Smokey and refurbishing of the large red sign. She says that panda advertisement should not be exclusive throughout the zoo. Finally, she says that because Smokey had no offspring perhaps a substitute is now appropriate.

Dr. REED. May I speak to this.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, you may.

Dr. REED. Unfortunately, when you have two such personalities as the pandas and Smokey Bear, they are in the position where someone is always willing and perhaps eager to pull them down. The king is always subject to all sorts of criticism. Fortunately at the National Zoo we have two such very famous, strong, and good characters so we are subject to a lot of newspaper "advice."

Mrs. HANSEN. Let me read the opening paragraph of the newspaper article attached to the letter:

The cage is dark and murky and it takes a little time to make out the untidy form curled against the far wall. But the face is striking, weary, and philosophical and seeming to express some unknown existential sadness. It is a face that could make you cry. It belongs to Smokey the Bear.

Dr. REED. They just described an ordinary American black bear. I have read this article several times. Many people have sent it to me from all over the country. This type of article is what happens when you have a place that is popular. We are easy to take swipes at. Smokey is a happy bear considering he is 24 years old. He is a senior bear, but he is very happy.

Smokey is not as bad off as the media would suggest.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Dr. REED. He has a nice comfortable bunk and he has plenty of straw to sleep on and he has a nice dark den which he likes. Bears don't particularly like overly bright sunshiny days. Naturally you can't see his face when he is in the dark of his den.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did you advise the writer of their habits?

Dr. REED. A newspaper man who wants to write a story like this does not seek my advice because I might tell him the truth. Then he might not be able to write his story. I am afraid that we are victims of our own popularity. The lady who wrote the letter does not realize we do have a Smokey Junior in residence who has been officially designated as the successor to Smokey. Unfortunately Smokey and Goldie had ample opportunity to carry on their line, but Smokey has not taken advantage of this opportunity. We don't know why.

We know that his feet got pretty badly burned, but he is an active bear. The television crews come out there and take pictures of Smokey when he first gets up with a kind of a stiff, old man walk. He has always had bad hips. So they say he is in bad shape and we are not taking care of him.

We have a veterinarian giving him constant attention. We take care of him, just like we do all our animals, with the proper medical care. He is living well.

Smokey is not bad off. He is a very happy bear.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am glad.

FEEDING THE ANIMALS

Mrs. HANSEN. Let me read you this note from one of my adventuring office staff members who jaunts around Washington.

When I was last at the zoo at the elephant house people were gathered around throwing popcorn, peanuts, and candy into the mouths of hippopotamuses and elephants. There were no wire screens to protect the animals nor were there

any keepers to prevent this. It wasn't just an isolated instance. In one instance the wading area of hippo looked like a pool of popcorn. I also wondered when they would complete the new lion house. The old one is closed.

Do you want to explain the popcorn adventure?

Dr. REED. Certainly.

The rule on feeding animals at the zoo is generally that you are not supposed to feed the animals but especially you are not supposed to feed certain ones. The feeding of popcorn, peanuts, and sometimes bread to the elephants and the hippos has not caused any trouble.

If we felt that it was being done excessively or to the detriment of the animals we would prohibit it altogether and I probably would have to ask you for some more policemen to enforce it. But as long as we feel that it is not injurious to the animals we will let it happen.

For instance, we would not allow any feeding of the sea lions. Feeding, except approved food is verboten. Feeding the gorillas is verboten as is the colobus monkeys. Barbary apes can be fed practically anything as can be the bears. They are omniverous and they will eat practically anything, including human food.

We do control feeding.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, what do you do about getting rid of the popcorn if they don't eat it?

Dr. REED. One of the keepers has to clean it up. At 9 o'clock in the morning it is cleaned up and frequently during the day.

Years ago, before my time, they tell me that one of my enterprising keepers used to take his broom about 1 o'clock on Sunday and sweep up all the unused peanuts and sell them again to the visitors. He had quite a little business going on the side. That man is no longer with us. He probably retired a millionaire before I got there.

NEW LION AND TIGER EXHIBIT

So far as the lion house is concerned, we are very happy to report that the old 1890 menagerie-style lion house will be demolished probably starting tomorrow. I expect the newspapers and television will cover it.

Mrs. HANSEN. No; they will be out with Smokey.

Dr. REED. Maybe they will have Smokey watching, too. We will open bids for constructing the new lion and tiger exhibit about the first of June.

Barring any unforeseen problems with material, such as shortages in reinforcing rods or cement, or labor strikes, we will open the new lion and tiger exhibit by April of 1976 so it will be ready for the Bicentennial.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about the wire screens? As you well know, you have changed zoo design over the years. Too many people view a zoo with the pre-World War II ideas of what a zoo should be.

Dr. REED. We would be very happy to get rid of all those old bars. Our object is to minimize or eliminate the visual barrier between the visitor and the animal and yet keep the animal safely within his quarters. We can't let the animals get out. So we use harp wire.

By the use of harp wire, plate, glass, water moats, dry moats, and so forth, we will eliminate the bars that are objectionable to humans. I

object to them. I think they are horrible. But in 1890 that is what they used.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HISTORY AND ART

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $50,000 and two positions for the office of the assistant secretary for history and art. What is this about?

Mr. RIPLEY. Mr. Blitzer, would you like to speak to that?

Mr. BLITZER. Yes, Madam Chairman, I would point out that within the line item assistant secretary for history and art there are two program activities. The American studies program and the papers of Joseph Henry would account for roughly 50 percent of the base positions and dollars.

The increase that we are asking in fiscal year 1975 is partially for one person and salary and a little supporting money in my own office.

My office now consists of me and my assistant and two secretaries. We would like one more helper. And the requested increase includes one person and $10,000 for the papers of Joseph Henry to assist in transcribing and sorting the source materials for this continuing project to publish the papers of the first secretary of the Smithsonian.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you doing in your office for the development of the Bicentennial program?

Mr. BLITZER. My office has general responsibility for the development of the program, and Mrs. Hamilton, who is here today, is directly in charge. I hope that when we get to that part of the budget we will both be able to tell you more about that program.

HISTORY AND ART BUDGET REQUESTS

Mrs. HANSEN. I noted the reference in your justification to the development of the Smithsonian Bicentennial.

You show a $121,000 increase for the National Museum of History and Technology. There are no new positions, Will you explain this?

Mr. BLITZER. Yes.

Throughout the justifications we will be presenting budget needs that all fall within the rubric of support that the secretary was talking about this morning. There are no program increases in any of these history and art bureaus, that is, no increase of funds for exhibitions, acquisitions, or research.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this true also with the $63,000 and three positions increase for the National Collection of Fine Arts?

Mr. BLITZER. Correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. And $90,000 and six positions increase for the National Portrait Gallery?

Mr. BLITZER. Yes.

HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $1,275,000, a program reduction of $46,000 for the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. However, you are requesting an increase of 15 permanent positions. Do you want to explain this?

Mr. BLITZER. As you know, Madam Chairman, we have received funds in this fiscal year and in the past fiscal year for the purchase of equipment and furniture for the museum and in prior years we had received appropriated funds for work on objects in the collection for the opening exhibition.

We have been assuring you for the last several years that when those funds had bought the things that we needed or done the work that we needed we would apply them to the regular operation of the museum rather than asking for increases. So, in fact, we have found that we can live within this year's appropriation, in fact with a program fund decrease of $46,000, and still staff the museum up to more or less full level since, happily, we are able to tell you now that it will open in October of this calendar year.

Mrs. HANSEN. There was an article in the newspaper about six oil paintings stolen from the Hirshhorn home. Were these in your collection?

Mr. BLITZER. Four of the six were to come to the museum.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have they been returned or is there any further information on this theft?

Mr. BLITZER. The last word I have is that three arrests have been made, but the paintings have not yet been recovered.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you imagine you will get them back?

Mr. BLITZER. I don't know how to guess about that. May I go off the record for a moment?

Mrs. HANSEN. Please.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mrs. HANSEN. You say the museum will open in October of this year?

Mr. RIPLEY. It is scheduled to open on October 1, 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. What caused the delay in opening it? Originally it was set for this spring.

Mr. BLITZER. I can say several things. In the first place no delays were caused by Smithsonian operations. We have been ready and eager for the building to be finished. The delays were in construction and I think one reason for them is that unfortunately this job was started before the GSA adopted the new construction management system that Mr. Offenbacher was telling you about. This is a more conventionally managed construction job. You asked us once years ago if there was anything more going to happen in construction that hadn't happened already. We said no there wasn't, but we learned of some more things.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the current status on the contractor claims and when will they be settled?

Mr. BROOKS. There are presently four claims pending before the General Services Administration Board of Contract Appeals where these claims go. None of them has yet been adjudicated.

Mrs. HANSEN. These are all within the jurisdiction of the GSA though?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are not in your jurisdiction and have nothing whatsoever to do with you?

Mr. BROOKS. That is correct. None of the claims arise from any action on the part of the Smithsonian. The total amount of the claims now standing is $1,321,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are they? Overruns or contractual changes?

Mr. BLITZER. As I understand it, they are very technical questions that involve the architectural firm, the contractor, and GSA about whether certain specifications were proper or whether the contractor was delayed. They do not result from program changes of the Smithsonian.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a listing of the total amount that has been appropriated to date for the Hirshhorn Museum. Indicate in that listing the programs involved, the number of positions, and the year in which the funds were appropriated.

Then give us the total amount of the contribution as far as the art was concerned, the art, sculpture, and so on.

Mr. BLITZER. We will be pleased to do so.

[The information follows:]

HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

Funds appropriated for the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden are as follows:

Fiscal year	Construction dollars	Museum		Plant operation and protection	
		Positions	Dollars	Positions	Dollars
1968	803,000	3	62,000		
1969	2,000,000	7	149,000		
1970	3,500,000	13	308,000		
1971	5,000,000	18	385,000		
1972	3,697,000	21	623,000		
1973		23	1,140,000		48,000
1974 (estimate)		37	1,269,000	37	400,000

TOTAL AMOUNT OF HIRSHHORN GIFT

No formal appraisal of the entire, vast Hirshhorn gift has been made. To do so would involve a very substantial expenditure, calculated on the basis either of the thousands of objects in the collection or of the millions of dollars they are worth. The following figures comprise a reasonable estimate of the total value.

In 1965-66, prior to enactment by the 89th Congress of the legislation establishing the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, the works of art in the collection of Joseph H. Hirshhorn and the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Foundation were evaluated at $25 million. Details of this evaluation may be found in the House Appropriation Hearings held by the Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for Appropriation for 1971 on pages 913-917.

In 1970, at the request of our House Appropriations Subcommittee, 20 works of art from the Hirshhorn gift were appraised by Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc. at $2,660,000. These same 20 works had been evaluated at $1,352,500 in 1966.

In 1972, a second Hirshhorn gift of 161 paintings and 162 sculptures was appraised by Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc. at $7,739,800. Some of these works are

closely related to those in the original gift of 1966, and, a comparison of evaluations of these similar works is instructive:

	1966 estimate	1972 appraisal
Albers:		
"Homage to the Square: Clearing," 1962, oil, 40 by 40"	$5,500	
"Homage to the Square: Glow," 1966, oil, 48 by 48"		$40,000
Chase:		
"Belgian Melons," c. 1911, oil, 24½ by 32⅜"	6,500	
"Still Life with Fish and Brown Vase," 1914, oil, 29 by 36"		17,500
Daumier:		
"L'Ironiste," c. 1832–35, bronze, 8¾" H	4,800	
"Un Malin," c. 1832–35, bronze, 8¾" H		8,500
Matisse:		
"Head of Jeanette IV," 1910–13, 23½" H	25,000	
"Head of Jeanette V," 1910–13, 23½" H		75,000

Based on our previous evaluations, and on the rising art market since the original gift was made, a conservative estimate of the value of the original gift would now be $40 million. This, added to the $7,739,800 value of the gift of 1972 (which has presumably also appreciated in the last 2 years) would make a total value of at least $47,739,800.

FREER GALLERY OF ART

Mrs. HANSEN. A $67,000 increase and four positions for the Freer Gallery of Arts is requested. Please comment.

Mr. BLITZER. Madam Chairman, here again these new resources are to remedy support deficiencies. They are not program increases. Specifically we are asking for an education specialist who has the necessary language and art training who will be available to take groups through the Freer on educational visits.

We are asking for an assistant registrar; a one-time expenditure of $4,000 for microfilming archival materials, mostly relating to Mr. Freer and his gift; one conservator, and $2,000 for conservation equipment specifically for quantitative analysis of metal objects in the collection; an assistant librarian; and $8,000 for photographic equipment.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the visitation per year at the Freer Gallery?

Mr. BLITZER. Approximately 225,000. We can give an exact figure.

[The information follows:]

Visitations to the Freer Gallery of Art

Fiscal year:	*Visitors*
1963	183,359
1964	168,625
1965	210,972
1966	222,089
1967	212,920
1968	169,533
1969	179,374
1970	217,305
1971	190,425
1972	230,475
1973	204,858

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this visitation largely from in and around Washington, D.C., or is it visitors from around the world?

Mr. RIPLEY. International.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a very spectacular collection, is it not?

Mr. RIPLEY. It is one of the two finest in America in its field.

Mr. BLITZER. Attendance has increased over the last several years, I suppose because of the interest in China and also because of the 50th anniversary program of the Freer.

ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN ART

Mrs. HANSEN. You propose an additional $43,000 and one position for the Archives of American Art. Is this your same support program?

Mr. BLITZER. Yes it is.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Mrs. HANSEN. You have an increase of $90,000 and three positions for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Service.

Mr. EUELL. If I may respond to that question, last year, if you recall, I mentioned the need for the Office of Public Service to advance its efforts in media development. In other words, we recognize our responsibilities to move ahead in media development in terms of educational films, film strips, and this kind of educational activity. That is why I am asking for the remedial support person. We need another person in education who can coordinate throughout the Institution all of the educational efforts that are being made in the various bureaus.

There are 10 bureaus all doing their own programs in education based on the museum and its functions. With this person we feel there we can provide a central function to coordinate and to act as liaison.

ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. The next one we will discuss is the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. How many volunteers do you have in the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum to help you?

Mr. RIPLEY. I know we have quite a considerable number.

Mr. EUELL. I don't have an exact figure, Madam Chairman, but we do have very active community participation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you want to place it in the record?

Mr. EUELL. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee takes quite an interest in this Museum. Also place in the record the number of visitors you have.

Mr. EUELL. We have that information.

Mrs. HANSEN. And you have special programs out there, don't you.

Mr. EUELL. Yes; we have mobile units.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right. Will you place the number of those in the record, too.

Mr. EUELL. Yes; we will be pleased to do so.

[The information follows:]

ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM—VISITOR STATISTICS, FISCAL YEAR 1973

	District of Columbia	Maryland	Virginia	Other	Total
Group visits to the museum:					
Preschools	20	15			35
Schools	54		5	4	63
Colleges/universities	3				3
Other groups	20			2	22
Total group visits	97	15	5	6	123
Total attendance at Anacostia Neighborhood Museum					44,597
Visits by the mobile unit to schools:					
Schools	34	15	2		51
Colleges/universities	2			1	3
Other groups	21				21
Total group visits	57	15	2	1	75
Total number served by mobile unit					27,274

ANACOSTIA VOLUNTEERS

During its formative years, the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum utilized the volunteer services of many individuals in the community to assist in the varied elements involved in the structuring of a museum. As the museum has developed and its programs have been reorganized and refined, volunteer requirements and services have changed considerably. While the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum Associates, Inc., and the Youth Advisory Committee serve to advise and assist in developing policy, demands now are for volunteers with particular skills to perform specific services. The Anacostia Neighborhood Museum is fortunate to have within its community a large, willing corps of teachers, lecturers, artists, musicians, and other professionals who are available and who respond when called upon to provide art demonstrations, dance and music interpretations, to assist in installation of exhibits, to provide technical advice, to speak on a variety of subjects and to complement the staff of the museum. Although none of these individuals serve on a regular basis, more than fifty have given of their time and expertise during the past year.

ANACOSTIA SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Early in the development of the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum it became apparent that many members of the community were unable to come to the museum to share the information offered and to participate in its programs. Therefore, the mobile unit was created to serve the community with loan exhibits, educational aids and kits, speakers bureau, and videotape programs.

Among its special projects, the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum also has a children's room which attracts large numbers of preschool and primary school children from the District and from nearby Maryland and Virginia. The Education Department has developed activities ranging from programs on black history and urban environment to "Life in Anacostia" in which the children learn about the early history of Anacostia and participate in candle and soapmaking, as well as butter and ice cream making, to demonstrate activities in which their ancestors were involved.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MUSEUM PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. You have an increase of $69,000 and three positions for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Museum Programs. That is again your support?

Mr. PERROT. Yes, Madam Chairman. My office is developing 3 programs, 1 in conservation, making cassettes, films, and filmstrips available to institutions around the country, demonstrating the most advanced conservation techniques; another consists of 40 pretaped television programs on conservation which are also to be made available on a national basis.

Furthermore, we are conducting a training program through a series of workshops to which members of the professions, from around the country, are invited to participate. We intend to expand this program in response to the great demand which has been coming from virtually all sectors.

We also plan to develop a program specifically directed to members of the Indian community, meshing this program into our regular training program in museum techniques.

Part of the requested increase in staff is to cover these programs. In addition there are the regular programmatic functions of my office which I cannot delegate, at the present time, to any assistant.

CONSERVATION-ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

Mrs. HANSEN. An additional $185,000 and seven positions is requested for the Conservation-Analytical Laboratory.

Mr. PERROT. Madam Chairman, the Secretary has referred to the needs of support functions throughout the Institution. I believe that there is no area that is in greater need than conservation. We ended the last fiscal year with 50 requests for analytical examination and treatment of objects, each averaging between 20 and 400 hours of work. This year we already have a backlog of 70 objects which probably will not be examined or treated. Again we estimate these to require in the area of 20 to 400 hours of work for each.

I have brought to show, if you would like, an object to demonstrate the complexity of conservation techniques and the time required to carry them out.

Mrs. HANSEN. We would be delighted to see this object.

Mr. YATES. Is this some of your glass?

Mr. PERROT. You are thinking of me, sir, in my previous assignment. I would have liked to have brought some glass today, but I felt it preferable to be less parochial and bring a vase which once was of bronze but which became completely mineralized, that is, turned back to an aggregate of corrosion products which completely concealed the design.

This object was in over 150 fragments and it took 250 hours to put it back in condition. The gluing together is only one aspect. The other was to stabilize the material and, hopefully, by special electrochemical treatment reveal its design. You see on this side the mask of a man. When the object arrived at the Smithsonian this mask looked like the one on the other side.

Mr. YATES. Is that Greek?

Mr. PERROT. This is Greek or Roman of the first century. It was found in southern Arabia and it is part of the material that Dr. Van Beek of the Department of Anthropology in the Museum of Natural History is working on.

Mr. YATES. Southern Arabia is where? Is that Saudi Arabia?

Mr. PERROT. No; that is beyond in the Yemen area.

Mr. RIPLEY. Southern Yemen.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a beautiful object.

Mr. PERROT. Only a small proportion of the activity of the Conservation-Analytical Laboratory is involved with archeological objects.

The bulk is taken up with studying techniques and developing new methods of treatment for the many hundreds of thousands of objects in the collection of the Smithsonian which must be attended to.

If I might just elaborate one more point. Dr. Organ, who is head of the Conservation-Analytical Laboratory, has estimated that 14,000 man-years of conservation work needs to be done. Obviously we cannot vouch for that figure but it is in that order of magnitude.

At the present time we are terribly understaffed and we can't even examine carefully the new acquisitions which come into the Museums on a yearly basis.

I have another example here from the conservation laboratory of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery. This is a before and after photograph of a portrait which required 20 weeks of treatment to restore it to presentable condition and guarantee its stability for the future.

Mr. YATES. Are you a restorer?

Mr. PERROT. Personally I am not.

Mr. YATES. I mean is your Agency a restorer?

Mr. PERROT. The Conservation-Analytical Laboratory does have a restoration section and they are adding among the positions that will be opened, one for paintings.

Mr. YATES. The reason I am asking is that I know several years ago when this huge painting on the stairs of the House was slashed by vandals the restoration was done by the National Gallery. I assumed that the National Gallery did most of the restoration for the agencies of the Government's art works but apparently you are in the field, too.

Mr. PERROT. The National Collection of Fine Arts, National Portrait Gallery, and the Conservation-Analytical Laboratory, and actually all conservation laboratories and restoration studios in the country, have a tremendous backlog of work. This is one of the reasons why a National Advisory Conservation Council has been created to assess the national needs and, hopefully, develop methods of training new conservators.

Mr. YATES. I visited Dr. Van Beek's archeological studio and I saw groups of volunteers who come up there periodically to glue pots together and I assume this is because you have nobody else to help you in this function.

Isn't that about right?

Mr. PERROT. It would be impossible to have a staff large enough to take care of the tens of thousands of archeological fragments that need to be matched before they can be assembled. The final assembly for permanent installation would be done by professionals, or at least under the very close supervision of professional conservators.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $457,000 and 21 positions for the Smithsonian Institution Libraries. This is about a 39-percent increase in 1 year. What is the necessity for this increase?

Mr. PERROT. Madam Chairman, if I might comment on this, the

Smithsonian Libraries have approximately 900,000 volumes scattered over 60 different locations. At the present time there are 150,000 volumes which are uncatalogued and unprocessed. The staff of the libraries is approximately 66 percent of the optimum number for efficient service to the staff of the Smithsonian and to the scholarly fraternity.

In addition to that, the acquisition of books, serials, and so forth is no more than approximately 45 to 50 percent of the number desired by the staff and by the scholars that visit the curatorial departments and the libraries.

The request for 1975 is meant not to completely put us where we should be but to bring us a considerable step nearer to scholarly parity.

NATIONAL MUSEUM ACT

Mrs. HANSEN. A $99,000 increase for the National Museum Act is proposed. Please comment on this need.

Mr. PERROT. Madam Chairman, the National Museum Act, as you know, has been funded for the last 3 years starting at $600,000 up to $798,000 and is now at $901,000. Until now we have contributed yearly $100,000 each to the National Endowment for the Arts and National Endowments for the Humanities. We expect, if the authorization goes through, that we will be able to receive, indeed, we hope to receive, the full authorized limit of $1 million and believe that the contributions to the national endowments would no longer be necessary. They have concurred in this.

The program of the National Museum Act is meant to enhance the professional qualifications of museum personnel around the country. We do this through funding seminars, workshops, and through grants to teaching organizations.

This requested amount, plus the $200,000 that has been going to the endowments will enable us to fulfill our mission and to turn down fewer, if I may say, of our customers who are eager to improve their qualifications.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you and the Arts and Humanities Endowments work together in this area?

Mr. PERROT. We consult very closely to make sure that there is no duplication and no overlap and refer to each other's programs that seem to be more in keeping with the total philosophy of one or the other program.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $2,506,000 for the American Revolution bicentennial program is requested.

We would like to have the details. I want to say to the Smithsonian on behalf of myself that I think you have done an exceptionally good job in putting together your bicentennial program. I wonder, Dr. Ripley, if you could place in the record what some of the countries have spent on their centennial activities.

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 12

We have had Canada with her centennial. We have had Russia with 50 years. We have had Israel with 25, and we have had other countries with special celebrations.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

[The information follows:]

AMOUNTS SPENT BY OTHER COUNTRIES FOR CENTENNIAL-TYPE ACTIVITIES

We have found two sets of figures which may be informative in relation to this question. The first set, from the Embassy of Canada, deals with the Canadian Centennial of 1967. Records show that $431,904,683 was expended on the world exhibition in Montreal and that the Canadian Government provided an additional $27,332,466 in matching grants to the nine provinces of Canada for local programs. (Income realized from the world exhibition in Montreal was $221,239,872.) In the case of the latter, the Canadian Centennial Commission agreed to pay the provinces grants amounting to $1 per capita of the population in each province toward local projects as long as the total grant did not exceed more than one-third of the total cost of the project. In addition, provinces could receive funds from other federal programs, but the total federal assistance could not exceed 50 percent. A special agreement was made with the northern territories: $2 per capita and total Federal assistance up to two-thirds of the total project costs.

The second set of figures are from the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. The records are less specific as to total costs, but what is available provides some interesting contrasts. The most frequently used figure is $4,800,000 paid by the centennial board of finance for the exhibition. This does not include the Federal contribution, the costs of the Pennsylvania State contribution of Memorial Hall, the Philadelphia contribution of Horticultural Hall, any of the State contributions, nor any of the contributions from foreign governments. The Federal Government contributed approximately $500,000 in 1874 for the Federal Building on the Centennial grounds. In 1875, the Government contributed another $1,500,000 for the event itself. The total Federal budget that year was $274,623,000, and $1,500,000 is 0.5 percent of that budget. Following the centennial exhibition, the Federal Government requested that Philadelphia pay back the $1,500,000 contribution. Suit was brought by the Government, the U.S. Supreme Court decided that the money was a loan, not a grant, and Philadelphia paid back the entire sum.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it is important to remember that our Bicentennial hasn't turned into a parade of armed might. There will not be a lot of planes whizzing over. We have really tried to dedicate ourselves to the kind of thoughts that were in the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. I get kind of exasperated sometimes to hear every time our Bicentennial is mentioned that we spent too much.

Mr. BLITZER. May I say, Madam Chairman, we are grateful for your remarks. If we are in good shape it is largely because of this committee that started putting us on notice years ago that we better do this.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Blitzer, do you want to give us for the record some details of the Bicentennial?

Mr. BLITZER. Yes.

[The information follows:]

Details of the Bicentennial

Following is a listing and schedule of the Smithsonian Institution's Bicentennial program, The American Experience:

Projects	*Opening date*
Bicentennial exhibitions:	
A Nation of Nations; National Museum of History and Technology.	January 1976.
Ecology 200; National Museum of Natural History.	November 1975.
Centennial—1876; Arts and Industries Building.	May 1976.
The Artist and the American Scene; National Collection of Fine Arts.	April 1976.
Design in the City and The Americas; Renwick Gallery.	February 1976.
Revolutionary Period Exhibitions; National Portrait Gallery.	
"In the Minds and the Hearts of the People, 1760–1774"	June 1974.
The Continental Congresses	Spring 1975.
America after the Declaration	Spring 1976.
City with a Plan; Smithsonian Institution Building.	February 1976.
The Arts of Asia; Freer Gallery of Art	December 1975.
Traveling exhibitions:	
Information and Exhibit Systems; Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.	Spring 1974 on.
Object-Oriented Exhibitions; Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.	Do.
Anacostia Exhibits Design and Production Laboratory; Anacostia Neighborhood Museum.	Summer 1975 on.
Special Bicentennial projects:	
Festival of American Folklife; Division of Performing Arts.	Summer 1976.
Bicentennial Outdoor Museum; National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board.	Do.
Major scholarly projects:	
"Inventory of American Paintings Before 1914"; National Collection of Fine Arts.	Summer 1976 (published).
"Bibliography of American Art", Archives of American Art.	Winter 1977 (published).
"Encyclopedia of North American Indians"; Center for the Study of Man.	July 1976 (published).
Sternwheeler Bertrand; National Museum of History and Technology.	
In exploratory stages:	
Television programs on the history of science and technology (National Museum of History and Technology).	1976.
International Bicentennial Conference on the Impact and Influence Abroad of American Culture and Institutions (Smithsonian Institution, American Council of Learned Societies, American Studies Association).	1976.
New Museum: National Air and Space Museum	July 1976.

SMITHSONIAN BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

Mr. BLITZER. If I may, Madam Chairman, I have a brief general statement and then I would like to ask Mrs. Hamilton to provide additional information. Could I do this very briefly?

This is the fifth time we have come before you, pursuant to your explicit instructions, to request a special Bicentennial appropriation. We are aware that the amount we are requesting this year is large in Smithsonian budget terms, but we believe that it is justified in terms of the program upon which we have embarked with the support of the Congress and the administration during the last 4 years. I am also happy to be able to tell you that, according to our present estimates, our request for fiscal year 1976 will be smaller than the present request; and of course, as we have all understood from the beginning, this special Bicentennial item will disappear completely from our budget after fiscal year 1977. Although I might say that the kinds of commemorative activity that you were talking about this morning going on into the 1980's seem to me part of our general responsibility anyway, and I hope we will be doing those things.

The budget request this year represents the peak of the entire 7-year program, 3 years up and 3 years down, and this is the middle one. It is large primarily because it is in fiscal 1975 that our emphasis will shift almost completely from planning to doing. It is in fiscal year 1975 that the bulk of our bicentennial exhibits will be constructed, our Bicentennial traveling exhibitions produced, and our major scholarly undertakings will begin to go into print, for example, the "Encyclopedia of North American Indians."

There are six features of our Bicentennial program that seem to us worthy of special mention. I should like to comment briefly on each of these in the light of our progress during the last year.

First, ours is in every sense a national program. At the urging of the Congress and the White House, we have expanded our plans for traveling exhibitions. More than 100—including exhibitions of objects, poster panel exhibits, and portfolios—are now contemplated.

Mrs. HANSEN. These will go throughout the country?

Mr. BLITZER. Correct, yes.

We are also working with other agencies on plans for traveling performances arising out of our Festival of American Folklife. And of course, even the exhibitions and performances planned for Washington will be enjoyed by millions of visitors from every part of the Nation. The President on the radio a couple of weeks ago, I think, estimated 45 million visitors to Washington. Probably as many as 5 million of those would be from abroad.

Second, ours is very much a Smithsonian program, which directly involves 12 of our bureaus. In spite of considerable urging, and even some temptation, we have very deliberately confined our program to those things that we know how to do. For this reason, we are actively cooperating with appropriate Government agencies and other institutions to bring to our program those resources and abilities that we may lack. Among those with whom we are working are the National Park Service, the Bureau of Wildlife and Sport Fisheries, the Depart-

ment of Labor, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, the State Department, the National Arts Endowment, the National Science Foundation, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts, the Government of the District of Columbia, and such private organizations as the American Council of Learned Societies and the American Studies Association, and finally, of course, the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration and the White House Bicentennial Task Force. This wide range of cooperative relationships obviously strengthens our own program, and at the same time helps to avoid duplication.

Third, we believe our Bicentennial program is extraordinarily well balanced. It is designed to appeal to the millions of people of all ages and stations who will see our exhibitions and performances both here and throughout the country, as well as to scholars and other experts who will benefit from our research and publications for years to come. In subject matter too, our Bicentennial program is designed to embrace history, the arts, and the sciences in illuminating the meaning of America on its 200th birthday.

Fourth, our Bicentennial program speaks directly to many of the questions that most concern people at this moment in our history; to the question of ethnic diversity (through the Nation of Nations exhibit, the Festival of American Folklife, the Encyclopedia of North American Indians, the Anacostia Exhibits Laboratory); to the question of the environment, both rural and urban (in the Ecology 200 exhibit and the Design in the City exhibit, as well as in a number of traveling exhibits); and, above all perhaps, to the question of America's achievement and its meaning (in the National Air and Space Museum, the National Collection of Fine Arts' Inventory of American Painting, the special Bicentennial exhibitions of the National Portrait Gallery and the Museum of History and Technology, the 1876 Centennial exhibit, the Festival of American Folklife).

Fifth, I should point out again that the special Bicentennial funding we are requesting is temporary in nature. The funds we receive are used only for special Bicentennial purposes, and will not be part of our base appropriation when the Bicentennial era is over. We have made no permanent personnel commitments under this program.

Finally, I should point out that virtually every project for which we are asking an appropriation in fiscal year 1975 has already been supported by appropriations during the past 4 years. The only exceptions are the City with a Plan exhibition, for which we are requesting $50,000; the "Bertrand" project, for which we are requesting $60,000; and the Bicentennial Outdoor Museum, for which we are requesting $244,000. Thanks to the $3.2 million you have appropriated during the last 4 years, and thanks to the dedicated efforts of our staff and consultants, we are well on our way to realizing a national Bicentennial program worthy both of the Smithsonian and of the occasion.

BICENTENNIAL SCHOLARLY PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. I am interested in what your scholarly presentation is going to be.

Mr. BLITZER. I really would like to get Mrs. Hamilton into the act if I might.

Mrs. HANSEN. Surely.

The reason I ask these questions is there has been so much criticism of the Bicentennial. Around the country there is an awful lot of criticism because we haven't done more.

Mr. BLITZER. This is Mrs. Hamilton who can tell you about scholarly projects or any other aspect of the program.

Mrs. HAMILTON. There are four major scholarly projects, one of which we have already spoken about this morning. That is the Encyclopedia of North American Indians which will be done in 20 volumes and will cover everything that is known to date about American Indians on the North American Continent.

Mrs. HANSEN. This includes the Canadian Indians, too?

Mrs. HAMILTON. Yes; it does. I might refer you to the section on the Encyclopedia in the Bicentennial booklet that you have. There are 20 volumes, as I said, each with a particular title, these are broken down in a number of different ways by tribes and by major geographical areas.

You see the Arctic, the subarctic region, the northwest coast, California, the Southwest in two volumes, the Great Basin, the Plateau, the Plains, the Southeast and the Northeast. There also will be four special volumes on Indians in Contemporary Society; on the Environment, Origins, and Population of Indians; the History of Indian-White Relations; and Indian languages, plus a volume on Indian Technology and Visual Arts.

In addition, there will be an introductory volume, two biographical dictionary volumes and an index volume.

Mrs. HANSEN. This should be about the most thorough Indian presentation made, shouldn't it?

Mrs. HAMILTON. Yes; it will without any question.

Mr. RIPLEY. Nothing like it has ever been done before.

Mrs. HAMILTON. It will become a reference work for the entire world on the history of North American Indians. In addition to that project, we are doing one which we consider one of the most fascinating, and one that really involves all of the country. This is the Inventory of American Paintings before 1914. The operation in Washington is very small with a small staff which is conducting all of the data processing. The major work is being done by volunteer organizations all over the country and the response to our appeal across the country has been immense. I would like to give you an idea of some of the kinds of organizations that are working with us. The American Association of University Women, for instance, on a national level designated the Inventory as a project for the association. There are now 12 State divisions and a number of individual local chapters which have taken the search for works of art on as special projects.

In the San Francisco Bay area, for instance, there is one single lady who happens to be interested in art who has gone about organizing friends and others all over the Bay area to conduct searches for American art works. There are high school groups, historical societies, museums, women's clubs, art councils, and so forth throughout the country working on the project.

There are now more than 50,000 listings on the inventory and in a computer data bank. By 1976 we expect we will have more than 150,000 listings. In 1976 we will publish the first directory to the inventory which will be available to scholars all over the world. The directory will list what works of American art are available and where they are found in the United States.

Our third major scholarly project is the bibliography of American art which will be, we hope, the most comprehensive volume to date in that field, too. It will include not only publications or books but, for the first time, will include catalogs from the museum world, periodical articles, visual material, and all kinds of available printed material on American art.

The final project is the Sternwheeler Bertrand which Mr. Blitzer mentioned.

EXHIBITIONS AND OTHER BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS

Mr. BLITZER. If you would like, Madam Chairman, Mrs. Hamilton could run briefly through all the individual projects that make up this Bicentennial.

Mrs. HANSEN. No; this is fine, but would you show us your charts?

Mrs. HAMILTON. We thought this would make it easier to display our overall program. The first chart shows what will be going on in Washington. It shows all of the major exhibitions of which there are 11, 1 or more opening in each of the public museums in the Smithsonian complex, and 2 special projects which include the Festival of American Folklife and the Bicentennial Outdoor Museum, and then added to that is the opening of the National Air and Space Museum. I might add that we really begin the recognition of the Bicenteninal period this June when our first major exhibition opens in the National Portrait Gallery. It is entitled "In the Minds and the Hearts of the People."

The Bicentennial program as planned in a public way climaxes with the opening of the National Air and Space Museum on July 4, 1976.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is why I congratulate them on the work they do.

Mrs. HAMILTON. All of these things will be happening.

Mr. YATES. I must say I think that is a magnificent presentation. I think it is just one example of what seems to be a wonderful project.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what I said. I congratulated them on the work they had been doing which they put together.

Mrs. HAMILTON. The other chart somewhat graphically describes the programs which have national impact and indeed, in some cases, international impact.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will your traveling exhibitions reach every section of the country?

Mrs. HAMILTON. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about Alaska?

Mrs. HAMILTON. Yes; we do have customers there. We maintain a mailing list which now numbers in the neighborhood of 6,000 listings. All of these exhibitions will be promoted through our own mailing list and, in addition, the American Revolution Bicentennial Admin-

istration through its information system is promoting the programs we are making available on a national level.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it is very good.

Thank you both very much.

NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING ESCALATOR

Mr. BLITZER. Would you indulge me for one more moment.

There is something we would like to get in the record. A small point under the Bicentennial.

On page 7 of our booklet on the Bicentennial there is a floor plan of the Bicentennial exhibit in the Museum of Natural History. It is called Ecology 200 U.S.A. It's purpose is to show what man has done to the land, choosing as a kind of particular case, a study of the confluence of Rock Creek and the Potomac River.

If you can make out on the right side of that floor plan between the 1776 habitat and the 1976 habitat there is a rather dimly drawn in rectangle. That is an escalator, we hope, and I would like to say a word about that.

This is the largest exhibit hall in the Museum of Natural History. It seemed a perfect place to have the Bicentennial exhibit because it immediately confronts the people who come in from Constitution Avenue. Probably with possible restrictions on Mall parking and what not, there will be more and more people using this entrance. It is where we think the exhibit should be but this space has problems. The corridor comes to an apparent dead-end now.

If visitors walk through the exhibit they are really up against a circular wall of an auditorium. The other problem is that people coming into the Museum from the Mall side into the Rotunda may not know the exhibit is down on the floor below.

In developing the plan for this exhibit as recently as this winter the people in the Museum of Natural History decided the solution to both of those problems would be to have an escalator as shown on this plan which would lead from the elephant area in the Rotunda down into this exhibit.

We have included about $165,000 in our Bicentennial request which would cover the cost of the escalator but we are a little uncomfortable because normally capital expenditures don't come in this budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will remain in the building though?

Mr. BLITZER. That is right. If the Committee wanted to move the escalator project and funding over into our restoration account that would be perfectly fine. We would very much like to have the escalator somewhere in the budget.

BICENTENNIAL FUNDING FROM OTHER AGENCIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you receive any additional funds for the Bicentennial program from other Federal agencies, and if so, how much?

Mr. BLITZER. I would like to supply that for the record. In some cases, and you were mentioning the Department of the Interior, the Folk Festival, for example, is jointly sponsored by the National Capital Parks and the Smithsonian, as you know. We both contribute

financially to it, but that is not a contribution, I believe, to the Smithsonian. It is simply a joint enterprise.

I can supply you a list.

[The information follows:]

FUNDS FOR BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM RECEIVED FROM OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

We have received funds from other Federal agencies for the Smithsonian's Bicentennial program. These funds so far have been confined primarily to support for the Festival of American Folklife as follows:

Agency	Fiscal year	Amount
National Park Service (cosponsor of festival)	1973	$15,000
	1974	62,800
Department of Labor (for working Americans segment)	1974	175,000
Department of Transportation (for working Americans segment)	1974	75,000
American Revolution Bicentennial (for development of touring elements of festival to other areas of the country)	1973	22,700
	1974	200,000
Total		550,500

Over the next 3 years, negotiations for more funding to support segments of the extended 1976 festival will continue with the above agencies and organizations as well as with the Department of Agriculture for the segment on regional America and the National Endowment for the Arts on the development of ethnic festival programs for other parts of the country.

In addition, it is anticipated that the National Capital Planning Commission will contribute $35,000 in fiscal year 1974 toward research for and development of the City with a Plan exhibition in the original Smithsonian Building.

The National Science Foundation provided the Institution with a grant for $100,000 in fiscal year 1974. The funds are being used to conduct a feasibility study and develop content for possible television programs on the history of science and technology.

Finally, substantial funding support covering the next 3 years will also be needed from the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration to manage international exhibitions coming from abroad in recognition of the Bicentennial. This operation would be directed by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

Mrs. HANSEN. Numerous small increases are being requested in the Administrative and Support Activities area.

You are requesting an additional $178,000 and six positions for the Office of the Treasurer.

Mr. WHEELER. Madam Chairman, $50,000 of that is for increased postage for the Institution as a whole, practically a noncontrollable item arising from rising correspondence as new bureaus open and public interest in the Smithsonian increases. We are also asking for $102,000 and six positions for accounting personnel. I have reviewed the record of the last 6 years and I find that we now have the same number of Federal employees on board in the Treasurer's office as we had in 1968 in spite of the very large increases that we have had in program activities and in the number of personnel, payroll requirements and so forth.

I might say we have two less people in our payroll department now than we had in 1968 by virtue of computerizing, et cetera. The fact of the matter is that we have been able to survive only by adding people with our private funds disproportionately to the Federal

activities and part of this increase is requested to put some of these people properly on the Federal roll that we have had to temporarily carry on the private side. The additional $26,000 of the $178,000 total is the known increased payment required in fiscal year 1975 to the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Employee Compensation for injury and death payments to Smithsonian employees.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Please explain the need for $81,000 and three positions for the Office of Personnel Administration.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Ault, Director of Support Activities, is here to answer that question.

Mr. AULT. Madam Chairman, we are asking for two additional personnel management specialists to enable us to do a little better job on compensation and classification studies, and to handle grievance and appeal and disciplinary cases, and one secretary to augment our clerical staff.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many grievance appeals do you have per year?

Mr. AULT. This past year, Madam Chairman, we had a total of 19 cases.

Mrs. HANSEN. Were all of them settled satisfactorily?

Mr. AULT. Yes, Madam Chairman.

OFFICE OF PROTECTION SERVICES

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $739,000 and 82 positions is requested for the Office of Protection Services. This office has been expanding at a faster rate than any of your other activities during the last 2 years. What is the necessity for another large increase this year?

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Burke.

Mr. BURKE. Our vandalism rate is beginning to come down. We did have problems in vandalism but this is not our major problem. Our problem now is crimes against people. An example is young hoods from the locale coming down and joining a school group that is touring the museum, catching one or two kids off to the side, and threatening them unless they give them their money. Fifty cents, a dollar, and the like, and then getting away before we can apprehend or even locate them. They don't do this in the face of a guard, a uniformed guard, and the like, so last year I placed a group of my guards, male and female, into plainclothes. This decreased considerably my level of protection for the arts and the like, but we have seen a considerable decrease in this type crime. We have summer coming on us again and there is a requirement now for this type of a service, a plainclothes force to support the guard force.

The museums are expanding and so are our storage facilities. Consequently, additional guards are required. Many of our valuables are not in the main museums but are in separate storage buildings that also have to be guarded and protected.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. BURKE. In addition, I would like to comment briefly on the trends in museum crimes. Over the past year there have been 548 objects or collections reported as having been stolen from 67 museums in the United States. These crimes are no longer just thefts for profit but some are thefts related to ideological causes.

Mrs. HANSEN. In other words, where you once just had to protect your museum exhibits you have now people protection problems.

Mr. BURKE. In addition we will have protection requirements of the National Air and Space Museum. Thirty of these positions asked for are to support the opening of that museum. When you divide the 30 positions requested by 5, the number of guards required to man a post over a 24-hour period every day, it means I am only getting 6 guard positions to open that big building and there are 6 doors to the building alone. So that ends up with the six men guarding doors. The requested increase for personnel is just not as large as it appears when you look at it.

Mr. YATES. How big is that museum? It is enormous, isn't it?

Mr. BURKE. Yes.

Mr. YATES. How can you secure it with only six people?

Mr. BURKE. Sir, we will be coming in next year for the next phase of guard staffing.

Mr. YATES. This is the first phase.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why do you need the 30 guards for the new Air and Space Museum now when it isn't scheduled to open until July 4, 1976?

Mr. BURKE. Objects from the collection and the exhibits begin to go into the building as soon as the building is ready so we must guard it when it is turned over to the Smithsonian.

Mr. YATES. Isn't that opposite to what I just asked you?

I asked how you could do it with six people and you said you were just opening. What is the time span?

Mr. RIPLEY. The contractor will hand it over to us during fiscal 1975 but it will be a year from that time before it will actually be opened but when it is turned over there will be objects in it so we have to guard it but not as comprehensively as we will have to when it is open to the public the next year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record by grade, title, and facility assignment the 482 permanent positions you are requesting for the Office of Protection Services.

[The information follows:]

DISTRIBUTION OF PROTECTION SERVICES POSITIONS
FY '75
(482 Positions)

1. Office of Protection Services (5 positions)

   Director, OPS - GS-15
   Assistant Director, OPS GS-14
   Administrative Assistant - GS-12
   Secretary - GS-7
   Clerk-typist - GS-3

2. Health and Safety Division (13 positions)

   Chief, Safety and Health - GS-14
   Safety Management Officer - GS-13
   Fire Safety Engineer - GS-13
   Fire Inspector (3) GS-7
   Physician GS-15
   Registered Nurse (4)
     1 RN GS-9 (NHB)
     1 RN GS-7 (NMHT)
     1 RN GS-6 (Hirshhorn Museum)
     1 RN GS-6 (NASM)
   Statistical Clerk GS-7
   Secretary GS-6

3. Protection Division (464 positions)

   A. Headquarters (29 positions)

      1. Office of the Chief (2 positions)

         Chief, Protection Division GS-14
         Secretary GS-6

      2. Administrative Branch (6 positions)

         Administrative Officer, Assistant Chief, Protection Division GS-12
         Training Instructor GS-9
         Administrative Clerk GS-6
         Supply Technician GS-7
         Clerk-typist (2) GS-4

      3. Technical Branch (5 positions)

         Alarm Systems Specialist GS-12
         Alarm Systems Technician WG-11
         Locksmith (3) WG-11

      4. Investigative Branch (4 positions)

         Chief, Investigator GS-11

Investigator (Policeman) GS-6
Investigator (Policeman) GS-5
Clerk-Steno GS-4

5. Fire and Burglar Alarm Response Control Center (12 positions)

Operations Officer GS-12
Assistant Operations Officer GS-10
Control Room Operator (6) GS-7
Control Room Operator (4) GS-6

B. Policeman/Guards in Museum (435 positions)

1. National Museum of Natural History (88 positions)

Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-9 (1)
Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-7 (5)
Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-6 (8)
Policeman/Guards GS-5 (38)
Policeman/Guards GS-4 (36)

2. National Museum of History and Technology (93 positions)

Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-9 (1)
Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-7 (5)
Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-6 (8)
Policeman/Guards GS-5 (40)
Policeman/Guards GS-4 (39)

3. Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building (55 positions)

Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-9 (1)
Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-7 (3)
Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-6 (5)
Policeman/Guards GS-5 (23)
Policeman/Guards GS-4 (23)

4. New National Air and Space Museum (30 positions)

Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-9 (1)
Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-7 (2)
Policeman/Guards GS-5 (14)
Policeman/Guards GS-4 (13)

5. Southside Mall (116 positions)

a. Arts and Industries Building (41 positions)

Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-9 (1)
Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-7 (5)
Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-6 (6)

Policeman/Guards GS-5 (15)
Policeman/Guards GS-4 (14)

b. Smithsonian Institution Building (12 positions)

Policeman/Guards GS-5 (6)
Policeman/Guards GS-4 (6)

c. Freer Gallery of Art Building (20 positions)

Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-6 (2)
Policeman/Guards GS-5 (9)
Policeman/Guards GS-4 (9)

d. Hirshhorn Museum Building (40 positions)

Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-7 (3)
Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-6 (5)
Policeman/Guards GS-5 (16)
Policeman/Guards GS-4 (16)

e. Old Air and Space Building (3 positions)

Policeman/Guards GS-5 (1)
Policeman/Guards GS-4 (2)

6. Off.-Mall Facilities (53 positions)

a. Renwick Museum Building (20 positions)

Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-6 (2)
Policeman/Guards GS-5 (9)
Policeman/Guards GS-4 (9)

b. Anacostia Museum Building (6 positions)

Policeman/Guards GS-5 (3)
Policeman/Guards GS-4 (3)

c. Offices and Warehouses Away from the Mall (27 Positions)

Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-7 (1)
Policeman/Guard Supervisor GS-6 (7)
Policeman/Guards GS-5 (10)
Policeman/Guards GS-4 (9)

OFFICE OF FACILITIES PLANNING AND ENGINEERING SERVICES

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a $111,000 increase and three positions for the Office of Facilities Planning and Engineering Services. You did discuss that a little bit earlier. Do you want to add anything to that?

Mr. RIPLEY. Mr. Ault, would you like to explain that in more detail.

Mr. AULT. Madam Chairman, this is one of the management improvements by reorganization we attempted to achieve in this past year that Mr. Ripley referred to in his opening statement. This was a redivision, reorganization, and restructuring of what used to be called the Building Management Department.

This office from what used to be that department is concerned with the longer range planning and the engineering work that we must do on not only the very large construction and restoration and renovation projects, such as the rehabilitation of the Arts and Industries Building we are doing right now, but the many smaller repair jobs that go on from day to day that do require a certain amount of engineering. This increase is requested in order to provide us with an additional engineer estimator and two construction inspectors to follow through on contracts and the in-house construction supervision that we undertake in this office.

OFFICE OF PLANT SERVICES

Mrs. HANSEN. You show an increase of $700,000 and 85 positions for the Office of Plant Services. Please explain this need.

Mr. AULT. This office was also a part of the Buildings Management Department and, as Mr. Ripley pointed out, we became aware this last year of the fact that the support side of the house over the past several years had lagged considerably behind the dramatic program changes that had taken place within the Smithsonian.

In recognition of this need to catch up, emphasis is being put on support this year and with the additional buildings and the additional exhibits that have been opened over the past several years, this is an attempt with 44 of these positions to enable us to take better care of our buildings and offer better and safer facilities to the public visiting us. The request also includes 31 new custodial and mechanical jobs for the new Air and Space Museum as a companion to the initial protection staffing.

VISITATION TO THE SMITHSONIAN

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you place in the record your visitations, Dr. Ripley, year by year since 1964? I think the 10-year period will be very interesting to look at.

Mr. RIPLEY. We would be very glad to. We have records of this and we will supply them for the record.

[The information follows:]

Smithsonian visitors

Fiscal year:	Visitors
1964	15, 863, 195
1965	18, 203, 713
1966	17, 200, 854
1967	18, 362, 586
1968	16, 573, 000
1969	15, 480, 730
1970	18, 633, 000
1971	18, 851, 208
1972	20, 085, 323
1973	20, 202, 967

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Yates.

HORTICULTURAL SERVICE

Mr. YATES. Madam Chairman, I just want to ask one question with respect to Plant Services. I noticed that they are establishing a horticultural service. Is that correct?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, we wish to develop the limited capability that we now have to beautify our grounds and buildings for the public.

Mr. YATES. Does this mean you are going to construct greenhouses and so forth?

Mr. RIPLEY. No, not at this time. We have no plans to establish greenhouses. We already have some small greenhouses in which we can put seed plants and bedding plants. These have existed for many years.

Mr. YATES. Where are they?

Mr. RIPLEY. These are in the south yard behind the original Smithsonian Building where the Radiation Biology Laboratory quarters were before they moved out to Rockville. We are using them quite happily now for seeding and bedding purposes. We have some greenhouses at Hillwood which we have now inherited through the estate. We would like to put up a small greenhouse or two eventually in Silver Hill when we develop our conservation and research facilities out there.

But the horticultural services have been much developed by trading back and forth with the National Park Service and other places that already have nurseries and facilities available and they are happy if we have a horticulturalist on the staff to give him things which actually they have in surplus from time to time, such as extra plants, extra bulbs, and things of this sort.

We have found some palms, for example, which have been growing happily for about 12 years in a particular greenhouse area quite far away from here that we think we can use in the Bicentennial exhibition in the old Arts and Industries Building. They are perfectly willing, providing we can transport them, just to give them to us. So it is largely a matter of having a trained staff on the spot.

VALUATION AND INVENTORY OF SMITHSONIAN COLLECTIONS

Mr. YATES. I notice you have an appropriation request for a trained moving force, too.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

Mr. YATES. I would think that would be desirable because you possess invaluable things. Incidentally, while I use the word "valuable," I don't know whether I asked you this question last year.

Is there any idea as to the value of the Smithsonian's possessions?

Mr. RIPLEY. I wouldn't dare to put a monetary value on it.

Mr. YATES. It would be interesting to know it in a sense because your appropriation is growing every year.

For example, I know that Mr. Blitzer came in here with an appraisal of the Hirshhorn works of art which was a pretty substantial sum of money in itself but, my goodness, this is only a drop in the Smithsonian bucket.

Mr. RIPLEY. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. How do you put a value on something that was here in, say, 1635 or 1640 which is irreplaceable?

Mr. RIPLEY. Of course it would be an enormous task to try and figure out what the flag that flew over Fort McHenry is worth. I have been worried about that in the past from the vandalism standpoint and things like that. How do you figure it out? It is just like the Archives worrying about what the Constitution and the Declaration are worth. We must have some historic documents of various sorts which are incalculable in value, let alone our collection of art work, stamps, coins, jewels, gem stones, minerals, and historical objects.

I don't know how you would really begin. You could say many millions of dollars.

Mr. YATES. Do you have an inventory, incidentally, of everything you have.

Mr. RIPLEY. We attempt to have an inventory of everything that we have.

Mr. YATES. How often do you take inventory to see whether it is still intact?

Mr. RIPLEY. From time to time we re-do the inventory in particular departments or divisions. We don't, for example have an inventory of every shell that we have or every insect that we have or every potsherd in the archeology department. We simply would have those in clusters or groups, let us say.

But the numbers of fish, let us say, or numbers of birds or mammals, things of this sort, are catalogued so that we do know that we have 650,000 specimens of, let us say, birds.

Mr. YATES. How often do you take an inventory?

Mr. RIPLEY. That is up to the curators in the individual department.

Mr. YATES. Do they take inventory?

Mr. RIPLEY. They do. We have staff in all these departments and divisions.

Mr. YATES. As Mr. Ripley points out, these are pretty valuable things and I keep envisioning something like happens in the movies where somebody comes in through the roof and takes your valuable objects away and you don't even know they are missing.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think if you advertise the monetary value you will have more thieves. Isn't this correct?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes. If we publish or really attempted to establish it, I think it would be disastrous.

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 13

Mr. YATES. We know the Hirshhorn just lost a couple of paintings.

Mr. RIPLEY. And sometimes that is due to publicity. It is very difficult to tell. People get the idea that something is valuable. You remember there was a time when there was a movie about catching a thief.

Mr. YATES. That was what I had reference to, was the thieves that came through the ceiling on a rope and that is why I wonder whether or not your curators knew from time to time whether there had been a disturbance in their collections or depredation.

SECURITY PROTECTIONS

Mr. RIPLEY. In jewels and gems we have carefully guarded quarters and you have to have a special pass to get in and there are locked doors and things of that sort. The same precautions exist with the coins and similar sorts of valuable collections. There is a great deal of internal security.

Mr. BLITZER. If I might add, one technique that is used in the Museum of History and Technology, for example, is visible storage so that you know there is a regular arrangement and if there is a gap you immediately see it. They do this, for example, with guns so that in every cubbyhole there must either be a gun or piece of paper saying here it is so that the curator knows where it is or if something is missing.

In the Hirshhorn Museum we have what I think is probably the best storage facility of any museum and again one will be able to see the items.

Mr. YATES. By and large you do have a very good security system throughout the Smithsonian, don't you?

Mr. RIPLEY. We try to make it as good as we can. That is all I can really say.

Mrs. HANSEN. You haven't been troubled yet by fanaticism, have you?

Mr. RIPLEY. We had a man who attacked a snake once because he decided it was one of his enemies. He broke a window of a glass case and got in and started chopping the snake up into pieces as an enemy of his. I would call that fanatic.

Mr. BLITZER. I think someone set fire to a banner from Resurrection City.

Mr. RIPLEY. We have had some thefts.

Mr. YATES. Nothing of any real value?

Mr. RIPLEY. Minor.

Mr. YATES. I am sure the valuable things are closely protected.

Mr. RIPLEY. Well, this is a constant worry. It gives me the willies to hear you even mention this, Mr. Yates.

Mr. YATES. I don't want you to have the willies.

Mr. RIPLEY. It is a nerve-racking business worrying about this.

Mr. YATES. I know it is a nerve-racking thing because I can see what happened in this Capitol when somebody just walked through and slashed a big beautiful painting.

Mr. RIPLEY. During times of tension we have been very worried about open exhibitions.

Mr. YATES. I was pleased with the testimony of the head of your guard service. I think he is a responsible and able person. The system sounds like it is pretty well run.

Mr. RIPLEY. Mr. Burke has pointed out that these things ebb and flow in sort of cycles. Certain kinds of thefts or crimes or petty felonies or whatever they may be come and go.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert pages B–1 to B–5 in the record.

[The pages follow:]

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH
(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1973 Appropriation.....$3,500,000
1974 Appropriation.....$4,500,000
1975 Estimate.....$4,500,000

Equivalent in "Excess" Foreign Currencies

An appropriation of $4,500,000 in foreign currencies determined by the Treasury Department to be in "excess" of the normal needs of the United States is requested for FY 1975. The appropriation will be used for two general purposes:

1) To continue a program of grants to United States institutions for field research in those countries where "excess" local currencies are available. The research will be performed in the following general areas of Smithsonian Institution interest and competence:

Commitment of Funds by Program Area
(dollar equivalents)

	FY 1966-73 Cumulative Commitments	FY 1974 Estimated Commitments	FY 1975 Appropriation Request
Archeology and Related Disciplines	$11,376,429	$1,400,000	$1,300,000
Systematic and Environmental Biology	7,187,454	1,400,000	1,500,000
Astrophysics and Earth Sciences	1,126,284	500,000	450,000
Museum Programs	261,530	190,000	240,000
Grant Administration	110,807	10,000	10,000
	$20,062,504	$3,500,000	$3,500,000

2) To make the second of four annual payments, each of $1,000,000 equivalent in "excess" Egyptian pounds, which together would constitute the final United States' contribution to UNESCO's international campaign to preserve archeological monuments in Nubia which are inundated by Nile River waters regulated by the Aswan Dam. These payments would support the preservation of the monuments on the Island of Philae as proposed by President Kennedy in his letter to the Congress dated April 6, 1961.

THE PROGRAM OF GRANTS FOR FIELD RESEARCH

In fulfilling the first general purpose of this appropriation, the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program has awarded 401 grants to United States institutions for field research totalling more than $20,000,000 equivalent in "excess" foreign currencies over an eight-year period. These grants have benefited 220 museum, universities, and research organizations in 32 states and the District of Columbia. Benefits include major additions to the study collections of more than 28 museums and universities in 18 states and the District of Columbia. The grants have resulted in 452 scientific publications.

Many Smithsonian "excess" foreign currency grants support research which contributes to United States national programs. Among these are the Department of the Interior's cooperative programs abroad under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the

National Aeronautics and Space Administration's satellite tracking programs, the National Academy of Science's contribution to the International Biological Program, the national research particularly in systematic and environmental biology, and the Smithsonian-administered National Museum Act which is devoted to strengthening the museum profession in the United States.

In FY 1973 obligations for field research totalled about $3,700,000 equivalent in "excess" foreign currencies. In 1974 grants to support ongoing and new field research projects are expected to total about the same amount. As of January 15, 1974, $1,106,000 equivalent had already been obligated for field research. On that date awards totalling $1,569,000 equivalent remained unfunded and proposals totalling an additional $1,000,000 equivalent had been received.

An appropriation of $3,500,000 for field research is essential for FY 1975 to support ongoing research and unfunded awards and to meet the persistent demand for funds to support new and meritorious research by United States institutions in the "excess" foreign currency countries. Research proposals in preparation total at least 64. This level of activity continues in spite of the removal of Israel and Morocco from the list of "excess" currency countries and the expected removal of Yugoslavia in the course of FY 1974.

The continuing interest in joint research is reflected in increasing numbers of requests for guidance and assistance in the preparation of Proposals for research in Egypt, India, Pakistan, and Poland.

In Egypt, fresh interest in joint research is emerging, particularly in the biological sciences. Proposals for research in Egypt in all Smithsonian sponsored fields, pending or in preparation, number 17.

For India, proposals pending or in preparation number 67, up from 36 a year ago. The major share of these proposals is for research in the biological sciences. The recent successful conclusion of negotiations between the United States and India on use of the United States-owned rupees gives promise of renewed consideration by India of joint research proposals and of an increase in Smithsonian grants for research there in FY 1975.

Growing interest in research collaboration in Pakistan is contributing to the momentum of new proposals in preparation. Two new archeological excavations were carried out there this past summer. Eighteen major proposals in all fields of Smithsonian interest are known to be in preparation.

Interest in collaborative research in Poland continues also with 11 major research proposals in preparation. In addition, the exchange of individual scholars reached a new high of 47 during FY 1973, up from 18 the previous year.

No increase in the "excess" foreign currency appropriation is requested for FY 1975 because it is estimated that new proposals likely to be funded in FY 1975 will be offset by the removal of Yugoslavia from the Treasury Department's list of "excess" foreign currency countries and the successful conclusion of research in other countries.

"Excess" foreign currency appropriations are an advantageous and unique source of research monies. They do not require new appropriations of tax dollars and 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. 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. Such monies are especially advantageous as a source of funds for

essential United States research abroad which does not adversely affect the United States balance of payments.

OUTSTANDING PROJECTS

Outstanding results of projects receiving Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program support include:

1. Publication by Harvard University and the University of Iowa of the first volume of the Corpus of Ancient Mosaics of Tunisia making available to the public for the first time examples of these little known but outstanding, colorful and varied works of art of the Roman and Byzantine Empires.

2. Discovery by the University of Pennsylvania of remarkable information about the monotheism established by the Egyptian Pharoah Akhenaten in the 14th century B. C. This information is emerging as individual building blocks bearing fragments of narrative scenes from the walls of Akhenaten's temple at Karnak are reconstructed like a jigsaw puzzle with the aid of a computer. The temple was systematically disassembled by Akhenaten's religious opponents after his death.

3. Publication of the first part of a six-volume revision of the basic handbook on the tropical flora of Sri Lanka (Ceylon). This Smithsonian revision of Trimen's Handbook to the Flora of Ceylon, will correct, on the basis of modern scientific research, the nomenclature of the major kinds of tropical plants everywhere in the world. These plants were first described by the Swede, Linnaeus, who is considered the father of modern systematic botany, in the 18th Century using specimens from Ceylon. This revised Handbook will greatly facilitate botanical research in the tropics which rests on accurate identification of each plant.

4. Organization of symposia, under National Academy of Sciences auspices, from which analytical publications of the results of research carried out under the International Biological Program are prepared. Smithsonian support has contributed to these symposia leading to publications on grassland, forest, desert, and tundra ecosystems and on biological productivity on land and in the water.

5. Field research in Yugoslavia for the Smithsonian's Folklife Festival presentation on the Mall in 1973 of folk dancers and singers from that country together with dancers and singers from American communities of Yugoslav origin. This program was the first of many to be presented in successive summers to culminate in a major Bicentennial festival in 1976 honoring the folk traditions of the American people which survive from the lands of their forefathers.

FINAL U.S. CONTRIBUTION TO UNESCO'S NUBIAN MONUMENTS CAMPAIGN

The Smithsonian is seeking a continued appropriation of $1,000,000 equivalent in excess Egyptian pounds, in addition to the $3,500,000 equivalent requested for grants for field research, as the second of four equal payments which together constitute the final United States' contribution to UNESCO's international campaign to preserve the temples on the Island of Philae.

The first payment of $1,000,000 equivalent in Egyptian pounds for this purpose which was appropiated to the Smithsonian in FY 1974 was announced on November 16, 1973 by the United States representative at the twenty-second meeting of the Executive Committee for the UNESCO International Campaign for the Safeguarding of the Nubian Monuments.

The total cost of this salvage program will probably exceed $16 million in convertible and local currencies. Some $10 million of this total has already been

pledged by other nations including Egypt which has undertaken to meet one-third of the project's cost.

The salvage plan finally adopted by UNESCO's international advisory group, with the advice and concurrence of an American engineer, provides for a coffer dam to be erected around the Island of Philae to permit the lowering of the water for removal of the temples. They are then to be re-erected on the nearby Island of Agilkia in a setting like the original one. There they will be higher and safe from further erosion by the river and accessible to all.

Work has progressed satisfactorily on the salvage of the temples. The United States representative attending the first meeting of the Group of Archeologists and Landscape Architects for Safeguarding the Philae Temples in October 1973 at Aswan, Egypt, has reported that the work on the coffer dam was about 75 percent complete at that time. Preparation of the new site for the temples on the Island of Agilkia was more than 65 percent complete. Moreover, plans for the transfer of the temples to the new site revealed careful attention to preparation of the new site and to re-erecting the temples on that site in a manner nearly identical to that on the Island of Philae. The next meeting of the Philae salvage advisory group has been scheduled for April 1974 to coincide with the completion of the coffer dam and the lowering of the water covering the Island of Philae which will permit the start of the dismantling of the temples.

It is in the United States' interest to contribute to the preservation of the Temples of Philae because of their interest to the scholars of the United States. Moreover, by continuing cooperation in the Nubian Monuments Campaign, we maintain today's rich opportunities for American institutions of higher learning to conduct studies in Egypt and we enhance United States' cultural relations with that country. In response to Public Law 86-472, President Kennedy said in his letter of April 6, 1961, to the Congress that he considered it "to be in the interest of the United States to assist in rescuing these historic remains of a former civilization from destruction--and to join the international effort to conduct exploration and research in the threatened area of Nubia before it is submerged for all time." Today, in times of political unrest, the Smithsonian's request for funds to complete the United States' contribution to this international campaign takes on even greater significance in maintaining the basic cultural associations which are the most enduring form of contact between nations. In this context, the United States has already received the priceless Temple of Dendur from Egypt in appreciation for our Nubian Campaign support.

SMITHSONIAN PROGRAM PROCEDURES

This Special Foreign Currency Program appropriation request, as in the past, is based on budget projections for ongoing research and on pending and new research proposals which include firm research proposals, those postponed by lack of sufficient funds, and other sample or illustrative proposals based on firm indications of interest both within and without the Smithsonian. They represent the Institution's selection of possible projects which appear most promising for successful development and implementation during fiscal year 1975. A list of such projects is submitted as a supplement to the Smithsonian's fiscal year 1975 budget request. It should be noted, however, that actual implementation of these projects will be contingent upon three factors: review by the Smithsonian's national scientific advisory councils, review and approval by American embassies overseas, and appropriate cooperative arrangements with host-country institutions or governmental authorities.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Commitments of funds by Country

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Appropriation Request
Burma	0	$12,000	$12,000
Egypt	$852,000	1,387,000 /1	1,862,000 /1
Guinea	0	2,000	8,000
India	1,440,000	1,238,000	976,000
Morocco	183,000	0	0
Pakistan	71,000	363,000	427,000
Poland	255,000	317,000	538,000
Tunisia	524,000	699,000	677,000
Yugoslavia	392,000	482,000	0
	$3,717,000	$4,500,000	$4,500,000

/1 Includes payment to UNESCO of $1,000,000 equivalent in excess Egyptian pounds for the international campaign to preserve the Nubian monuments.

PHILAE TEMPLE PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $3.5 million for grants for field research and $1 million for the second of four equal payments to preserve the temples on the Island of Philae.

Briefly summarize for the committee the accomplishments of the program during the past year also, tell us what has happened to the Egyptians and the temple.

Dr. CHALLINOR. Madam Chairman, if I might address myself to that, first the accomplishments this past year have been very much in line with the accomplishments in the past years since 1967. I would be pleased to discuss them.

First I refer to the Philae project. The coffer dam is now virtually complete. The dam is being built around the temple which is located in the middle of the lake. This will then be pumped dry and the temple will be moved to another island which has now been leveled and is ready to receive the temple that is to be moved.

The U.S. contribution to the Philae operation will be $4 million worth of Egyptian pounds. The Russians will contribute $500,000 equivalent in Egyptian pounds. In total, $10 million has been pledged and Egypt will pay about $5 million worth of their own pounds, about a third. This operation is proceeding very, very well. We had a report from a person who was at the site in the first week in March. He was very much impressed with the absolutely first-class engineering facilities they have available to remove this temple.

These pounds, as you know, are a pledge that the United States has made through UNESCO to make this move. The operation is proceeding well and reasonably on schedule.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the first $1 million spent completely?

Dr. CHALLINOR. Yes, Madam Chairman. Our contribution is being deposited in a UNESCO account from which the Egyptain Government is reimbursed for funds expended on Philae salvage. This is the second of the four U.S. payments that we are requesting. I did want to point out that we are not funding the whole operation. The Egyptians are putting in themselves about a third the cost.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Dr. CHALLINOR. They are now waiting for our next pledged amount which is $1 million worth of Egyptian pounds.

Mrs. HANSEN. These funds for 1974 are all obligated and expended?

Dr. CHALLINOR. We anticipate that by the end of this fiscal year they will be virtually all obligated.

Mrs. HANSEN. You aren't going to wait until June 30 to do it, are you?

Dr. CHALLINOR. I can say they are all going to be obligated.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are all obligated?

Dr. CHALLINOR. They will all be obligated in this fiscal year.

FOREIGN CURRENCY COUNTRIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Do all the countries you have listed on B-5 currently have "excess" local currencies available?

Dr. CHALLINOR. I will have to doublecheck that page. The countries listed there do have excess currencies available, yes, Madam Chairman, they do.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, we have run out of them in Yugoslavia.

Dr. CHALLINOR. We have not run out of them quite yet, Madam Chairman. What we did was reserve dinars with the U.S. Treasury in order to carry out projects through 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. The reason I ask is because we have some other programs in the Interior Department that are ongoing with Yugoslavia and with Poland. These are projects on mine safety, coal processing, mining techniques, and so on, so I wondered if they were still available.

Dr. CHALLINOR. Whether they are available or not for other users, Madam Chairman, I am not certain. In our case this will probably be the last year, that is, fiscal 1974, that Yugoslavia dinars will be available.

What we have done, as I said, is reserve dinars in the dinar account to finish in proper, orderly fashion the projects that we have already started but not yet completed.

Mrs. HANSEN. I wonder if they have thought about that.

Dr. CHALLINOR. I know this can be done. Whether they have done it or not I do not know.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these projects all done by American institutions, such as universities?

Dr. CHALLINOR. Museums, research organizations, yes, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. And they would not be done if this foreign currency were not available?

Dr. CHALLINOR. It is highly unlikely they would be done if the foreign currency was not available. What we did within the Smithsonian itself was poll our own researchers who have used this foreign currency and ask, "Would you be willing to spend your federally appropriated hard dollars and do this work."

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Yates has just remarked that the answer is "No."

Mr. YATES. For some of them.

Dr. CHALLINOR. It turns out that Smithsonian researchers say they would not spend their hard dollars to do this sort of research. This is work that really only can be done because the soft currency is available to do it.

NATIVE MIGRATION PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. You have an archeological project in Burma and that has been going on apparently since 1971. This is the University of Hawaii that is doing it. Can you give us exactly what your scholarly goal is there?

Dr. CHALLINOR. Burma is a place where there is excess currency.

As you know, it has been a very difficult country to work in. The researcher that is working there is a man from the University of Hawaii who had worked there before the war. He speaks the local

language and he is one of the first American researchers ever to get into Burma.

The archeology that he is doing ties in with his primary concern with the migration of people from Southeast Asia; mainly, Burma, southwestward across the Indian Ocean.

One of the theories is that the people who lived in coastal Madagascar, who were people with fairly light skin, were not originally from Africa but rather had migrated across from Southeast Asia during the monsoons, when the wind would blow them in a westerly direction to Madagascar. Then they would stay the year or part of the year until the monsoon wind changed and they could sail back across to Burma.

He has worked in Madagascar and what he is looking for is the relationship of artifacts that might turn up to indicate that some of the coastal people who lived on Madagascar had their roots in Southeast Asia.

This has to be done very, very slowly. There are relatively few places you can indeed work in Burma. The Central Government controls the land around Rangoon and Mandalay, but there has been relatively little control of the countryside by the Central Government so researchers are restricted where they can work in this particular country as well as the number of American scientists who can work there.

I think the project description that you have shows how much dollar equivalent we are talking about. I think the local currency is called kyat in Burma.

Mr. YATES. How much is that?

Dr. CHALLINOR. We are only talking here about $11,000 since 1971. It is a relatively small operation and has to be small because American presence there, given the sensitivity of the Government, has to be at a very low profile.

This is one of the few archeological projects that have any American participation in Burma, or foreign participation for that matter.

ARCHEOLOGICAL PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You have two programs with the University of Pennsylvania. Do you want to give us a brief description of these?

Dr. CHALLINOR. The Akhnaten Temple project is a fascinating one, having to do with using computers to reassemble the wall of the temple. In this case the principal investigator was not a professional archeologist, but a retired businessman who became interested in archeology and was a computer expert and was able to code hieroglyphics into computer language. He would photograph a block of stone and code the position of the hieroglyphic that appeared on the stone in computer language. He then even went to the point of photographing stones from this temple that had been inserted in other buildings by people who had gone to the temple and taken stones that were lying around for use in building new buildings. By photographing those stones and then by use of a computer, he was able to reassemble almost the whole wall of hieroglyphics that gave the story of life in this particular era of Egypt.

This has been written up and a very excellent 16-mm movie made of this.

The story appeared with very good illustrations in the National Geographic some years ago.

Mrs. HANSEN. We seem to be picking your better ones.

Dr. CHALLINOR. It is fascinating work which is giving us information on what life was like in ancient Egypt. The Dra Abu El Naga project is somewhat similar. That is one they have been working on for almost a half century now, trying to understand some of the inscriptions in the study of these tombs. The Egyptians plan to open these tombs to tourists when the appropriate research has been done to allow them to be opened. It is a long term project.

Mrs. HANSEN. You show a project with the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.

Dr. CHALLINOR. What we are concerned with there is the cultural history of people who lived in the Nile Valley before the ancient Egyptians developed their civilization. We are trying to learn who lived there before the classical ancient Egyptians emerged and what sort of people they were.

We are looking for the very earliest neolithic cultures, campsites.

What the researchers do is walk along the river and say, "If I were living here 10,000 years ago where would I have built a camp." And then they start to dig and oftentimes they will turn up campsites.

This project has turned out some very interesting results which have been published by the Southern Methodist University Press in a large volume with some fascinating drawings and photographs of the kinds of things that these people actually ate, what sort of animals they hunted, what remains were found in the campsites, the kind of bones and so forth.

LINGUISTIC STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. You have budgeted linguistic research in India, with the Association for Asian Studies, Ann Arbor, Mich. It looks as if it might be kind of related at least to a project you have listed on page 17 by the University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

Dr. CHALLINOR. What we are interested in there in Southeast Asia is the tremendous complexity and amalgam of different cultures and languages and what we are trying to understand is how language develops and what relationships they have with each other.

The science of linguistics is becoming increasingly sophisticated and indeed we really have no explanation of why children learn to speak language as fast as they do. You all probably have known instances where, for example, a 3-year-old child won't say anything and then, all of a sudden, he will speak a complete sentence.

The indications seem to be that perhaps language is genetically coded for human beings. This is still theory. What we are trying to do is to get some idea of not just one language but mankind as a speaking higher primate. Where we have a whole series of complicated languages through this in turn we hope to find some clue on how man developed into a speaking creature.

These sorts of studies indeed overlap and interrelate between the Indo and the European languages. I want to emphasize that all the

research done in India, Yugoslavia, or wherever it is, has to receive the approval of the host country. These projects are not just the result of an American going in and saying, "This is what I want to do. Make way for me."

It has to be received in the host country and approved and a research collaboration established with local scholars and scientists.

WILD SHEEP AND GOAT PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. You are proposing a survey of the wild sheep and goat population by Utah State University at Logan, Utah. That is in Pakistan.

Dr. CHALLINOR. This is an interesting project by Utah State University. As you know, in the Rockies in back of Utah State we have mountain sheep. Mountain goats live somewhat farther north in your part of the country, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have mountain goats right in my own district.

Dr. CHALLINOR. I don't think mountain goats come down as far as Utah.

Mrs. HANSEN. No.

Dr. CHALLINOR. They have established a very elegant system of study at Utah State in their wildlife department and there we are simply helping them, with the encouragement of the Pakistanis who are putting a priority on this, to learn something more about the wild sheep that live in Pakistan.

In that part of the world, Pakistan, Persia, or Iran, and in the Near East is where we believe sheep were first domesticated, when man shifted from a hunter-gatherer into a farmer. One of the things we are trying to learn is what the first domesticated sheep were descended from, and the research there, of course, is on the genetic characteristics of these sheep. Ultimately it is hoped that these wild sheep can be managed in such a fashion as to develop a big game hunting industry in Pakistan or in that part of the world.

DESERT STUDY PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. You are proposing a "Systems Analysis of the Pre-Saharan Ecosystem of Southern Tunisia."

Dr. CHALLINOR. In southern Tunisia, the international biological program has been very concerned—this is an international effort—with the study of deserts and particularly with the spread of deserts.

Utah State in cooperation with the appropriate Tunisian Ministry has set up on the Tunisian border a study of the desertization of southern Tunisia. The Sahara is encroaching to the north and we think we have isolated the reason why the desert is encroaching.

What has simply happened there is that they have drilled some wells. The pipelines from these wells follow along the roads and at every thousand meters there is a sink hole so that people who travel along the roads can get water.

In historic times or even recent times people could only farm as far as they could walk and get back to their village each day because they couldn't carry enough water to keep them for more than a day or two away from the village.

Now they leave their village and can always get water where nobody lived before by simply putting their bucket down through the manhole. This means that a much greater area is now being farmed. They plow the land about 3 inches deep every year.

Every 3 or 4 years they have a good rainfall and they raise a good wheat crop but it is worth the gamble to plant wheat every year, even though maybe 2 out of 5 years they won't raise a crop, because they will make enough on it in the 2 or 3 years that it does rain.

With no vegetation left to hold the sand, particularly in the dry years, the desert advances. They even have snow fences to try and hold the sand back off the roads. This is southern Tunisia near the Libyan border.

When they plow the land they take up the little bushes and make a big bundle from it to feed the camels and donkeys that pull the plows.

TERTIARY MAMMAL PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. There is one here for the University of Colorado at Boulder, "The Late Tertiary Biochronology of Mammalian Faunas in the Western Mediterranian Area." This is again in Tunisia.

Dr. CHALLINOR. This is in Tunis in cooperation with the Tunis National Department of Geology, and the principal investigator of this is a well known paleontologist.

There they are working on the kinds of creatures, the kinds of mammals, that lived in north Africa in the very early days. We are talking about more than a half million years ago. We do know the weather has changed considerably and that it was then a rather damp and moist part of the world.

There were hippopotamuses and crocodiles and things like that living in north Africa and we have learned of this from the fossil record. The fossils are shared with the Tunisian Government and casts are brought back to this country. This is a fascinating project which has turned up all sorts of interesting things.

ISLAND MAMMAL PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. Here is a project being conducted by Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Tex., "Mammals of the Adriatic Islands and adjacent mainland of Yugoslavia."

Dr. CHALLINOR. The interesting thing here is that mammals and other forms of life that live on islands become isolated from their relatives on the mainland and adapt themselves very specifically to island life and in time become quite distinct species. We are trying to determine to what degree do animals that live on these islands differ from their relatives that live on the mainland.

Mr. RIPLEY. It is rather similar, Madam Chairman, to the work done on the offshore island of British Columbia and Washington by the mammalogists at Vancouver on the black-tailed deer.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Dr. CHALLINOR. I can give a lot more detail.

PRIMATE FOSSIL STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. No; this is fine. Here is one for Iowa State University at Ames, Iowa, "Stratigraphy and Geology of Siwalik Deposits in Northwest India."

Dr. CHALLINOR. The principal investigator has collaborated with Professor Simons from Yale University. He is collaborating with people from Iowa State. Some of the fossils that they have found are very early primate remains and we are fascinated now to see the relation of the very, very early manlike apes or ape-like men, depending which way you want to put it, to the discoveries in east Africa that Mr. Leakey and his colleagues have made.

In these hills during the rainy season it rains very hard and you can watch the stream banks erode, almost like spraying a hose on them as I understand, and watch the fossils show up. It is one of the great places in India for finding fossils.

THEATRICAL PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. You show here a "Theater in the Street," "Street Theater Around the World," and you are going to work with India on that project.

Dr. CHALLINOR. I am not too familiar with this because this is a little bit out of my science background. I can only say that the work that they are proposing to do has been reviewed by outside reviewers and they have deemed this a competent study.

Mr. RIPLEY. There is a foundation in Bombay called the National Cultural Center founded and supported partly by the Indian Government and partly by a foundation and I believe this must be in concert with them.

Wouldn't that be right?

Mr. EUELL. Yes. Further, I think the group has affiliations with the University of Hartford in Connecticut and their dance department and drama department. The work that they are studying, the interrelationships between dance movement and theater, is a very, very intricate and very beautiful form developed in India. They want to study that so they can teach that in dance departments in the United States.

HOUSE SPARROW PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. The Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, Virginia, is proposing "Comparative Bioenergetics of the House Sparrow." That is a lovely title.

Dr. CHALLINOR. If I may, Madam Chairman, let me say that these titles or the titles of these research projects were actually written, as you are aware, to be read by scientists. This does not imply that the laymen are ignorant.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand, but that is exactly the problem.

Dr. CHALLINOR. I can give you A. Einstein's paper in 1905 as an example, "On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies." These papers

were written for colleagues to see. They would go through and say, "Here is something right up my alley," and thus one little piece of information can turn into a whole series of other papers.

Mr. YATES. For the record will you repeat the one by A. Fleming?

Dr. CHALLINOR. "On the Antibacterial Action of Cultures of a Penicillium with Special Reference to their use in the Isolation of B.—I am not sure what that stands for—Influenzae" by A. Fleming.

This question came up in the Senate hearing, too. Both Mr. Bible and Mr. Stevens received a copy of a newspaper article by a man by the name of Allen, in effect making sport or fun of picking out the oddball titles. If you want we can give titles twice as odd as the ones we have here if we set out to dig them up.

So I have looked up the titles of papers reporting great discoveries such as "The Molecular Structure of Nucleic Acids." If this is useful for you we can give you some examples of titles of papers on great discoveries.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

[The information follows:]

SCIENTIFIC TITLES OF RESEARCH PROJECTS OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE

1. "Molecular Structure of Nucleic Acids," by James D. Watson and Francis H. Crick; published in "Nature," London, April 25, 1953, pages 737–38 (This revealed the shape of genes and was basic to the study of DNA.)
2. "On Antibacterial Action of Cultures of a Penicillium, with Special Reference to their Use in the Isolation of *B.influenzae*," by Alexander Fleming; published in the "British Journal of Experimental Pathology," London, 1929, volume 10, pages 226–236. This opened the field of antibiotics.
3. "On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies" (Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Korper), by Albert Einstein, published in the German Journal "Annalen dur Physik," Leipsig, 1905, Bd 17, pages 891–921. This was Einstein's first paper on the Theory of Relativity.
4. "Study on Plant Hybrids" (Versuche uber Pflanzen-Hybriden), by Gregor Mendel; published in "Verhandlungen des Natureforschenden Vereines," Brunn (now Brno, Czechoslovakia), 1865, pages 3–47. This began the study of plant genetics.

Dr. CHALLINOR. May I for the record then give you these, like the comparative bioenergetics of the house sparrow because the house sparrow was introduced on purpose into this country in about 1875.

Mr. RIPLEY. It was introduced to eat potato bugs and now has spread all over this country. It is probably one of the most ubiquitous birds in the world.

Dr. CHALLINOR. This study is of how much of the energy in the natural system is consumed by house sparrows and how much energy house sparrows contribute into the system by their carcasses rotting.

SEAWATER PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. Here is one with a great deal of relativity, Oregon State University, "The Role of the Reaction Between Seawater and the Oceanic Crust in Regulating the Chemical Composition of Seawater."

Dr. CHALLINOR. This is where we have the split in the Earth's crust, submarine volcanoes and things like that. We are learning all sorts of new things on this. I will be happy, as I say, to give you some of these titles and other things for ammunition.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Yates.

Mr. YATES. It would be helpful.

CONSTRUCTION, RESTORATION, REPAIR, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert pages C–1 to C–14 in the record.

[Justification pages C–1 through C–14 follow:]

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION CURRENT BUILDING PROGRAM

Project	Appropriated to Date	Fiscal Year 1975 Request
Construction and Improvements, National Zoological Park	$13,368,000	$10,000,000 1/
Restoration and Renovation of Buildings	14,957,000	1,325,000 2/
Construction:		
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	15,000,000 3/	...
National Air and Space Museum	31,900,000	10,000,000 4/

1/ Construction of the Elephant House and Bird House environs, planning and initial construction phases of the general service and parking facility, construction of the education and administration building, planning of future projects, and building and facilities repairs.

2/ Mt. Hopkins Observatory, Animal Conservation Center, Arts and Industries Building, Smithsonian South Yard, and other repairs and improvements to buildings and facilities.

3/ Excludes $200,000 for relocation of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and $1,000,000 provided by Joseph H. Hirshhorn for construction.

4/ Appropriation to liquidate contract authority.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS,
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

1973 Appropriation.....$ 675,000
1974 Appropriation.....$ 3,790,000
1975 Estimate.....$10,000,000

This account is used to fund repairs, alterations, and improvements to existing facilities including exhibits; to plan and design facilities; and to perform major renovations, restorations, and new construction implementing the Master Plan approved by the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission in FY 1973. The requested appropriation of $10,000,000 will be used as follows: construction of the Elephant House and Bird House environs ($2,970,000); planning and the initial construction phases of the general service and parking facility ($2,730,000); construction of the education and administration building ($3,000,000); planning of future projects ($650,000); and renovation and repair of existing facilities ($650,000).

The Need

The National Zoological Park must be rebuilt in its tracks. The need has been acknowledged by the Congress and has been reflected in its actions in the past several years in funding a complete and revised Master Plan for the Zoo which has been approved by the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts.

In 1890, the Olmsteds were commissioned to prepare a park plan for the National Zoo catering to horse and carriage drive-throughs, and leisurely strolls by a small number of visitors. Today many of those same paths and roadways must bear vastly greater volumes of visitors, while vehicles have consumed acreage invaluable for educational and animal management uses.

In 1890, and continuing through the first half of this century, the National Zoo, along with most others, designed animal structures to serve the "Menagerie" mentality of eras past. Animals were curiosities to be caged, usually in isolation because it was not understood how to let them live together. A typical zoo put an animal in a bare cell; gave feed to it; and when it died (as often happened), replenished it from the wild. Today we must respect and use the animal as an educational resource, provide for its psychological and physiological needs, protect its gene pool through selective cooperative breeding programs, and sustain it in good health for a full and useful life demonstrating to man the character and abilities of its own kind.

Such improved quality of care and interpretation requires increasing knowledge and operational use of such knowledge, greater staff and new expertise, effective and complex plant management, different and better foods, collaborative interaction of animal management, interpretation, animal health and pathology, and research on-site and in the field. And above all, it requires space in the right amounts, the right place and the right design--for animals, for people, and for all their essential interrelated support, service, and access needs.

That is what the National Zoo Master Plan is all about--skipping a century to meet today's and tomorrow's challenge in the face of constant and increasing use by a public tuned in to animal ecology and environmental needs (20 percent increase in visitors in 1973 over 1971), obsolescence and decay of old structures, imperative new animal space needs, recurrent flood damage to some service facilities, and overuse of others. We have no choice but to rebuild. The mandate is to rebuild for today and tomorrow rather than replicating yesterday's mistakes.

The Master Plan provides more spacious quarters, as well as suitable dens, nest boxes, privacy areas, and special quarters for pregnant females, mothers and young,

and animals receiving medical care and, consequently, many more windows of educational opportunities for the public.

The Master Plan consists of fourteen clusters of forty-one closely interrelated projects, largely fixed in their necessary sequence. To be realized successfully, the Plan must unfold within a definite time-frame for the well-being of the animals and for the enlightenment of and least cost to the public.

Funds have already been applied to accomplish several major features of construction including delicate hoofed stock, pandas, monkey house remodeling, lion hill construction, and for schematic planning for elephant yards, bird house area, Connecticut Avenue education building, and for the vital central service and parking facility.

FY 1975 Program

The requested $10,000,000 appropriation will be used for the following projects:

1. Construction of Elephant House and Bird House Environs ($2,970,000)

Funding of $2,970,000 is required to complete construction of the new outside animal paddocks at the elephant house, and the plaza surrounding the bird house. Construction plans are presently being completed for the visitor sidewalks, service facilities, moats, pools, and yards surrounding the present elephant house, increasing the space for the animals by at least two-thirds. Viewing and educational facilities for the visitors will be greatly enhanced by means of elevated sidewalks, rest areas, special educational graphics, and wider sidewalks, and increased linear perimeter viewing to accommodate the ever-increasing numbers of visitors. Initially, the exhibition will include giraffes, Asian elephants, African elephants, Nile hippopotamuses, pygmy hippopotamuses, and the Indian rhinoceros. At a later date, the giraffes will move to another exhibit area with even larger yard space and the rhinoceroses into the area the giraffes had occupied. The animals will be separated from the public by pools, by dry moats, and, in the case of the giraffes, by a combination of moats and railings.

Plans for the five-acre plaza surrounding the bird house include complete redevelopment for exhibition and education. Pools and ponds for waterfowl and flamingos, crane yards, and flight cages will be presented in a park-like atmosphere appropriately landscaped with trees, shrubs, and grasses. A water bird exhibit will form an informal, pleasant approach to the building and the main feature in the rear will be the pond and yards for the flamingos.

Construction will start early in FY 1975 and both projects will be finished in time for the Nation's Bicentennial. With the completion of these projects, the monkey house, and lion hill (as well as the already completed bird house, flight cage, deer yards, hoofed-stock yards, and panda house), the Zoo will make a respectable showing for six million current visitors plus the many more anticipated between now and completion of the Bicentennial year.

2. Planning and Initial Construction of General Service and Parking Facilities ($2,730,000)

An amount of $2,730,000 is required to complete the working drawings on three interlocking phases of the general service and parking facility and initiation of site and foundation work. The $300,000 appropriated in the present fiscal year has begun these plans. The requested funds would place the Zoo in a position to advance construction efficiently on the initial phases of this project, hoping for significant occupancy in part by FY 1977. This particular project is pivotal to the entire construction program. It organizes not only the visitor parking but centralizes all non-animal related functions of the Zoo--operation and maintenance, gardening, commissary, motor pool, supply, protective services, etc. It frees, for park land and

animal exhibition, approximately twelve acres now used for parking and roadways. And it accomplishes critically necessary Rock Creek flood control protection for the Park in a plan carefully coordinated with all necessary neighboring and planning jurisdictions. Twice in as many years, Zoo work areas have been inundated by flooding. The service facility will incorporate civil engineering safeguards in order to alleviate this serious problem.

At the present time the Zoo, through the Friends of the National Zoo, is collecting a dollar parking fee for each visitor's car. Twenty-five percent of the profit is being used for the educational program at the Zoo, and seventy-five percent is being held in escrow for use in construction of the portion of the building related to visitor parking, just as user fees will defray operating costs after construction.

3. Construction of the Education and Administration Building ($3,000,000)

An appropriation of $3,000,000 will be used in association with a likely $1,500,000 from a private foundation for the completion of plans and construction of the educational building at the Connecticut Avenue entrance to the Zoo. This building will play a role in furthering humane education programs--an aim long advocated by the Zoo. This is an example of efforts to augment Federal support for the Zoo construction program by cooperative efforts with the private sector.

The building will contain educational program facilities centered around an auditorium equipped for both live and audio-visual presentations. It will be used as an introduction-orientation center for the Zoo. Several classrooms will be available to school systems. In addition, this building will house the administrative offices and library. Plans presently in the initial stages will be completed and construction started in mid-FY 1975. Construction may be completed in time for the Bicentennial.

4. Planning ($650,000)

Initial planning for future phases will be started in FY 1975, developing them in an interlocking scheme with present work and future construction phasing. These initial planning efforts are important to later well-developed plans and cost estimates for budget presentations and to insure the "meshing" of various projects with each other. Since the Zoo will stay open to the visiting public and the Bicentennial year will arrive during the construction, it must proceed with the first phases of plans in FY 1974 to insure that work is completed in an orderly, logical fashion with the minimum inconvenience to visitors.

The planning funds will be used for the following projects:

--$70,000 for the first phase of planning for the polar bears and the center of the Zoo to include the present small mammal building, the crocodile and Komodo dragon exhibit, new small primate building, and the monkey island.

--$80,000 for the first phase of planning and cost estimate of exhibits for the sea lions and seals--both above and underwater viewing--the beaver, the otter, and other related animals in the valley now most prominently identified by the present sea lion pool.

--$100,000 for the first phase of planning for the giraffe complex, redevelopment for animal use of the lower parking lots, rehabilitation of the duck ponds, and the lesser cat exhibit. This area, which extends from the lower one-third of Olmsted Walk eastward to Rock Creek, is now occupied by the Police Station, restaurant, duck ponds, and parking lots. The giraffes will be the central feature here, with a large outdoor yard where they will have ample room to move about and display their marvelous mobility. One pool will be added among the duck ponds which will contain a gibbon island. This

area will also include exhibition pens for the medium-size and smaller cats and a small flat space, now used for a parking lot, will be devoted to hoofed-stock, principally antelope.

--$400,000 for the completion of phase II planning documents for the lower Rock Creek area to include the bears, goats, sheep, and baboon exhibit in the old rock quarry and the great ape exhibit at the lower end of the Zoo property in Rock Creek. Phase I tentative plans are being worked on now.

With the completion of these plans, the main exhibits in the central and lower parts of the Zoo will be sufficiently developed for more integrated construction phasing and more accurate cost estimation.

5. Renovation and Repair ($650,000)

An amount of $650,000 is needed for the continuing renovation and repair of the heavily used facilities of the present Zoo, taking into consideration the phased development of the whole Zoo. This includes such things as necessary repairs to roofs, utilities, walks, guardrails, fencing, access traffic flow, and the minimal repair and maintenance of heavily visited exhibits until they are replaced in the Master Plan.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK MASTER PLAN SCHEDULE

	Fourteen Complexes[1] (Forty-one projects)	Necessary Completion Sequence	Target Dates[2] (Bicentennial: *)	Future Estimated[3] Funding Needs	(,000's)
I	Monkey House, Puma House, Panda House		* Completion '75	Funded	
II	Lion and Tiger Hill		* Completion '76	Funded	
III	Elephant Yards and Bird House Plaza		* Completion '76	Planning funded	
				Construction '75	2,970
IV	General Services and Parking Facility		Planning-site work '75	Schematics funded	
				Planning '75	2,730
			1st occupancy '77	Budget authority '76	7,200
			Completion '78	Budget authority '77	4,970
				Budget authority '78	4,700
V	Education and Visitor Center		* Completion '76	Construction '75 (1,500 donation)	3,000
VI	Lower Rock Creek Valley		Completion '79	Schematics funded	10,670
VII	Beaver Valley		Completion '79	Schematics '75	10,430
VIII	Polar Bear Complex		Completion '80	Schematics '75	11,910
IX	Giraffe Complex		Completion '80	Schematics '75	10,000
X	Reptile House and Elephant House Renovation		Completion '80		2,500
XI	Connecticut Avenue Complex		Completion '81	(2,500 est. private participation)	6,100
XII	Manatee Complex		Completion '81		6,000
XIII	Holt House Area		Completion '82		2,000
XIV	North Road Development		Completion '83		14,000
					$99,180

NOTES

[1]Project Composition

I Monkey House (1), Puma House (2), Panda House (3)
(14 species of monkeys, small and medium cats, giant pandas and assorted species)

II Lion and Tiger Hill (4)
(Pride of lions, yellow and white tigers)

III Elephant Yards (5) and Bird House Plaza (6)
(African and Indian elephants, Indian rhinos, pygmy and Nile hippos; crane yards, flamingos, 15 rearing yards, waterfowl ponds, pens)

IV General Services Facility (7)
(1500 visitor cars; total central support services: visitor health, safety, police center, commissary, buildings service shops, motor pool, central lockers, exhibits production, central supply, trackless trains service)

V Education and Visitor Center (8)
(Education and visitor services, school group staging area, administration and conservation offices, volunteer and guide services; Humane Society)

VI Lower Rock Creek Valley
(Bears (9), sheep and goats (10), baboon quarry (11), primate house (12), maned wolf (13), trackless train junction to METRO (14))

VII Beaver Valley
(Beavers (15), wolves (16), seals and sea lions (17), North American otters (18), penguins (19))

VIII Polar Bear Complex
(Polar bears (20), Small Mammals House renovation (21), crocodiles and komodo dragon (22), new monkey house (23), monkey island (24))

IX Giraffe Complex
(Giraffe house and yards (25), main waterfowl pond renovation (26), lesser cats (27), plains animals (28))

X Reptile House (29) and Elephant House (30) Renovation

XI Connecticut Avenue Complex
(Restaurant and cafeteria, gift shop (31), main entrance gate and plaza, North American animals (32), parking extension)

XII Manatee Complex
(Manatee river bank scene (33), kiwi (34), sea otters (35), platypus (36), hawks and owls (37))

XIII Holt House Area
(Holt House renovation, green house development (38), research and health holding areas, animal nursery (39))

XIV North Road Development
(North road parking, Klingle Bridge (40), large plains animals (41))

[2]Target dates: Completion dates achieved by use of construction management staging of design and construction.

[3]Dollars escalated to estimated 1975 value.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

1973 Appropriation.....$5,014,000
1974 Appropriation.....$1,070,000
1975 Estimate.....$1,325,000

This account is used to fund major repairs, alterations, and improvements of a long-term nature and utility. From time to time, it is used also for construction of minor new temporary and permanent buildings or other facilities. Projects undertaken are in support of research, care and protection of collections, public safety and accommodation, and maintenance of a valuable physical plant and natural areas.

With funds available, the Institution is carrying out several significant projects, including the air conditioning and renovation of the Arts and Industries Building for special Bicentennial use. Continuation funding for certain of these and funding for new projects is sought in the FY 1975 appropriation.

An appropriation of $1,325,000 is required for the following projects:

1. Mt. Hopkins, Arizona, Observatory power, road, and water improvements	$200,000
2. National Zoological Park Animal Conservation Center	125,000
3. History and Technology Building and Natural History Building fire control systems	150,000
4. Tropical Research Institute laboratory improvements	75,000
5. Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries storage space and temperature control	35,000
6. Arts and Industries Building renovation	300,000
7. South Yard visitor improvements	300,000
8. Library space improvements	50,000
9. General building and facility repairs and improvements	90,000
Total	$1,325,000

Mt. Hopkins, Arizona, Observatory Power, Road, and Water System Improvements

An appropriation of $200,000 is requested to continue the program of power and road improvements and to initiate work on an adequate water system.

Using funds appropriated in FY 1973 and 1974 (a total of $420,000) the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory has undertaken a major phased renovation of the inadequate power system at its Mt. Hopkins, Arizona, Observatory, so that it will serve the rapidly increasing observational potential of the installation, including the needs of the multiple mirror telescope now being fabricated. Plans have been approved by the U. S. Forest Service and work is underway.

The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers is installing an improved electrical power distribution system to the ridge and summit areas of the Mt. Hopkins Observatory. FY 1975 plans are to extend the system into the summit bowl area. In addition, negotiations are proceeding with Citizens Utilities Co. for the construction of a commercial power line from the Amado area in the valley to the ridge area distribution point. Construction of the power line is expected to commence in FY 1974 and will be completed in FY 1975. Construction of a substation at the ridge area distribution point for the commercial power and switchgear for standby generators is planned for FY 1975. The amount of $100,000 is required in FY 1975 to complete these projects.

U. S. Forest Service approval also has been given to the plans and specifications for improvements to the site access road which extends from the valley to the 7,600 foot ridge area. Improvements to the ridge road and construction of the summit access road will be completed during FY 1974. Plans for FY 1975 include paving of these sections of the road. Repairs and improvements to the more dangerous sections of the Mt. Hopkins access road are being made during FY 1974 and will be continued in FY 1975 and following years. An amount of $86,000 is requested for this purpose in FY 1975. Through FY 1974 an amount of $185,000 has been appropriated for this safety and operational need.

Engineering source survey and design of a water supply system from nearby Mt. Wrightson is planned for FY 1975. This system will eliminate the problem of trucking water from the valley up the road to Mt. Hopkins, with attendant high labor cost and road damage from heavy trucking. Plans call for the installation of holding tanks at the summit and the ridge in FY 1975. The amount of $14,000 is needed for this project in FY 1975. Installation of the water pipe system in FY 1976 is estimated at $75,000.

National Zoological Park Animal Conservation Center

An appropriation of $125,000 is sought to make repairs and modifications to the National Zoological Park's Animal Conservation Center.

A 4,100-acre site, the former Beef Cattle Experiment Station at Front Royal, Virginia, was declared excess by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in November 1973. The Smithsonian Institution request for a temporary use permit was granted by the General Services Administration in January 1974, and transfer of the property to the Smithsonian is pending.

The site will be used by the National Zoological Park for breeding endangered wildlife species and for associated research efforts. Space is the most critical resource needed to permit success in assuring survival of precious life forms as their numbers and home habitats disappear. Nucleus breeding groups are being assembled in cooperation with other zoos. A secondary use will be to hold animals displaced temporarily by Master Plan construction at the Zoo, as well as animals obtained in anticipation of construction completions. An additional very practical use is a source for silenium-rich hay needed for animal health.

Because of its past use as an animal facility, almost all of the utilities and structures required by the Zoo are in place. Accommodation of wild animals will require erection of a secure perimeter fence, in several annual increments, modification of existing barns and stables, and normal major repairs, such as replacement of sections of old water and sewer lines. The approximate spending plan for FY 1975 includes building modifications, including caging ($20,000); major repairs, chiefly water and sewer lines ($10,000); and fencing and animal containment ($95,000) for a total of $125,000.

History and Technology Building and Natural History Building Fire Control Systems

An appropriation of $150,000 is requested to continue the phased program of installing fire control systems cited in the FY 1974 budget.

The disastrous fire which occurred in the History and Technology Building in September 1970 proved conclusively that fire control systems are a vital element in the protection of the national collections as well as a prime public safety requirement.

A program of incremental installation has been developed to coincide with other work such as repair and construction, the modification or installation of exhibitions, or other space changes. This will reduce installation costs of the fire control systems as well as assure that this work does not interfere unduly with ongoing activities.

The first increment of funds provided in FY 1974 ($75,000) will provide the basic fire protection data and the installation of systems to meet the highest priority needs of the History and Technology and Natural History Buildings based upon an engineering evaluation. Further installations will be made with the requested $150,000.

Tropical Research Institute Laboratory Improvements

An appropriation of $75,000 is sought to develop improved laboratory space at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI).

STRI is engaged in basic biological research, primarily in Panama, concerning especially questions of ecology and evolution in the tropics. Present facilities are inadequate. The Tivoli Hotel site (in the Canal Zone but adjacent to the Republic of Panama), recently vacated and made available to STRI, has several important advantages as the headquarters site to include offices for administrative staff and laboratories for staff and visiting researchers. The site has an existing structure, previously used as a kitchen building, suitable for renovation. It is close to the present overcrowded Ancon Building and is convenient for Panamanian students.

With funds available, work has begun at the site to make preliminary repairs to the exterior masonry and roof and to install initial electrical and plumbing facilities in portions of the building.

The FY 1975 budget amount of $75,000 will be used to continue the renovation of the kitchen building, including the installation of air conditioning and laboratory cabinets.

Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Storage Space and Temperature Control

Funding of $35,000 will permit development of storage space and the installation of temperature control systems in an employee area of the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building.

The National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery are in need of additional storage space for shipping crates. At present, much needed public and work areas are being used for this purpose. The development of storage space in an existing vault under the courtyard, to include waterproofing, painting, lighting, and door installation, would solve an immediate problem and free currently used space to be utilized for its intended purposes.

It is also important to provide heating and air conditioning to approximately 12 rooms now housing employees located in a basement area. This area is used for locker rooms, shops, and other purposes. Currently fans and electric heaters are being used to provide some relief from uncomfortable temperatures.

Arts and Industries Building Renovation

The FY 1973 appropriation provided $3,355,000 for the major portion of the restoration and improvement of the Arts and Industries Building and for recreating the 1876 appearance of the rotunda and four main exhibition halls. The major improvements include the opening of the west entrance to the building, replacing obsolete and inadequate electrical and utilities systems, installing heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, the installation of public and staff rest rooms, and related demolition and restoration incidental to the accomplishment of the project objectives.

The contract work for this portion of the project is expected to start in January 1974 with the expectation that exhibits installation can begin in 1975 for a major presentation, titled Centennial - 1876 which has been included in the President's Bicentennial Program. The funding for this special exhibition is included in the Institution's Bicentennial budget request.

An additional appropriation of $300,000 is requested to accomplish some additional improvements which are important to the functioning of the building and to protect the structure and interior finishes from weather damage. This additional work includes: replacement and repair of badly deteriorated window frames and sashes in the rotunda and the four major halls, essential in protecting the new exhibits to be installed in those areas; installation of an elevator to improve movement of visitors and especially the handicapped to the second floor of the building; the improvement of the building's east grounds to esthetic comparability with adjacent park areas; and the installation of insulation and new roofing on critical parts of the building.

South Yard Improvements

Funding of $300,000 will permit initial improvements for public use of the "South Yard," the area bounded by the original Smithsonian Building, the Arts and Industries Building, the Freer Gallery of Art, and Independence Avenue.

The long-range development of the "South Yard" will require more intensive study and planning development for future accomplishment. The $300,000 requested is for the first phase of this long-range project and will include the removal of some existing roadways and parking areas, the demolition of the temporary structures in this area following the relocation of the present activities to other quarters, removal of bases supporting the missiles presently on exhibit, certain landscape improvements, and revised surface treatments to achieve the initial development of a Victorian garden. The major portion of this work is planned to remain in place and will be extended as future development of the "South Yard" concept progresses.

The accomplishment of this initial phase will substantially upgrade the appearance and use of this valuable area and will create an inviting, restful area for Bicentennial visitors.

Library Space Improvements

An appropriation of $50,000 is needed for library space improvements. In FY 1971 the Smithsonian Institution Libraries began a long-range program of improving the physical conditions of existing areas and of increasing available space by installing decking in all areas where feasible. In FY 1971, $50,000 was appropriated to deck three adjoining rooms in the Natural History Building (on the north side of the library) and thus create necessary additional operating space. This project was completed in September 1972. In FY 1973, $60,000 was appropriated to begin a second phase of this program which entailed completing the decking and remodeling of the reading room and central stack areas on the south side of the library corridor. These funds were reprogrammed in FY 1973 to accommodate more urgent priorities. Plans for the completion of the north side of the corridor, as allowed by the reprogramming, are in the final stages.

The third phase of this program will involve extending the present decking (which dates from much earlier construction) on the south side of the corridor and expanding the central stack area, remodeling the reading room, and providing adequate work space for the reference and circulation staff. The central library reading room, reference area, and adjoining stack areas were created in 1963. The user population of the Museum of Natural History building has increased as has the use of this facility by visiting researchers and students in the last ten years. An appropriation of $50,000 is requested to begin this third phase. These funds will be used to remodel the reading room, including the building of necessary partitions, designing and constructing periodical display shelving, and carpeting and refurbishing the area to accommodate the increased user population.

General Building and Facility Repairs and Improvements

An appropriation of $90,000 is requested to enable the Institution to respond to repair and improvement needs in its buildings and facilities.

Not including the National Zoological Park (which has its own general repair and renovation fund for its many buildings and acreage), the Smithsonian has eight major museum buildings (ranging in age from new to 125 years old) with a replacement value of several hundred million dollars, many lessor structures used for research and collections management purposes, and several thousand acres of natural preserve land devoted to research and education. Heavy public use of these facilities, general deterioration because of age and weathering, safety requirements, and the occasional need to make improvements or additions to keep pace with program requirements create the need for regular, annual attention. Anticipated needs are budgeted in this account under specific project headings. There is a strong need, however, for funds that will permit planning, engineering, repair, and improvement response to projects arising during the year that cannot be handled within the regular operating budget for buildings maintenance. The requested $90,000 will be used for these purposes.

CONSTRUCTION
(Liquidation of Contract Authority)

1973 Appropriation.....$13,000,000
1974 Appropriation.....$17,000,000
1975 Estimate.....$10,000,000

Construction of the National Air and Space Museum is well underway. The new museum being built on the site between Fourth Street and Seventh Street, Independence Avenue and Jefferson Drive, as authorized by Public Law 89-509, was 25 percent complete by mid-December 1973. The foundations, most structural steel, and some of the marble facing are already in place. The project is on schedule--estimated to be substantially completed by June 1975, within the authorized funding. At that time, exhibits will be installed for a scheduled public opening on July 4, 1976.

The construction manager system being used (under the supervision of the General Services Administration) is performing very well. The entire project has been divided into 27 construction contract packages. These are: watermain relocation; excavation; marble; structural steel; metal decks; foundations; curtain walls; skylights; roofing and sheetmetal; masonry; mechanical; electrical; elevators and escalators; concrete slabs; painting; fireproofing, insulation, partitions, and acoustics; kitchen and cafeteria equipment; miscellaneous metal; carpentry; spacearium dome; landscaping; auditorium screen; auditorium platform and podium; security gates; special equipment; art storage; and graphics. The first 20 of these contracts have been awarded. Through the spacearium dome contract, $29,074,914 had been obligated and $10,038,414 expended through November 1, 1973.

The liquidation of the final $10,000,000 of contract authority is requested in FY 1975 in order to assure the timely completion of the building for its public opening.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record your unobligated balances as of June 30, 1973, and as of January 31, 1974. This tabulation should list each individual project for which there is a balance and should indicate the year in which the funds were appropriated.

Mr. BROOKS. We will do so.

[The information follows:]

CONSTRUCTION, RESTORATION, REPAIR, AND IMPROVEMENTS OF BUILDINGS CURRENT PROJECTS

Projects	Year funds appropriated	Unobligated balances (including funds at GSA)	
		June 30, 1973	Jan. 31, 1974
Construction, National Museum of History and Technology	1956, 1957	$25,058	[1] $54,168
Additions to Natural History Building	1958, 1961, 1962	12,049	12,049
Remodeling Civil Service Commission Building (Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building).	1962, 1964, 1965	5,963	5,963
Planning and construction, Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.	1968-1972	528,899	92,520
Planning and construction, National Air and Space Museum	1972-1974	19,306,401	[2] 13,065,908
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park	1963-1974	1,202,202	[3] 4,254,059
Restoration and renovation of buildings	1966-1974	5,203,768	[4] 5,567,370

[1] Reflects recovery of prior obligations. Obligations of $45,000 now being processed.
[2] Anticipate balance of about $930,000 on June 30, 1974, per General Services Administration's estimate.
[3] Obligations for lion and tiger exhibit and planning will reduce balance to about $200,000 by June 30, 1974.
[4] Obligations in February and March 1974 for Arts and Industries Building, National Portrait Gallery 3d floor renovation, and storage building at Silver Hill, Md., facility totaled about $3,100,000. Other projects under design and review.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Now with regard to the National Zoological Park, $2,970,000 is requested for the construction of the elephant house and bird house environs.

When will construction of this facility be completed? Have you completed all the planning?

Dr. REED. The planning which has been funded this fiscal year, Madam Chairman, is right on schedule for completion by summer. I have the plans with me through the preliminary stages. We have gotten our first estimate on cost of construction. We are within the requested amount of money. We anticipate, with luck, we will start construction in the first quarter of fiscal 1975, or as soon as money for this construction is appropriated. Construction will be completed, with luck, by Easter 1976.

We hope to have these two items completed with the lion house, along with the remodeling of the monkey house, prior to the Bicentennial celebration.

FUTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. What remains to be done at the zoo after you have the lion house out of the way, after you have your bird house environs out of the way, after you have a new monkey house?

Dr. REED. We are remodeling the old monkey house, yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have the pandas taken care of and now you will have the elephant house and the environs of the bird house. What remains before you get your zoo into a credible position?

Dr. REED. Within the master plan which has been approved by the Fine Arts Commission and the Planning Commission, what we are

aiming for is a total of 41 projects, and when we complete these projects that we have noted here now we still have about 35 more to go within the 41 total. For example, there is a remodeling of the reptile house which is a major exhibit. Eventually the interior of the elephant house should be remodeled. This year we are working on the exterior. We should remodel and modernize the small mammal house, which, of course, is a nice 1930 menagerie but is a monstrosity according to modern concepts and standards of exhibition.

We need to redo the bear pits. Our sheep and goats have no good place now and need new quarters.

Mrs. HANSEN. Put them out to keep your lawn short.

Dr. REED. They will keep the lawn short in areas where they will be exhibited. We want to keep them on the steep side of a hill. Mountain sheep have to be kept in a proper environment.

We need a new sea lion-seal-beaver-otter aquatic mammal exhibit. We have no penguin exhibit. We will put in one of those. We hope to have a number of outside cages.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you no pity on those things living in Washington, D.C. in the summer?

Dr. REED. The penguins will live in very nice quarters. They will be air-conditioned and have chilled salt water. They will have a wonderful time. If you don't give them the right quarters they will not survive.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is what I am concerned about.

Dr. REED. We think we know how to keep them healthy. The National Zoological Park was the first zoo in the world to have air-conditioned refrigerated cages for penguins. We established many years ago the method of keeping penguins.

Fortunately, the other zoos took our idea and they made nice penguin exhibits. The best one in this country is in Detroit, Mich. They went further than we did. When we remodeled the bird house in 1963 we had to destroy the old exhibit. Eventually we want to build a modern exhibit for the penguins.

In summary, there are many exhibits which we feel we should rebuild for public education and pleasure and for scientific research and survival of animals.

TOTAL COST OF ZOO RENOVATION

Mrs. HANSEN. What will be the total cost of the zoo when it is all done, figuring in escalation of costs? I hope GSA does not go into the rental space business out there.

Dr. REED. I will try to keep GSA out of the zoo rental business. We will manage our own program.

Mrs. HANSEN. I agree with you.

Dr. REED. The total cost of the projects which we envision over the next 10 to 12 years, or however long the total program takes, will be somewhere close to $99 million considering escalation to the 1975 value of dollars. This is one thing we are trying to do, that is to consider and update the escalation factor in the estimations we present each year, using the figure of 1 percent a month which is what it has been for the past few years. I hope we will not have to change it to a higher percentage.

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 15

Mrs. HANSEN. That is why I wanted the total price. We are sometimes criticized that there is not a huge amount all at once. As I understand it, you have tried to do it on a priority basis.

Dr. REED. That is right.

PROJECT PRIORITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. You have selected your program on the basis of priorities. Now if we don't construct too many more buildings on the Mall, we can get with it a little faster.

Dr. REED. As Dr. Ripley had requested that I do, we are taking care of remodeling buildings and exhibits that we have in place. At the same time we are trying to keep ourselves clear in the center of the zoo for the Bicentennial. I would like to redo the reptile house now but I cannot do that until after the Bicentennial. I cannot have a lot of construction going on in the center of the zoo during the Bicentennial. On the periphery of the zoo we will be working. That is where no one goes. We must accommodate the visitors, too. The zoo and its animals are for people.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SERVICE AND PARKING FACILITY

Mr. RIPLEY. Development of the new area for parking will, in turn, free 12 or more acres of present parking blacktop and turn it back into parkland. This building on the side of the hill will also provide flood control aspects and much improved centralized zoo servicing facilities. We think this will be a tremendous asset.

Mrs. HANSEN. I note that you are requesting $2,730,000 for planning and initial construction of general service and parking facilities. Why do you consider this project pivotal to your entire construction program?

Dr. REED. This particular project has about 15 functions of the zoo within it, that is, for the mechanics, the gardeners, laborers, police, locker rooms, all of the production shops, services, commissary, and so on. They will all be in this facility as well as parking for visitors' cars. It is a combination unit and its availability will allow us to move in other areas, such as in the reptile house which now contains in its basement the commissary which is outmoded and very old-fashioned and really not very efficient. We will build a new commissary in the service complex. We then can move into the Reptile House and remodel and renovate the Reptile House. So it goes throughout the zoo. There are 10 of the major projects of the zoo which are dependent upon the service area, to clean them out so we can make them animal exhibits.

Let me give you one specific example.

In the basement of the Reptile House where the commissary is now, I hope to start with a hanging drop of water and go to the very beginning of life and then move up into life in the sea world. We would also have a small insect exhibit there and a really fine educational exhibit of other small things as well.

I feel very badly that we have not yet given attention to insects in the animal world. Elephants are important, but insects are important, also. They are animals as well as you and I.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have quite a collection of cockroaches.

Dr. REED. We would like to have more interesting insects than cockroaches. They are not very interesting but they can survive. They have a high survival rate.

Mrs. HANSEN. Their survival is amazing. What portion of the funds requested for the Service and Parking Facility are for planning and what portion are for construction.

Dr. REED. For the completed planning, working drawings, and bid specifications for this facility we have about $1,000,000. The rest of the budget request is for initial construction?

Mrs. HANSEN. If your planning has not been completed what is the necessity for construction funds now? When do you expect construction to begin?

Dr. REED. We would expect construction to begin the second quarter of the next fiscal year. This will be the first phase of the access roadway.

The general service and parking facility includes the road and the approaches to it. We will do that portion first, from the Connecticut Street entrance, about half way down the hill, we will have onsurface parking lots, changing the road and getting ready for the main structure. We will be able to do that.

By starting now and having the money ready to go so we can do this first phase, we think we can get this completed, get this initial phase of parking by 1976.

To accomplish this we will follow the good leadership of the Air and Space Museum and use a construction management type of construction program. We have assembled, we think, a fine team and organization at the zoo and we will be able to use an appropriate form of construction management.

ZOO PARKING RECEIPTS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Mrs. HANSEN. How much money has been collected from the zoo parking which can be applied to this project?

Dr. REED. We have as of the end of February $102,000 being held in escrow by the Smithsonian Institution from the parking fees.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you have Metro access to the zoo by 1976?

Dr. REED. It is my understanding, and it is certainly an imperfect understanding, that 1978 will be the time they will open up their entrance at Calvert and Connecticut Streets, 2,000 feet away from the entrance to the zoo.

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you have special buses to the zoo? You can channel more people, as you know, into public transportation.

Are you doing any work with the Metro bus people in regard to public transportation so that people will know how to get to the zoo by bus?

Dr. REED. We have been trying to encourage them to put these signs on the buses that run to Connecticut Avenue "Take this bus to the Zoo." You may have seen these signs on the sides of certain buses.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have not. That is why I asked the question.

Dr. REED. We have also been in communication with the Park Service about the possibility of extending the tourmobile to the zoo because they are more or less hopeful people will leave their cars at the

zoo and take the tourmobile to the Mall facilities, although some of our neighbors do not want that and are not too happy with the prospect of more cars. They don't want us to become a parking area. We are exploring possibilities with the Park Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have 2 years left. It takes about 2 years to do anything in this city.

Dr. REED. At least.

EDUCATION AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $3 million for the construction of the Education and Administration Building. Give us details on this.

Dr. REED. At the Connecticut entrance to the zoo we plan to have an education building. This will contain an auditorium for about 300 to 350 children or adults, several classrooms, and the administrative offices of the zoo. In this building we can conduct our orientation courses for organized school groups that come to the zoo. We can have classrooms for teachers to use, or the zoo can establish educational programs in biology and zoology to supplement those in grade school, high school, and even at the college level.

We hope to receive a legacy of about one and a half million dollars which will help us build this building.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope you invite the airlines to send their animal shipping clerks in for a course.

Dr. REED. This would be a very fine thing. I think that the CAB is starting an inquiry into this. I have been invited to participate.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are years late.

Dr. REED. I can match you stories on problems with shipping animals.

Mrs. HANSEN. The only reason they are doing anything is because the women in the Humane Society are watching and pouncing on them. Otherwise they would not do anything.

Dr. REED. That is right. It takes citizen activation. That is the only thing that is pushing them. I am aware of that.

PLANNING FUNDS FOR FUTURE PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $650,000 for planning. Give us the justification for this.

Dr. REED. The construction planning time will be followed pretty well on page C–6 as to when we plan to do this work.

By developing the plans on these projects we will be able to get a fix on the amount of money that the project will cost. Then we will be able to come to you with plans and more definitive preliminary cost estimates, so when I come in here and ask you for money I will have plans as backup.

Funds are requested for the planning of the polar bears and the area in the center of the zoo which will include plans for remodeling the small mammal building, a crocodile and Komodo dragon and lizard exhibit, the new monkey building which will occupy the space where the bears are now. We are starting plans this year for fine new quarters for the bears, so when the bears move we will be ready to

use their present space in order to place the small primates and a monkey island.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope you will let the Los Angeles Times know about that.

Dr. REED. It is sometimes difficult to follow this. I wonder whether the Los Angeles Times can follow the intricacies of the chess game we play with the animals in the zoo, trying to keep it open for the enjoyment of some 5 million people a year while all this construction is going on.

We will develop the first phase of planning and cost estimates of exhibits for the sea lions and seals. We plan to have an underwater exhibit of these animals. Seeing the animals from the top, watching them swim around in the water, is half of it. Seeing what they do under the water, the grace, the speed, and agility that these animals have, and also the sounds and noises they make, the talking they do under water—this is extremely fascinating and part of the animal that should be exhibited and explained to the people.

Of course, we have the beaver which I am particularly anxious to exhibit because of its role in the historical development of our country. Again I wish to have above water, under water, and in-the-den exhibits. All this in the valley where the sea lions are at the present time.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have given us completion. You had better give us for the record the dates on which you expect to request construction funds—whether it is 1976, 1977, 1978, and so on.

Dr. REED. I can do that.

[The information follows:]

Construction startup funding to be sought for fiscal year 1975 planning projects

General clusters of projects:	Year
Lower Rock Creek Valley (bears and foxes, sheep and goats, baboon quarry, primate house, trackless train junction to metro station)	1976
Beaver Valley complex (beavers, wolves, seals, and sea lions, otters, penquins)	1977
Polar bear complex (polar bears, small mammals house renovation, crocodiles and komodo dragon, monkey house, monkey island)	1977
Plains complex (giraffe house and yards, main waterfowl pond renovation, lesser cats, plains animals)	1978

EFFECTS OF ZOOS ON ANIMALS

Mr. YATES. Did you happen to see the television show the other night on zoos and the effect that most zoos have on animals? They showed a picture of an elephant rocking back and forth in an iron cage. The assertion was made that the public really does not get any view of animals as they are in their normal habitats because a change takes place when they are caged in zoos.

The thrust of the television show was that there ought to be some way of constructing a zoo to show the animal in a natural habitat, so that the animals do not have to see psychiatrists, they will not have lost their spirit, they will not have developed any neuroses. Will you have that kind of a zoo when Mrs. Hansen calls you and asks you whether you have completed all these things?

Mr. RIPLEY. I can speak to that because I did see the program. I was very much interested in that program because I felt it was a very biased program. Like many programs you see for a few moments of time, such as reading a short article in a magazine or short newspaper article, it did not give the whole picture.

It spoke of the inhuman, un-animal treatment of these animals. It contrasted the narrow cage in the Central Park Zoo where the tiger wandered back and forth, which is an outmoded and old-fashioned cage, of course. You saw the elephant in the Portland, Oreg., zoo where you saw the elephant rocking at the end of his tether in a large enclosure.

Hediger, who is the head of the zoo in Zurich, has written telling books on animal behavior, showing that certain kinds of animals do quite well in zoos. They like rather small tidy quarters. They are very much like people, happy in a small apartment, in contrast to somebody who would not be happy and wants to live in the out of doors, things of this sort. There are all sorts of conditions of animals themselves being happier in certain kinds of places than in others.

If you keep wolves, for example, and do not have a large area of space for them to run about, they become psychotic. They cannot live in narrow confinement because their home range is 100 square miles, let us say, in the north.

If you keep other animals which have a home range of a few square yards they are as happy in a zoo, provided they are well taken care of, as they would be at home.

I felt the program was a little unfair. Interpretive treatment of animals can be done properly by a good zoo with the proper financial support and the proper people. There is no question about it. Then they have to make the judgment about what animals they want to keep.

Mr. YATES. Ordinarily a city zoo does not have the space, does it?

Mr. RIPLEY. It has space for some.

Mr. YATES. For some, yes.

Mr. RIPLEY. If they use judgment and discretion they can have a small model zoo which would be very fine and beautifully run. They usually do not have the funds because they are usually under a municipal administration, as this zoo used to be under the District, where you are in direct competition with hospitals and schools and things which are of far more concern to the citizen. They therefore tend to be neglected and rundown. Those who administer the zoos tend to get neglected and rundown as a result, and the whole thing ends up being a shambles.

These sorts of zoos, unless they are modified and corrected, should go out of existence.

Mr. YATES. The Smithsonian Zoo will not be like that?

Mr. RIPLEY. The Smithsonian Zoo, as long as we continue the rebuilding and reconstruction program which was started in the early 1960's, and which was temporarily suspended during the height of the Vietnam war, will not be that way.

Dr. REED. Certainly it will not. We have reduced the number of animals. We have to give animals more space. This map shows the plan for the overall improvement of the zoo.

Mr. YATES. This is what we have here in the budget justification?

Dr. REED. Yes, but in a larger form. This entire area is the area where the deer are. This area has been remodeled. The deer and the antelope are up in this area.

We have reduced the number of cages by 25 percent. There are 25 percent less cages but we have 5 acres more. We have more space and we have the animals acting much better. They are happier and running around having a very nice time.

Of course, when we get the facility near Front Royal developed we will have for deer and other animals that need more space hundreds of acres.

Combined with the physical renovation the work we are doing in the National Zoological Park in the behavioral studies of these animals is important. It is not enough to take an animal from the wild and say "Here is your cage and the type of food you will get." Our scientists study these animals and tell us a great number of things about how the animals live in the wild and how they can better be exhibited.

For instance, for the little golden marmoset, we found that the small cages, which many zoos have had them in for years, are inadequate. They need about 20 feet by 15 feet high by at least 12 feet wide.

In larger space, the animal can choose whether to come to you or whether to retreat. When he is in a small 3 by 4 by 6 cage he is always terrified. Give him enough space so that he can retreat and therefore he does not retreat. The scientific work on animals goes hand-in-hand with the modern exhibitions.

ZOO REPAIRS

Mrs. HANSEN. A total $650,000 is shown for renovation and repair. Please comment on this need.

Dr. REED. These funds will be used for the necessary repairs for the continuation of the operation of the zoo, such as roofs, fencing, guard rails, traffic flow, and maintenance of the heavily visited areas. There is a lot of sidewalk and roadwork to be done to maintain the zoo. This will all be done with a view in mind of permanent improvements under the master plan.

Mrs. HANSEN. So it is not something you will have to redo?

Dr. REED. It may be. There are instances where for example, in 8 years I will tear out one sidewalk. We will have had some 40 million people depreciating it before redoing it for the master plan. I have to keep the zoo in operation during this time. We will try, however, for each repair investment to be a part of the permanent renovation of the zoo.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Mrs. HANSEN. For Restoration and Renovation of Buildings you have $1,325,000 requested. You show the Mount Hopkins, Ariz., road and other projects for $200,000. Is this planning or construction?

Mr. BROOKS. This is the continuation of construction of a series of projects for which $605,000 has been provided by the Congress in prior years.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it finished?

Mr. BROOKS. Not completely.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much remains?

Mr. BROOKS. Road construction will continue. Power construction will be completed in 1975.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this only a portion of the road which is to be reconstructed?

Mr. BROOKS. Essentially that is it. We have built the road. The road is there.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is not in top-flight shape?

Mr. BROOKS. It needs to be improved and graded. This year we hope to start paving it, which will be a great benefit, I assure you.

Mrs. HANSEN. The next item is the National Zoological Park, National Conservation Center, $125,000.

Mr. BROOKS. This is the center which Dr. Reed talked about at Front Royal, Va., This is the first increment we are asking for, funds for repairs and modifications, including such projects as fencing, caging, replacement and repair of water and sewer lines in order to get the first increment of use.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much will follow this?

Mr. BROOKS. I will turn that over to Dr. Reed if I may.

Dr. REED. For construction at the Front Royal facility we estimate—again we do not know exactly because we have had it for such a short period of time and plans are not developed, but we hope to ask for perhaps $2 million to $3 million over a period of years primarily for animal housing needs. It will be a slow and deliberate development.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your acreage up there?

Dr. REED. The acreage we hope will be given to the Smithsonian Institution is 3,400 acres. Barns are there, waterlines are in, firelines are in, sewage is in. It is almost like dying and going to heaven when you go to a place like that—that is, for a zoo man.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting for the History and Technology Building and Natural History Building, fire control systems for $150,000.

Mr. BROOKS. This is continuation of a project which for the two buildings we anticipate will cost about $750,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much have you already spent?

Mr. BROOKS. The appropriation in 1974 was $75,000 for the two buildings. We are asking for $150,000 this year. It will be approximately a 5-year project.

Mrs. HANSEN. Next you show Tropical Research Institute Laboratory improvements, $75,000.

Mr. BROOKS. This is to serve an opportunity which has come up in the last year to use the Tivoli Hotel site in the Canal Zone to provide some very much needed space for labs and administration of the Tropical Research Institute. What is left of the hotel is a very adequate concrete structure out building which we have managed to get occupancy of.

Mrs. HANSEN. How did you acquire it?

Mr. RIPLEY. The Canal Zone Government released it. It was the remains of the old Tivoli Hotel.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this the first increment?

Mr. BROOKS. This is the first increment.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much more?

Mr. BROOKS. We don't have that exactly. It might come to two or three times that before we are through.

Mrs. HANSEN. What will this provide?

Mr. BROOKS. It will provide space for the research staff of the Tropical Research Institute down there who are now compelled to use a kind of hot turnover system in their lab facilities. They do not have enough space to provide one space for one scientist. They have to share their facilities and they are extremely crowded.

Mr. RIPLEY. They have a small part of the Gorgas Hospital which they have been allowed to use. It is crowded and not at all suitable for them. There seemed to be a possibility of making this an administrative and research headquarters right in the same building which then would belong to the Smithsonian.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $35,000 for the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries storage space and temperature control.

Mr. BROOKS. This is a one-time request. The funds requested will complete the project.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much have you spent?

Mr. BROOKS. On these particular areas essentially nothing. The two areas, the storage space under the courtyard and the space which we are now using in the basement of the building, have never been improved.

Mr. RIPLEY. They have never been developed since we took over the building. It is a very strange area under the courtyard. It looks like a military magazine or something of that sort—iron doors which must go back to the Civil War. I think records were kept in there by the Patent Office. It is damp and humid and needs to be dried out and made serviceable for storage.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Arts and Industries Building renovation, $300,000. How much have you spent so far and is involved here?

Mr. BROOKS. This will be the last increment prior to the Bicentennial.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much have you spent to date?

Mr. BROOKS. The amount appropriated to date including planning, decking, and the major air conditioning and other restoration is about $4 million. That will do the major job of installing the air-conditioning and the renovation of the interior. This requested funding is primarily the exterior renovation, the windows, and some small exterior work.

Mrs. HANSEN. This finishes it?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes, this will complete the work required to be finished by the Bicentennial.

Mrs. HANSEN. Next is the South Yard improvements, $300,000.

Mr. BROOKS. This is the quadrangle lying between the Smithsonian, the Arts and Industries, and the Freer Gallery buildings on Independence Ave. It is occupied by parking and temporary buildings, including the shed in which the old Aerospace Building now is.

With the completion of the new National Air and Space Museum it is now possible to clear that yard and redo it as a visitor amenity.

Mr. RIPLEY. This is the old Quonset hut where the Aerospace Museum has exhibits presently and a number of old wooden buildings, including some old research laboratories going back to the period of Secretary Langley at the turn of the century. We hope to eliminate the whole group and restore it. We think of it as a sort of college quadrangle.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this money do it?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes, with some funds already available for the roads and grounds, for the Bicentennial Year. There may be further development we have not yet gone into in terms of planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $50,000 for library space improvements. What is this about?

Mr. BROOKS. This is a continuing program to upgrade the rather crowded and inadequate space in the Natural History Building which is where we have the central library. This project was started in 1971 and has been continuing since then. This third phase, which I cannot say is the last time we will come to you for the library, again helps us to store and take care of the volumes and the facilities for staff and for the library people to manage and handle the books.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total amount which has been spent to date?

Mr. BROOKS. Funding of $110,000 has been appropriated since 1971.

Mrs. HANSEN. Next is General Building and Facility Repairs and Improvements, $90,000. What is this?

Mr. RIPLEY. This represents the general needs of some eight or nine major museums and other facilities. It includes such things as roof repairs, sidewalk repairs, the necessary things which have to be done.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your own buildings or those rented from GSA?

Mr. RIPLEY. Our own buildings.

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $10 million to liquidate contract authority for the National Air and Space Museum. How much of the $17 million appropriated in fiscal year 1974 has been obligated?

Mr. OFFENBACHER. We have obligated $29,600,000 of the total project.

Mrs. HANSEN. You know it was in two steps.

Mr. OFFENBACHER. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. What I am asking is how much of the $17 million appropriated in 1974 is obligated.

Mr. OFFENBACHER. $16 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you expect an unobligated balance in this account at the end of fiscal year 1974?

Mr. OFFENBACHER. No, we do not.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why?

Mr. OFFENBACHER. We expect to spend all the money we have.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you need the entire $10 million requested for the Air and Space Museum in fiscal year 1975?

Mr. OFFENBACHER. We would need $7 million actually.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that excluding the $1 million you have left from 1974 or would this include that amount?

Mr. OFFENBACHER. It excludes it.

Mrs. HANSEN. What you need is $7 million plus the $1 million?

Mr. OFFENBACHER. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Long.

HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

Mr. LONG. I note that the operations budget for the Hirshhorn Museum is almost as large as that of the National Collection of Fine Arts and more than that of the National Portrait Gallery and the Freer Gallery. Why is this so, as the Hirshhorn has not yet opened its doors to the public?

Mr. RIPLEY. For the last 2 years [fiscal year 1973 and fiscal year 1974] the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden has been acquiring on a one-time basis furniture and furnishings for the building. Therefore a budget comparable to the National Portrait Gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts for these years for the Hirshhorn would have been well under their operating budgets.

The Freer Gallery of Art receives a relatively small Federal budget each year which is in addition to a larger privately funded budget. Therefore, this budget is not comparable to other operating budgets which are entirely Federal.

The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden is expected to open in October 1974. In order to open an operating museum to the public, it takes years of staff work. A staff is not hired and the building opened shortly thereafter. Exhibit catalogs have to be written, labels and brochures developed, films, educational materials and tours developed, which all take months of time. Therefore, you have a museum staff well before you have a museum open to the public.

Museums are not comparable to each other and therefore comparisons of operating budgets are not easy. The Hirshhorn Museum occupies an entire structure with approximately 4½ acres of exhibition space including the sculpture garden. The Hirshhorn collection contains approximately 6,000 works of art. The National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery occupy one building jointly, and the National Collection of Fine Arts also is responsible for the Renwick Gallery of Art. Therefore a comparison of the operating budgets of these museums will always be difficult.

NEED FOR MAINTENANCE INCREASE

Mr. LONG. An increase of $1,384,000 is sought for maintenance of Smithsonian property. Please describe the extent to which Smithsonian facilities have fallen into disrepair or other reasons for this increase.

Mr. RIPLEY. The increase of $1,384,000 is being sought to fund custodial, mail, horticultural, and transportation requirements as well as maintenance requirements for new and existing facilities. A total of 9 new positions and $78,000 is being requested for the new Hirshhorn Museum and 31 positions and $193,000 are being requested for the new National Air and Space Museum. This leaves a requested increase of 74 positions and $1,113,000 to fund custodial, transportation, horti-

cultural, mail delivery, and maintenance requirements in existing facilities.

Custodial and labor personnel are required to provide services for approximately 3,656,000 square feet of floor area, encompassing collection areas, offices, restrooms, workrooms, laboratories, and exhibit areas. Over the years, personnel and financial resources have fallen consistently short of levels required to sustain adequate performance. In addition, increased demands for services, including moves of furnishings, equipment, and collections and the addition of more exhibit areas, have further strained the capability of existing custodial and labor forces.

The requested increase will enable the Institution to improve operation of its preventive and corrective maintenance program and to provide manpower to meet the ever increasing demands of the program units. In addition, the increase will provide staffing for a recently established horticultural program, which is intended to provide maintenance to 75 acres of grounds, planting and park areas; provide a trained moving force to ensure the safe movement of collections; and provide one additional mail clerk to improve the pick up and delivery of mail to Smithsonian offices on and off the Mall.

ADMISSION CHARGES

Mr. LONG. What consideration has the Smithsonian given to adopting nominal admission charges to the museums and the Zoo in order to provide a base of funds in addition to appropriated funds?

Mr. RIPLEY. The Smithsonian Institution has considered charging a nominal admission charge to the museums and the Zoo.

It has always been considered that a general admission would be contrary to our traditional policy of being a free public museum.

We have from time to time considered charging admission fees to special exhibitions within the buildings. In fact, this has been done upon occasion and not too successfully.

An admission fee will be charged for the Hillwood Museum and last year paid automobile parking was begun at the National Zoological Park.

At the September 27, 1971, meeting of the Smithsonian's Board of Regents, one of the Regents asked again about the possibility of museum admission charges with reference to institutions in general.

The following is an extract from "Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, January 27, 1972".

MUSEUM ADMISSION CHARGES

Secretary Ripley stated that at the last meeting of the Board, Senator Fulbright has asked us to follow up on the question of museum admission charges with reference to institutions in general. One of the current places where this has been under hot debate is England. Charles Blitzer has prepared a report (appendix A) based on a survey he conducted while in England recently which summarizes the present status of the matter there.

There was a general discussion of the pros and cons of charging admissions to museums and to Zoos and also to the companion question of charging for parking, particularly at zoological parks. While recognizing the prevalence of charging for admission and the desirability of continuing studies of admission charges, the consensus of the meeting was that a charge for automobile parking should

first be put into effect at the Zoo. Subsequently, on the basis of our experience as to public reaction, attendance, revenues, and expenses of collection and further studies of charges elsewhere, further consideration could be given to the question of charging for admission to the Zoo and to the museums and galleries.

The Secretary commented that he anticipated that when the Cooper-Hewitt in New York has been completed, an admission charge will be instituted. Also, he noted that when Hillwood is open as a museum, an admission charge will be made.

It is interesting to note that after establishing charges to the 18 national museums in Great Britain, one of the first moves of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labour government was to cease charging admission. Therefore, starting March 30, the British will once again be able to enter the museums free of charge.

CHESAPEAKE BAY CENTER

Mr. LONG. I am pleased to note the stepping up of activities of the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies. Based on the ecological information gathered in research on the 2,500-acre center, does the Smithsonian plan to comment on projects elsewhere in the Bay which threaten to despoil this prime estuarine environment—such as the proposed Diked Sludge Disposal Site at Hart and Millers Islands?

Dr. CHALLINOR. The Smithsonian Institution has not been asked to comment on the Diked Sludge Disposal Sites. It is expected that the question would be directed to the organization known as the Chesapeake Research Consortium, Inc.

The Smithsonian Institution was asked to comment on the feasibility of making bricks. Mr. J. Kevin Sullivan, Assistant Director, Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies, gave the following appraisal.

It is our understanding that the process of making ceramic brick and construction aggregate from sediments is technically feasible. The Maryland Department of Natural Resources has been in contact with Professor Rhoads, the originator of the process, to determine the applicability of his work to the Hart-Miller project.

At this time, we have no information about similar works possibly being carried out in Japan.

Mr. Jack W. Pierce, Curator, Sedimentology, Department of Paleobiology, also commented on the same project.

Usefulness of the material for ceramics would be highly dependent upon the type of material in the dredge spoil. I see no problem in getting rid of oxidizable oils and chemicals but some clays will not make suitable bricks no matter what is done to them. One also has the problem of separation of metal components, such as flip-top lids, from the material.

One would think that the hedging employed by the Corps suggests that they think that the process might not work. General extensive tests are made on soil deposits before money is committed to erection of a brick factory. It would seem that much of the material to be dredged from Baltimore Harbor is the antithesis of brick clay.

ADDITIONAL JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert pages D–1 through D–31 in the record.

[The pages follow:]

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
"Salaries and Expenses"

Report of Obligations by Objects
(In thousands of dollars)

	1973 Actual	1974 Estimate	1975 Estimate	Increase '75 over '74
11 Personnel Compensation.....	32,062	36,836	42,254	5,418
12 Personnel Benefits.....	2,716	3,170	3,659	489
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	554	672	784	112
22 Transporation of Things.....	249	305	329	24
23 Rent, Communications, and Utilities.....	3,390	3,873	5,144	1,271
24 Printing and Reproduction....	602	706	1,511	805
25 Other Services.....	6,471	6,166	8,790	2,624
26 Supplies and Materials.....	2,055	2,381	3,101	720
31 Equipment.....	3,303	3,160	2,785	-375
32 Lands and Structures.....	0	0	0	0
41 Grants.....	1,812	3,022	3,193	171
42 Insurance, Claims, and Indemnities.....	5	0	9	9
Total Obligations.....	53,219	60,291	71,559	11,268
Lapsing.....	14	0	0	0
Total Appropriation.....	53,233/1	60,291/2	71,559/3	11,268/3

/1 This amount includes $51,633 for Salaries and Expenses and $1,600 for Science Information Exchange.

/2 This amount includes $58,596 for Salaries and Expenses and $1,695 for Science Information Exchange. Also includes $3,203 for pay supplemental.

/3 This amount includes $1,856 for necessary pay and $1,044 for other uncontrollable increases.

SMITHSONIAN VISITORS
(By fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Smithsonian Institution Building	Arts and Industries Building	Museum of Natural History	National Air & Space Building	Freer Gallery of Art	Museum of History & Technology	Fine Arts & Portrait Gallery	Renwick Gallery	Total[9]
1961	1,024,526	2,912,371	2,047,973	987,858	130,746	(1)	(3)	(10)	7,103,474
1962	1,222,112	3,471,050	2,113,053	1,986,319	130,597	(1)	(3)	(10)	8,923,131
1963	1,630,280	3,534,182	2,288,397	2,673,618	183,359	(1)	(3)	(10)	10,309,836[2]
1964	1,311,061	2,457,243	2,512,306	1,854,186	168,625	2,509,774[1]	(3)	(10)	10,813,195[2]
1965	1,065,635	2,028,175	3,051,472	1,705,683	210,972	5,091,776	(3)	(10)	13,153,713
1966	870,010	1,746,715	2,988,006	1,494,922	222,089	4,829,112	(3)	(10)	12,150,854
1967	1,020,312	1,638,873	3,409,957	1,484,422	212,920	5,546,102	(3)	(10)	13,312,586[4]
1968	847,176[5]	1,344,622	3,257,957	1,123,698	169,533	4,750,023	30,888	(10)	11,523,897[4][7]
1969	275,259[5]	1,493,141[6]	2,916,749	1,225,959	179,374	4,174,071	166,177	(10)	10,430,730[8]
1970	[5]	2,557,155[6]	3,269,791	1,839,373	217,305	5,483,555	216,523	(10)	13,583,702[8]
1971	681,255	1,985,732	3,456,755	1,337,445	190,425	5,955,128	194,468	(10)	13,801,208
1972	819,617	2,306,071	3,414,640	1,104,151	230,475	6,808,526	246,657	105,186	15,035,323
1973	807,294	2,285,603	3,306,105	1,223,917	204,858	6,905,339	254,005	165,846	15,152,967

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 visitors to the National Zoological Park annually and 50,000 to the Anacostia Museum are excluded from these totals.
10/ Renwick Gallery opened January 1972.

Financial Report

T. Ames Wheeler, *Treasurer*

FY 1973

It is a pleasure to report that substantial progress was made in the financial affairs of the Institution in Fiscal Year 1973. Increased federal support was provided for on-going educational, research, and exhibition programs, the construction of the new National Air and Space Museum, and preparation of major exhibitions for the 1976 program for celebration of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. Support in the form of grants and contracts, gifts and bequests, and other nonfederal-funds income also increased. Additional funds are, however, now urgently needed to meet Institutional commitments toward a number of important projects, notably the reestablishment of the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts and Design and completion of the land acquisition and building program of the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies.

The Institution's revenue-producing activities, representing an important element of our efforts toward "self-help," produced an overall gain for the first time and contributed to the much larger favorable FY 1973 balance in our relatively small but vitally important unrestricted private trust funds. As a part of such efforts we continued to lay the groundwork for a collections-related product development program which, in addition to extending our educational efforts, should soon become an important source of additional financial support.

Overall Sources and Application of Financial Support

Financial affairs of the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars which are related to, but largely administered independently of the Smithsonian, are not included in this Financial Report. Total financial support from all sources for the Institution, exclusive of those organizations is summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Overall Sources of Financial Support*

[In $1,000's]

Sources	*FY 1970*	*FY 1971*	*FY 1972*	*FY 1973*
OPERATING FUNDS				
Federal appropriation:				
Salaries and expenses	$32,679	$36,895	$44,701	$51,633
Smithsonian Science Information Exchange	*	*	1,600	1,600
Special Foreign Currency Program	2,316	2,500	3,500	3,500
Subtotal	$34,995	$39,395	$49,801	$56,733
Research grants and contracts	10,825*	9,312*	8,088	8,996
Nonfederal funds:				
Gifts (excluding gifts to endowments)				
Restricted purpose	2,290	1,905	2,618	3,107
Unrestricted purpose	18	304**	26**	33**
Income from endowment and current funds investment				
Restricted purpose	999	1,372	1,573	1,736***
Unrestricted purpose	281	330	334	436
Revenue producing activities (gross)	2,800	4,706	6,445	8,483
Less costs and expenses	(3,841)	(5,240)	(6,586)	(8,313)
Miscellaneous	503	406	548	1,118
Total nonfederal funds	3,050	3,783	4,958	6,600***
Total Operating Support	$48,870	$52,490	$62,847	$72,329
CONSTRUCTION FUNDS (Federal)				
National Zoological Park	$ 600	$ 200	$ 200	$ 675
National Air and Space Museum	–0–	–0–	1,900	40,000****
Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum	3,500	5,200	3,697	–0–
Restoration and renovation of buildings	525	1,725	550	5,014
Total Construction Funds	$ 4,625	$ 7,125	$ 6,347	$45,689

* SSIE funded by NSF contract in FY 1970 ($1,707,000) to FY 1971 ($1,400,000) and thereafter by direct federal appropriation.

** Excluding gifts to Associates (included under Revenue Producing Activities).

*** Includes $225,000 of FY 1973 income transferred from Endowment Fund #3 for this purpose in FY 1972.

****$13,000,000 in new obligational authority plus $27,000,000 in contract authority.

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 16

TABLE 2.—*Source and Application of Funds for Year Ended June 30, 1973*

[In $1,000's]

Funds	Federal funds	Nonfederal funds: Total nonfederal funds	Unrestricted: General	Unrestricted: Revenue producing	Restricted: Endowment income	Restricted: Gifts	Restricted: Grants and contracts
FUND BALANCES—							
1 July 1972	$ –0–	$ 4,888	$1,781	$ –0–	$ 551	$2,506	$ 50
FUNDS PROVIDED							
Federal Appropriations	$53,233						
Investment Income		$ 1,947	$ 436	$ —	$1,460	$ 51	$ —
Grants and Contracts		9,027	—	—	—	—	9,027
Gifts		3,297	33	157	72	3,035	—
Sales and Revenue		8,948	297	8,319	—	332	—
Less: Cost of Sales		(5,207)	—	(5,207)	—	—	—
Other		496	77	7	117	295	—
Total Provided	$53,233	$18,508	$ 843	$3,276	$1,649	$3,713	$9,027
Total Available	$53,233	$23,396	$2,624	$3,276	$2,200	$6,219	$9,077
FUNDS APPLIED							
Science:							
Environmental Science	$ 1,201	$ 1,264	$ 42	$ —	$ —	$ 165	$1,057
Natl. Museum of Nat. Hist.	6,277	1,323	3	—	114	160	1,046
Natl. Zoological Park	4,057	28	12	—	—	13	3
Fort Pierce Bureau	—	1,082	—	—	—	1,082	—
Science Info. Exchange	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Astroph. Observatory	2,972	5,330	18	—	33	166	5,113
Radiation Biology Lab.	1,313	100	3	—	21	—	76
Smithsonian Tropical Research Inst.	947	68	2	—	2	4	60
Interdisciplinary Communications Pgm.	—	536	—	—	—	26	510
Natl. Air and Space Museum	1,122	240	4	—	158	10	68
Other Science	840	733	37	—	24	55	617
Total	20,329	10,704	121	—	352	1,681	8,550
History and Art:							
Natl. Portrait Gallery	1,028	31	2	—	—	19	10
Natl. Collection of Fine Arts	1,361	46	12	—	4	30	—
Freer Gallery	177	1,015	—	—	1,015	—	—
Natl. Museum of History and Technology	2,858	344	61	—	38	197	48

TABLE 2.—*Source and Application of Funds for Year Ended June 30, 1973*—Continued

[In $1,000's]

Funds	Federal funds	Nonfederal funds: Total nonfederal funds	Unrestricted: General	Unrestricted: Revenue producing	Restricted: Endowment income	Restricted: Gifts	Restricted: Grants and contracts
Cooper-Hewitt Museum	—	417	—	—	—	389	28
Archives of American Art	203	135	—	—	—	135	—
Bicentennial of the American Revolution	780	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hirshhorn Museum	1,125	43	43	—	—	—	—
Other History & Art	490	245	2	—	—	143	100
Total	8,022	2,276	120	—	1,057	913	186
Public Service:							
Revenue Producing Activities							
Smithsonian Press	761	99	—	99	—	—	—
Performing Arts	353	472	—	270	—	12	190
Smithsonian Magazine	—	1,015	—	1,015	—	—	—
Associates	—	671	—	671	—	—	—
Museum Shops	—	610	—	610	—	—	—
Other	—	407	—	407	—	—	—
Anacostia Museum	258	69	22	—	—	18	29
Reading Is Fundamental	—	542	—	—	—	542	—
Other Public Service	881	63	32	—	—	3	28
Total	2,253	3,948	54	3,072	—	575	247
Museum Programs:							
Libraries	1,048	4	—	—	—	4	—
Exhibits	3,039	52	—	—	—	30	22
Natl. Museum Act Pgms.	794	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Museum Programs	1,779	50	14	—	—	34	2
Total	6,660	106	14	—	—	68	24
Buildings Management and Protection Services	11,982	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administration	3,987	2,822	175	410	106	259	1,872
Overhead Recovered	—	(2,772)	(125)	(410)	(106)	(259)	(1,872)
Transfers for Designated Purposes	—	90	(59)	204	278	(322)	(11)
Total Funds Applied	$53,233	$17,174	$ 300	$3,276	$1,687	$2,915	$8,996
FUND BALANCES— 30 June 1973	$ –0–	$ 6,222	$2,324	$ –0–	$ 513	$3,304	$ 81

Thus, total support for operating purposes in FY 1973 exceeded $72 million, up about $10 million from the previous year. Of this amount, federal appropriations provide 79 percent, research grants and contracts another 12 percent, and the Institution's nonfederal income the remaining 9 percent.

In addition Congress approved construction fund appropriations of $45,689,000 principally to complete, over a four-year period, the new National Air and Space Museum. Other construction funds will provide for air conditioning and renovation of the 1879 Arts and Industries Building.

The sources and applications of all of these operating funds (excluding construction funds and also excluding the Special Foreign Currency Program) are shown in Table 2.

Federal Operating Funds

As shown in the tables, Smithsonian federal appropriations for operating purposes totaled $56,733,000, including $1,600,000 for the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, a separately incorporated organization, and $3,500,00 for the Special Foreign Currency Program in the form of blocked currencies of certain foreign countries administered as grants to some 220 U.S. universities and similar institutions to conduct research studies in those countries (see Table 3).

TABLE 3.—*Special Foreign Currency Program, Fiscal Year 1973 Obligations*

[In $1,000's]

Country	*Archeology*	*Systematic and environmental biology*	*Astrophysics and earth sciences*	*Museum Programs*	*Grant administration*	*Total*
India	$1,299.0	$102.6	$ 3.4	$ 21.9	$17.0	$1,443.9
Morocco	162.0	19.3	2.2	—	—	183.5
Pakistan	39.8	23.4	1.5	—	—	64.7
Poland	58.1	28.9	69.6	98.8	14.0	269.4
Tunisia	80.5	372.6	2.2	16.0	12.0	483.3
Egypt	730.6	77.6	.1	7.0	6.9	822.2
Yugoslavia	131.0	256.5	4.6	—	2.2	394.3
Burma	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Total	$2,501.1	$880.9	$83.6	$143.7	$52.1	$3,661.4*

* Includes unexpended balance of FY 1972 appropriation carried forward for use in FY 1973.

Excluding such special purpose appropriations, federal operating funds of $51,633,000 were $6,932,000 greater than in FY 1972. Of this increase, over $3,500,000 was needed for legislated increases in federal salaries. Nevertheless, the increased federal funds will also provide for continued preparations for the opening of the Hirshhorn Museum, for increased Bicentennial activities, for National Air and Space Museum exhibits and for maintenance, protection and other support areas which will be a high priority in future years' budgets. Allocation of the appropriations for operating purposes (excluding Foreign Currency Program) by broad activity areas over the past several years is shown in Table 4.

Grants and Contracts

Many of the Institution's important research programs are supported by grants and contracts, the major portion of which are from federal agencies; see Table 5. This type of support increased to nearly $9 million in FY 1973, approximately half of this amount coming from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for projects of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, such as satellite tracking, analysis of lunar samples, and the operation of the Mount Hopkins, Arizona, Observatory. The remainder went largely to support a large variety of other scientific projects ranging from study of endemic Asian diseases to ecological studies of the Chesapeake Bay area.

TABLE 4.—*Application of Federal Appropriations, FY 1970 through FY 1973, Excluding Special Foreign Currency Program*

[In $1,000's]

Area	*FY 1970*	*FY 1971*	*FY 1972*	*FY 1973*
Science	$11,761	$13,495	$18,365*	$20,329*
History and Art	5,081	5,878	6,285	8,022
Public Service	1,445	1,442	2,093	2,253
Museum Programs	3,592	3,744	5,881	6,660
Administration	2,733	3,051	3,235	3,987
Building Maintenance and Protection	8,067	9,285	10,442	11,982
Total	$32,679	$36,895	$46,301	$53,233

* Includes $1,600,000 for the Science Information Exchange which had been funded prior to 1972 by grants from the National Science Foundation.

TABLE 5.—*Grants and Contracts*

[In $1,000's]

Federal agencies	*FY 1970*	*FY 1971*	*FY 1972*	*FY 1973*
Atomic Energy Commission	$ 86	$ 91	$ 73	$ 76
Department of Commerce	4	166	392	203
Department of Defense	1,103	843	916	969
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	447	409	411	306
Department of Interior	112	258	247	230
Department of State	21	176	195	593
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	6,561	4,930	4,605	4,923
National Science Foundation	2,246*	2,028*	560	957
Other	245	411	689	739
Total	$10,825	$9,312	$8,088	$8,996

* Includes funding for SSIE of $1,707,000 in FY 1970 and $1,400,000 in FY 1971.

Private Trust Funds

In addition to federal appropriations and grants and contracts, the Smithsonian also received $6,600,000 of private funds from gifts (excluding gifts to endowment funds), endowment fund income, revenue-producing activities, concession fees and other miscellaneous sources, as shown in Table 1. While such support has increased in recent years, it is still well below the Institution's goal for achieving a better balance of support from nonfederal sources. This income is, furthermore, largely dedicated to specific restricted purposes as shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6.—*Total Private Funds Income for Fiscal Year 1973*

[In $1,000's]

Revenue sources	*Unrestricted purposes*	*Restricted purposes*	*Total*
Investments	$ 436	$1,736*	$2,172*
Gifts	33**	3,107	3,140**
Revenue Producing Activities	170	—	170
Concessions and miscellaneous	374	744	1,118
Total	$1,013	$5,587	$6,600

* Includes $225,000 of FY 1973 income transferred from Endowment Fund #3 for this purpose in FY 1972.

** Excluding $157,000 gifts to Associates (included under Revenue Producing Activities) and $114,000 gifts to Endowment Funds.

Unrestricted Private Funds.—As has been continually emphasized in these reports, a strong and well-balanced position for the Institution's unrestricted private funds is absolutely essential to the maintenance of its unique character among government-related organizations. These funds permit the flexibility of operation and high degree of nonpolitical objectivity which contribute importantly to innovative and lively programs, create special attraction to visitors and donors of collections of objects of national interest, and maintain the Institution's worldwide acceptance in scientific and cultural fields. The attention given by management to strengthening this portion of Smithsonian finances in recent years has resulted in very substantial improvement as shown in the summary of its unrestricted private accounts given in Table 7.

TABLE 7.—*Unrestricted Private Funds*

[In $1,000's]

	FY 1970	*FY 1971*	*FY 1972*	*FY 1973*
INCOME:				
Investment	$ 323	$ 334	$ 334	$ 436
Gifts	18	304	26	33
Concession and Miscellaneous	540	215	197	374
Total Income	$ 881	$ 853	$ 557	$ 843
EXPENDITURE:				
Administrative Expense	3,256	2,723	2,994	3,242
Less Administrative Recovery	2,435	2,254	2,639	2,772
Net Administrative Expense	821	469	355	470
Revenue Producing Activities				
Associates—*Smithsonian* Magazine	(472)	(209)	2	330
—Other	(41)	10	74	(43)*
Shops	(28)	(80)	19	47
Press	(200)	(159)	(111)	(109)
Performing Arts	(167)	(78)	(50)	(65)
Product Development	—	—	—	69
Other Activities	(133)	(18)	(75)	(59)
Total Activities	(1,041)	(534)	(141)	170
Total Expenditures	1,862	1,003	496	300
Net Gain (Loss)	(981)	(150)	61	543
ENDING Balance	$1,870	$1,720	$1,781	$2,324

*After charges for portion of Development Office treated as administrative expense in prior years.

From this it may be seen that after gaining a small positive balance in Fiscal Year 1972, Fiscal Year 1973 showed very substantial further improvement. The net gain of $543,000 for the year raised the unrestricted fund balance to $2,324,000, moving it a considerable distance toward our goal of restoring unrestricted working capital funds to at least the $3,000,000 needed to finance more comfortably the advances required for our participation in contract research work, to carry our Museum Shop and publications inventories, and to handle normal financial needs for payrolls, services, and supplies.

Increased investment income, principally from short-term investment of larger advance magazine subscription monies, was a factor in this improved FY 1973 result. Most important to the achievement of the more favorable result for unrestricted funds in FY 1973 was the $311,000 improvement in the overall results of the revenue-producing activities which for the first time enabled them to make an overall positive contribution to Institutional finances. Additional detail on these activities is shown in Table 8.

Among these activities the most outstanding improvement was shown by the magazine *Smithsonian* which produced a net gain of $330,000, compared with approximately a break-even performance in FY 1972. The enthusiastic reception given to this publication, which is designed primarily to extend the Institution's educational efforts and build a constituency of interested citizens throughout the Nation, is evidenced by the rapid gain in circulation in FY 1973 which rose from 330,000 National Associate members as of 30 June 1972 to 458,000 as of 30 June 1973.

The increased attention being devoted to our Museum Shops is producing favorable results. The 33 percent gain in sales in FY 1972 was followed by a further 18 percent increase in FY 1973 to $1,622,000, and net income rose to $47,000 this year compared to $19,000 in FY 1972. Planning is now underway for relocation and redesign of some of the Shops and for an up-grading of the type of merchandise handled. Continuing gains are, therefore, expected over the next several years. It is interesting to note that the new guidebook, *Seeing the Smithsonian*, which became available only in June 1973 has obviously met a strong visitor need and is having a distinct impact on the Museum Shop sales.

The first tangible financial results of the new Product Development Program appeared in FY 1973 with advance royalty receipts of $118,000. This program, which was originated to further the educational efforts of our museums through obtaining closely related merchandise for our Museum Shops, shows great promise not only of accomplishing this objective but also providing substantial and

TABLE 8.—*Revenue Producing Activities for Fiscal Year 1973*

[In $1,000's]

Item	*Total*	*Museum shops*	*Press**	*Associates*				
				Smithsonian magazine	*Other*	*Performing Arts*	*Product development*	*Other***
Sales and Revenues	$8,319	$1,622	$ 81	$4,731	$1,104	$205	$118	$458
Less Cost of Sales	5,207	966	97	3,386	633	—	—	125
Gross Income	3,112	656	(16)	1,345	471	205	118	333
Gifts	157	—	—	—	157	—	—	—
Other Income	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	1
Total Income	3,276	656	(10)	1,345	628	205	118	334
Expenses	2,696	484	87	865	610	246	49***	366
Income (loss) before charge for administrative costs	580	172	(97)	480	18	(41)	69	(21)
Less Administrative Costs	410	125	12	150	61	24	—	38
NET INCOME (loss)	$ 170	$ 47	$(109)	$ 330	$ (43)****	$(65)	$ 69	$(59)

* 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.

*** This includes a transfer of $34,000 to Smithsonian bureaus participating in this program.

****After charges for portion of Development Office treated as administrative expense in prior years.

increasing income in future years. Agreement was reached during FY 1973 with the Tonka Corporation, a leading U.S. toy manufacturer, under which that corporation will manufacture and sell, in close coordination with the Smithsonian, a line of museum-related products, the first of which should appear in the spring of 1974. Somewhat similar arrangements with CBS/Education & Publication Group led to the publication of the new Smithsonian guidebook, now being sold in large numbers both in our Museum Shops and outside the Institution. A reprinting of the guidebook, including four foreign-language translations, is expected in October 1973. Similar agreements with manufacturers in a number of other product fields are now under consideration. Great care is being taken in these efforts to insure strict standards of quality, authenticity,

and good taste in all phases of the products' design, manufacture, promotion, and sale.

Additional "self-help" efforts include a variety of other undertakings from the attractive new Smithsonian-McGraw Hill Bookstore in the National Museum of History and Technology and the inauguration of modest parking fees at the National Zoological Park to audiophone museum guidance operations, catalogue publishing, and the sale of photographic slides and "first-day covers" of historic events in aviation history. The Bookstore, opened in June 1972, completed a successful first year in FY 1973. The operation of the parking-fee facilities at the Zoo begun in April 1973 is handled by the Friends of the National Zoo, who also operate the Zoo shops and mobile train service, under an agreement whereby they direct a portion of the net receipts to new educational programs at the Zoo with the remaining portion of these net receipts being reserved by the Institution toward improving and enlarging Zoo parking facilities in the future in a manner designed eventually to make available an additional 12 acres of park area for animal care.

These growing Smithsonian efforts appear to promise greater success in the future in bolstering private funding to a somewhat better balance with our federal support. There is, nevertheless, a real need for an increase also in donations from corporations, foundations, and individuals and a need to build a nationwide constituency of interest in and support for this national institution. This is a major purpose of our National Associates organization.

Restricted Private Funds.—Funds made available to the Institution for specific purposes, largely from gifts or from income of endowment funds previously dedicated to such purposes, are also of great importance. In some cases, such as the Freer Gallery of Art, the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, and the Fort Pierce Bureau, private restricted funds provide all or the greatest share of their support. All of the land of the Chesapeake Bay Center has been acquired either by direct gift or purchased with private funds donated for this purpose. Hundreds of separate accounts are maintained for funds dedicated to a tremendous variety of similar purposes. The largest of these are given in Table 9.

As may be noted, gifts provided $3,107,000 of this total restricted purpose income, up from $2,618,000 in the previous year. Endowment fund income added $1,736,000, with another $744,000 coming from membership fees, rentals, sales of publications, museum shops, etc.

TABLE 9.—*Restricted Private Funds, Fiscal Year 1973*

[In $1,000's]

Bureau	Income				Deductions	Net increase (decrease)	Fund balance end of year
	Investment	Gifts	Miscellaneous	Total income			
Freer Gallery	$ 862	$ 72	$111	$1,045	$1,016	$ 29	$ 149
Fort Pierce Bureau	483*	297	—	780*	1,082	(302)	(43)
CBCES Land Acquisition Program	—	100	49	149	125	24	155
Cooper-Hewitt Museum							
Operations	51	33	35	119	216	(97)	(115)
Funds for Collection	—	—	181	181	—	181	249
Special Purpose Funds	—	176	—	176	28	148	197
Building Renovation	—	106	—	106	159	(53)	885
Reading is Fundamental	—	1,189	—	1,189	542	647	712
Anacostia Museum	—	4	—	4	18	(14)	12
Archives of American Art	6	15	221	242	135	107	193
Other	334	1,115	147	1,596	1,281	315	1,422
Total Restricted Funds	$1,736*	$3,107	$744	$5,587*	$4,602	$ 985	$3,816

* Includes $225,000 of FY 1[illegible] income transferred from Endowment Fund #3 for this purpose in FY 1972.

Adoption of the Total Return Concept of Income for all endowment funds (see below) this year raised the Freer Gallery income substantially and enabled it to increase collection purchases and still operate within its resources. The exceptionally large expenditures of the Fort Pierce Bureau, met in part from an additional contribution of approximately $300,000, reflected continued work to complete the tender ship, R/V *Johnson*.

Two important operations which are dependent largely upon restricted funds are in urgent need of greater support. The land acquisition program at Chesapeake Bay Center benefitted by another $100,000 donation from the A. W. Mellon Foundation but another $500,000 will still be required to complete this land purchase program, and still more funds are needed for conference and study buildings at that location. And the Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New York City, although adding to its building renovation and collection purchase funds in FY 1973, ran an operating deficit of $97,000 even at its present minimal "holding" level when certain expected contributions did not materialize by year-end.

The Archives of American Art, which like the Freer Gallery and Anacostia Museum also receives some federal funds support, devel-

oped a healthy private funds surplus in FY 73 as the result of a mounting membership campaign and other successful fund-raising efforts. Reading is Fundamental has now been incorporated as a separate organization although it will continue to operate in close association with the Smithsonian.

Endowment Funds

The Institution has three endowment funds as follows: The Freer Fund is dedicated entirely to the operation of the Freer Gallery of Art; Endowment Fund No. 3 supports research work in underwater oceanography at the Fort Pierce Bureau in Florida; the Consolidated Fund includes all other endowment funds both for restricted and unrestricted purposes, with investments of the fund being pooled for investment purposes, although maintained separately for accounting and administrative purposes.

Changes in market values of endowment funds since 1960, reflecting additions from donations, reinvestment of income, and changes in securities valuations are shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10.—*Market Values of Endowment Funds*

[In $1,000's]

Fund	6/30/60	6/30/65	6/30/70	6/30/71	6/30/72	6/30/73
Freer Fund	$13,389	$17,276	$14,987	$18,805	$21,973	$18,279
Endowment Fund No. 3	—	—	5,433	12,331	14,641	13,196
Consolidated Fund	4,498	7,853	8,998	11,470	13,287	12,393
Total	$17,887	$25,129	$29,418	$42,606	$49,901	$43,868

The policies and procedures governing the management of our endowment funds and other investment accounts were outlined in full in the financial reports of the past two years. In brief, they include the delegation of the investment management to three professional advisory firms, with full discretion to act, subject to policies adopted by the Board of Regents and to continual close monitoring by the Investment Policy Committee and the Treasurer. In addition, the principles of the Total Return Concept of investment are followed as to the establishment of investment goals and the deter-

mination of annual income. Such income has been set at 4½ percent of the latest running five-year average of market values of the funds as of March 31st of each year.

Fiscal Year 1973 was a difficult one from the standpoint of financial management and all of the Institution's funds suffered a decline in values as the result of the general fall in stock prices. Results for the past year of these funds is shown in Table 11.

TABLE 11.—*Changes in Endowment Funds, Fiscal Year 1973*

Fund	*Market Value 6/30/72*	*Gifts and Transfers*	*Interest and Dividends**	*Income Paid Out*	*Subtotal*	*Decline in Market Value*	*Market Value 6/30/73*
Freer Fund.....	$21,973	$ —	$ 611	$ 862	$21,722	$3,443	$18,279
Endowment Fund No. 3.....	14,641	—	149	258	14,532	1,336	13,196
Consolidated Fund.....	13,287	197	384	531	13,337	944	12,393
Total.....	$49,901	$197	$1,144	$1,651	$49,591	$5,723	$43,868

* Income earned less managers' fees.

The decline in the value of the funds due to the fall in security values alone during the past fiscal year was greater than that shown by the more widely recognized stock market averages but for the past two-year period as a whole has been closely comparable to those averages.

Additions to the Consolidated Fund during the year included $114,000 from bequests and gifts and also $83,000 of transfers of income for reinvestment in accordance with terms of certain bequests. Income paid out, as determined by Total Return policies mentioned above, amounted to $1,651,000 in FY 1973. Such income will increase further in FY 1974, principally in Endowment Fund No. 3. A listing of the individual investments held in the various endowment funds may be obtained upon request to the Treasurer of the Institution.

TABLE 12.—*Consolidated Fund, 30 June 1973*

Funds participating in pool	*Principal*		*Income*	
	Book value	*Market value*	*1973 Net income*	*Unexpended balance*
UNRESTRICTED FUNDS	$ 4,639,163	$ 4,652,782	$199,492	$ —
RESTRICTED FUNDS...				
Abbott, William L.	216,712	234,315	9,969	2,743
Archives of American Art	22,687	23,880	1,045	—
Armstrong, Edwin James	4,030	3,780	156	—
Arthur, James	65,778	87,655	3,835	12,245
Bacon, Virginia Purdy	188,587	182,869	7,780	18,668
Baird, Spencer Fullerton	60,297	78,355	3,429	1,716
Barney, Alice Pike	47,172	62,814	2,748	4,337
Barstow, Frederic D.	2,078	2,244	95	1,697
Batchelor, Emma E.	68,746	65,175	2,773	2,890
Becker, George F.	324,078	316,512	13,466	15,733
Brown, Roland W.	53,545	59,908	2,621	5,956
Canfield, Frederick A.	62,938	96,576	4,226	—
Casey, Thomas Lincoln	26,066	28,228	1,201	480
Chamberlain, Frances Lea	46,315	61,676	2,699	4,769
Cooper, G. Arthur, Curator's Fund	2,459	2,323	91	—
Cooper-Hewitt Museum	162,948	151,628	6,569	—
Desautels, Paul E.	1,550	1,752	—	—
Div. of Mammal Curator Fund	3,507	3,582	157	384
Div. of Reptiles Curator Fund	576	614	27	106
Drake, Carl J.	288,675	282,264	12,168	19,564
Dykes, Charles	89,521	96,903	4,123	7,803
Eickemeyer, Florence Brevoort	17,877	23,797	1,041	4,307
Guggenheim, David and Florence	220,842	197,277	7,609	—
Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline Runice	18,486	20,010	851	9,346
Hillyer, Virgil	13,668	14,803	630	7,090
Hitchcock, Albert S.	2,596	3,511	154	188
Hrdlicka, Ales and Marie	99,864	109,127	4,775	1,578
Hughes, Bruce	31,481	41,971	1,836	22,929
Johnson, E. R. Fenimore	16,663	14,815	630	4,010
Kellogg, Remington, Memorial	48,774	42,324	1,375	1,213
Lindsey, Jessie H.	610	617	27	243

TABLE 12.—*Consolidated Fund, 30 June 1973—Continued*

Funds participating in pool	*Principal*		*Income*	
	Book value	*Market value*	*1973 Net income*	*Unexpended balance*
Loeb, Morris	181,675	198,453	8,443	422
Long, Annette E. and Edith C.	894	1,222	53	412
Lyons, Marcus Ward	8,941	7,999	340	—
Maxwell, Mary E.	32,260	43,003	1,882	7,901
Myer, Catherine Walden	42,014	45,483	1,935	4,303
Nelson, Edward William	39,138	48,697	2,131	—
Noyes, Frank B.	2,023	2,292	98	1,126
Pell, Cornelia Livingston	15,434	16,791	714	5,030
Petrocelli, Joseph, Memorial	12,192	16,312	714	8,064
Rathbun, Richard, Memorial	22,139	24,058	1,024	10,762
Ramsey, Adm. and Mrs. DeWitt Clinton	534,704	478,129	21,523	324
Reid, Addison T.	36,984	40,032	1,703	2,611
Roebling Collection	198,501	263,061	11,511	1,239
Roebling Solar Research	51,220	51,726	2,201	—
Rollins, Miriam and William	304,922	362,825	15,641	—
Ruef, Bertha M.	65,716	57,557	1,272	1,272
Smithsonian Agency Account	168,734	149,990	5,679	—
Sprague, Joseph White	2,217,248	2,182,979	94,106	43,169
Springer, Frank	29,494	39,255	1,718	20,044
Stevenson, John A.	9,925	10,665	467	—
Strong, Julia D.	20,810	22,607	962	3,457
T. F.H. Publications, Inc.	8,967	7,280	310	12,221
Walcott, Charles D.	195,201	226,947	9,783	6,730
Walcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux	756,802	1,007,176	44,071	10,532
Walcott Botanical Publications	95,190	122,177	5,346	1,223
Zerbee, Francis Brinckle	1,561	2,064	90	1,634
Total Restricted Funds	$ 7,261,814	$ 7,740,085	$331,823	$292,471
Total Consolidated Funds	$11,900,977	$12,392,867	$531,315	$292,471

TABLE 13.—*Endowment and Similar Funds Summary of Investments*

Funds	*Book value 6/30/73*	*Market value 6/30/73*
INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS		
Freer Fund:		
Cash	$ 60,958	$ 60,958
Bonds	3,564,934	3,604,385
Convertible Bonds	1,784,133	1,658,362
Stocks	11,764,610	12,955,449
Total	$17,174,635	$18,279,154
Consolidated Funds:		
Cash	$ 43,873	$ 43,873
Bonds	2,929,742	2,923,584
Convertible Bonds	-0-	-0-
Stocks	8,927,362	9,425,410
Total	$11,900,977	$12,392,867
Endowment Fund No. 3:		
Cash	$ 254,522	$ 254,522
Bonds	5,738,342	6,502,133
Convertible Bonds	112,000	80,000
Stocks	6,432,317	6,358,898
Total	$12,537,181	$13,195,553
Miscellaneous:		
Bonds	$ 10,063	$ 10,412
Common Stocks	3,322	11,509
Total	$ 13,385	$ 21,921
TOTAL INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS	$41,626,178	$43,889,495
OTHER ACCOUNTS		
Notes Receivable	$ 51,486	$ 51,486
Loan to U. S. Treasury in perpetuity	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Other Accounts	$ 1,051,486	$ 1,051,486
TOTAL ENDOWMENT AND SIMILAR FUND BALANCES	$42,677,664	$44,940,981

Accounting and Auditing

The private finances of the Institution are regularly audited by independent public accountants. Accounts of the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange and the Smithsonian Research Founda-

tion are also audited regularly in this same manner. All accounts relating to grant and contract monies received from federal agencies are audited annually by the Defense Contract Audit Agency. Federally appropriated funds are subject to occasional audit by the General Accounting Office. In addition, our internal audit staff, which has been strengthened considerably in the past two years, performs continuous audits on a wide range of operations of the Institution. Such audits are particularly helpful in bringing about improved administrative practices.

Donors to the Smithsonian

The Smithsonian Institution gratefully acknowledges gifts and bequests received during fiscal year 1973 from the following:

$100,000 or more:

The Atlantic Foundation
The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation
S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.
The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
Time, Incorporated

$10,000 or more:

American Council of Learned Societies
American Federation of Information Processing Societies, Inc.
The Annenberg Fund, Inc.
The Arcadia Foundation
The Trustees of the Archives of American Art
Battelle Memorial Institute
Mary Duke Biddle Foundation
Mrs. Rosemary B. Carroon
Mary Flagler Cary Charitable Trust
The Robert Sterling Clark Foundation
Copernicus Society
Dr. William H. Crocker
Ford Foundation
Mary L. Griggs & Mary G. Burke Foundation
The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation
Henry J. Heinz, II
Interdisciplinary Communication Associates, Inc.
Mrs. Marguerite H. Kellogg
Keystone Shipping Co.
Lilly Endowment, Inc.
The Charles E. Merrill Trust
The Ambrose Monell Foundation
Philip Morris, Incorporated
National Geographic Society
New York State Council on the Arts
State of Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Rinzler
J. W. Robinson Company
Estate of Bertha M. Ruef
The Seafarers International Union
Seatrain Lines, Inc.
Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger
Transporation Institute
Ellen Bayard Weedon Foundation
Estate of George Widener
World Wildlife Fund

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 17

$1,000 or more:

Academy Tankers, Inc.
Aldine-Atherthon, Inc.
American Bureau of Shipping
American Conservation Association, Inc.
American Export Lines, Inc.
American Metal Climax Foundation, Inc.
Mr. and Mrs. Amyas Ames
Anonymous
Arthur Andersen & Company
Mrs. Edward L. Ayers
Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Barker
Mrs. Evelyn F. Bartlett
Bath Iron Works Corporation
Bethlehem Steel Corporation
Mr. William Blackie
Dr. and Mrs. Morton K. Blaustein
Mrs. Arthur H. Buhl, Jr.
Burlington Industries Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. John A. Burnham, Jr.
Mrs. Douglas Campbell
Caterpillar Tractor Company
Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Childs
The Coca Cola Company
Mr. Marvin J. Coles
Continental Oil Company
Mr. Richard P. Cooley
The Ben Cooperman Memorial Foundation
Dana Corporation
Dart Industries, Inc.
Mr. Paul L. Davies
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Dearholt
John Deere Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. John de Menil
Elsie DeWolfe Foundation
Mr. John Henry Dick
Drug Abuse Council
Mr. and Mrs. Maitland A. Edey
Dr. William L. Elkins
El Paso Natural Gas Company
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred U. Elser, Jr.
Charles Engelhard Foundation
Entomological Society of America
Esso Production Research Company
Esso Research and Engineering Company
Dr. Clifford Evans
Exxon Company, U. S. A.
Exxon Corporation
Mrs. Sophie Fenykoevi
First National Bank of Miami
Mr. Lawrence Fleischman
Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Flint
Mr. H. Crowell Freeman
The Fund for Preservation of Wildlife and Natural Areas
Mr. Howard M. Garfinkle
General Electric Company
Sumner Gerard Foundation
Gollin Foundation, Inc.
Goethe House New York
Dr. and Mrs. Crawford H. Greenewalt
Mr. Charles A. Greenfield
Dr. and Mrs. Morton S. Grossman
Mrs. David L. Guyer
Edith G. Halpert Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. N. Vadim Hammer
Dr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Hawkes
Hewlett-Packard Company
Mrs. J. E. Hightower
Susan Morse Hilles Agency
Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc.
The Holderness Foundation, Inc.
Honeybrook Foundation, Inc.
International Business Machines Corporation
Interstate Oil Transport Company
The Iran Foundation, Inc.
International Telephone & Telegraph Company
Johns Hopkins University
Felix and Helen Juda Foundation
Kominers, Ford, Schlefer & Boyer
S. S. Kresge Company
Mr. and Mrs. F. David Lapham
Mr. Lewis A. Lapham
Mr. Frank Y. Larkin
Mr. James F. Lawrence
Adele R. Levy Fund, Inc.
Mr. Edwin A. Link
Mrs. Ellen Lehman Long
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Lund
Maritime Overseas Corporation
Mr. Robert J. Masser
Mayuyama & Company
Charles A. Meyer Trust
University of Michigan
Midgard Foundation

The Mobil Foundation, Inc.
Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.
Bequest of Conrad V. Morton
National Bank of Detroit
National Home Library Foundation
National Steel and Shipbuilding Co.
The Nature Conservancy
Nautilus Foundation, Inc.
The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company
Northrop Corporation
Northwest Industries Foundation, Inc.
Madame Nesta Obermer
Ohio Arts Council
Olin Corporation Charitable Trust
Palisades Foundation, Inc.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry R. Pease
James C. Penney Foundation, Inc.
The Petrie Foundation
Piasecki Foundation
Mrs. Marjorie Merriweather Post
Price Foundation, Inc.
R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.
Mr. and Mrs. Donald '' Robinson
Mr. John D. Rockefeller, 3rd
Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller
Helena Rubinstein Foundation, Inc.
Mr. Merritt K. Ruddock
Sidney Printing and Publishing Co.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Silliman
Alfred P. Sloan Foundation
Mrs. Otto L. Spaeth
Leonard and Rose A. Sperry Philanthropic Fund
Stack's Coin Company
Mr. Norman C. Stone
Mr. and Mrs. Gardner D. Stout
The Allie L. Sylvester Fund, Inc.
The Tai-Ping Foundation, Inc.
Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand L. Taylor, III
Texas Instruments Foundation
Mr. John S. Thacher
Mr. and Mrs. John L. Tishman
Todd Shipyards Corporation
Marcia Brady Tucker Foundation
Tupper Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Turner
The Raymond John Wean Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. Clifford B. West
Mr. and Mrs. Joshua C. Whetzel
Winn Dixie Stores Foundation
Mrs. Frank Wisner
Woodheath Foundation, Inc.
Charles W. Wright Foundation of Badger Meter, Inc.
Xerox Corporation

$500 or more:

Mr. Edward E. Abrahams
Allied Chemical Foundation
Alsdorf Foundation
American Petroleum Institute
Anonymous
Mr. Arthur R. Armstrong
Avco Corporation
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard L. Bacon
Mrs. James C. Barbour
Mr. Harry Hood Bassett
Mr. Clay P. Bedford
Mr. William Peter Blatty
Joe Brotherton-Digiorgio Corp.
Brunschwig & Fils, Inc.
Dr. and Mrs. Curt Buhler
Mrs. J. Oliver Cunningham
Ms. Priscilla Cunningham
Catholic University
Mr. Raymond Cerf
Charron Foundation
Miss Mary Croyle
Dr. Jo Ann Deatherage
Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Dickerman
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Dominick
Dover Publications
Mr. Raphael Esmerian
Dr. and Mrs. Charles B. Fals
Ferndale Foundation, Inc.
Mr. David E. Finley
Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Fuller
George Washington University
B. F. Goodrich Company
Greeff Fabrics, Inc.
Dr. and Mrs. John N. Grekin
Miss Margaret Gurney
Mr. David J. Hasinger
Colonel and Mrs. G. Frederick Hawkins
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henderson

$500 or more:—Cont.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Hirschfeldt
Johnson City Foundation
Mr. Samuel C. Johnson
Mrs. Phillis B. Lambert
Mr. Harold F. Linder
Dr. and Mrs. Merrill Lipsey
Mr. Earl L. Loe
Mrs. Katherine Adams Lusk
Mrs. John H. Magruder
Mr. Frank E. Masland
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Mautner
Mr. Paul Mellon
Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Assoc.
Mr. and Mrs. Myron A. Minskoff
Mr. Otto Natzler
Mr. and Mrs. Newton Noble
New York Zoological Society
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nourse
Ogden Marine, Inc.
Mr. Israel Orr
Ove Arup & Partners
Overseas Bulktank Corporation
Propeller Club of U. S., Port of Detroit
Propeller Club of U. S.,
Port of New Orleans
Propeller Club of U. S.,
Port of Washington
Mr. John Shedd Reed
Dr. S. Dillon Ripley
Dr. and Mrs. David Sacks
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Sass
F. Schumacher & Company
Mr. Sidney N. Shure
Mr. Walter H. Simson
Mrs. Helen Belding Smith
Mrs. Albert F. Sperry
Colonel and Mrs. Pat M. Stevens
Mr. Julius Stolow
Levi Strauss Foundation
Stroheim & Romann
Mr. Walter A. Stryker
Summerhill Foundation
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp.
U. S. News & World Report
Mrs. Velma P. Watts
Mr. and Mrs. H. Westcott
West Point Pepperell
Wyeth Endowment for American Art

We also gratefully acknowledge other contributions in the amount of $115,187.87 received from 5,038 persons during 1973.

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 the Private Funds of Smithsonian Institution as of June 30, 1973 and the related statements of changes in fund balances for the year then ended. Such statements do not include the accounts of the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, nor 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, the aforementioned statements present fairly the financial position of the Private Funds of Smithsonian Institution at June 30, 1973, and the changes in its fund balances for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

September 19, 1973

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
PRIVATE FUNDS

Balance Sheet, June 30, 1973

(With comparative figures for 1972)

Assets

	1973	*1972*
CURRENT FUNDS:		
Cash:		
In U. S. Treasury	$ 293,324	172,821
In banks and on hand	413,499	290,917
Total cash	706,823	463,738
Investments, at cost (market value $6,078,226; $4,149,530 in 1972) (note 1)	6,223,305	4,186,224
Receivables:		
Accounts	935,486	774,332
Advances—travel and other	172,568	160,106
Reimbursements—grants and contracts	1,061,872	986,797
	2,169,926	1,921,235
Inventories, at lower of average cost or net realizable value	602,254	567,210
Prepaid expenses	456,659	114,047
Deferred magazine expenses (note 1)	769,670	749,226
Equipment (less accumulated depreciation of $303,385; $189,804 in 1972) (notes 1 and 3)	328,107	408,211
Total current funds	$11,256,744	8,409,891
ENDOWMENT AND SIMILAR FUNDS (notes 1 and 2):		
Cash	359,353	1,299,088
Notes receivable	51,486	95,316
Investments—at cost (market value $43,530,142; $48,629,718 in 1972)	41,266,827	32,273,457
Loan to U. S. Treasury in perpetuity	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total endowment and similar funds	$42,677,666	34,667,861
REAL ESTATE ACQUISITION FUND (note 5):		
Real estate, at cost or appraised value at date of gift (note 1)	3,471,825	3,326,956
Total real estate acquisition fund	$ 3,471,825	3,326,956

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
PRIVATE FUNDS

Balance Sheet, June 30, 1973

(With comparative figures for 1972)

Liabilities and Fund Balances

	1973	*1972*
CURRENT FUNDS:		
Note payable (note 3)	$ 295,761	383,691
Accounts payable	875,716	421,213
Accrued liabilities	825,949	669,065
Deferred income:		
Magazine subscriptions	2,746,892	1,931,311
Other	290,560	117,019
Total liabilities	5,034,878	3,522,299
Fund balances:		
Unrestricted	2,323,958	1,781,105
Restricted:		
Unexpended income from endowments	512,895	550,580
Gifts	3,304,054	2,505,906
Grants and contracts	80,959	50,001
Total fund balances	6,221,866	4,887,592
Total current funds	$11,256,744	8,409,891
ENDOWMENT AND SIMILAR FUNDS:		
Fund balances:		
Endowment funds	36,913,730	29,320,809
Funds functioning as endowment	5,763,936	5,347,052
Total endowment and similar funds	$42,677,666	34,667,861
REAL ESTATE ACQUISITION FUND:		
Mortgage notes payable (note 4)	432,534	353,138
Fund balance	3,039,291	2,973,818
Total real estate acquisition fund	$ 3,471,825	3,326,956

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
PRIVATE FUNDS

Statement of Changes in Current Fund Balances

Year ended June 30, 1973

		Unrestricted funds		*Restricted funds*		
	Total	*General*	*Activities*	*Income from endowments*	*Gifts*	*Grants and contracts*
REVENUE AND OTHER ADDITIONS:						
Net sales	$ 8,704,654	$ 68,242	$8,318,992	—	$ 317,420	—
Less cost of goods sold	5,206,784	—	5,206,784	—	—	—
Gross profit	3,497,870	68,242	3,112,208	—	317,420	—
Grants and contracts, net	9,027,076	—	—	—	—	9,027,076
Investment return from endowment and similar funds:						
Investment income	1,211,762	176,244	—	1,035,518	—	—
Portion of investment gain appropriated (note 2)	506,769	82,463	—	424,306	—	—
Total investment return from endowment and similar funds	1,718,531	258,707	—	1,459,824	—	—
Other investment income	228,043	177,210	—	—	50,833	—
Gifts, bequests and foundation grants	3,296,958	32,697	157,089	72,004	3,035,168	—
Rental and commissions	243,184	229,149	—	—	14,035	—
Other	495,476	76,744	6,687	116,805	295,240	—
Total revenue and other additions	18,507,138	842,749	3,275,984	1,648,633	3,712,696	9,027,075
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS:						
Salary and benefits	10,233,027	2,494,621	1,777,108	488,246	1,131,469	4,341,583
Purchases for collection	390,888	22,759	—	279,183	70,054	18,892
Travel and transportation	698,166	63,749	49,775	58,520	145,820	380,302
Equipment and facilities	822,883	182,338	54,759	26,104	92,949	466,733
Supplies and materials	1,116,006	73,501	106,718	74,860	406,394	454,533
Rent and utilities	100,905	29,350	5,634	—	21,215	44,706
Communications	139,966	59,960	20,274	69	14,997	44,666
Contractual services	3,615,593	204,077	557,970	375,890	1,094,031	1,383,625
Promotion and advertising	70,389	—	70,389	—	—	—
Depreciation	19,990	—	19,990	—	—	—
Administrative expenditures	(125,000)	(2,771,674)	409,400	106,241	259,218	1,871,815
Total expenditures and other deductions	17,082,813	358,681	3,072,017	1,409,113	3,236,147	9,006,855
Excess of revenue and other additions over expenditures and other deductions	1,424,325	484,068	203,967	239,520	476,549	20,221
TRANSFERS:						
Real estate acquisition fund	(65,473)	—	—	—	(65,473)	—
Donor designated endowment	(5,500)	—	—	—	(5,500)	—
Income added to endowment principal	(66,350)	—	—	(66,350)	—	—
Cost sharing—grants and contracts	—	(7,816)	—	—	(15,856)	23,672
For designated purposes	(21,128)	(102,964)	(34,402)	(279,255)	408,428	(12,935)
Endowment appropriated	68,400	—	—	68,400	—	—
From activities to general funds	—	169,565	(169,565)	—	—	—
Total transfers	(90,051)	58,785	(203,967)	(277,205)	321,599	10,737
Net increase (decrease) in fund balances	1,334,274	542,853	—	(37,685)	798,148	30,958
Fund balances at June 30, 1972	4,887,592	1,781,105	—	550,580	2,505,906	50,001
Fund balances at June 30, 1973	$ 6,221,866	$ 2,323,958	—	$ 512,895	$3,304,054	$ 80,959

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
PRIVATE FUNDS

Statement of Changes in Endowment and Similar Fund Balances

Year ended June 30, 1973

	Total	*Endowment funds*			*Funds functioning as endowment*
		Total	*Freer*	*Other*	
REVENUES AND OTHER ADDITIONS:					
Investment return:					
Realized gain on investment	$ 8,383,058	7,971,017	1,978,319	5,992,698	412,041
Less portion of investment gain appropriated to current funds	506,769	424,306	250,805	173,501	82,463
Net gain added to principal	7,876,289	7,546,711	1,727,514	5,819,197	329,578
Gifts and bequests	108,938	42,760	—	42,760	66,178
Total revenues and other additions	7,985,227	7,589,471	1,727,514	5,861,957	395,756
TRANSFERS:					
Donor design endowment fund	5,500	5,500	—	5,500	—
Income added to principal	66,350	66,350	—	66,350	—
Designated purposes	21,128	—	—	—	21,128
Endowment appropriated	(68,400)	(68,400)	—	(68,400)	—
Total transfers	24,578	3,450	—	3,450	21,128
Net increase for the year	8,009,805	7,592,921	1,727,514	5,865,407	416,884
Fund balances at June 30, 1972	34,667,861	29,320,809	15,447,121	13,873,688	5,347,052
Fund balances at June 30, 1973	$42,677,666	36,913,730	17,174,635	19,739,095	5,763,936

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
PRIVATE FUNDS

Statement of Changes in Real Estate Acquisition Fund Balance

Year ended June 30, 1973

Fund balance at June 30, 1972, as previously reported		$1,973,818
Adjustment—to record gift funds received for the acquisition of Freer Gallery of Art building (note 1)		1,000,000
Fund balances at June 30, 1972, as adjusted		2,973,818
Transfer from gift funds—land acquisition:		
Chesapeake Bay Center	$78,104	
Hillwood Estate	10	78,114
Transfers to gift funds—land sales—Chesapeake Bay Center		(12,641)
Fund balance at June 30, 1973		$3,039,291

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
PRIVATE FUNDS

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 1973

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual method of accounting, except that:
   (1) No liability is reflected for annual leave earned by employees but not taken (approximately $200,000 at June 30, 1973).
   (2) Investments are stated at cost or market value at date of gift. Bond premiums and discounts are not being amortized.
   (3) Interest income is not accrued on endowment and similar fund investments.

The aggregate effect of the above accounting policies, which are commonly followed by not-for-profit organizations, is estimated not to have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

b. The accounts of the Institution are maintained in accordance with the principles of "fund accounting" whereby resources are classified into funds in accordance with activities or objectives specified.

Restricted funds may only be utilized in accordance with the purposes established by the source of such funds and are in contrast with unrestricted funds over which the Institution retains full control to use in achieving any of its institutional purposes.

Endowment funds are subject to the restrictions of gift instruments and are not wholly expendable on a current basis. Funds functioning as endowment have been established by the governing board for the same purposes as endowment funds, any portion of such funds may be expended on a current basis.

c. Subscription income and promotional expenses in respect to the Institution's magazine are deferred and taken into income and expense over the subscription period.

d. Fixed assets are recorded as follows:
Museum shop and computer equipment—those purchased with private funds are capitalized in the current fund.

Land and buildings—those acquired by gift or by use of gift funds are recorded in the real estate acquisition fund at cost or appraised value at date of gift, except for gifts of certain islands in the Chesapeake Bay, Carnegie Mansion, and Hillwood Estate, which have been recorded at nominal values. Gift funds in the amount of $1,000,000 received toward the acquisition of the Freer Gallery of Art were not recorded in the real estate acquisition fund when received in 1916. In order to reflect land and buildings on a consistent basis, the prior years' financial statements have been restated to reflect such amount in the real estate account. All other land and buildings (principally acquired with federal funds) and furniture, equipment, works of art, living or other specimens are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Museum shops and computer equipment are depreciated on a straight-line

basis over an estimated useful life of five years. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for not-for-profit organizations, depreciation is not provided on non-income producing assets.

2. Endowment Funds and Funds Functioning as Endowments

Effective July 1, 1972, the Institution adopted the "total return" approach to investment management of endowment funds and funds functioning as endowment. Under this approach, the total investment return is considered to include realized and unrealized gains and losses in addition to interest and dividends. In applying this approach, it is the Institution's policy to limit the amount available for current expenditures to interest and dividends received where the market value of the assets of any fund is less than 110 percent of the historic dollar value (value of gifts at date of donation). For 1973, the Institution provided 4½ percent of the five year average of the market value of each fund (adjusted for gifts and transfers during this period) as being available for current expenditures.

The change to the total return approach resulted in appropriations of gains (realized or unrealized) from endowment funds and funds functioning as endowment to the current unrestricted fund ($82,463) and to the current restricted fund ($424,306) representing the excess of the amount made available for current expenditures over interest and dividends received for the year ended June 30, 1973.

3. Note Payable

The note payable in the principal amount of $295,761, which is non-interest bearing, is secured by computer equipment and is payable in monthly installments of $7,993 to June 30, 1976.

4. 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 repayment of these notes will be transferred from certain restricted funds—gifts, which are designated for the development of the Chesapeake Bay Center. The details of the mortgage notes payable are as follows:

a. A $199,500 note on property acquired for $376,000. The note is payable in fifteen 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 percent, with the final payment due July 1, 1980.

b. A $33,034 note on property acquired for $118,535. The note is payable in monthly installments of $451, including interest at the rate of 6 percent, with the final payment due on November 1, 1989.

c. A $60,000 note on property acquired for $120,000. The note is payable in annual installments of $30,000, plus interest at the rate of 7 percent on the unpaid balance, with the final payment due November 1, 1974.

d. A $140,000 note on property acquired for $157,500. The note is payable in semi-annual installments of $10,000, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent on the unpaid balance, with the final payment due November 7, 1979.

5. Real Estate Acquisition Fund

The real estate acquisition fund includes certain land and buildings acquired by gift or purchased from restricted funds. This property is currently being used for museums, the Chesapeake Bay Center and a conference center.

6. Pension Plan

The Institution has a contributory pension plan providing for the purchase of retirement annuity contracts for all employees meeting certain age and length of service requirements. Under terms of the plan, the Institution contributes the amount necessary to bring the total contribution to 12 percent of the participants' compensation subject to social security taxes and to 17 percent of the participants' compensation in excess of that amount. The total pension expense for the year was $688,782.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1973 O - 526-825

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Dr. Ripley. I particularly want to thank the staff, Dr. Challinor, Dr. Blitzer, Mrs. Hamilton, Dr. Reed, and every one of you, and I want to congratulate you, Mr. Collins, for keeping your construction job on the road, on time, and within the budget.

Mr. RIPLEY. We thank you very much, Madam Chairman and gentlemen.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1974.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

WITNESSES

JAMES H. BILLINGTON, DIRECTOR,
WILLIAM M. DUNN, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order. We will now consider the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

We have as our principal witness Dr. James H. Billington and you have with you your Administrative Officer, Mr. William Dunn.

We will insert your biography in the record at this point.

[The biography follows:]

BIOGRAPHY OF JAMES H. BILLINGTON, DIRECTOR, WWICS

Dr. Billington holds a B.A. degree from Princeton and a D.Phil. from Oxford, where he was a Rhodes Scholar. He served in the U.S. Army, 1953–56, and began his teaching career as a history instructor at Harvard in 1957. Subsequently he served at Harvard as assistant professor of history and research fellow at the Russian Research Center. Since 1962, he has been at Princeton and was appointed professor of history in 1964. Dr. Billington has been a Guggenheim Fellow, a Hodder Fellow of the Princeton Humanities Council, and McCosh Faculty Fellow of Princeton University. He has been a guest lecturer at the University of Leningrad, the University of Puerto Rico and leading universities in Western Europe, and guest research professor at both the Institute of History, Moscow, and the University of Helsinki, Finland.

A Phi Beta Kappa, he is a director of the Association of American Rhodes Scholars, a past director of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, a member of the council on Foreign Relations, and of P.E.N. He is on the editorial advisory board of Foreign Affairs and Theology Today. He is the author of Mikhailovsky and Russian Populism (1958), The Icon and the Axe: An Interpretive History of Russian Culture (1966) and other books including the forthcoming publication Origins of the Modern Revolutionary Tradition. He has written widely in Life, Foreign Affairs and other professional and popular journals. Recently he was historian-host of a series of scholarly discussions on the Humanities Film Forum on nationwide educational television.

In 1971, he was appointed to the Board of Foreign Scholarships, which has authority over all academic exchanges with 110 countries under the Fulbright-Hays Act. He was elected and served as Chairman of the Board from 1971 to 1973; and was instrumental in initiating the new series of Lincoln Lectureships set up to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the program.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a general statement and if you want to summarize that and insert the statement in the record that is fine.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

[The statement follows:]

Late in 1968, the Congress determined that the official national memorial to the 28th President of the United States should be -- uniquely among monuments to heads of state anywhere in the world so far as we are aware -- a "living memorial." In just over three years of its operational existence, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars has emerged as an institute for advanced study at the heart of that great open campus of the Smithsonian amidst the unique human and archival resources of our Capital.

The Wilson Center seeks to commemorate both the scholarly depth and the public concerns of Wilson through a program of advanced research and communication between the world of ideas and the world of affairs. Center activities and aims can be discussed in terms of the three basic ingredients of higher learning in a democracy: people, ideas and communication -- people who can think, ideas that matter, and communication that gets through.

People

Finding and supporting the gifted individual to conduct research on subjects of fundamental importance is the primary concern of the Center. This continuing and time-consuming search requires the diverse intellectual talents that we are assembling on our staff -- as well as the use of outside scholarly panels. We have two open competitions each year on the basis of several hundred applications. Last year we had 48 fellows and 5 guest scholars from 14 countries and 11 states. Since the Center commenced its activities three years ago, it has welcomed 118 fellows from 27 countries for ranging scholarly research, along with 34 shorter-term guest scholars. The Center has had almost as many foreign as American fellows -- bringing them together in a small group of no more than 40 at any given time. If the company and its perspective are global, the scale is human and the enterprise hopefully humane.

The 15-man mixed private-public Board of Trustees underscored its commitment to scholarly excellence by appointing a professor of history at Princeton University and Chairman from 1971 to 1973 of the Board of Foreign Scholarships (administering all academic exchanges under the Fulbright-Hays Act), to become the new director on September 1. He has been mandated by the Board to undertake a special international recruitment effort to bring even greater breadth of representation into the Center's company of fellows.

In its selection procedures the Center relies deeply on panels whose composition reflects the fact that higher scholarship in America is heavily concentrated in universities. Fellowships are not, however, confined to academics and are not designed for the perfection of narrow specialties or private languages.

We have attracted an interesting mix of talents and backgrounds. This past year we have had with us former attorneys general of Ghana and the United States; a former Undersecretary of the Air Force and an active Naval Commander who holds the world's record for the deepest dive into the ocean; a Maltese founder of the U.N. Seabed Conference and a Nigerian organizer of the forthcoming Canberra Conference on the environment; the former editor of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists and a former President of the American Political Science Association; a former President of the Johns Hopkins University and Ambassador to Brazil; advisors to the Presidents of Mexico and South Korea from those same countries; the former head of the Indian Foreign Service and the former Minister of Education of Pakistan, etc. Each individual has his own scholarly project. We are asking $462,000 for 20 rather than 18 1/2 full fellowships this year in the hope and expectation that we will find and attract new talent both at home and abroad to make fuller use of the unique resources of the Washington area.

Ideas

The Center's program focuses on ideas that matter, not just loud opinions on the one hand or private methodologies for narrow guilds on the other. Since the Center is free from the confinements of traditional academic calendars and departmental structures and deals only in free, individual research rather than group or sponsored work, the oppotunities are rich for the imaginative and cross-disciplinary scholar and for a creative mix of specialties and backgrounds. The Center is attempting to encourage depth in its scholarship by focusing on the historical, philosophical and comparative dimensions of questions that matter for civilization.

Much of the work at the Center has taken place in subject areas specially designated by the Board: deterioration of the environment, sustainable economic growth, uses of the ocean, the international order in the post-Vietnam period, and the American system of government. Two new programs have been launched in the latter area.

One will bring distinguished historians from abroad to work in Washington on the American Revolution as a world event. Another will bring thoughtful practitioners from state and local governments from every major region of the country and from abroad to write a series of studies on problems and prospects for the American federal system.

Whether or not the scholar is working within one of these areas, he or she must apply as an individual with a major scholarly project that seems appropriate to the resources of the Washington area and to his individual abilities and proposed time of residence. Each applicant in the semi-annual international competitions must outline his project and have it approved by outside experts before a recommendation will be made by the director for final approval by the Board.

Thus, while there are clusters of scholars with common interests, the unifying force within the Center is the common scholarly commitment of fellows, guest scholars and senior staff alike to what Wilson himself once described as "the passionate search for dispassionate truth."

Both the intensified search for individual scholars and the effort to determine new areas for special emphasis have been aided in recent months by the formation of a new Advisory Council and the addition of new skills to the staff. The new Advisory Council chaired by Mr. David Packard, includes a wide range of experienced public servants, corporate leaders, and editors among its 35 members. It has already, in the course of two meetings, offered valuable advice and begun to help with fund-raising from the private sector. Two new staff members have been working largely on investigating new areas in which the Center might seek out a cluster of fellows: an international lawyer with law review experience and a historian who had been directing the educational programs at the American Film Institute. These two new staff members bring fresh scholarly talents of their own to the investigation of such new fields of possible special study as the global impact of the visual media, the growing interaction of Eastern and Western legal systems, and a new approach to the study of the USSR (and possibly other foreign cultures). The Center's approach to these programs would involve greater emphasis on the humanities and on the interaction of distinguished senior scholars with younger scholars chosen in open international competition.

Communication

The attempt to communicate between the world of ideas and the world of public affairs is at the heart of our commission as a "living memorial" to a President who bridged both worlds. We see the opportunity to perform a kind of switchboard function, making connections with the research materials of the Washington area, people at the Center, and the public sector in Washington. This communication function is central to the new public service category, which represents the bulk of our proposed increase, just as it represents the fruit of experience and experiment here at the Center during the past three years.

There are essentially two functions of broad public service that the Center is in a uniquely favored position to undertake on the basis of both past experience and present assets: broadened dialogue between scholarship and the public sector and expanded use of the unmatched scholarly resources of the Washington area.

(a) Dialogue. Knowledge has been communicated from the Center not only through a host of publications (attachment #4 in the Center's Budget Justifications), but also through dialogue within the Center and conferences outside. Dialogue is missing from much of formal American academic life -- which often seems to oscillate between the professorial monologue on the one hand and meandering conversation on the other. Therefore, a new format has been introduced for internal reports on work-in-progress within the Center. Each fellow is now enjoined not only to give an oral report on the key ideas in his work, but to do so in an open seminar where another fellow is specially designated to criticize and challenge his ideas. This encourages a plurality of viewpoints and institutionalizes the cross-challenging of ideas which is as important for intellectual growth as the more often acclaimed "cross-fertilization" of ideas. These meetings -- like the more informal Tuesday and Friday pre-luncheon discussions with distinguished outside speakers -- provide a dimension of shared experience as well as intellectual challenge to the individual scholar.

A logical extension of this program is the major new series of "evening dialogues" that we have already begun among people of differing nationalities, disciplines and perspectives. This unique format grows out of more than a year of experimental evening meetings at the Center involving in each case about 30 people, many of

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 18

whom come from governmental service. These evenings begin with a structured, uninterrupted pre-dinner dialogue between two or three world experts who give overall intellectual dimensions and a sense of the variety of possible responses to a key question phrased in plain English. Then the selected audience, drawn largely from the public sector in Washington especially to discuss this topic, follows with a more general discussion. A printed record of the proceedings is made available so that all interested parties in and beyond Washington may have access to the fruits of this new form of interaction between ideas and affairs.

(b) Expanded use of Washington resources is implicit in this new series of dialogues, which will bring outstanding, but often little seen, scholarly talent from all over the world into creative interaction with the many extraordinary "human resources" of the Washington area. Closely related is the new proposal to bring a few carefully selected outstanding minds to Washington not for the purposes of traditional scholarship, but rather to survey the scholarly resources in a given area and/or the possibilities for significant research using a new discipline or set of techniques. In all cases, written inventories and recommendations will be made to the director--and made available to all interested parties. Thus, the Center will hopefully help extend the intellectual horizons of the thinking community in Washington -- inviting for either an evening or a longer stay, for instance, a leading philosopher or theologian from an Eastern culture, who might bring a new perspective to some of our problems.

The hiring of an outstanding new multi-lingual scholar-librarian (who has regularly taught graduate history courses at Michigan and Princeton and library science courses at Rutgers) will permit the Center to play an increasing role in using more fully, aggressively and systematically the unparallelled bibliographical, archival and human resources of Washington. The librarian will continue the bibliographical work that the Center has done -- making guides and inventories available to all scholars on a continuing basis, but concentrating particularly on preparing new papers designed to aid scholars both in and beyond the Center in making more effective use of Washington resources and facilities. The librarian will have supervision over a new group of "research associates" drawn from among the most outstanding graduate students of local universities. This will provide (as have two recent receptions at the Center for faculty and administrators of local universities) for better communication with local institutions of higher learning and at the same

time generate a kind of instruction through the "master-apprentice" relationship of research assistance.

(c) Outreach is a final aspect of public service that is implicit in the two preceding categories, and will become an increasing preoccupation of the Center. Meetings were held jointly in connection with the sustainable growth project during the past few months in both Wisconsin and Great Britain at conference centers that involved a wide variety of interested local talent from the American mid-West and Western Europe respectively. Priority for the coming year in this area is attached to meetings and writing within Washington. The conference on federalism held last May attracted 200 leading political and academic figures to discuss the problem of state and local government. The published record has attracted considerable discussion and provided a kind of testing ground for the area of state and local government in which the Center now has a program. Meetings of this kind will continue to be an important means of communicating scholarship with the public sector -- as will an expansion of publication (including diversification of formats from the traditional monograph) and an exploration of appropriate possibilities in radio and television.

A final form of outreach lies in what might be called special occasions for celebration of the life of the mind. The first of these occurred on the 50th anniversary of the death of Woodrow Wilson on February 3, 1974, when the Center hosted a special commemorative showing of rare films from the Archives and a dinner in the Smithsonian at which Ambassadors George Kennan and Patrick Moynihan gave outstanding speeches (which have been both broadcast and reprinted) that bridged the gap between ideas and experience and provided a living example of how something of value can be radiated by scholars out into the broader society.

All such forms of outreach (as well as, of course, all dinners, etc.) are privately funded. The launching of the evening dialogue format during the current year has also been made possible by a once-only foundation grant in the hope that these vital new forms of public service will receive the public support which comprises the major item of increase in the current proposal for FY 1975.

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 staff, a total of $704,730 had been raised from private sources for the Woodrow Wilson Center as of January 1, 1974. An additional $548,000 has been received by fellows in outside institutional support in the form of sabbatical pay, continued salary and grants.

The $1,010,000 request for fiscal year 1975 is $210,000 over the Center's appropriation for fiscal years 1973 and 1974. The bulk of this increase will permit the Center to engage in a program of studies, descriptions and explorations of new areas of knowledge in the new category of Public Service. These activities (detailed in the Center's Budget Justifications in category III) will involve interdisciplinary research and dialogue, of a kind that is not always accommodated in existing academic institutions, but which has been already tested in the Center's program. The remainder of the increase will provide modest Center administrative support for the new Public Service category and for 20 full-year fellowships from federal funds rather than 18 1/2. The $1,010,000 requested will be spent as follows:

I. Fellowship Program -- The $462,000 requested will provide support for 20 full-year fellowships, rather than the 18 1/2 provided for in the budget for fiscal year 1974. The Center's federal budget provided for 20 full-year fellowships (of $23,100 apiece) in fiscal year 1972, but has not yet again attained that goal. The Center feels that given the vagaries of attaining private support, the 20 full-year fellowship figure from federal funds is desirable in order to keep the Center at the desired level of occupancy. After three years of operations, the Center finds that the original $23,100 estimated average costs (for stipends, travel, bookkeeping and disbursement costs) corresponds closely to actual costs.

The Center's stipend policy, which was approved by the

Board of Trustees and spelled out in detail in submissions to the appropriations committee and Office of Management and Budget in previous years, is based on the practice of other centers of advanced study. Each appointed fellow needing financial support is asked in the first instance to devote his sabbatical, leave or other income from his home institution to be received during the fellowship period toward his support for his study proposal. Thereafter, the Center's policy is to attempt to provide the fellow with a stipend rate which would represent no-gain and no-loss over his earned income in the preceding year within the individual limit set by the Board, and with a cost-of-living adjustment for each non-U.S. scholar to bring him to an approximately equivalent stipend rate with his American counterpart.

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 must 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 while at the Center. The most recent data available from the American Association of University Professors show that for the academic year 1972-73, 22.1 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.

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 1974 federal appropriation which Congress provided in the Center's appropriations for fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974.

II. Scholar Support -- The Center is requesting $123,000 to maintain its library, provide a very modest publication program of scholars' works, underwrite some of its seminar programs,

and pay the salaries of library staff and that part of the clerical staff working exclusively for the fellows. This figure represents an on-going program almost identical with last year's, the year's total being $123,000 as opposed to last year's total of $119,000 for these same services.

III. Public Service -- This category as detailed in the Center's Budget Justifications, under item III, represents a new activity and would provide a budget of $156,000 to be used in the following way:

Public Service Budget -- FY 1975

Personnel		
3 clerical	24,000	
2 professional	33,000	
3 temporary employees	15,000	
Stenotypist	6,000	
		78,000
Consultation		
Distinguished scholars	18,000	
Evening dialogues	18,000	
		36,000
Travel		
Distinguished scholars	6,000	
Evening dialogues	12,000	
		18,000
Printing		
Distinguished scholar reports	2,400	
Evening dialogue reports	9,600	
Bibliographies	12,000	
		24,000
		156,000

IV. General Administrative Expenses -- The $269,000 requested for general administrative expenses represents an on-going program almost identical to that of the current fiscal year. The increase (of $15,350) is largely accounted for by the increase of $10,000 in the reimbursement payment to the Smithsonian Institution (from $20,000 to $30,000).

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Mr. BILLINGTON. I will try to summarize it briefly, just to say that since I arrived after 17 years of teaching at Harvard and Princeton, to become director of this living memorial to Woodrow Wilson I have been continuously impressed with the potential for commemorating the scholarly depth of Wilson through a program of advanced research and communications between the world of ideas and the world of affairs.

The program can be discussed briefly in terms of the basics of the higher educational enterprise—people, ideas, communication; people who think, ideas that matter, and communication that gets through.

Finding and supporting the gifted individual to conduct significant research is the basic task of this Center. Last year we had 48 fellows, and five guest scholars from 14 countries and 11 States, almost as many foreign as American, as is our charge and desire. It is appropriate that it is an international center that commemorates Wilson—and at the same time a Center for Scholars. For Wilson taught men to reach beyond their grasp for intellectual community as well as international order. The perspectives of this place are global; but the scale is human, and the enterprise, hopefully, humane.

There are never many more than 30 at the Center at a given time. We have two competitions a year plus a new process of special recruitment, particularly on the international side, to bring our fellowships up to the highest potential.

All of the people are reviewed by panels, but all of our scholars do not come from academia. There is a great variety in our fellowships. Each one, however, does a major project, and we are asking this year for a slight increase to come up to the number of 20 rather than 18½ for support.

Ideas that matter provide the second basic ingredient of what Wilson called the passionate search for dispassionate truth. The ideas we like are particularly the ones that reach across the disciplines, bridge across specialties and backgrounds and add a comparative dimension to subjects of concern to our civilization.

The Board has designated five areas of special emphasis in which we are enjoined to bring in clusters of fellows—the deterioration of the environment, uses of the ocean, the international order in the post-Vietnamese era, and the American system of government as it enters the final period of the 20th century. In the latter area we have begun in the last few months two new approaches: One, to bring foreign historians to evaluate and write on the American Revolution in its world perspective, and second, a program to design to bring local practitioners from State and local government from a wide variety of regions to do fundamental studies on the future of the American Federal system.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

To help us find ideas we reconstituted a new advisory council under the chairmanship of Mr. David Packard, and with a wide variety of distinguished people throughout the country. We are looking into a number of new areas—interaction of eastern and western legal systems, the global impact of the visual media, and a humanistic ap-

proach to area studies. Just this last week we had Mr. George Kennan agree to join us in the fall to help us to begin in the Russian-Soviet area the search for a complex of scholars to work in this area within our fellowship.

Communication, the third ingredient, is the effort to bridge ideas and public affairs. This is at the heart of our congressional commission and is the basis of our major item of the requested increase of this year.

There is a kind of switchboard function which our center can perform, bringing new forms of communication between the enormous research materials of the Washington area, the scholarly community in and beyond our center, and the public sector within Washington, D.C. There are three areas within this public service category. First is broadened dialogue, where we have already introduced two new forms of colloquial dialogue. One is the presentation of work in progress in dialogue colloquia with critiques in a late afternoon session. The second is a program of evening dialogues bringing special experts in to discuss matters of contemporary concern and then having an interaction with a specially invited audience from the Washington community. We received a grant from the Xerox Corp. to launch this on a one-time basis. It is our hope that we may perpetuate this, because we have found it a successful format. In addition to broadening the life of dialogue in and out of the center—this goes out in transcripts—we are interested in the expanded use of the resources of the Washington area, and in inviting for either an evening or a longer stay, for instance, some leading philosopher or theologican from the East, who might tell us something new about ourselves, or give us a new perspective on our problems that his community may have.

We have a new multilingual scholar-librarian who arrived, who taught at Harvard, Princeton, Michigan and Rutgers and who will presumably help us with a richer program of switchboard function between the bibliographic resources of this area and the many scholars. We also have other programs, but I would allude to published studies as an outlet which is an important element of this communication function of the broader public service that we envision.

OUTREACH

I might finally mention outreach. We had two conferences, one in the Middlewest community, and one in England, in early January. We also had a most memorable meeting, Madam Chairman, to commemorate the death of Woodrow Wilson.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the strangest thing to commemorate the death instead of the birth of Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. BILLINGTON. We would have had to wait a long time for an appropriate commemoration of his birth.

Mrs. HANSEN. That was very strange.

Mr. MCKAY. That is almost stretching it. That is looking for excuses.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was somewhat startled about that one. I think I wrote to you.

Mr. BILLINGTON. You did indeed, Madam Chairman. I guess in keeping with our international commission it is a very international

feature to commemorate the death of great writers and statesmen and since Wilson was both, it would not be at variance with our commission.

A final form of outreach lies in what might be called special occasions for celebration of the life of the mind. The first of these occurred on the 50th anniversary of the death of Woodrow Wilson on February 3, 1974, when the center hosted a special commemorative showing of rare films from the archives and a dinner in the Smithsonian at which Ambassadors George Kennan and Patrick Moynihan gave outstanding speeches that bridged the gap between ideas and experience and provided a living example of how something of value can be radiated by scholars out into the broader society. We plan further such celebrations of the life of the mind and hopefully will find new and imaginative ways to vindicate the Wilsonian vision that the pursuit of truth can keep us from the pursuit of each other.

I think we are not a center to assess the career of Woodrow Wilson as a whole, but to provide a living commemoration of the elements of aspiration that I think were inherent in his vision regardless of how scholars would assess his concrete accomplishments.

SENSE OF CONCERN

In that sense the pursuit of truth avidly performed by a fraternity of international scholars can have a kind of liberating effect. We encourage argument at the center across international, across methodological lines. We had an interesting seminar recently with a visiting guest scholar, a Soviet scholar, doing work on the American Multi-National Corp. We had an interesting session with a distinguished American scientist of Chinese extraction who was describing his visit with Chairman Mao, which became the subject of lively discussion with other foreign visitors.

In all this discussion there is in common a shared scholarly concern. When all of your fellows have been carefully chosen on the basis of a deep serious scholarly project there is a kind of involvement which does in a sense transcend traditional barriers and is a fitting living memorial to our one great scholar president.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert the justifications at this point in the record.

[The material follows:]

WOODROW WILSON
INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars has now been in operation for a little over three years. It has acquired a distinct institutional life, an inventory of achievement, and a new sense of its unique potential as a "living memorial" to both the scholarly intensity and public concerns of a former President.

The Center's on-going program of selecting fellows and facilitating their productive use of the vast resources of the Washington area remains central. An expanded range of activities is being added under the category of public service in order to encourage the more effective communication of scholars with the public sector.

As of January 1, 1974, the Board of Trustees has approved 118 fellowship appointments for scholars coming from a broad variety of disciplines and professions -- social sciences, humanities and natural sciences, law, diplomacy, journalism, and government. Approximately 60 percent of the scholars selected come from the United States; the remaining 40 percent come from 27 other countries and all major geographic regions. In addition the Center has made 34 guest scholar appointments and its facilities have been used by dozens of visiting scholars on an occasional basis.

A review of the first two years of the program by the Board of Trustees in December, 1972, reaffirmed the need for "the study of fundamental political, social and intellectual issues" and pointed especially to a need for the "broadening of the representation of scholarly disciplines", particularly from the humanities, in pursuit of the Center's continuing effort to "illuminate man's understanding of critical contemporary and emerging problems." The commitment of the Center to superior scholarship was underscored by the recent appointment of a professor of history from Princeton University as the second director of the Center. A humanist and recent Chairman for two years of the Board of Foreign Scholarships, he assumed the directorship on September 1 and is taking steps to broaden the base of recruitment both at home and abroad -- and to explore new and inter-disciplinary areas that may enrich the program of the Center.

At the same time, continued attention will be paid to the five subject areas in which fellowship applications have been particularly encouraged:

(1) fundamental long-range issues of peace, world order and United States international responsibilities in the post-Vietnam period; (2) man's relationship to his deteriorating environment, with special attention to the institutional, political, social and value changes needed to effect environmental understanding; (3) the development of law and cooperation in the uses of the oceans; (4) investigations into aspects of sustainable growth; and (5) studies of the period of the American Revolution and the Enlightenment and the American system of government as it enters the third century.

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 special areas of interest. As part of its mandate to strengthen the ties between the world of learning and the world of public affairs, the Center has sponsored dozens of public events, symposia, conferences and seminars. New approaches, based on a regular series of evening discussion groups, are being developed.

The trustees and staff are continuing to make systematic appeals for funds from private sources, and as of January 1, 1974, the Center had raised approximately $704,730. In addition, fellows appointed to date have commitments totaling $548,508 in outside support during the periods of their appointments at the Center (in the form of sabbaticals, leave pay and other fellowships and grants).

The Center's stipend policy, as explained in previous years, 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 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 of $30,000 of federal funds 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.

The average fellowship cost to the Center, including stipend, travel for scholars and their dependents, and disbursement charges, is $23,100. Most of the scholars appointed by the Center cannot be expected to come at a lower average cost than the one estimated. As indicated above, a substantial number of fellows will be devoting sabbatical or leave pay, foundation funds and other outside income to their support during the period of appointment at the Center.

As in previous years, the Center's goal in fiscal year 1975 will be to raise sufficient private money to complement the federal appropriation and keep the Center at capacity.

Because the majority of appointments must be made many months in advance of the date of the beginning of the period of appointment, the Center is requesting the same "no year" provision for the fiscal year 1975 appropriation that the Congress has provided in all previous appropriations to the Center.

WOODROW WILSON
INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

1973 Appropriation	$ 800,000
1974 Appropriation	800,000
1975 Estimate	1,010,000

The Board of Trustees of the Wilson Center requests a federal appropriation for FY-1975 of $1,010,000, an increase of $210,000 over the Center's appropriations for FY-1973 and FY-1974. The larger request will permit the Center to engage in a set of studies, descriptions and explorations of new areas of knowledge often involving inter-disciplinary research and dialogue, which are not always accommodated in existing academic institutions. This new program is detailed below in category III, Public Service. The remainder of the increase will provide for corresponding increases in the administrative and support functions of the Center, due to the addition of the new Public Service category, and for 20 full-year fellowships from federal funds rather than 18 1/2.

I. Fellowship Program $462,000

The $462,000 requested will provide support for 20 full-year fellowships rather than the 18 1/2 provided for in the budget for FY-1974. The Center's federal budget provided for 20 full-year fellowships (of $23,100 apiece) in FY-72 but has not yet again attained that goal. The Center feels that given the vagaries of obtaining private support, the 20 full-year fellowship figure from federal funds is desirable in order to keep the Center at the desired level of occupancy.

II. Scholar Support $123,000

The Center is requesting $123,000 to maintain its library, provide a modest publication program of scholars' works, underwrite some support of its seminar program, and pay the salaries of its library staff and that part of the clerical staff working exclusively for the fellows.

The only increase in this category is $10,000 to the operations of the Center's library, making a new total of $30,000. The Center feels the increased amount for library operation is required to support the greater level of activity called for under the Public Service category detailed below.

The breakdown of the figure is as follows:

Library		$30,000
Printing		3,000
Seminars		3,000
Staff Salaries		
Library Staff (3)	$36,000	
Clerical Staff (4)	45,000	
Benefits (8%)	6,000	87,000
		$123,000

III. Public Service $156,000

In order to enrich the development of its fellowship program by providing a forum for the exploration of new areas of inquiry in the nation's capital, and to improve and expand its service to those concerned with using the skills of scholarship for the concerns of contemporary civilization, the Center proposes the following new activities:

1. Selective support for scholars of acknowledged distinction in frontier disciplines, who will be brought to the Center to engage not in conventional research and writing, but rather to concentrate sustained attention on the search for (a) the new possibilities of scholarship in its relation to the needs of current civilization and (b) the relevant resources and opportunities of the Washington area in particular.

   Special attention will be given to scholars from areas of inquiry which may not yet find a place in conventional universities, research centers or in government. The distinguished scholar, who is freed to address himself to these questions would be expected to provide the director with a written report of opportunities and recommendations for the Center and for broader publication and dissemination where appropriate.

   Travel expenses, 3 x $2,000 .... $6,000

   Consultation fees, $100/day
   Average stay 2 months x 3 18,000

   Additional staff needs,
   1 clerical (GS-5) 8,000

   $32,000

2. Development of a regular series of biweekly evening discussions to explore new areas of knowledge and their implications for the public sector. These discussions would begin with a "structured dialogue" among a small group of major figures in the development of understanding on the topic under discussion. Other representatives from the Center, the world of learning and the world of public affairs would then join the discussion. This series would explore over the year themes and topics that bring together recent intellectual achievements and the current preoccupations of modern civilization and would hope to isolate some possible future areas of study for the fellowship program of the Wilson Center.

Travel of speakers, 12 x $1,000	$12,000
Consultation & honoraria, $1,000 fee, $500 other x 12 ..	18,000
Additional staff needs	
1 Professional (GS-12)	17,000
1 Clerical (GS-5)	8,000
	$55,000

3. Series of published studies, not traditional scholarship, growing out of 1. and 2. above, to aid in bridging the two worlds of scholarship and public affairs.

A. Bibliography of scholarly resources in the Washington area.

Temporary employee, 6 months	$8,000
Printing	6,000

B. Reports of individual frontier scholars as per 1 above

Printing , $800 x 3	2,400

C. Critical abstracts of evening dialogues

Stenotypist, 12 x $500 ...	$ 6,000	
Printing 12 x 800	9,600	
Additional staff needs for A., B., and C. above		
1 editor (GS-11)	16,000	
1 clerical (GS-5)	8,000	
		56,000

4. Bibliography and inventory studies arising out of regular fellowship program (for example, Ocean Studies and Growth). This provides a service to the several publics of the Center as well as a basic resource for areas of existing emphasis in the fellowship program.

Contract bibliographer, approx. 20 weeks	5,000	
Additional typist, approx. 20 weeks	2,000	
Printing costs	6,000	
		13,000
		156,000

IV. General Administrative Expenses $269,000

This request provides for increasing the reimbursement payment to the Smithsonian Institution from $20,000 to $30,000 (a figure deemed more equitable by the Smithsonian in view of the services received) and for modest increases in the items for equipment, supplies, communications, duplication and miscellaneous due to the higher level of activity called for with the addition of the Public Service category.

The breakdown of this figure is as follows:

(1) Staff Salaries		
Four substantive positions (director, deputy director, administrative officer, assistant to the director)	$115,000	
Four clerical positions ranging from GS-6 to GS-9	50,000	
Benefits (8%)	13,000	
		$178,000
(2) Other Administrative Expenses		
Equipment	5,000	
Supplies	3,000	
Travel	10,000	
Consultation	10,000	
Communications	13,000	
Duplicating	15,000	
Miscellaneous	5,000	
		61,000
(3) Reimbursement to Smithsonian Institution		30,000
		$269,000

PROGRAM CHANGES

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Billington, you assumed the directorship on September 1, 1973. What changes, if any, have you initiated at the center and do you foresee a major change in the range of your activities in the future?

Mr. BILLINGTON. I have already alluded to some of the changes which are really only refinements of some of the already existing experience: The development of dialogue and new formats for dialogue communicating within the center and beyond which are an important part of this public service category. I would say that the search for systematic program development within our staff is an important new change. We brought a brilliant young attorney in international law to discuss ways in which international law and politics might be investigated and a former head of educational programs in the American Film Institute and history professor from West Point for our program development, and he is currently looking into possible effects of the visual media. Apart from what comes from this, I think we have initiated programs of systematic analysis of an area and of its potential before we define any new area of study in the center.

This is in line with traditional academic procedure. I would envisage this as standard procedure so that we do not jump at something that looks interesting but may not be a suitable area of investment for the center's clusters of activity. So I would say we have instituted this procedure; and we have already put it into effect with the program with State and local government.

This kind of systematic assessment of new areas of possible center activity along with the new forms of dialogue are, I think, significant innovations and developments in the continuing history of the center.

I have also attempted to solicit very broadly both ideas and suggestions of names from the international academic profession for this new process of international recruitment on which we are embarking. I think my 2 years as Chairman of the Board of Foreign Scholarships with our academic exchange programs with 110 countries has given me a sense of new intellectual trends among the post-war generation not only in America, which I have known through my teaching experience, but also abroad.

I would hope, Madam Chairman, to summarize, that the center could in the years ahead tap the developing intellectual richness of whole new systems of education throughout the world and be connected with them and be an area for enriching this city and American intellectual life by facilitating contracts among the new generation of scholars as well as the established ones.

HUMANITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. How much work do you do with the National Foundation on the Humanities in regard to general overall discussions?

Mr. BILLINGTON. I am delighted to respond to that, Madam Chairman, because that is perhaps the most important single thing in terms of direction that I would like to stress. We do a great deal. I myself

am a humanistic historian, and I feel that the enrichment of what I have called the philosophic and historic dimensions, are perhaps the most important single ones that I would like to see developed at the center.

We would like, for instance, to bring in—and of course, this is not a hostile comment to the natural scientists or social scientists, both of whom are welcome at the center; in fact the humanism of the Renaissance was much more embracing and encompassing—but we are interested in stressing the humanistic side of international studies.

Professor Kennan, who will be joining us, shares this interest very strongly and forcefully and exemplifies it in the kind of richness and literary quality of his scholarship. I might point to the fact that we have brought a novelist to the center to stress this point from our neighbor to the South. Yet what he is doing through the novel, through the disciplined form of the novel—I would stress that this is a disciplined approach—reading works that are available in the Library of Congress, is investigating why did Spain decline when it took over the new world.

These are ranging questions that academic guilds often do not get around to asking in their preoccupation with more detailed monographic studies—problems which, hopefully, our Center could take a cut at, so long as we have scholarly discipline in whatever field we undertake.

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $34,650 for the fellowship program to support 20 full-year fellowships. Do you want to discuss that?

Mr. BILLINGTON. I would say there is an importance, I hate to use this term "critical mass" but I do not know how else to describe it, which I do not think we are quite up to in terms of numbers.

If we are going to have some of the new areas and not neglect the important areas in which the Center has already made a substantial investment, we have to make some modest additions within the constraints of our present building. I would say 20, which was the number with which we had originally hoped to launch the Center some years ago, is not so much an increase as a restatement of the original hopes that had been invested in the fellowship program.

LIBRARY OPERATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $10,000 for operation of the Center's library. What does this involve?

Mr. BILLINGTON. This involves to some extent the purchase of books, to some extent the kind of other support that our new scholar-librarian will require.

We have launched a program of research associates, bringing in graduate students from the local universities following two receptions for people from the local universities. I have put those research associates under the supervision of the librarian, so his job will increase. In addition, he faces the special problem of a slight increase of purchase and support for the new areas of activity we envisage in State and local government in which there is not a basic collection present in our library.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Mrs. HANSEN. You have an increase of $156,000 for public service. This is a new activity. Do you want to give us a description of what this entails?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes.

I have already spoken to this point, I guess, to some extent in my statement. Basically what it involves is a systematic extension of the kinds of efforts the Center has been making to bridge this gap, as is our charge, between the world of ideas and the world of affairs. It represents, in effect, a much needed transfer of many of the burdens of experimenting in this area from the fellows and the existing staff, a more rational staffing of what we are already doing, plus the kind of funding without which the evening dialog program, for instance, cannot really achieve the intellectual significance that we feel it should achieve if it is to be done at all. So this represents, in short, a careful study of things the Center has been doing and an effort to do it on a systematic basis—and in such a way that we can be assured of both bringing top intellectual talents to Washington and using them in new and creative ways through dialog, and through fresh studies in disciplines that do not normally come to Washington.

It may not be directly policy-related, but will have policy implications.

Madam Chairman, we have the largest scholarly establishment in the world and we are witnessing one of the most dramatic explosions of intellectual talent in the world. I think there is richness there that our civilization, which has always been receptive to new ideas and international currents, has great need of; and I think we can perform a significant function. But we cannot do it without the kind of minimal staff help and the minimum ability we have tried to define in this new category.

HUMANITIES PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. You mention in the justifications that the Board of Trustees reaffirmed the need for the broadening of the representation of scholarly disciplines, particularly from the humanities. How does your program differ from that of the National Endowment for Humanities?

Mr. BILLINGTON. It differs very markedly in that ours is an institution, is a center with an on-going program of its own whereas the Humanities Endowment, as I understand it, is essentially a grant-giving agency to other operating institutions.

Ours is an operating institution with its own administrative activities, with its own life of dialog, and above all with its own active scholars as residents. Whereas the endowment is supporting humanities in a variety of places, we are a functioning programmatic institution, and an institute for advanced study of the kind which the National Endowment for Humanities may support but which it is not itself.

Mrs. HANSEN. They also have no international program or a program for international scholars. Isn't that true?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes.

I am not sure whether or not some of their programs are open to international scholars. But certainly basically not.

Mrs. HANSEN. No, theirs is basically a program to develop a better concept of the humanities throughout the United States, particularly through the universities and the smaller colleges.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Maybe you could discuss their approach and how it differs from yours.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes.

Mr. Berman, Chairman of the National Endowment is on our Board and has taken a great interest in our programs.

I have had some contact with the humanities program as the historian host on an educational film series they have done and I think these are very important functions.

I would say there is a sense of shared enterprise and rational division of labor about this. I feel the kind of humanistic international center which we are trying to build is another illustration of the kind of concern with the enrichment of our civilization which has also been expressed in the strengthening of the endowment.

REIMBURSEMENT TO SMITHSONIAN

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $10,000 for reimbursement to the Smithsonian.

Will you justify that?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes.

This again is a figure that we have long felt was more equitable. The Smithsonian provides us not only with marvelous headquarters in the Castle Building on the Mall, but with a variety of services which if we had to duplicate would run to much greater expense than that. General counsel, personnel, accounting and auditing, building maintenance services, duplicating services, photo services, travel services, special events, public affairs, that is assistance with press releases and the like. So our ability to use their administrative services, as I am sure my administrative officer on the left will attest, is of great value to us.

We feel this figure is more nearly equitable in reimbursement to them.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Mrs. HANSEN. Your appropriation language provides that the appropriation shall remain available until expended. What is the rationale for this provision in light of the fact that there is no legislative authority for this language?

Mr. BILLINGTON. I think the intellectual and programmatic rationale for that is extremely compelling in that to get the kind of quality scholars that our program requires does enjoin on us a kind of flexibility that is really quite essential. As to the legislative authority I think I might ask my administrative officer to speak to that, if he would.

Mr. DUNN. There has been no history of legislative authority but we have had it each year from the committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know, but some Members of House have increasingly raised a point of order on "to remain available" language unless there is legislative authority for it.

Mr. DUNN. We felt the compelling reason was to get the scholars many months in advance.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand your problem because you do not make it exactly from one fiscal year to the other as far as the grants are concerned. But we do have our problems.

Mr. DUNN. It would be very difficult for us to maintain the quality we have without that authority.

Mrs. HANSEN. Let us give an example of what your carryover would be beyond the fiscal year.

Mr. DUNN. It would vary from year to year.

It is conceivable we could carry over $100,000, that was obligated but was not spent.

Mrs. HANSEN. In other words, what you are saying in effect is that you may have x number of scholars signed up and have made an obligation to them, but you have not expended the money because they may arrive in July. They are not paid in a lump sum, are they?

Mr. DUNN. They are paid through the Smithsonian Research Foundation as the mechanism.

Mrs. HANSEN. How are they paid, monthly?

Mr. DUNN. Once a month.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why can't you make your obligation to the Smithsonian and do the expenditure within the fiscal year?

Mr. BILLINGTON. It is very difficult to do that if you insist strongly, as we do, on residential requirement and presence.

RECRUITING DIFFICULTIES

If you are trying to negotiate as insistently as we are to get the top quality wherever it is found throughout the world, it is very difficult—I know from my fairly extensive experience with the international exchange programs—how difficult it is to get top scholars from abroad. They have different academic years. They do not have traditions of sabbaticals. In the Southern Hemispheres you have completely different academic calendars. They are not in the system of long-term planning or obligating. So when we commit to a fellow in a given year, we cannot be sure of the exact period he can come. I would stress that this ability to commit and our freedom from traditional academic calendars and that kind of restriction is an enormous advantage in recruiting top foreign scholars, and particularly in the process of special recruitment on which we are now embarking.

I hope, Madam Chairman, we do not abuse it.

We certainly make every effort to move within these annual fiscal cycles as much as we can.

If we were forced or if we were to lose this kind of flexibility, it would have very serious programmatic consequences particularly on the international front.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand your problem, but Congress, when it wrote the act, should have understood it, also. We are faced with the prospect of someone raising a point of order on the floor.

Mr. YATES. Which would strike the funds right out of the bill.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right. It seems to me they should amend the act to provide for the expenditure beyond the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. BILLINGTON. We would be very sympathetic to any such suggestion.

Mrs. HANSEN. I might suggest you talk to the Senate and House committees. It is under Senator Pell in the Senate, I believe.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes; and Mr. Nedzi in the House.

PRIVATE FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. They could provide an appropriate amendment.

What has been your success in raising funds from private sources during the last year?

Mr. BILLINGTON. The contributions during the calendar year 1973 totaled a little over $95,000. Since January 1, 1974, we have received $85,000, and we have also had a meeting of our Advisory Council, chaired by Mr. Packard, in which there seemed to be agreement that one would move and point toward a fuller process of solicitation of funds from the private sector.

So I feel we are making progress in this regard.

The total support to date has been about $780,000 from the private sector, plus about $548,000 in outside institutional support, that is to say, sabbatical pay and other forms of university support which some of our fellows bring with them when they come. So the record of outside support overall has been encouraging, and I think we look forward to continued enrichment—essential enrichment—of our total effort from the private sector.

I mean support of our total effort from the private sector.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has your record of private donations been as good as you anticipated?

Mr. BILLINGTON. In reading the record of the history and talking to my predecessor, I do not have a feeling there was a clear sense of just what the exact amounts or quotients would be. I think there have been Herculean efforts in this regard. With a new and revived advisory council for the center as a whole, which has now met twice and had a chance to discuss this problem, I am very hopeful that, with the support of our board of trustees, we can make a fresh effort in this area. But I think it would be very perilous for anyone to have an exact formula on this, and I do not have the impression that my predecessors did.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am going to include in the record the attachments which you have developed which give the fellows and guest scholars as well as some of the special events.

[The information follows:]

ATTACHMENT 1

Fellows and Guest Scholars, 1973

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Roland G. M. Brown, U.K., international lawyer; legal consultant to the Government of Tanzania for International and Commercial Affairs (1965-72); Attorney General of Tanganyika (1961-65). World Bank policies on disputes over external debt, expropriation and breach of contract. (January 1973 - September 1973)

Rajeshwar Dayal, India, diplomat; former Foreign Secretary and head of the Indian Foreign Service; head of U.N. operations in the Congo (1960-61); former Permanent Representative to the U.N., Ambassador to France, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and Greece; former High Commissioner in Pakistan. Analysis of the United Nations peacekeeping mission in Lebanon, 1958. (April 1973 - September 1973)

C. Alton Frye, political scientist, arms control specialist; formerly aide to Senator Edward W. Brooke; former staff member, the Rand Corporation. The legislative context of American foreign policy. Joint fellow of the Woodrow Wilson Center and the Council on Foreign Relations (November 1970 - December 1973)

Townsend W. Hoopes, government official, management consultant, author; Under Secretary of the Air Force (1967-69); author of "The Limits of Intervention" (1969). Coordinator of the Center's International Affairs studies group. Biography of John Foster Dulles, concentrating on reappraisal of Eisenhower - Dulles foreign policy. (July 1971 - June 1973)

Marian D. Irish, Professor of International Relations, School for International Service, American University, Washington, D.C.; author, co-author or editor of several books on American politics and foreign policy, including "Twelve Nation States: Approaches to Comparative Politics" (with Elke Frank, 1972). Formulation and implementation of U.S. foreign policy. (August 1972 - August 1973)

Benedict J. Kerkvliet, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Hawaii. Peasant unrest and the Huk rebellion in the Philippines (1930's - 1950's.) (September 1973 - September 1974)

Wilfrid F. Knapp, U.K., Fellow and Tutor in Politics, St. Catherine's College, University of Oxford; University Lecturer in Politics, University of Oxford. Author of A History of War and Peace, 1939-1965. Study of the growth and character of the United States presence in the Middle East since 1945. (September 1973 - December 1973)

Hongkoo Lee, Korea, Associate Professor of Political Science, Seoul National University. Social change, environmental perception and the international system; a study of political legitimacy with special reference to an emerging international order in the Far East. (January 1973 - January 1974)

K. P. Misra, India, Professor and Head of the Department of International Relations, School of International Studies, Nehru University, New Delhi. Author of India's Policy of Recognition of States and Government (1966) and Foreign Policy and Its Planning (1970). International Politics in the Indian Ocean area. (June 1973 - May 1974)

Patrick M. Morgan, Associate Professor of Political Science, Washington State University. Author of Theories and Approaches to International Politics (1972). Analysis of the utility of deterrence theory. (September 1973 - June 1974)

Robert A. Packenham, Associate Professor of Political Science, Stanford University. Author of Liberal America and the Third World: Political Development Ideas in Foreign Aid and Social Science (1973). Analysis of the literature on Latin American "dependency"; case study of political and economic relations between Brazil and the United States from 1961 to 1972. (September 1973 - February 1974)

Earl Ravenal, foreign affairs specialist, former government official. Reassessment of U.S. foreign and military policies toward Asia in the fifties. (September 1972 - July 1973)

W. Taylor Reveley, attorney, specialist in constitutional law. Joint fellow of the Woodrow Wilson Center and the Council on Foreign Relations. Nature of the constitutional requirements governing the commitment of the United States to war. (January 1973 - September 1973)

William R. Smyser, foreign service officer; staff member (Vietnam/Indochina), National Security Council (1970-71); member, U.S. Delegation, Paris Peace Conference (1968-70); fellow, Center for International Affairs, Harvard University (1971-72). Changes in American foreign policy since the mid-sixties, with particular emphasis on U.S. relations with Europe, the Soviet Union and China. (September 1972 - August 1973)

Vernon B. Van Dyke, Professor of Political Science, University of Iowa; author of "Political Science, a Philosophical Analysis" (1960); "Pride and Power, the Rationale for the Space Program" (1964); "Human Rights, the United States, and the World Community" (1970). International and comparative analysis of human rights and discrimination. (September 1972 - May 1973)

Peter Van Ness, Associate Professor of Political Science, School of International Studies, University of Denver. Author of Revolution and Chinese Foreign Policy: Peking's Support for Wars of National Liberation (1970). Empirical study of Chinese foreign relations and the role of the People's Republic of China in the international system for the period 1949-1971. (September 1973 - June 1974)

GENERAL STUDIES

Austin N. E. Amissah, Justice of Appeal, Government of Ghana; Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Ghana; former Attorney General. Role of the courts in the institutional development of newly independent countries. (January 1973 - December 1973)

Peter Braestrup, journalist, national staff writer, Washington Post. Treatment of government policy issues in Washington by major press and television organizations. (October 1973 - December 1974)

Wayne S. Cole, Professor of History, University of Maryland. Author of America First: The Battle Against Intervention, 1940-41 (1953); Senator Gerald P. Nye and American Foreign Relations (1962); An Interpretive History of American Foreign Relations (1968). Analysis of the active opposition of Charles A. Lindbergh to United States involvement in World War II. (January 1973 - August 1973)

Luiz de Aguiar Costa-Pinto, Brazil, Professor of Sociology, Federal University of Brazil, Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1970-71). Author of numerous publications on the sociology of development, social change, demography, social stratification. Comparative analysis of patterns of student protest in developed and developing countries. (June 1972 - July 1973)

Lewis A. Dexter, sociologist, political scientist. Author of The Politics and Sociology of Congress (1970); How Organizations are Represented in Washington (1969); co-author, American Business and Public Policy (1963). Restatement in contemporary terms of the historically conservative political philosophy of prudence and balance. (September 1973 - August 1974)

Ferdinand A. Hermens, Federal Republic of Germany, Professor of Political Science, Director of Research Institute and Seminar of Political Science, University of Cologne. "Wilsonian approaches" to contemporary problems of peace maintenance and stability in democratic societies. (April 1972 - Jan. 1973) (October 1973 - December 1973)

Godfrey Hodgson, Great Britain, author, journalist, American Studies specialist; Foreign Features Editor, London Sunday Times (1970-72); co-author of "An American Melodrama: The Presidential Campaign of 1968" (1969). Changes in American politics and society between 1960 and 1972. (April 1972 - March 1973)

Charles S. Hyneman, Distinguished Service Professor of Government, Indiana University. Author of Bureaucracy in a Democracy (1950); The Study of Politics (1959); The Supreme Court on Trial (1963); Popular Government in America (1968). Origins and development of the U.S. federal system. (September 1973 - August 1974)

Sanford A. Lakoff, Professor of Political Science, University of Toronto. Author of Equality in Political Philosophy (1964); co-author of Science and Nation: Policy and Politics (1965). Analysis of the relations among science, technological development and politics. (September 1973 - June 1974)

James A. Moss, Professor of Sociology and Vice President for Academic Affairs, Medgar Evers College, City University of New York. International race relations. (September 1972 - March 1973) (July 1973 - August 1973)

Neal R. Peirce, Journalist, political scientist; Political editor, Congressional Quarterly (1961-69). Author of The People's President: The Electoral College in U.S. History and the Direct Vote Alternative (1968). Multivolume study of the politics and government of the fifty states. (

Eugene Rabinowitch, biophysicist, writer; Editor, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists; Professor of Chemistry, State University of New York at Albany; Professor of Biophysics, State University of Illinois at Urbana (1942-68); author of "Photosynthesis" (3 volumes, 1945-56), "Dawn of a New Age" (1963). The scientific revolution and its social implications. (September 1972 - May 1973)

Raja Rao, India, philosopher, biographer, novelist; Professor of Philosophy, University of Texas; author of "The Serpent and the Rope" (1950), and three other novels; biographer of Gandhi. Wisdom, power and the state. (March 1973 - August 1973)

Julius Stone, Australia, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law, University of Sydney. Author of The Province and Function of Law (1946); Legal System and Lawyer's Reasonings (1964); Human Law and Human Justice (1965); Social Dimensions of Law and Justice (1965). Law as instrument of social change. (July 1973 - December 1973)

Eugene Trani, diplomatic historian, Wilson specialist. Associate Professor of History, Southern Illinois University. Author of The Treaty of Portsmouth: An Adventure in American Diplomacy (1969). Woodrow Wilson and Russia, 1913 - 1921. (September 1972 - August 1973)

Robert H. Walker, Professor of American Civilization, George Washington University. Author of The Poet and the Gilded Age (1963); Life in the Age of Enterprise (1967). 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. (August 1972-September 1973)

ENVIRONMENT/GROWTH

Malcolm F. Baldwin, attorney; former Senior Legal Associate, the Conservation Foundation, Washington, D. C. Role of the international oil industry with respect to present and future energy/environment policy, particularly in the U.S. (June 1972 - June 1973)

Harry C. Blaney, foreign service officer; Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality (1971-72), Special Assistant to White House Counsellor Daniel P. Moynihan (1969-71). International cooperation in areas of high technology with focus on new alternatives and policies, particularly in environmental matters. (July 1972 - June 1973)

Chester L. Cooper, research administrator, former government official; Director, International and Social Studies Division, Institute for Defense Analyses; author of "The Lost Crusade" (1970). Coordinator of the Center's Growth studies group, social and institutional factors as they bear on changing patterns of growth. (April 1972 -

Lincoln Gordon, political economist; Professor of International Economic Relations, Harvard University (1955-61); U.S. Ambassador to Brazil (1961-66); Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs (1966-67); President, Johns Hopkins University (1967-71). International implications of changing patterns of economic growth. (June 1972 - June 1974)

Muhammad Shamsul Huq, Bangladesh, economist, educator; Minister for Education and Scientific Research, Government of Pakistan (1969 - 71); former Director of Public Instruction, Government of East Pakistan; Vice-Chancellor, Rajshahi University. Alternative patterns of growth in developing countries, with special attention to South and Southeast Asia. (September 1971 - February 1973)

John P. Milton, ecologist, author and editor; former Deputy Director for International Programs, the Conservation Foundation, Washington, D. C.; member, Committee on International Environmental Programs, National Academy of Sciences. Relationship between social and cultural change and environmental modification. (September 1972 - August 1973)

Ezra J. Mishan, U.K., Reader in Economics, London School of Economics and Political Science. Author of Welfare Economics: Ten Introductory Essays (1968), Technology and Growth: The Price We Pay (1969), and Elements of Cost Benefit Analysis (1972). Social consequences of economic growth. (September 1973 - October 1973)

Francis X. Murphy, CSSR, Professor of History, Academia Alfonsiana, Rome; Visiting Professor of Politics, Princeton University (1971-72); Peritus (expert), Vatican Council II (1962-65). Western religious institutions as they relate to problems of population growth and environmental deterioration. (September 1972 - September 1973)

Raimi O. Ojikutu, Nigeria, Senior Research Fellow (anthropology and human biology), School of African and Asian Studies, University of Lagos; Secretary, Nigeria National Committee for the International Biological Program (IBP). Environmental and ecological problems in Africa, with emphasis on adjustment of rural peoples to technological change and development. (July 1972 - August 1973)

John S. Owen, U.K., consultant on National Parks and Conservation in East and Central Africa; formerly Director, Tanzania National Parks. Conservation and development in East Africa. (April 1973 - August 1973)

Athelstan Spilhaus, meteorologist, oceanographer, environmentalist; President, American Association for the Advancement of Science (1970-71); former Dean, Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota. Environmental policy with regard to issues of energy consumption, transportation, experimental cities and population. (January 1971 - August 1974)

OCEAN STUDIES

Daniel Bardonnet, France, political scientist, international lawyer; Professor of Public and International Law, University of Rabat, Morocco. Practice of African states with respect to the law of the sea. (September 1972-June 1973)

Ruth Lapidoth, Israel, Associate Professor of International Law, the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Freedom of navigation and the new law of the sea. (August 1973 - July 1974)

Arvid Pardo, Ambassador for Ocean Affairs, Government of Malta. Since 1964, when Malta attained independence, Dr. Pardo has served as its Permanent Representative to the United Nations; Ambassador to the United States; Ambassador to the Soviet Union; High Commissioner to Canada. Concentrating on various aspects of international ocean regimes, seabed questions. (September 1972 - August 1975)

Choon-ho Park, Korea, international lawyer. East Asia and the law of the sea: analysis of the policies of China, Japan, and Korea regarding their exploitation of natural resources in the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea. (February 1973 - January 1974)

Donald Walsh, oceanographer, political scientist; Commander, United States Navy. Definition, meaning, and application of the term "seapower", considered as the sum total of the nation's goals with respect to the world's oceans. (September 1973 - August 1974)

GUEST SCHOLARS

Russell W. Howe, Great Britain, journalist, writer on African Affairs. (December 1972 - January 1973)

Claire Nader, Political scientist; Associate Director, Oak Ridge National Laboratory-National Science Foundation Environmental Program. Assessment of the social and environmental consequences of technological innovations. (October 1972 - December 1973)

Evgeny S. Shershnev, Russia, Doctor of Economy, Deputy Director U.S.A. Institute, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R. Specialist in Economic Relations. (October 1973 - November 1973)

William B. Spong, United States Senator from Virginia (1967-73). Legislative-executive relationships, with particular reference to the war powers of the President; executive impoundment of congressional appropriations; congressional reform. (January 1973 - May 1973)

Alvin Weinberg, physicist, Director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Author of Reflections on Big Science (1967). (February 1973 - March 1973)

COMING AT A LATER DATE

Dennis L. Bark, political scientist, specialist in German and European affairs, Fellow, Hoover Institution. Analyses of the directions, limitations, and alternatives for U.S. policy toward and relations with Europe during the coming decade. (Arriving March 1974)

S. N. Eisenstadt, Israel, Professor of Sociology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem. (Arriving Fall, 1974)

J. H. Plumb, U.K., Professor of Modern English History, University of Cambridge. Author of England in the Eighteenth Century (1950); The Renaissance (1961); Political Stability in England 1675-1725 (1967); The Death of the Past (1969); In the Light of History (1972). British politics during the American Revolutionary period. (Arriving Spring, 1975)

C. Richard Rose, Professor of Politics, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland. Author of Governing without Consensus: an Irish Perspective (1971); People in Politics: Observations across the Atlantic (1970); Politics in England: An Interpretation (1964). New techniques of policy analysis: their uses and limitations. (Arriving June 1974)

Michael Sakellaropoulo, Canada, economist; Consultant to Maurice Strong. Executive Director, Environment Secretariat of the United Nations. (Arriving August 1974)

Kei Wakaizumi, Japan, Director, Institute of World Affairs, Kyoto Sangyo University, Tokyo. Post-war Japanese-U.S. relationships, with special emphasis on the negotiations which resulted in the reversion of Okinawa and on those which resulted in the textile agreement between Japan and the United States during the period of 1964-1972. (Arriving April 1974)

James Banner, Associate Professor of History, Princeton University. The politics of reform - a case study: the control and treatment of crime and insanity in Great Britain and the United States 1750-1850. (Arriving July 1974)

Francois Bondy, Swiss, editor, author, journalist. Relations between cultural-educational structures and political institutions in the USA and in the European "Community in Being." (Arriving January 1974)

Heraclio Bonilla, Peru, Associate Professor of Economics and History, Pontifical Catholic University of Peru. Economic relations between the United States and Peru 1890-1930. (Arriving January 1974)

Rondo Cameron, Professor of Economics and History, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. Ethical, social and politico-legal implications of technological change. (Arriving September 1974)

Douglas Chalmers, Associate Professor of Political Science, Columbia University. Comparative analysis of Argentina, Brazil and Italy in periods of multi-party competition and authoritarian regimes. (Arriving September 1974)

Martin Diamond, Professor of Political Science, Northern Illinois University. The Federalist's view of the separation of powers. (Arriving September 1974)

Roberto Etchepareborda, Argentina, Professor of Contemporary History. National University of Argentina, Bahia Blanca. Power politics in South America in the first decades of the 20th Century. (Arriving July 1974)

Hazel Hertzberg, Associate Professor of History and Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, N.Y. History and analysis of Indian rights movements in the United States since 1928. (Arriving September 1974)

Raymond Hopkins, Associate Professor of Political Science, Swarthmore College. Study of the extent to which selected domestic agencies of the United States government have organizational functions in international politics. (Arriving September 1974)

Lawrence Kaplan, Professor of History, Kent State University. Franco-American relations 1778-1812 as a vehicle for examining the growth of isolationism in America. (Arriving January 1974)

John Logsdon, Associate Professor of Political Science, George Washington University. Changing national priorities and public policy for science and technology, an examination of decision making institution and processes. (Arriving February 1974)

Harry H. Ransom, Professor of Political Science, Vanderbilt University. Study of secret intelligence services in American democratic government. (Arriving September 1974)

Robert Rothstein, Associate Professor of Political Science, Johns Hopkins University. Analysis, for Third World States, of the interactions among the quest for economic development and political autonomy and the changing structure of the international systems since 1945. (Arriving July 1974)

Egon Sohmen, Austria, Professor of Economics, University of Heidelberg. Monograph on welfare economics (allocation theory) with particular emphasis on policy applications. (Arriving October 1974)

Ronald Stromberg, Professor of History, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Study of European intellectuals at the beginning of World War I. (Arriving May 1974)

Karol Wolfke, Poland, Professor of International Law, University of Warsaw. International law and the human environment. (Arriving October 1974)

Carlos Fuentes, Mexico, Novelist and essayist. Completing study, in fiction, of the formative influences that determined the history of the Spanish speaking people in the new world, together with a related essay on the passage from medieval to modern Hispanic civilization. (Arriving January 1974)

Elliot Richardson, formerly Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Secretary of Defense, and Attorney General of the United States. Study of the responsibility and responsiveness of sub-national government in the context of the federal system.

GUEST SCHOLAR

Longin Pastusiak, Poland, Director, American Studies Department, Polish Institute of International Affairs, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Warsaw. Author of United States Policy in Germany, 1945-49 (1967); Essays on U.S. Foreign Policy (1968); U.S. Interests in the Middle East (1972). Study of the history of American diplomacy, 1776-1898. (Arriving January 1974)

ATTACHMENT 2

GUEST SPEAKERS

1973

EDGAR BERMAN, Physician and Political Advisor 1/16/73

CHARLES WILLIE, Vice President for Student Affairs, Syracuse University 1/26/73

LLOYD A. FREE, President, Institute for International Social Research 2/13/73

CHIEF O. AKINYEMI, Director, Nigerian Institute of Management, Fellow, Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships 2/20/73

RICHARD WILSON, former Editor of the "Far Eastern Economic Review," and author of A Quarter of Mankind 3/9/73

DAVID TRASK, Professor, Department of History, State University of New York, Stony Brook 3/23/73

NICHOLAS JOHNSON, Commissioner, Federal Communications Commission 3/30/73

ALEKSANDER FURSENKO, Soviet Academy of Science in Leningrad specializing in American history 4/3/73

ROGER CARLSMITH, Associate Director, Oak Ridge National Laboratory--National Science Foundation, Environmental Program 4/6/73

JAMES THORNTON, Professional Staff Member, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry 4/10/73

HAROLD HINTON, Professor, George Washington University, Far Eastern and Chinese politics 5/4/73

WILLIAM McGREEVEY, Social Scientist, Office of the International Program for Population Analysis, Smithsonian Institution 5/8/73

FRANK A. SIEVERTS, Special Assistant for Prisoner of War Matters, Department of State 5/11/73

BYUNG-KI MIN- Member of the Korean National Assembly; former Professor of International Politics at Korea University and former Director of the ASPAC social-cultural center. 7/20/73

JOON-KYE PARK - Member of the Korean National Assembly; five term assemblyman, educated at Columbia, Chairman of the policy council of the ruling Democratic-Republican Party. 7/20/73

31-859 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 20

MOON-SHIK CHAE - Member of the Korean National Assembly; official spokesman for the opposition New Democratic Party, only member of the opposition in this group. 7/20/73

MYONG-HWAE KIM - Member of the Korean National Assembly; Ph. D from N. Y. U., former dean of the faculty of law and politics, Yonsei University. 7/20/73.

BUM-MO KOO - Member of the Korean National Assembly; former professor of Political Science and editor-in-chief of the Seoul University Press. 7/220/73.

DR. WALTER DEVRIES, Professor of Political Science at Duke, and MR. JACK BASS, South Carolina newspaperman. Special sherry hour on Southern States. 9/19/73

HONORABLE FRANK THOMPSON, JR., Congressman from New Jersey. Sherry Hour. 10/5/73

BROCK EVANS, Director of Washington Office of the Sierra Club. Sherry Hour. 10/12/73

PROFESSOR IGNACY SACHS, Ecole Practique des Hautes Etudes in Paris. Sherry Hour. 10/21/73

MARGARET MEAD, Anthropoligist and Author. Sherry Hour. 10/23/73

DR. ALI CAMBEL, Vice-President, General Research Corporation. Sherry Hour. 10/25/73.

PROFESSOR DRAGILEV, Head of the Economics Faculty, University of Moscow. 4:00 p.m. Library. 10/26/73

DR. STEPHEN BAILEY, Vice-President, American Council on Education. Sherry Hour. 10/30/73.

EVGENY S. SHERSHNEV, former economic attache in Washington and senior research fellow of the USA Institute in Moscow. Sherry Hour. 11/9/73.

PROFESSOR C. N. YANG, Nobel Laureate in Physics - State University of New York. 4:00 p.m. Library. 11/6/73

S. DOUGLASS CATER, Director Aspen Institute's Program on Communications and Society. Sherry Hour. 11/6/73.

CIPRIANA SCELBA, Executive-Director, Commission on Education and Cultural Exchange between the USA and Italy. Sherry Hour. 12/7/73.

I. F. STONE, former publisher/writer. Discussion with Julius Stone on Future of Law. 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. WWICS Library. 12/7/73

ROBERT HUNTER, member of Senator Edward Kennedy's staff currently in Middle East. Sherry Hour. 12/18/73.

PROFESSOR MICHAEL LINDSAY of American University, experiences in China with Mao Tse-tung in 1945 (one year). Sherry Hour. 12/28/73.

ATTACHMENT 3

SPECIAL EVENTS
1973

1/16/73 "Citizen Apathy and Initiative." Third in a series of monthly seminars, lectures, and informal discussions on "Voluntarism and the Public Interest in American Society," jointly sponsored with the Smithsonian. JOHN DIXON, Director, Center for a Voluntary Society, moderator.

1/23/73 EISAKU SATO, former Prime Minister of Japan. Informal afternoon discussion and reception; "Discuss and Answer Questions about Current U. S. -Japan Relations."

1/29/73 "Perspectives of Developing Countries Generally, and India in Particular on Long-term Issues of Sustainable Growth." Fourth in a series of dinner discussions on growth issues for invited guests from government and private organizations and selected WWICS fellows. LAKSHMI KANT JHA, Ambassador of India, speaker. Participants: WALLACE BOWMAN, Chief, Environmental Policy Division, Library of Congress; DETLEV BRONK, Rockefeller University, New York; RICHARD P. CONLON, Vice President, Business International, Inc.; CHARLES DENNISON, Consultant to National Academy of Sciences and others; JOSEPH FISHER, President, Resources for the Future, Washington, D. C.; DAVID FREEMEN, Director, Energy Policy Project; WALTER HAMILTON, Vice President of Public Affairs Research, The Conference Board, Inc.; ERIC GONSALVES, Minister, Embassy of India; HAROLD LINDER, Consultant to World Bank and others; DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN, U.S. Ambassador to India; GERALD POLLACK, Corporate Planning Department, Exxon; MAURICE WILLIAMS, Deputy Administrator, AID; ARNOLD PACKER, Committee for Economic Development; BEN READ, Director, WWICS; ALBERT MEISEL, Deputy Director, WWICS; MICHAEL LACEY, Assistant to the Director, WWICS; ROLAND BROWN, HARRY BLANEY, CHESTER COOPER, LINCOLN GORDON, SHAMSUL HUQ, FRANCIS MURPHY, CLAIRE NADER, ARVID PARDO, JOHN MILTON, EUGENE RABINOWITCH, RAIMI OJIKUTU, ATHELSTAN SPILHAUS, ROBERT WALKER, fellows, WWICS.

2/22/73 "International Systems and American Foreign Policy." Joint Seminar of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Woodrow Wilson Center. WILLIAM W. WHITSON, RAND Corporation, LINCOLN GORDON, WWICS, HONKOO LEE, WWICS, ALBERT MEISEL (presiding), EARL C. RAVENAL, WWICS (chairing), ROBERT AMORY, JR., National Gallery, ROBERT R. BOWIE, Brookings Institution, LESTER R. BROWN, Brookings Institution, SEYOM BROWN, Brookings Institution; CHESTER L. COOPER, WWICS, ALTON FRYE, WWICS, CHARLES GATI, Columbia University, LESLIE H. GELB, Brookings Institution, JAMES C. GRAHAM, CIA, MICHAEL A. GUHIN, White House, National Security Council, RICHARD HOLBROOKE, Foreign Policy,

MORTAN A. KAPLAN, University of Chicago, WILLIAM A, K. LAKE, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, HANS MORGENTHAU, CIty University of New York, ROBERT E. OSGOOD, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, LEON K. PFEIFFER, Council on Foreign Relations, STEPHEN S. ROSENFELD, Washington Post, HELMUT SONNENFELDT, White House, National Security Council, RICHARD C. STEADMAN, J. H. Whitney & Company, ROBERT W. TUCKER, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, CHARLES W. YOST, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, PHILIP TRESIZE, Brookings Institution, EUGENE TRANI, WWICS, HARRY BLANEY, WWICS, WILLIAM B. SPONG, WWICS, CAROLINE FULLER, Senator Huddleston's Office, ALVIN WEINBERG, WWICS, EUGENE RABINOWITCH, WWICS.

2/26/73 "Report on a communications experiment by Professor William Foltz, Director, Graduate Studies, Department of Political Science, Yale University, and Dr. Leonard Doob, the Yale psychologist, conducted in Britain in September, 1972, involving Roman Catholic and Protestant citizens of Belfast." Fourth in a series of monthly seminars, lectures, and informal discussions on "Voluntarism and the Public Interest in American Societ," jointly sponsored with the Smithsonian.

3/5/73 "World Agricultural Out-look." Fifth in a series of dinner discussions on growth issues for invited guests from government and private organizations and selected WWICS fellows. LESTER BROWN, Senior Fellow, Overseas Development Council, speaker; AARON ALTSCHUL, Professor of Nutrition, Georgetown University: ALAN BERG, Deputy Director, Population & Nutrition Projects Department, World Bank; WALLACE BOWMAN, Chief, Environmental Policy Division, Library of Congress; AMBASSADOR HOWARD R. COTTAM, Washington Representative, U.N. Food & Agriculture Organization; DANA DALRYMPLE, International Economist, Agency for International Development; GAIL FINSTERBUSCH, Conservation Foundation; DON LESH, Vice President, Potomac Associates, Inc.; HAROLD LINDER, Consultant to World Bank and others; ARNOLD PACKER, Committee for Economic Development; BEN READ, President, German Marshall Fund, Washington, D.C.; MAURICE WILLIAMS, Deputy Administrator, Agency for International Development; THOMAS W. WILSON, JR., Vice President, International Institute for Environmental Affairs, Washington; ALBERT MEISEL, WWICS, Acting Director; HARRY BLANEY, CHESTER L. COOPER, LINCOLN GORDON, HONGKOO LEE, FRANCIS MURPHY, JOHN MILTON, RAIMI OJIKUTU, EUGENE RABINOWITCH, fellows, WWICS.

March 1-3 1973 — Two-day Conference "The Human Environment in Africa." Invited and participating countries: TOGO, UPPER VOLTA, NIGERIA, GHANA, ETHIOPIA, CAMEROUN, BOTSWANA, MADAGASCAR, KENYA, CHAD, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, TANSANIA, SENEGAL, GABON, NIGER, ZAIRE, IVORY COAST, LIBERIA, ZAMBIA, MALAWI, ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA. Participating-observers: WHITMAN BASSOW, LEON BILLINGS, WALLACE BOWMAN, WILLIAM EILERS, JAMES FOWLER, FITZHUGH GREEN, WILLIAM HAYNES, RICHARD HELLMAN, CHRISTIAN HERTER, DALE JENKINS, JAMES LEE, JOHN McDONALD, ROBERT STEIN. RAIMI OLA OJIKUTU (Nigeria, WWICS fellow) moderator.

4/10/73 — Senator Humphrey's bill on "Balance Growth." Sixth in a series of dinner discussions on growth issues for invited guests from government and private organizations and selected WWICS fellows. JAMES THORNTON, Senate Agriculture Committee, led the discussion. Attendees: WALLACE BOWMAN, Chief, Environmental Policy Division, Library of Congress; CHARLES Dennison, Consultant, National Academy of Sciences; ERIC GONSALVES, Minister, Embassy of India; JAMES GRANT, President, Overseas Development Council; WALTER HAMILTON, Vice President of Public Affairs Research, The Conference Board, Inc.; MICHAEL MICHAELIS, Arthur D. Little & Co.; MANCUR OLSON, Professor of Economics, University Maryland; LESLIE STONE, Foreign Correspondent, British Broadcasting Corp.; THOMAS W. WILSON, JR., Vice President, International Institute for Environmental Affairs, Washington, D.C.; ALBERT MEISEL, WWICS, Acting Director; CHESTER COOPER, ROLAND BROWN, LINCOLN GORDON, FRANCIS MURPHY, CLAIRE NADER, RAIMI OJIKUTU, JOHN OWEN, EUGENE RABINOWITCH, HONGKOO LEE, JOHN MILTON, fellows, WWICS.

4/30/73 — "Growth" - Congressional Hearing Dinner. CONGRESSMAN JOHN D. DINGELL, Chairman, Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment Subcommittee; GERALD BARNEY, Commission on Third Century America; WALLACE BOWMAN, Chief, Environmental Policy Division, Library of Congress; ERNEST J. CORRADO, Chief Counsel, Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee; NED EVERETT, Counsel, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment; ROBERT A. FROSH, Assistant Executive Director, U.N. Environment Program, United Nations; ALFRED HELLER, Director, California Tomorrow; PETER HUNT, Consultant on Environment Affairs; NED KENWORTHY, New York Times; DENNIS MEADOWS, Author of Limits to Growth, Professor at Dartmouth; RUSSELL PETERSON, Commission on Third Century America; FRANK POTTER, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment; BEN READ, President, German Marshall Fund; CONGRESSMAN PAUL N. McCLOSKEY (California); STEVEN SALYER, Co-Director, Citizen's Committee on Fisheries and the American Future; ANTHONY J. WIENER, Vice President, Hudson Institute; CLAY WELBOURNE, Library of Congress;

RICHARD HYDE, Researcher, ALBERT MEISEL, Acting Director, WWICS; HARRY BLANEY, CHESTER L. COOPER, LINCOLN GORDON, fellows, WWICS.

5/2/73 "New Federalism." Conference of the Woodrow Wilson Center in cooperation with the National Journal. "Roles of State and Local Governments" (morning session); Introductory Remarks: NEAL PIERCE, fellow, WWICS; Presentations: NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, Governor of New York, RICHARD G. LUGAR, Mayor of Indianapolis, GLADYS NOON SPELLMAN, President, National Association of Counties; Comments: CLARENCE MITCHELL, Director, Washington Bureau, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; THOMAS L. ASHLEY, Representative from Ohio; DANIEL J. ELAZAR, Director, Center for the Study of Federalism, Temple University. "Executive and Legislative Views" (afternoon session); Moderator: ALTON FRYE, fellow, WWICS; Presentations: RICHARD P. NATHAN, Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution, former Deputy Undersecretary Health, Education and Welfare; ALEXANDER M. BICKEL, Professor, Yale Law School; Comments: JIMMY CARTER, Governor of Georgia; MOON LANDRIEU, Mayor of New Orleans; WALTER R. HUNDLEY, Director, Seattle Model City Program. Approximately 225 leaders in local, state, and federal affairs, as well as authorities in intergovernmental relations in foundations, research institutions attended.

5/10/73 "Growth" Dinner with Government representatives. Discussion led by RUSSELL TRAIN, Director, Council on Environmental Quality. Participants: ALVIN ALM, Staff Director, Council on Environmental Quality; DR. GERALD BARNEY, Third Century in America, New York; WALLACE BOWMAN, Chief, Envilronmental Policy Division, Library of Congress; DAVID BECKLER, Office of Science and Technology; RICHARD CARPENTER, Executive Director, Environmental Studies Program, Nat ional Academy of Sciences; PHILANDER CLAXTON, Special Assistant to the Secretary for Population Matters, Department of State; CHARLES J. DI BONA, Special Consultant to the President; CONGRESSMAN JOHN D. DINGELL (Michigan); HENRY ESCHWEGE, Director, Resources and Economics Division, Comptroller General's Office; STANLEY GREENFIELD, Assistant Administrator, Office of Research and Monitoring, Environmental Protection Agency; RICHARD GERSON, Reseach & Development Incentives, National Science Foundation; KEN GRAY, Administrative Assistant to Senator Hubert H. Humphrey; SENATOR PHILIP A. HART; DEAN HINTON, Deputy Executive Director, Council of International Economic Policy, The White House; SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY: GEORGE JASZI, Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce; ROGER LeGASSIE, Deputy Director, Office of Planning and Analysis, Atomic Energy Commission; ELLIS MOTUR, Office of Technology Assessment; BERNARD NAGELVOORT, Administrative Assistant to Congressman Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan; NEAL PETERSON, Attorney at Law; FRANK POTTER, Subcommittee of Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment; JOHN SAWHILL, Office of

Management & Budget; CONGRESSMAN ALAN STEELMAN OF TEXAS; ARNOLD STEINBERG, Special Assistant to Senator James L. Buckley of New York; JAMES VOGELY, Director, Office of Economic Analysis, Department of Interior; MAURICE WILLIAMS, Deputy Administrator, Agency for International Development; ALBERT MEISEL, WWICS, Acting Director; WILLIAM M. DUNN, WWICS, Administrative Officer; HARRY BLANEY, CHESTER L. COOPER, ALTON FRYE, LINCOLN GORDON, ROBERT H. WALKER, WWICS fellows.

5/30/73 "The Phenomenon of John Foster Dulles." Presentation by TOWNSEND HOOPES, fellow, WWICS. Attendees: DOAK BARNETT, Brookings Institution; MORTON HALPERIN, Brookings Institution; ALBERT MEISEL, Acting Director, WWICS; RAJESHWAR DAYAL, LINCOLN GORDON, MARIAN IRISH, HONGKOO LEE, FRANCIS X. MURPHY, RAIMI OJIKUTU, JOHN OWEN, ARVID PARDO, EARL RAVENAL, W. TAYLOR REVELEY, W. RICHARD SMYSER, ATHELSTAN SPILHAUS, EUGENE TRANI, fellows, WWICS.

5/31/73 Dinner Discussion. Woodrow Wilson Center and Council on Foreign Relations with the General Affairs Committee of the Western European Union. Participants: GEORGE KAHN-ACKERMANN, Germany; FRANZ AMREHN, Germany; JULIAN CRITCHLEY, United Kingdom; PAUL DE CLERCQ, Belgium; W. PERCY GRIEVE, United Kingdom; GABRIEL PERONNET, France; M.W.J.M. PEIJNENBURG, Holland; MICHAEL STEWART, United Kingdom; ERICH MENDE, Germany; HEKTOR DE BRUYNE, Belgium; SIR JOHN RODGERS, United Kingdom; MANFRED VOHRER, Germany; HENRI BURGELIN, Secretary of the Committee; RICHARD HARDING, Department of State; RICHARD DOTSON, Department of State; JEREMY STONE, Director, Federation of American Scientists; C. BURTON MARSHALL, Johns Hopkins University (SAIS); TIMOTHY STANLEY, Executive Vice President, International Economic Association; JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, attorney, Covington and Burling; SAMUEL DePALMA, State Department; HOWARD SIMONS, Managing Editor, Washington Post; ALBERT MEISEL, Acting Director, WWICS: ALTON FRYE, TOWNSEND HOOPES, CHESTER L. COOPER, LINCOLN GORDON, W. RICHARD SMYSER, TAYLOR REVELEY, fellows, WWICS.

6/18/73 "Living with the Atom." Growth discussion on Alvin Weinberg's paper, "How Can Man Live with Fission?" - Dr. Weinberg is Director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and was a former Guest Scholars of the Woodrow Wilson Center. Attendees: LUCILLE ADAMSON, Environmental Defense Fund, Washington, D.C.; JOHN O. BLOMEKE, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; FRANK SCHROEDER, Office of Technical Advisor, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; FRANK VON HIPPEL, Physicist, Fellow, National Academy of Sciences; HENRY KENDALL, Department of Nuclear Engineering, M.I.T.; CLARENCE E. LARSON, Commissioner U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; FRANK K. PITTMAN, Director

Waste Management and Transportation Division, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; ANNTHONY ROISMAN, attorney, Derlin, Roisman, and Kessler; SIDNEY SEIGEL, Deputy Director, Environmental and Medical Sciences, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; ROBIN WILLIAMS, Physicist, National Energy Policy Project; PHILIP SPORN, former head of the American Electric Power Company; WALTER H. ZINN, former director of the Argonne National Laboratory; GEORGE L. WEIL, consultant in the field of nuclear energy; ALBERT MEISEL, Acting Director, WWICS; CHESTER L. COOPER, LINCOLN GORDON, CLAIRE NADER, fellows, WWICS: JUDY CORSON, ANNE GAULT, staff, WWICS Growth.

7/26-27/73 "Growth as a Value inAmerican Culture." Growth Symposia Speakers were: Professor CHARLES POWERS, Associate Professor of Social Ethics, Divinity School, Yale University; Professor JOHN WILMERDING, Leon E. Williams Professor of Art, Art Department, Dartmouth College; Professor SIDNEY AHLSTROM, Religious Studies, Yale University; and Professor DANIEL AARON, English Department, Harvard University, Chairman of the Committee on Higher Degrees in the History of American Civilization. Attendees: DR. KENNETH LYNN, Professor of American History Johns Hopkins University; Ms. CARRIE JOHNSON, Editorial Page Department, The Washington Post (evening only), Mrs. ANNE PALUMBO, Research Assistant to Mr. Walker. WWICS Staff: ALBERT MEISEL, Acting Director; MICHAEL LACEY, Assistant to the Director. WWICS Fellows: CHESTER L. COOPER, LINCOLN GORDON, JOHN MILTON, FRANCIS X. MURPHY, RAJA RAO, EUGENE TRANI, ROBERT H. WALKER. ANNE GAULT, staff, WWICS Growth.

7/29/73 "The International Implications of the Soviet-U.S. Meeting, June 29." Seminar (ad hoc) Participants were: Mr. Nicholas Andrews, Office of Soviet Union Affairs, Department of State; Mr. Pierre Audigier, Scienticif Counselor, Embassy of France; Mr. Daniel Bardonnet, Fellow, WWICS; Dr. James H. Billington, Director, WWICS; Mr. V. Chernyshev, Washinton Correspondent for TASS; Dr. William Davidson, President, Institute of Psychiatry and Foreign Affairs; Dr. Wilton Dillon, Director of Seminars, SI; Mr. Cyrus Eaton, Jr., President, Tower International Corp.; Mr. Alexander P. Evstafiev, Press Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Dr. Bernard Feld, Professor of Physics, MIT; Ms. Louise Fitz Simons, Human Factors Research Associates, Inc.; Dr. Alton Frye, Fellow, WWICS; Dr. Berkley C. Hathorne, Office of International Activities, National Institute of Mental Health; Mr. James H. Hutson, Coordinator of Bicentennial Programs, Library of Congress; Dr. Martin Irish, Fellow, WWICS, Dr. Hongkoo Lee, Fellow, WWICS, Ms. Georgene B. Lovecky, Committee on International Exchange of Persons, National Academy of Sciences; Mr. Albert Meisel, Deputy Director, WWICS: Dr. K. P. Misra, Fellow, WWICS; Dr. Raimi Ojikutu, Fellow, WWICS; Dr. William Pollin, Special Assistant to the

Director, Division of Narcotics Addiction and Drug Abuse, National Institute of Mental Health; Ms. Priscilla Randolph, Associate, Institute for Psychiatry and Foreign Affairs; Mr. Herman Rebhan, Director, International Affairs, United Auto Workers; Ms. Clara Reece, Vice President, Tower International Corporation; Mr. B. Sdrelnikov, Washington Correspondent for Pravda; Dr. T. Timofeiev, Director, Institute of International Labor Studies, and member, Bureau of Soviet Preparatory Commission of World Congress of Peace Forces; Dr. Eugene Trani, Fellow, WWICS.

7/30/73 Sustainable Growth --Government Forum Dinner: Chairman: Chester L. Cooper, Fellow, WWICS. Participants: Mr. Alvin Alm, Environmental Protection Agency; Mr. Jack Alterman, Asst. Commissioner, Economic Trends and Labor Conditions, Department of Labor; Mr. Tim Barnacle, Legislative Assistant to Senator Humphrey; Mr. John Barnum, Undersecretary, Department of Transportation; Mr. Davis Z. Beckler; Mr. Harry Blaney, Member, Planning and Coordination Staff, Dept. of State; Mr. Richard Carpenter, Executive Director, Environmental Studies Program, National Academy of Sciences; Mr. Charles DiBona, Consultant to the President; Congressman John D. Dingell of Michigan; Mr. Henry Eschwege, Director, Resources and Economics Division; Comptroller General's Office; Mr. Gerald Grady, Select Committee on Committees, House of Representatives; Dr. Stanley Greenfield, Asst. Administrator, Office of Research and Development, Environmental Protection Agency; Mr. Dean Hinton, Deputy Executive Director, Council of International Economic Policy, The White House; Dr. Peter House, Environmental Protection Agency; Mr. William B. Irwin, Asst. Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development; Dr. George Jaszi, Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce; Dr. Sidney Jones, Asst. Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of Commerce; Mr. Roger LeGassie, Deputy Director, Office of Planning and Analysis, Atomic Energy Commission; Mr. Dudley Mecum, Asst. Director, Office of Management and Budget; Mr. Ellis Motur, Office of Technology Assessment; Mr. Bernard Nagelvoort, Administrative Assistant Congressman Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan; Dr. Mancur Olson, Department of Economics, University of Maryland; Mr. Frank Potter, Subcommittee of Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment; Mr. Barry Riordan, Staff Member, Council on Environmental Quality; Mr. Calus Ruser, Deputy Director for Policy Analysis and Resources, Department of State; Mr. John Sawhill, Office of Management and Budget; Mr. David Scheffer, Intern, Council on Environmental Quality; Mr. Elmer Staata, Comptroller General of the United States; Dr. H. Guyford Stever, Director, National Science Foundation; Mr. James Thornton, Subcommittee on Agriculture & Forestry; Mr. Maurice Williams, Deputy Administrator, AID. WWICS Staff: Mr. William M. Dunn, Administrative Officer. WWICS fellows: Mr. C. Alton Frye, political scientist, arms control specialist, Legislative context of American foreign policy; Ms. Judith Corson, Research Asst.

Ms. Anne Gault, Research Assistant; Mrs. Sue Gerson, Admin. Asst.

9/20/73 Sustainable Growth - Dinner Seminar: Chairman: Chester L. Cooper. Speaker: Prof. Ignacy Sachs, Ecole Practique des Hautes Etudes, Paris. Participants: Mr. Joel Bernstein, Asst. Admin. Bureau for Technical Assistance, AID; Mr. Harry Blaney, Member, Planning and Coordination Staff, Dept. of State; Mr. Larry Fabian, Brookings Inst.; Dr. John H. Gibbons, Director, Office of Energy Consv. Dept. of Interior; Dr. Peter House, Environmental Protection Agency; Mr. Hans H. Landsberg, Resources for the Future; Dr. John Milton, Ecologist; Dr. Manew Olson, Department of Economics, Univ. of Maryland; Mr. John C. Sawhill, Associate Director OMB; Mr. Harvey Shermans, Environmental Section, Library of Congress; Mr. Robert Stein, Attorney, Special in Environmental Affairs. WWICS Staff: Dr. Billington, Mr. Dunn. WWICS Fellows: Messrs. Cooper, Gordon, Mishan, Stone, Lakoff, Ms. Nader. Growth Project Staff: Anne Gault, Sue Gerson.

10/2/73 Sustainable Growth Conference at Wingspread, Racine
10/3/73 Wisconsin. Part of Johnson Foundation Activities. Attended by Dr. Billington, Robert Walker, Ezra Mishan, Clare Nader, Mr. Lakoff, Dr. Cooper, Mr. Gordon, Sue Gerson and Anne Gault.

10/4/73 TEN CHINESE LIBRARIANS from Peoples Republic of China 11:00-11:30 a.m. WWICS Library.

10/25/73 GEORGE COSTAKIS, "A Unique Collection of Russian Abstract Art" at Freer Gallery, 4:00 p.m.

10/16/73 FACULTY DINNER for Presidents of Universities and Deans of Graduate Schools of Metropolitan Area (approximately 15 persons). Evening affair.

10/26/73 PROFESSOR DRAGILEV, Head of the Economics Faculty at the University of Moscow-Informal presentation on future of Soviet-American economic relations. 4:00 p.m. Library.

11/1/73 Reception/Coctail party (Annual) in Great Hall for approximately 200 people. 6:00 to 8:00 p.m.

11/3/73 NEW FEDERALISM SEMINAR under direction of George Bustin.

11/17/73 COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS - 25 persons in WWICS Library -- 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

12/5/73 COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS - Working dinner 5:00 to 10:00 p.m. in WWICS Library and Rotunda. Approximately 27 persons.

12/11/73 RECEPTION for Faculty Members from six Metropolitan areas universities. Approx. 65/70 people in WWICS Library 6:00 to 8:00 p.m.

SALARY CEILING

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have the $36,000 salary ceiling imposed on you?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes; we are subject to those limitations.

Mr. YATES. You are not by the terms of the statute.

Mr. BILLINGTON. I am not sure.

Mr. YATES. Public Law 96-37 gives the Board the power to appoint and fix the compensation and duties of the Director and such other officers of the Center as may be necessary for the efficient administration of the Center and two other officers may be compensated without regard to the provisions of title V of the United States Code governing appointments of the competitive service, and so on. I had assumed that all that wording means that you are not within the same salary limitations as the Assistant Secretaries of the Smithsonian who are within the service ceilings. I do not know quite what other restrictions might be placed upon you.

Would you know?

Mr. BILLINGTON. As of the moment, since I am being paid out of Federal funds, those restrictions would seem to apply.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mr. YATES. I have several questions I would like to ask. I notice from the statute that the Board of Trustees is composed of 15 members and then 7 are designated as the Secretary of State, the Secretary of HEW, the Chairman of the National Endowment for Humanities, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States, and one appointed by the President from time to time from the Federal Government. I look at your Board of Trustees and apparently one is missing. I see 14 names rather than 15.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. I wonder as to the wisdom of Congress in naming some of those members to the Board of Trustees. The Secretary of State has never attended your meeting.

Mr. BILLINGTON. I think the present Secretary who had been the designated member from the Government sector before assuming his role did attend on at least one occasion.

Mr. YATES. Does State send somebody over to the meeting?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Generally the Secretary of State sends a designated member.

I should say that both Cabinet members of our Board have discussed our center and taken a personal interest.

Mr. YATES. Not at meetings of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. BILLINGTON. At the one meeting of the Board of Trustees since I was Director, neither were able to attend and sent designated representatives.

Mr. YATES. Was Mr. Moynihan at any of the meetings or was he Ambassador to India?

Mr. BILLINGTON. No; he was Ambassador to India.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Berman attended, I assume, because he is here.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Did Bork attend?

Mr. BILLINGTON. I think he was unable to attend this meeting.

Mr. YATES. He was Acting Attorney General at the time probably.

Mr. BILLINGTON. No, sir.

Mr. YATES. Was he Solicitor General?

Mr. BILLINGTON. He was Solicitor General.

Mr. YATES. Mr. McCracken is in outside practice and could not attend.

Mumford must have attended.

Mr. BILLINGTON. He sent a representative.

Mr. YATES. And the Archivist, Mr. Rhoads?

Mr. BILLINGTON. He generally comes.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Ripley?

Mr. BILLINGTON. He generally comes or his deputy.

Mr. YATES. Generally, you only had one meeting of the Board.

Mr. BILLINGTON. On the particular meeting he was not able to come.

Mr. YATES. Do you have informal meetings of the Board? When you say they generally come, what are you talking about?

Mr. BILLINGTON. I am sorry. I was referring to the general experience with the Board including prior to my assuming the directorship. If you want me to speak to just the one meeting——

Mrs. HANSEN. He has only been here since September.

Mr. YATES. Was the Budget Officer here before you?

Mr. DUNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. What I am trying to find out is the value of the legislation which designates Cabinet officials to attend your meetings when they certainly have so many other activities to engage in. It seems to me it might be wise to have others.

Mrs. HANSEN. You might offer an amendment.

Mr. YATES. I was going to say it might be wise to offer an amendment. I am trying to find out what the experience has been.

Professor Roche probably comes. I don't know about Warner. You have had one meeting up to now and all the members who are designated were not able to come.

Mr. BILLINGTON. That is right.

I would point out that the ex-officio members such as the Secretary of State, Secretary of HEW and the Librarian of Congress, for instance, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian all send designated representatives who I think functioned very effectively and clearly had a continuity of knowledge about the Center. I would further add that it is not for me to determine the wisdom of the structure of the Board.

Mr. YATES. I appreciate that it is somewhat embarrassing to ask a Director about a Board of Trustees.

Mr. BILLINGTON. I would say those members, including specifically the Cabinet members, have been generous with their time with me as a new director and have been helpful in our program and supportive of our program.

There is a regularized procedure for sending a designated representative which is alluded to in the statute.

Mr. MCDADE. On the general questioning, isn't it true that sometimes having the Cabinet officials lend their names to an organization enhances its reputation both nationally and internationally?

Mr. BILLINGTON. I think this is a very good point. In addition to the fact that as individuals these people do happen to take an interest there is the ex-officio value, particularly internationally, of their presence on the Board.

Mr. MCDADE. Do they ever, for example, by reason of your interconnections, assist you in such things as talent searches and evaluation of scholars and such things.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes; I think they do. We are involved in a rather extended effort to search out talent and to kind of generate a sense of available talent for a rather longer strategic period of time at the moment, and I think all members of the Board have been helpful in making suggestions. It is obvious that those who have ex-officio positions of this kind are in very good positions not only to designate talent, but to find people in their own organizations who will be aware of pools of talent, as well as intellectual resources for the kind of public service function that we are trying to designate.

So, I think there are very real advantages and we welcome the help they are able to give us.

Mr. MCDADE. That is very helpful. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Let me back to my question.

PUBLISHING PROGRAM

I notice you have a series of published studies. This appears on your justification on page 5. Do you publish studies?

Mr. BILLINGTON. There have been some published studies. We do not have a major publications program, although part of the interest in this new public service category is to try to begin some more regular listed published studies. There have been some published studies in the past particularly in the oceans area.

Mr. YATES. Why wouldn't it make sense to have stenographic or taped reports of the papers and perhaps the discussions of the eminent scholars. We are investing a substantial sum of money in an exchange of thinking in very important fields. I know, for example, that certainly in the field of public affairs I would like to be able to read some of the discussions that take place in your seminars. It might be published, as they are at the National Gallery, or the Smithsonian. It would not only provide a significant public service, but perhaps might even offset some of your expenses.

Mr. BILLINGTON. I entirely welcome those comments and fully subscribe to them.

One major item of our projected expenses is designed precisely to do a better job of doing just this kind of thing. We just had an interesting colloquium between two Korean scholars on how energy was affecting the politics of East Asia, and we distributed the papers as much as we could.

The difficulty is that as it now stands, we load that kind of stenotyping work and transcribing work on a secretarial staff which is already fully employed doing the typing of the fellows' regular monographic work. When we say there is no regular published series of monographic work, that does not mean they do not publish their work when they leave.

Mrs. HANSEN. One of the best examples is what George Reedy did when he was there and published a volume on the Presidency.

Mr. BILLINGTON. That is the way the main publishing of proceedings takes place. I would like to stress my enthusiastic response to your comment.

It is one of the most important things we can do. Radio Smithsonian has taped the evening dialogs, which may have been broadcast already. We have sent out summaries already. We would like to do a more systematic transcription procedure of all these, because as the quality increases, the dissemination will be wider.

We have under way a staff study on the entire question of the publication posture and policy for the center. So we should be able to give a much more systematic and structured response to this in a few months' time.

Mr. YATES. I would think that even an amateur taping system of the discussion might be possible. Certainly, it offers great possibilities.

Mr. BILLINGTON. That is precisely what we hope to do.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McKay.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Mr. MCKAY. I have some concern on how broad your participation is across the country in your scholars. You talk about bringing in the international scholars. I hope you get west of the Alleghenies once in a while and find out there are a few scholars out West.

Mr. BILLINGTON. I would like to say that of the 27 most recent appointees to the center, exactly 50 percent come from areas other than the Eastern corridor, even broadly defined. But beyond giving statistics I would like to say that I think one of the more exciting features of the Center are some bright young scholars. If I were just to take the group that has come most recently to the center from academia, I would like to read the States: California, Colorado, Washington, Hawaii, Ohio, California, and then one from Virginia and one from Maryland.

The one from Virginia was educated at Annapolis and Texas A. & M. and the one from Maryland came from Xavier College in Cincinnati, Ohio.

So I think there is a fairly good representation in this regard. I would like to point out that in our distinguished scholar category specially designated by the Board we have had four from America. One has come from Illinois; one from Indiana; one from California; one from Virginia, with a background in Massachusetts. In our guest category there is a similar split. I would like to say we are very conscious in two other ways, or at least I feel very responsive to this. First of all, in the one new program initiated since I have arrived, in state and local government, we have understood from the beginning that part of the idea is to bring in practitioners from different regions of the country. We plan to select the scholars on a regional basis.

This is not just in response to the points you mention, but is for intellectual vitality, and pluralism. Variety is the spice of our society and intellectual life.

Mr. McKay. How do you determine the difference between a scholar and a publicist? I think there may be a difference.

My experience with educators is that some get great prestige but they have been publicized and not necessarily scholars. How do you arrive at that decision? Is it a publish-or-perish type of thing and if you are a publisher you are a scholar?

Mr. Billington. No, sir.

Mr. McKay. That is some of the criteria we have had in some of our universities and I do not think it is necessarily accurate.

Mr. Billington. I think you are on an important point. Scholarship can only be measured by other scholars. That is why we attach great importance to the outside appraisal of panels of distinguished scholars and why we rely on them very heavily to make these judgments. We are not interested in either narrow advocacy literature, as important as that may be, nor are we interested in what you might call the guild exercises. We are interested in historical and philosophical enrichment and in depth. We feel there are many institutions that will do effectively other types of scholarship: group, sponsored, and policy-oriented research. We look for the man who has range, who has imagination, who has real qualities of scholarship, not necessarily a long list of publications on the one hand, or a high reputation on the other.

We are looking for the real thing.

There is no simple answer. But I would like to say we are fully responsive to your thought.

DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS

Mr. McKay. I fully concur. The other question I am concerned about is that you are getting all these scholars and having these dialogues, but they are pretty narrowly located here. At some point, and I think this falls on what the gentleman from Illinois indicates, how do we get this out to where it becomes useful to the academic community nationwide and the public as a whole rather than create a nice little club in which scholars stretch each other's imaginations and there it dies.

Mr. Billington. I do not think of it as a nice little club. I think of it as hard work. The Calvinist doctrine of work was another Wilsonian legacy.

Mr. McKay. At the same time there could be a nice little exercise that does not go beyond.

Mr. Billington. That is right. I am very responsive to this.

I feel there are a variety of ways. First of all, through publications and through publication in a variety of formats. These transcripts of dialog may be a more interesting way than traditional monographs. We are broadcasting these dialogs. We are recording them for Radio Smithsonian and they are using them in their general public service broadcasting program. We have had conferences. There was a conference in the local area last May at the Center. We had this conference at Wisconsin where there was a large group of people from the public life and business communities of the Midwest. We are relying on help from our advisory council, which includes people from a wide variety

of regions—it is chaired by a man from California, we have someone from Texas, a Senator from Alaska. We have fairly wide representation on the advisory council. We also include there a number of editors and people from the media.

We have a person on our staff who is looking at this both as a subject of scholarly study and as an area of responsibility where we ought to have a broader dissemination through radio, through TV, perhaps, and so forth.

I would simply say that it is terribly important to have something to communicate, and we do not want to burden our scholars to rush forward, or we do not want to get the business of communication ahead of having something significant to communicate.

I am fully aware of the problem and I think we want to respond to it in every way we can. I would say that this is an enrichment of scholarship, too, because scholarship can be communicated in a variety of ways: A really good article, a well-thought-out television presentation. a serious and important speech, a well-conceived conference—any of these can be important ways of communicating ideas in scholarship. We are looking into all of them and I hope we will have a creative mission to present to the American people and to justify before the Congress in the years ahead.

[Discussion off the record.]

BREADTH AND DEPTH OF SCHOLARSHIP

Mr. BILLINGTON. I would like to stress that we are really interested in two classical aims of scholarship—breadth and depth, and what you mentioned is a factor in breadth and depth. too. Depth needs scholarly quality control, which I interpret as my first and most compelling responsibility as director of this institution; and breadth is a source of enrichment. We want people from more regions of the world and more generations and more parts of our own country.

Only in that way will we have the kind of intellectual mix and richness which enables us to fulfill our potential.

I view it really as an opportunity. I might mention that I visited one of the members of our advisory council at a ranch and learned a good deal about the food crisis which our people were talking about in an intellectual manner.

People from a wide variety of backgrounds will help us keep alert not just to intellectual approaches, but to fresh perceptions that can help create a richer mix of thoughts and a better line of contact to more people.

Mr. LONG. In answer to a question from Mr. McKay what you are saying is that it is hard to keep them on the farm. Actually a large portion of your scholars come out of the Middle West, where they got their elementary and secondary education and their college degrees. Once they get started the East buys them up—and the most snobbish community in the world is the intellectual community. Scholars all want to be where the best names are, so they all come to Harvard, and Princeton, and Yale and other places——

Mr. YATES. Stanford.

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 21

PERIOD OF FELLOWSHIP

Mr. LONG [continuing]. Johns Hopkins. It also ought to be pointed out to Mr. McKay that Utah probably doesn't have a bigger population than Baltimore County. Perhaps Baltimore County should be well represented, too.

What is the period of a fellowship?

Mr. BILLINGTON. There is no fixed period. We like to think in terms of a year. I have wanted to, on the one hand, maintain flexibility but, on the other hand, make it clear that we don't want people normally for less than 4 months, say, because we do pay for transportation.

Mr. LONG. What is the average?

Mr. BILLINGTON. The average has been rather on the short side. It has been a little under 7 months during the last year. Ideally I think we would like to keep the flexibility to keep people for longer than a year and to accommodate people for shorter periods.

Mr. LONG. What is the age of these people?

Mr. BILLINGTON. The median age was 44 of our fellows last year and the average age was 48.

Mr. LONG. Most of them are full professors then presumably.

Mr. BILLINGTON. They tend to be, although this group that I was just reciting as our most recent one all happened to be associate professors which is rather a nice group to get because they have been kind of certified——

Mr. LONG. You don't get very many associate professors who are still associate professors, who are distinguished scholars, at the age of 44 or 48.

Mr. BILLINGTON. No; these associate professors are a younger group. I am pointing out that even in the younger group they have obtained a kind of recognition in that category.

Our youngest this past year was a good scholar from Hawaii who was 30, and our oldest was a very distinguished scientist who was 72.

Mr. LONG. Is 7 months really time to do very much? In the area of scholarship in which I operated you couldn't even get started in something in 7 months, let alone complete it.

Mr. BILLINGTON. I agree with you and I am sympathetic to longer periods of time. The general scholar that we are aiming for is the person who has already done some work on a major piece of work and for whom the stay in Washington will be a——

Mr. LONG. You bring him here to finish it up and put in publishable form?

UNIQUE RESOURCES OF WASHINGTON AREA

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes. I keep returning to these unique resources of the Washington area because they are terribly underappreciated and on the whole underused and where we can find a scholar who can use—well, take Professor Kennan for an example. He has been working for a number of years on a very important study, the origin of World War I, which he, like so many scholars increasingly, has come to recognize as a crucial kind of turning point in the whole historical development of the western world and he has done a lot of work in European archives.

He really needs to work in the Archives here in Washington. With the Archives right across the Mall, with the Library of Congress within walking distance, with unique other resources in the Washington area, this comes at a perfect time for him to add material as well as, hopefully, to benefit from the kind of quiet reflection which our headquarters in the Smithsonian permit us.

Mr. LONG. That brings me to another question. George Kennan doesn't have to get support from you. He can get it any time he wants to raise his little finger. You don't have to exist to support scholars like George Kennan.

As a matter of fact, he is a full member of the Institute for Advanced Study, which is, of course, an enormously lucrative post, as I understand. It is probably the top professorship in the country.

Why on earth does he have to come to you people and why do you have to exist to support George Kennan?

Mr. BILLINGTON. I wouldn't put it that way. I think there are very real benefits to the center.

Mr. LONG. Of course there are. You get a name, a world name. This is the kind of thing that bothers a lot of us.

Is the center existing to advance scholarship, or do we have a thing here in which you pick a lot of top names to advance the center?

Mr. BILLINGTON. No; it is most emphatically existing to advance scholarship. I think that this will be a, if not the, major work of even as great a historian as George Kennan. He is in fact retiring from the institute.

Mr. LONG. Can you honestly say George Kennan wouldn't do what he is going to do if you never existed?

Mr. BILLINGTON. I would like to complete just what I think he is going to do, and we have had a number of discussions about this. In addition to writing his own work he is very interested in the development of a center of kind of humanistic Russian and Soviet study as a kind of a legacy.

He is, after all, the last of a very distinguished generation of Founding Fathers of both the diplomacy and the conceptualization about the Soviet Union.

He believes that the Washington resources are underused. He is very interested in helping us develop at the Center a cluster or corps of people to have precisely that radiating effect of his scholarship which they might not otherwise get if he were to simply retire to a farm and write his major work.

PURPOSE OF FELLOWSHIPS

Mr. LONG. He is down to help you, is that it, or are you helping him? I am a little bit confused over what the role of George Kennan is in your setup.

Mr. BILLINGTON. I think basically he is going to do his own work, do a major piece of work, but at the same time he is going to be helping us try to develop a small cluster of people as a kind of model of the study of Russian and Soviet culture in Washington and the use of these marvelous but still underused resources of the Washington area

which are the greatest, certainly in the United States, for Russian-Soviet studies. He has a definite interest in doing this.

We have talked about it with him. There is interest in our advisory council in this and so we feel it is institutionally significant for the center as well as significant in a scholarly way in that if he were not here within walking distance of the Archives I think——

Mr. LONG. But he can do that any time. It would be very difficult for you, Mr. Billington, to convince me that George Kennan wouldn't be doing what he had planned to do whether you existed or not. He is only a 3-hour train ride from Princeton.

He comes down here all the time. He is not a stranger to Washington.

Mr. MCDADE. Would you yield?

Mr. LONG. Yes.

Mr. MCDADE. Maybe there is some significance in the fact that Dr. Kennan has decided to join the Wilson group, not under duress or because of lack of finances, but because of a genuine desire to see his scholarship advance through this mechanism.

Mr. LONG. I am trying to find out.

Mr. MCDADE. They certainly didn't have to twist his arm.

Mr. LONG. Right.

What bothers me is we are setting up more and more programs. Times have changed totally since I started out in the world of scholarship, and I hope they have, since the gentlelady from Washington got elected to Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. They haven't changed too much.

The same kind of people are Americans and the same kind of people vote.

Mr. LONG. In those days there were large numbers of scholars but almost nobody was supporting them. I think Guggenheim and Social Science Research Council were about the only two.

Now you just have vast numbers of these agencies, in addition to Government scholarships and so on. We have far more scholarships, far more institutes, far more centers than we have promising scholars and, it seems to me that they are all falling all over themselves to put their money on people who could get the money no matter what. If there weren't a single institute existing in the United States, George Kennan would go on and do all the scholarship that he is doing.

Mr. BILLINGTON. But you are suggesting a model of sort of marginal benefits to people who aren't getting them. I am suggesting that we are trying to get the best scholars to do the most important work with the greatest repository of unused or underused scholarly resources perhaps even in the world in this city, and I believe that George Kennan's extraordinary quality, his important project, his——

Mr. LONG. You mean you feel he by his name is going to attract other scholars to come down here and do things they wouldn't otherwise do?

IMPORTANCE OF CENTER LOCATION

Mr. BILLINGTON. That is a very real possibility, but I think also the margin of excellence in his forthcoming work could be the difference between being here in residence for a year, which is what he is coming for, and perhaps even longer to finish this book, and having to commute down from another community.

My family still lives there and I commute on occasional weekends. It is very tiring. It makes a big difference. And for an older scholar to be right across the street from the Archives and have books from the Library of Congress delivered to his study makes the difference between our civilization having the benefit of perhaps the richest thoughts on the most important historical problem of one of our greatest historians and perhaps not having that work completed under the same conditions.

So I would look at it from the point of view of benefits to our civilization, far and away the most important thing, of which we are only a channel, but also of the fact that in this new capacity he will be in communication, hopefully, with some other scholars working in this field helping us develop a small cluster so that his legacy will not be confined to his books but to these various forms of communication that we will have in the center.

There is a big difference also if I could respond to another point in your comments, of which I am very much in sympathy—I really am. I think we have to examine these things carefully, but the point about a center in Washington is twofold: One, these extraordinary resources. I hadn't realized the Library in the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, Department of State. These are major collections in addition to the Library of Congress.

The human resources of this area are very little used for advanced, disinterested scholarship. I think that the difference between having an institute to use these resources and just another institute is a very substantial one, and we see it all the time in the increasing number of applications we are getting as the Center becomes better known.

I would like to stress that we are trying to get the best and the most deserving people, but I don't feel we should discriminate against someone who has both extraordinary possibilities for the life of our institution and for the life of scholarship in this country simply because he is well known.

But I agree with you, sir, we are not in this simply as a competitive bidding game with all the other institutes. I think there is much that is offensive about that.

Mr. Long. What about the salaries that you are paying? Does this usually mean a comedown or an increase for the scholars or do you operate on a break-even policy?

Mr. Billington. The principle is no gain, no loss, and we try to keep it that way. Certainly no one gains anything by coming to the center ever.

Mr. Long. Would George Kennan be getting $23,000? What would he be getting?

Mr. Billington. He will probably be getting less than that because, as with all of our fellows, if they are receiving some partial pensionary support or something of that kind from their institution which they are coming from——

Mr. Long. Isn't he presently a member of the institute?

Mr. Billington. No; he will be retiring.

Mr. Long. He is coming down here in retirement.

Mr. Billington. Yes, sir. So whatever that amount is, in his case as in others we have uniform policies in this regard.

Mr. LONG. That is an interesting thing because if he is retiring he very easily could have come down here and stayed here, anyway. I am just wondering whether this isn't kind of a way of fattening up his retirement rather than a means of getting some scholarship done that wouldn't have been done, anyway.

Mr. BILLINGTON. All I can do is repeat that I don't view it that way. I don't believe Mr. Kennan views it that way.

Mr. LONG. I think he is a great scholar and I happen to agree with his general philosophy, but I am just trying to get the theory of the center.

I spent a good deal of my life in the world of scholarship and I know that so much of it gets means mixed up with ends, and it is all right if they want to do this with their own money but when it comes to Government money I want to scrutinize it a little bit in light of my own experience.

HONORARIA

What about the honoraria that you are giving? These are some $500, $1,000 honoraria. What is that to pay for?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Sir, you mean in these evening dialogs?

Mr. LONG. I saw some honorary items of $500, $1,000.

Mr. BILLINGTON. This is divided by three because we have three participants and we ask them to prepare a statement. We ask them to treat this as a major and original intellectual activity, and for top international quality this is pretty much essential.

Mr. LONG. Consultation and honoraria, $1,000 fee. I guess that is one $1,000 fee. To whom did that go? You have 12 others for $500 apiece.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is the 1975 budget.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. It hasn't gone to anybody yet. This is the 1975 budget your are reading.

Mr. LONG. Yes. To whom do you contemplate giving $1,000 consultation fee and what would he get that fee for? Does he have to come down and give one speech?

Mr. BILLINGTON. As the anchor man on one of these evening dialogue series he would be responsible both for preparing the introduction, the intellectual definition of one of these dialogues. He would be responsible for concluding it. He would have the overall responsibility for the transcript which would be prepared, and the editing, and the kind of intellectual definition that would come from it. We would view him—since one of the purposes of these evening dialogues is systematic program development, which I have alluded to earlier as a principal point of consultation for programmatic followup—possible followup from this area of intellectual exploration——

Mr. LONG. You still haven't answered in terms of quantity.

How much time do you get out of a scholar for $1,000 or for $500?

Mr. BILLINGTON. It is hard to measure.

Mr. LONG. In other words, does he come down for an afternoon or does he stay around for a week or what?

Mr. BILLINGTON. He comes down specifically for 2 days for this format but hopefully in some cases it would be longer or there would be followup consultation under the same rubric and that would be so understood.

TRAVEL'

Mr. LONG. Do they also get paid travel? You have "travel of speakers, 12 times $1,000."

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes.

Mr. LONG. I am a little puzzled about this. You mean you figure each of these speakers is going to incur an expense of $1,000 for travel—each one?

Mr. BILLINGTON. No; there are 12 evenings for every one involved, so that means it is not just for one person. Mind you, this is international. These are the dimensions. We have already begun this program on a once-only grant——

Mr. LONG. You have another here on the previous page, "travel expenses, 3 times $2,000." Didn't you think that deserves considerable explanation, more than you are giving us right now?

Mr. BILLINGTON. I would be delighted to explain it in fuller detail, sir.

Mr. LONG. $1,000 is an awful lot of travel. What does it mean? How many people are going to be traveling? This isn't your first budget, is it?

Mr. BILLINGTON. This is the first budget for these items and for this program, yes, sir.

Mr. LONG. Haven't you set it out in somewhat more detail of justification? You have 12 times $1,000. What does that mean? You say 12 evenings. That means you have a lot of speakers in there. There would be more than 12 speakers?

Mr. BILLINGTON. No, sir. It is 12 evenings and $1,000 per evening in terms of the travel. The format is that there are these evenings dialog formats as I explained earlier——

Mr. LONG. There might be 12 evenings. There might be four speakers each evening. Is that what you mean?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes, three, four.

Mr. LONG. And you are talking about the travel of each one of these speakers?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes.

Mr. LONG. That helps. And this $2,000 for three, what——

Mr. BILLINGTON. This is something quite different. This is a different kind of scholar whom we are bringing in in the frontier disciplines not to do conventional research, as explained here, but rather to do a report in the first instance for the center but then explicitly to be published and shared with the scholarly community of the new possibilities of scholarship related to the current needs of civilization—preoccupations of this town as seen from the points of view of disciplines not normally brought in.

Mr. LONG. You are getting way away from what I want to bring out.

Mr. BILLINGTON. This is different from the evenings. That is what I am trying to explain.

Mr. LONG. It might be the afternoon or it might be day, but what I am trying to get at is how do you happen to arrive at $2,000?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Well, because we have taken a kind of figure here which is the figure that we use not only for our overseas fellows and we think is primarily what we are going to be talking about——

Mr. LONG. You can go around the world for $2,000—just about—first class.

Mr. BILLINGTON. What we are doing is we are taking our formula. This is the same essential travel formula we use for our fellows because these are people coming for a longer period of time. We are explicitly bringing them to do something which we think is of value.

Mr. LONG. No matter how long they stay, it is still just one trip there and back. I am trying to find out how do you arrive at the $2,000?

A guy that stays for 6 month's isn't going to have any more travel expenses presumably than the guy who comes and leaves for 1 day.

Mr. BILLINGTON. But these people are coming for a long period of time and therefore, like our fellows, we use the formula with the fellows, so it could include dependent travel as with our fellows.

We do pay dependent travel for our fellows as well. They are coming for an extended period of time. They are not just coming for a short visit. So this is really an application of our standard formula for paying, you know, including dependent travel in the fellows we bring here for extended periods of time.

We feel we can hardly do less for them than we do for our ordinary fellows since what we are asking these people to do is not their own research but to answer a set of questions that we think are important in the public service category.

Mr. LONG. You have 3 times $2,000. I don't know what the "3" means.

Mr. BILLINGTON. It means three of these people, sir.

Mr. LONG. Three people?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes.

Mr. LONG. When they travel with dependents. Isn't that an awful lot of money?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Well, sir, I defer to my administrator.

Mr. DUNN. Our experience coming from the Far East and the Middle East, we pay that.

Mr. LONG. You intend to bring all of them from half-way around the world?

Mrs. HANSEN. You have developed an average; is that it?

Mr. DUNN. For planning purposes.

Mr. LONG. I happen to know you go to the Middle East for $855. That is what I paid for my wife's ticket. I paid for a fare to the Middle East out of my own pocket so I know very well that it is $855 round trip. That includes stopover privileges in Rome, and London, and so on.

Now, that is pretty far away. That is about 9,000 miles, I believe.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Right. If you are bringing somebody for a 6-month period or 2 months, or say you bring three people, we may bring more than this but these are the only three we are budgeting for.

Mr. LONG. Are you bringing all your people from vast distances?

Mr. BILLINGTON. I think the people here, we are thinking more in those terms than the types of traditional fellows and people we get because we are trying to open up new areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these people paid living expenses while here?

Mr. BILLINGTON. No, ma'am. This pays for the travel expense rather than the living expenses.

Mr. LONG. Is this done on a voucher basis? They submit their tickets and you reimburse them?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes.

Mr. LONG. And they don't get the money to spend in any way they want to?

Mr. BILLINGTON. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. Just like congressional travel. We submit a voucher.

Mr. LONG. Do they travel first class?

Mr. BILLINGTON. No, sir.

Mr. LONG. I am wondering whether you aren't going to have substantial sums left over here unless you have already picked out three persons that you want to bring from the Far East or something like that.

It strikes me as being quite a bit of money.

Mr. BILLINGTON. We are thinking of bringing in people from areas that are not usually or very often covered.

Mr. LONG. Did you formulate this figure with any particular people in mind?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Well, I do have some people in mind, yes. I mean we have some people in mind for this whole program. We have given it a fair amount of thought.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, whatever isn't expended remains in the Treasury after you have paid the vouchers; isn't that correct?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. LONG. Of course I don't think we ought to appropriate more than we have to appropriate.

Mrs. HANSEN. No, I don't either, but we can also cut this when we get to mark it up.

Mr. LONG. I would hope to have for the record somewhat more detail on this.

[The information follows:]

Justification in support of travel costs connected with Woodrow Wilson Center's proposed new category of "Public Service," found on pages 4 and 5 of the Center's budget justification:

(1) Selective support for scholars of acknowledged distinction: Travel—3×$2,000	$6,000

Justification.—These scholars—for example, an Asian de Toqueville—will come from many parts of the globe. In some cases, the Center will pay the costs of the scholar's wife travel also as it does in its regular fellows' program. Following are round-trip, economy fares, for one person, between Washington and selected world cities:

Djakarta	$1,650
Bangkok	1,550
Seoul	1,300
Moscow	1,100
Tel Aviv	1,250
Johannesburg	1,500
Sydney	1,600
New Delhi	1,600

Not all scholars will come from such distances, but most in this category will. It is necessary to provide for some wives' travel and for travel expenses in addi-

tion to air fare. $2,000 per scholar seems to be a realistic planning figure for this purpose.

(2) Development of evening dialogs: Travel of speakers—12×$1,000____$12,000

Justification.—Each dialog would have three or four major partcipants whose travel would be paid by the Center. These participants come from all parts of the United States and it is felt that $1,000 per dialog is sufficient to cover these costs and, in addition, to pay the travel costs for one or two other guests from time to time in order to insure the richness and diversity of viewpoints required of these evenings. This has been done, to good effect, in the privately funded dialogs the Center has held to date.

PUBLISHED STUDIES

Mr. LONG. I think this is a kind of a hasty justification if you don't mind my saying so. But on the published studies, these are mostly studies that they are claiming credit for this period. They are doing things for a long time but they bring them to a head in this period and publish.

A book is published and it is pretty hard to trace it back to any one time because it comes out 1 year or 2 years later. Even in an article for an academic journal they will usually require 1 year or 2 years before it comes out.

How do you decide that it was done under the auspices of the Center and not somewhere else and that you are just sort of claiming credit for the Center to fatten up the bibliography? Maybe you don't do that but other institutions have done it to my knowledge.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Here you have to look in the credit lines in books when they are written and people usually fairly honorably explain what was most important to them, and I would hope, sir, by being a unique institute for advanced study in the center of this repository of learning, that by generating a life of intellectual dialog, by bringing them into it that they don't ordinarily meet, wherever they come from, whether they come from Washington, D.C., or the far corners of the earth, with this kind of a mix that it will begin to generate as time goes on more and more in the introductions of books that really matter to this civilization, not just to a narrow academic guild, not just to a narrow partisan arguing force, but to the civilization more broadly.

That will begin to show, but as you well know that doesn't occur overnight.

Mr. LONG. Your language is very noble but I think you are going to have an awfully hard time finding out in the 6 or 7 months the scholar spends with you just how you track that to whatever he has done or accomplished.

Mr. BILLINGTON. I have only been here 6 or 7 months myself, sir, and I speak perhaps more in terms of the potential of what I think we can do.

Mr. LONG. You might accomplish all these things but I don't see you are ever going to be able to prove it.

SELECTION OF FELLOWS

Who chooses the fellows?

Mr. BILLINGTON. They are finally chosen by the Board of Trustees but all names before they go to the Board of Trustese are filtered through very distinguished scholarly panels who then make recom-

mendations to the Director who in turn makes his recommendations to the Fellowship and Guest Scholar Committee.

Mr. LONG. Who checks the panels?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Well, there was a set of panels that have been picked I think jointly by the Board in the previous direction of the Center——

Mr. LONG. This is a new panel for each study?

Mr. BILLINGTON. We have two selection panels at the moment, one for international——

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you want to place in the record the names of your panelists.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Yes.

[The information follows:]

ADVISORY PANEL FOR WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Prof. Gwendolen M. Carter, professor of political science and director, program in African studies, Northwestern University.
Mr. Richard Holbrooke, managing editor, Foreign Policy, Washington, D.C.
Dr. Charles Burton Marshall, professor of international politics, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.
Mr. Robert J. Pranger, director of foreign and defense policy studies, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, Washington, D.C.
Prof. Robert E. Ward, professor of political science, and director, Center for Research in International Studies, Stanford University.

GENERAL STUDIES

Dr. William J. Barber, professor of economics, Wesleyan University.
Dr. Martin L. Kilson, professor of government, Harvard University.
Dr. Irving Kristol, Henry Luce professor of urban values, New York University; coeditor, The Public Interest.
Dr. Seymour Martin Lipset, professor of government and social relations, Harvard University.
Prof. Willie Lee Rose, professor of history, Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. LONG. These are continuing panels, in other words, and not ad hoc panels for each new study?

Mr. BILLINGTON. No, sir. We have a basic and continuing panel in the one, in the international field, and one in the general studies field, but we have in the past had special panels for other areas where it required special judgments. In all cases, however, the principle is that of an outside scholarly panel of review making recommendations to the Director, who in turn makes recommendations to the Fellowship and Guest Scholar Committee of the Board, who in turn makes its recommendations to the full Board for final approval.

Mr. LONG. I don't know whom your panel consists of but it would take very extraordinary people to be a continuing panel of, say a half dozen people, who would be able to cover the broad range of scholarships here. I think it would be much wiser to have a review board but then have them pick new panels for each particular field of investigation that you are trying to deal with.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Of course we have application forms. There are letters of recommendation that are rather thorough. They define a project. There are letters of recommendation and then there is a special review. We also do consult the staff.

I consult very extensively throughout the scholarly community as do our panels, and I think they take a very conscientious role in all this. If we were to have an ad hoc panel for each of the various areas that would of course be a very expensive operation, and I feel we get a great deal of, in effect, free help and consultation from the scholarly community, both the panels and I as Director——

Mr. LONG. Why do you say that? Scholarly journals, when they get a manuscript send it out to a whole new set of people, people who are experts in that field.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Right.

Mr. LONG. And get back from them their estimates.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Sure.

Mr. LONG. They don't have any one continuing group of people making these decisions. They wouldn't be competent to do it. Why don't you use the same procedure?

Mr. BILLINGTON. We do use the same procedure of getting letters and so forth but we feel that having a central panel is a great help. I feel as Director it is a help because——

Mr. LONG. I am just trying to find out what your procedure is.

Mr. BILLINGTON. I may say as to academic university procedure any major intellectual institution has to have over-panels to make the kind of judgment that needs to be made between economists doing work from one country and anthropologists from another country doing something different.

Someone has to make those judgments. We are grateful to our panels for helping us. I would be glad to read the names.

PURPOSE OF CENTER

Mr. LONG. That would be fine. I have no doubt they are good people. I just have one comment on looking through the whole thing and that is it just strikes me that you are rather scattered all over the lot. It is hard for me to figure out just what you are trying to achieve except that you want to get a lot of good people doing a lot of good things.

Isn't that about it?

Mr. BILLINGTON. Well, sir, we are trying to build a major humanistic center of advanced research in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. HANSEN. This was passed as a memorial, you know, the one living memorial to President Wilson, and the subject was debated on the floor, and while the Appropriations Committee does approve the appropriations and so on, we have nothing to do with the authorizing legislation.

Instead of a statue or something else this is a memorial to Woodrow Wilson's scholarly interests and the only living memorial, as I understand it, of its kind in the world.

Mr. BILLINGTON. As far as we know it is the only official national living memorial to a head of state anywhere in the world.

If I could just respond to your last point, we are trying to do a lot. There is a lot to be done, sir.

Mr. LONG. I would like to see you concentrate on some central theme, rather than doing this, doing that, doing something else, with no real central theme except that it is honoring President Wilson.

Mr. BILLINGTON. There have always been areas of special emphasis; and there is a board committee, I may say, a special committee reviewing this matter for our forthcoming Board meetings. I should think after the staff recommendations based on the kind of program development that I have tried to institutionalize at the Center we can make more rational decisions between where we should concentrate our efforts most effectively—and that after those Board resolutions we will have a better programmatic definition. But, I would like to stress that the shared life of a center of scholars of this kind can have a coherence and a cohesion even if people are working on different problems, because with the kind of procedures that we are trying to develop, I think it is possible to have people from different faculties.

In short, sir, if I am correctly responding to some of your concerns about academia, it is possible to have people from different faculties, from different disciplines, from different cultures, interacting, and that can produce something that is enriched for their scholarship as well as, hopefully, for those that share in our more public activities.

Mr. LONG. Don't get carried away. I spent 2½ years at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton with great people. There were Einstein and John von Neuman, and scores of other scholars, a very large number of whom were or became Nobel Prize winners. But aside from meeting them socially and having the thrill of saying that I met John von Neuman and I knew him during this period, I can't really recall honestly that it did very much for my cultural development because it was too far from my particular field.

Cross-fertilization is great when there is a something to fertilize. A horse can fertilize a donkey, but he is not going to fertilize an antelope. When it is too far away you are not going to get any fertilization and it seems to me that that can happen here.

Your scholars come from too different fields and too varied interests. You are not going to get the kind of fertilization that you are talking about. You can talk about it and make it sound great, but I don't think you are going to get it.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Well, I hope we will be able to get some——

Mr. LONG. I have no more questions.

Mr. BILLINGTON. I hope we can have you come down.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Dr. Billington. We appreciate your coming.

Thank you very much.

Mr. BILLINGTON. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1974.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

WITNESSES

J. CARTER BROWN, DIRECTOR
LLOYD D. HAYES, TREASURER

Mrs. HANSEN. Now we have the National Gallery of Art. We have as our principal witness Mr. J. Carter Brown, the Director of the National Gallery. It is very nice to have you with us again.

Mr. BROWN. Very nice to be here, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure you have a general statement which you may place in the record and summarize, or you may read it.

Mr. BROWN. I would like to place it in the record, Madam Chairman, if I may.

[The statement follows:]

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

STATEMENT BY J. CARTER BROWN, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

On the 19th of this month 37 years ago, the House of Representatives passed the joint resolution providing for the construction and maintenance of the National Gallery of Art. Four years later, on the 17th of March 1941, the gallery opened to the public. Today, after almost 3 years of building, there remains 3 more years of work to complete the new East Building and its underground connecting link to the existing building. The existing building cost approximately $15 million; the new East Building is now estimated to cost five times that figure—$75 million. The existing building was a gift to the Nation. Similarly, the new building is being constructed from donated funds without cost to the Government.

This major building project and the continuing art acquisitions for the Nation without public expense are exemplary of the viability of the concept of joint private and public support. That partnership, formed in the joint resolution approved by the Congress in 1937, has probably been the most significant factor in the remarkable growth in the gallery's collections and in its ability to effectively serve the increasing demands of the public.

For the public support of the National Gallery of Art during fiscal year 1975, we are requesting an appropriation of $6,673,000. This amount exceeds the current-year appropriation of $5,832,000, plus an anticipated pay-increase supplemental of $370,000, by $471,000. The proposed appropriation will support an average employment of 419—an increase of 17 over the estimated average employment for the current year.

Fifty-two percent ($242,600) of the net increase is required for nondiscretionary personnel costs, and for improving the efficiency of the air-conditioning system in the gallery building. The nondiscretionary personnel increases are: $73,700 to place salary increases effective during the current year on a full-year basis; $38,800 to place 14 new positions (funded for only 9 months in the current year) on an annual basis; $21,400 to pay statutory within-grade promotions and wage board step increases; and $18,700 to pay raises for the extra compensable day in 1975. The improvements in the air-conditioning system consist of cleaning the interior of the ducts and installing new high-efficiency filters at a total estimated cost of $90,000.

Thirty-five percent ($164,100) of the net increase will pay personnel costs for 15 new positions for three-quarters of the year. Five of the positions are for the continued development of a library and photographic collection to serve the study center planned in the new East Building; four of the positions are to manage the increased workloads in our growing European, American, and graphic arts collections; and the other six positions are to provide additional staff in administrative and public service functions.

The balance of the net increase will provide $70,000 for the additional support of temporary exhibitions, including special exhibitions related to the Revolution Bicentennial; $13,500 for additional extension service materials; $55,000 for the processing and printing of archival photographic negatives; and $3,500 for the replacement of a collating machine.

In total, the amounts mentioned add to $548,700 which is offset by $77,700 in decreases for nonrecurring items in the current year for a net of $471,000.

In summary, the proposed appropriation of $6,673,000 is a net increase of $471,000 over the current-year requirement. This amount provides $152,600 for nondiscretionary increases in personnel compensation and benefits; $90,000 for improving the efficiency of the air-conditioning system; $164,100 to support 15 new positions for three quarters of the year; and $64,300 (after offsetting decreases of $77,700) for additional materials, equipment, and services.

Mr. BROWN. I will merely say in summary that there are three major thrusts that the gallery has accomplished in the last year and they are indicative of the kind of thing we are hoping to continue and increase with the proposed budget here submitted.

ART ACQUISITIONS

First of all, in the acquisitions field we have had a banner year with 266 works of art coming to the Nation.

Mrs. HANSEN. These have been gifts?

Mr. BROWN. These have all been gifts, either gifts of the works of art or of the funds with which they were purchased.

Mrs. HANSEN. Since we do have people interested in the value, what is the approximate value?

Mr. BROWN. I would think over $5 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. BROWN. In the acquisitions process we become involved with scholarship and we have just published a study on one of our recent acquisitions, Madam Chairman, which is an entire issue of our "Studies in the History of Art."

This is just off the press. It shows the thoroughness with which we go into questions of this kind. If you will look at the front and back covers together you will see the condition in which we bought this great painting by Rubens contrasted with its condition now. It was so encrusted with old varnish that it was very difficult to see parts of it.

Old documents pointed to the fact that the skirt of the woman was green. We were quite nervous at one point because it was quite obvious that the skirt wasn't green in our picture, and we thought we might have a picture that had been painted by someone else. Then after cleaning we found that the skirt did come out exactly the way it had been described in the 18th century.

The other aspect of our acquisitions program has been in the graphic arts. We will have an exhibition opening in a few weeks of a review of the acquisitions that we have made in the last 3 years. Over 1,000 works of art have been acquired, all through donated funds or donated objects. This has required a great deal of scholarly research, but it has been, I think, very much in the national interest.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Second, the area of education and outreach from Washington to all corners of the country has proceeded with the continued growth of our Extension Service, which served over 4,000 communities last year in all 50 States.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you want to explain your outreach program?

Mr. BROWN. I would be delighted.

We have a feeling that the constituency of the National Gallery is the entire citizenship of the United States, and for this reason we have applied ourselves to ways in which the benefits and enrichment of the gallery's collections and scholarships can be shared nationally.

For this reason the Extension Service circulates films, audiovisual materials of all kinds, lectures on tape with slide accompaniments, and

other materials to schools and other qualified groups throughout the country.

Mrs. HANSEN. What kind of groups, Mr. Brown?

Mr. BROWN. There are civic groups; the Federation of University Women, and Women's Clubs of America have programs in which they request material of this kind. We have a program also with colleges of under 2,500 enrollment in which the new film series by Lord Clark, entitled "Pioneers of Modern Painting," is circulated without charge by the National Gallery on condition that they be shown not only in the academic community but also in the urban community in which the university is located.

This means that there are great fallout benefits in communication between town and gown. The series has been tremendously popular and the demand for them has continued.

In addition, we lend, in a new program, original works of art to qualified institutions. This is just getting off the ground now but last year we lent over 600 such objects to qualified museums around the country. We are looking forward to the growth of this program which we feel helps communities all over the country with the benefits of experiencing original works of art.

EXHIBITIONS

Finally, Madam Chairman, I would like to point to our exhibitions program. We have a general policy of one major exhibition a year and then many others as well. We are about to open in a few weeks an exhibition entitled "African Art and Motion," which will be a new approach to the concept of African art seen in its context of the dance. We will have audiovisual stations which are the result of special footage that has been taken in Africa for this show, and of the first use of video tape in field research. These stations will be alternated with the exhibition of original objects to illuminate each other and give a real sense of the purpose for which the objects were created.

Mrs. HANSEN. Last year you had an exhibition on Indian art of the Northwest.

Mr. BROWN. We had a Far North show from the Northwest coast, one of the most popular shows we ever had. There is a tremendous interest in these cultures which have been under-recognized in art museum practice. The material has been relegated to anthropological museums and people are now beginning to understand that these are great works of art in their own right and have contributed to world civilization as a result.

We are looking forward to other major shows. Our hope is that the great exhibition of Chinese archeological treasures discovered in the People's Republic will open in the United States at the National Gallery of Art before the year is out. We also have very exciting plans for the Bicentennial.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert the justifications at this point in the record.

[The justifications follow:]

HIGHLIGHT STATEMENT

1974 Requirement and 1975 Request

The Congress appropriated $5,832,000 for "Salaries and Expenses, National Gallery of Art, 1974." Pay act increases effective January 7, 1973 and October 14, 1973, and a wage-board pay increase effective October 28, 1973, will raise current-year operating costs $370,000 above the appropriated amount. A 1974 supplemental appropriation to cover these pay increases is anticipated. Including the anticipated supplemental, the total current-year requirement is $6,202,000. This amount will support an average employment of 380 in the 411 full-time permanent positions authorized. The appropriation requested for fiscal year 1975 is $6,673,000--a net increase of $471,000 over the 1974 requirement.

1975 Program

Nondiscretionary increases in 1975 total $158,300. This is the amount required to place 14 positions (filled for only the last three quarters of the current-year) on an annual basis; to pay mandatory salary increases; and to pay for the extra compensable day in fiscal year 1975.

Increases for 15 new positions and related costs total $158,400. Five of these positions are associated with the continued development of a library and photographic collection to serve the study center planned in the new East Building; four of the positions are to manage the increased curatorial workloads in our growing European, American, and Graphic Arts Collections, and the remaining 6 new positions are to provide additional staff in administration and public service functions.

Increases in materials, equipment, and services to sustain established functions total $142,000. This total is comprised of $70,000 for the additional support of temporary exhibitions, including special exhibitions relating to the Revolution Bicentennial; $13,500 for additional extension service materials; $55,000 for the processing and printing of archival photographic negatives; and $3,500 for an automatic collator with stapler attachment.

Increases in materials and services for repair and maintenance of the building's air conditioning system total $90,000. This amount will provide $60,000 for the internal cleaning of the air conditioning ducts and $30,000 for the replacement of existing low-efficiency filter banks with modern high-efficiency filters.

The increases summarized above total $548,700, but are offset by $77,700 in decreases from the current year for a net increase of $471,000.

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:

31-869 O - 74 - pt.2 - 22

"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, 1973	$5,420,000
Appropriation, 1974, including anticipated supplemental of $370,000	$6,202,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases

1.	To pay, on a full-year basis, wage and salary increases, effective for only a portion of the current year	73,700
2.	To pay personnel compensation and benefits to place 14 positions (filled for only 9 months in 1974) on an annual basis	38,800
3.	To pay for statutory within-grade promotions and wage-board step increases	21,400
4.	To pay personnel costs for one extra compensable day in fiscal year 1975	18,700
5.	To pay for 11.25 man-years of employment in 15 new positions	164,100
6.	To pay for an increase in the support of temporary exhibitions	70,000
7.	To pay for the processing and printing of archival photographic negatives	55,000
8.	To pay for the cleaning of air conditioning ducts	60,000
9.	To pay for the replacement of filter banks in air conditioning system	30,000
10.	To pay for materials for 2 new Extension Service slide lectures	13,500
11.	To pay for an automatic collator with a stapler attachment	3,500
12.	Reduction due to non-recurring equipment purchases in 1974	-69,300
13.	Reduction due to decrease in accident compensation payments	-8,400
	Net change, 1975	+471,000
	Budget estimate, 1975	$6,673,000

EXPLANATION OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

1. Additional cost of current-year wage and salary increases, $73,700

Wage rates under the Federal Wage System were increased by 7.5%, effective October 28, 1973. In the current year the increased rates will be in effect for 17.5 bi-weekly pay periods at an estimated cost of $35,000. For the additional 8.6 pay periods in 1975, the added

cost will be $25,700.

Salary rates for General Schedule employees were increased by 4.77%, effective October 14, 1973. These increased rates are effective for 18.5 bi-weekly pay periods in the current year at an estimated cost of $129,000. The added cost for the additional 7.6 pay periods in 1975 is $48,000.

2. Personnel costs to place 14 positions (filled for only 9 months in 1974) on an annual basis, $38,800

Fourteen new positions were authorized for the current year, but funds were provided to cover employment costs for only the last three quarters of the year. The additional amount needed to support these positions for the full year in 1975 is $38,800.

3. Personnel costs for statutory within-grade promotions and wage-board step increases, $21,400

The net cost of within-grade promotions in the GS series and wage-board step increases is estimated at $21,400 for fiscal year 1975:

$10,300 for 326 General Schedule positions, and
$11,100 for 100 wage-board positions.

4. Additional compensable day in 1975, $18,700

Fiscal year 1975 covers 261 compensable days--one more than the 260 in the current year. Personnel compensation and benefits for this additional day, based on an average employment of 380 in full-time permanent positions will cost $18,700.

5. Employment in 15 new positions for three quarters of the year, $164,100

The 15 new positions are justified below under four functional groups:

a. Positions for curatorial staff ($57,400)

	Grade	Annual Salary
Museum Technician (American Art Collection)...	GS-5	$ 8,055
Museum Curator (European Art Collection)	GS-11	14,671
Curator-in-charge (Graphic Arts Collection)...	GS-14	24,247
Assistant Curator (Graphic Arts Collection)...	GS-13	20,677
Total compensation		$67,650
Personnel benefits		6,021
Annual cost		$73,671

The $57,400 requested will pay the above costs for about three quarters in 1975, and will provide $2,500 for office furniture and equipment.

We are requesting four new positions to complement our present staff. These additional positions are necessary due to the heavier workload generated by new acquisitions over the past several years, the increasing amount of curatorial effort required prior to each new acquisition, and the urgent necessity for more scholarly research and documentation with respect to the existing collections.

For the American Art Collection, now staffed with a curator, an assistant curator, and a secretary, we are requesting a museum technician (GS-5) to assist in the care and maintenance of some 17,000 water-color renderings in the Index of American Design.

For the European Art Collection, we are requesting one additional position, a curator (GS-11) to complement our present staff of two curators.

For the Graphic Arts Collection, we are requesting positions for a GS-14 Curator-in-Charge, and a GS-13 Assistant Curator. These positions are needed to replace similar positions for which donated funds were made available for the temporary employment of two exceptionally qualified curators who as aliens could not be appointed in the competitive Civil Service. After two years both of these employees have decided to return to their native countries. Donated funds will not be available beyond the end of the current year for the salaries of their replacements. These two positions will enable us to maintain our present staff of five curators and one clerk-stenographer. The Gallery's Graphic Arts Collection contains some 27,000 prints and drawings, new acquisitions number 200 to 300 per year, and the staff is expected to plan and execute at least one major and several less important temporary exhibitions each year.

b. Positions for Library and Photographic Collection Staffs ($55,400)

	Grade	Annual Salary
Librarian	GS-13	$20,677
Photographic Collection:		
Cataloger	GS-11	14,671
Cataloger	GS-7	9,969
Photographic Technician	GS-7	9,969
Order Clerk	GS-5	8,055
Total compensation		$63,341
Personnel benefits		5,637
Annual cost		$68,978

The $55,400 requested will pay the above costs for about three quarters in 1975 and will allow $4,000 for office equipment and furniture.

In the current year, the total positions authorized for the Library and Photographic Collection are 13 and 4 respectively. For fiscal year 1975, one additional position is being requested for the Library and four more positions for the Photographic Collection.

As stated in our budget justifications for the past four years, funds donated for the specific purpose are being used to acquire books and photographs for the fine art library that will serve the Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts to be in the new East Building. Over $1,000,000 has been received to date for these purposes. The Library is expected to contain over 200,000 books, pamphlets, and bound periodicals; and the Photographic Collection will total some 2,000,000 photographs and negatives. Last year over 6,000 items were acquired for the Library, and over 163,000 items were acquired for the

Photographic Collection. Because of insufficient staff to organize and maintain the new materials (especially in the Photographic Collection) it has become necessary to curtail acquisitions. The increase in staff requested will help attain an acquisition rate more consistent with the goals set for the Library and Photographic Collection.

c. Positions for Extension Service Staff ($14,500)

	Grade	Annual Salary
Shipping Clerk	GS-5	$ 8,055
Clerk-Typist	GS-5	8,055
Total compensation		$16,110
Personnel benefits		1,434
Annual cost		$17,544

The $14,500 requested will pay the above costs for approximately three quarters of the year and will allow $1,300 for office furniture and equipment.

With two new positions to be added in the current year, a total of 12 positions are authorized for the Extension Service. The increase in this staff has followed the upward trend in the number of loans being processed. A total of 29,432 loans were processed in fiscal year 1973, an increase of 2,552 over the prior fiscal year. To keep pace with this trend, to give better service, and to reduce the need for overtime work, we are requesting two additional positions for fiscal year 1975.

d. Positions for supporting functions ($36,800)

	Grade	Annual Salary
Editorial Assistant	GS-11	$14,671
Museum Technician (Packer)	GS-7	9,969
Audio-Visual Technician	GS-7	9,969
Clerk-Typist	GS-4	7,198
Total compensation		$41,807
Personnel benefits		3,721
Annual Cost		$45,528

The $36,800 requested will pay the above costs for about three quarters of the year and will allow $3,000 for office furniture and equipment.

In support of the greater emphasis on the lasting educational values of temporary exhibitions, the publications of the Gallery have increased dramatically in both quantity and quality. There are now 5 positions authorized for the Editor's Office. The additional Editorial Assistant requested will enable this office to meet the increasing workload associated with the exhibitions scheduled for 1975.

The Museum Technician (Packer) is urgently needed because of the expanding number of temporary exhibitions consisting of many fragile

articles of indigenous art and modern art in all forms and sizes. Also, the operation of a National Lending Service to loan original works of art to small museums will be in its second active year by 1975 with an increasing number of objects to be packed and shipped by the Gallery staff.

The Audio-Visual Technician will make a total of two employees in the field. Together with a motion-picture projectionist, the new employee will operate and maintain the projection equipment in continuous operation in the Information Room, the closed-circuit radio system providing taped lectures in some 30 galleries, the equipment in a modern recording studio, and film inspection machines and other audio-visual equipment used by the Extension Service.

The Clerk-Typist will provide typing service for the budget analyst, a management analyst, and an auditor for construction accounts. These three positions are located in the Treasurer's Office where now, out of 13 employees, only two employees are assigned to typing positions (including that of Secretary to the Treasurer). The additional clerk-typist requested will help improve the overall management of the Gallery by making possible the more complete and timely reporting of procedures and methods studies, budget status reports, and financial statements and analyses. Due to this shortage of typists, deadlines and schedules for the output of the Treasurer's Office are often impossible to meet.

6. Increase in the support of temporary exhibitions, $70,000

The current-year budget carries $140,000 to help cover the costs of the Gallery's temporary exhibitions. This amount is being supplemented by $103,000 from the income of the Gallery's endowment fund for a total of $243,000. That income is relatively fixed and will not be sufficient in 1975 to provide the increased funds required due to higher costs for art loans, insurance, transportation, and exhibit installations incident to this vital museum activity. Also in 1975, we will start to work on two exhibitions in celebration of the Revolution Bicentennial--one to open in the winter of 1975-76 and the other to open in the summer of 1976. The following tabulation indicates the support provided temporary exhibitions (actual and estimated, 1972-1975):

	Actual 1972	Actual 1973	Estimate 1974	Estimate 1975
Gallery appropriation ...	$132,000	$137,000	$140,000	$210,000
Gallery endowment fund ..	54,000	110,000	103,000	103,000
Total	$186,000	$247,000	$243,000	$313,000

7. Processing and printing of archival photographic negatives, $55,000

The Photographic Collection has acquired some 163,000 negatives over the past three years. In order to be of any use we must obtain a print from each of these negatives. Before printing, each negative must be washed to insure that its physical condition meets present archival standards of permanence. Many of these negatives, before coming to the Gallery, were stored in highly acid, low-grade cardboard boxes which had begun to deteriorate. Such an environment which would in time cause the destruction of the negatives, makes washing a necessary step in their preservation. Also, washing is required to insure the complete removal of all harmful, residual

chemicals which may not have been removed in the original processing. The cost to wash and print some 18,000 negatives is estimated at $55,000.

8. Cleaning of air conditioning ducts, $60,000

The ducts in the air conditioning system, in use for 32 years, have never been cleaned. The initial intake of outside air is filtered and washed before being circulated; whereas, any return air which is recirculated is only filtered. By cleaning the air ducts, less dust would circulate in the system. Thus, the air supplied to conditioned spaces would be cleaner. The total cost of cleaning these air ducts is estimated at $60,000. This is based on some 200,000 square footage at a unit cost of $.30.

9. Replacement of existing filter banks in air conditioning system, $30,000

We are requesting $30,000 to replace the existing low-efficiency filter banks with modern high-efficiency filters. The present filters pass up to 65% atmospheric dust and require changing approximately every four months at $12 per year per unit. The new filters will pass a maximum of 45% atmospheric dust and are expected to require changing every two years at an estimated cost of $12.75 per year per unit. In total, there are some 1,000 units in the system to be replaced at an estimated cost of $30 per unit.

10. Materials for 2 new Extension Service slide lectures, $13,500

The Extension Service circulated 15 different slide lectures during the past year. No new subjects in slide lecture programs have been added for over two years, although one new lecture, "What is Impressionism" will be completed for distribution this fall. We are requesting $13,500 for developing two new slide lectures to be aimed at capturing the lasting educational values of temporary exhibitions. The amount requested would enable us to produce 250 copies of two different 20 minute slide lectures.

11. Automatic collator with stapler attachment, $3,500

The present manually-operated collating machine was purchased in 1959 at a cost of $750. This machine has encountered several breakdowns during the last few years and can no longer be kept in working order because repair parts are not available. A modern machine to replace the present obsolete one is available under a GSA contract for $3,500.

12. Decrease for non-recurring equipment, $69,300

Non-recurring equipment items provided for in the 1974 appropriation total $69,300--an electronic accounting machine, sound studio tape recorder, two x-ray machines, data processing equipment, and equipment for 14 new positions.

13. Decrease in accident compensation payment, $8,400

The 1973 billing to the Gallery for accident compensation is $8,871. This amount, payable in fiscal year 1975, is $8,400 less than the sum for payment in the current year.

STATUS OF PROGRAM

Changes in Management Requirement:

An average employment of 372 (including the full-time equivalent of part-time and intermittent employment) was maintained during fiscal year 1973. This reduced employment (10 man-years under the 382

indicated in the 1974 budget) was required to permit absorption of the wage-board and general schedule pay increase costs amounting to some $119,000. To realize this saving it was necessary to defer filling 40 positions (new in 1972 and 1973) for three months. Total 1973 obligations for personnel compensation and benefits were $709 under the estimated figure as indicated in the 1974 budget. In total, 1973 obligations amounted to $4,407,291 for compensation and benefits, and $1,012,699 for all other obligations.

A total of $5,060,000 is estimated for personnel compensation and benefits in 1974 to support an average employment of 402 (including the full-time equivalent of part-time and intermittent employment). This estimate anticipates a supplemental appropriation of $370,000 to provide for the following pay increases: General Schedule pay increases effective January 7, 1973, amounting to $192,000 in current-year costs; General Schedule pay increases effective October 14, 1973, amounting to $127,000 in current-year costs; and wage-board pay increases effective October 28, 1973, amounting to $49,000 in current-year costs. This amount provides for part-year employment in 14 new positions authorized for 1974.

Funds are requested in 1975 to support an average employment of 419--an increase of 17 over the current year. Approximately 65% of this increase in average employment represents 15 new positions to be filled for about three quarters of the year while the remaining of the increase relates to present positions to be filled for only a part of the current year. Net increases in 1975 for personnel compensation and benefits total $298,000. Other increases are: $90,000 for the repair and maintenance of the building's air conditioning system; $70,000 for the increased support of temporary exhibitions; $55,000 for the processing and printing of archival photographic negatives; and $13,500 for additional extension service materials. In addition, net decreases in equipment to be purchased in 1975 at a total cost of $13,800 is $55,500 less than the amount available in the current year. The 1975 proposed appropriation of $6,673,000 exceeds the 1974 amount by $471,000.

Accessions:

During the 1973 fiscal year 266 works of art were acquired, including 239 prints and drawings.

Special Exhibitions:

The following exhibitions were held at the National Gallery of Art during the fiscal year 1973:

Cezanne Watercolors (Lent by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pearlman)--continued from the previous fiscal year through August 11, 1972.

The Art of Wilhelm Lehmbruck--continued from the previous fiscal year through August 13, 1972.

Prints by M. C. Escher--continued from the previous fiscal year through November 2, 1972.

Prints by Edvard Munch--continued from the previous fiscal year through November 7, 1972.

Old Master Drawings from Christ Church, Oxford--September 16, 1972 through October 22, 1972.

Frederick Law Olmsted/U.S.A. (1822-1903)--October 21, 1972 through January 7, 1973.

A Survey of the Mezzotint Technique--November 3, 1972 through March 21, 1973.

American Glass: Watercolors from the Index of American Design--November 13, 1972 through the end of the fiscal year.

The Far North: 2000 Years of American Eskimo and Indian Art--March 8, 1972 through May 15, 1973.

Impressionist and Post-Impressionist Paintings from the U.S.S.R.--April 1, 1973 through April 29, 1973.

Etchings by Rembrandt--April 17, 1973 through the end of the fiscal year.

Prints of the Italian Renaissance--June 23, 1973 through the end of the fiscal year.

Extension Service:

This service circulates Gallery films, slide-lecture sets, and film strips to schools and other organized groups. All materials are lent free of charge except for shipping expenses. In fiscal year 1973, distribution of the "Pioneers of Modern Painting" film series was begun. Seventy-two copies of the films (12 sets consisting of 6 films each) were circulated in 3,033 bookings. Five hundred and sixty-seven prints of seven films on the National Gallery and its collections were circulated in 5,399 bookings--an increase of 1671 bookings over 1972. Distribution of the "Civilisation" film series to small colleges was continued. Two hundred and eighty-six copies of the films (22 sets consisting of 13 films each) were circulated in 4,056 bookings this past year. A total of 3,022 slide-lecture sets were circulated in 11,856 bookings--an increase of 303 bookings over 1972. The special project of placing slide-lecture sets on long-term loans with school systems was continued. These slide sets were used in 5,088 bookings. Total bookings for all items numbered 29,432 compared with 26,880 in 1972.

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 54,881. Lectures, films and tours given by special appointment served 36,431 visitors. There were 50 Sunday auditorium lectures illustrated with art films or slides, attended by 13,369 persons. Members of the Education Office prepared and recorded 37 radio broadcasts during the year.

Library acquisitions:

During the year the Gallery library acquired 5,261 books, 1,039 pamphlets, and 190 bound volumes of periodicals. The library now has 35,996 books, 27,052 pamphlets, and 3,211 bound volumes of periodicals. A total 163,279 photographs were acquired for the photographic collection. The collection now numbers 329,491 items.

Photographic Laboratory:

The Photographic Laboratory of the Gallery made 163,745 color slides, 1,509 black and white slides, 3,922 black and white negatives, 679 color transparencies, and 94 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 were continued throughout the year. These concerts are free to the public.

Attendance and Maintenance:

There were 1,619,581 visitors to the Gallery during the fiscal year 1973--an increase of 210,327 over fiscal year 1972. The average daily attendance for the year was 4,462. 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 thousands of dollars)

		1973 Actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Permanent positions	3,661	4,233	4,508
11.3	Positions other than permanent	118	142	144
11.5	Other personnel compensation	289	291	295
	Total personnel compensation	4,068	4,666	4,947
12.1	Personnel benefits: Civilian employees	339	394	411
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	33	33	38
22.0	Transportation of things	6	8	13
23.0	Rent, communications and utilities	317	349	349
24.0	Printing and reproduction	31	38	43
25.0	Other services	284	213	338
26.0	Supplies and materials	224	226	297
31.0	Equipment	165	154	142
32.0	Lands and structures	78	59	53
	Total costs, funded	5,545	6,140	6,631
94.0	Change in selected resources	-125	62	42
99.0	Total obligations	5,420	6,202	6,673

Personnel Summary

Total number of permanent positions	397	411	426
Full-time equivalent of other positions	21	22	22
Average paid employment	372	402	419
Average GS grade	6.3	6.3	6.4
Average GS salary	$10,969	$11,630	$11,725
Average salary of ungraded positions	$9,040	$9,782	$10,084

NEW BUILDING

Mrs. HANSEN. What progress has been made during the current fiscal year on the new Gallery building?

Mr. BROWN. A great deal. We can now see at the foot of Capitol Hill the forms on this building rising above the horizon. The project is a large and very complex one which will in fact increase the total floor space of our existing plant by over 100 percent.

It proceeds slowly because of the complexity of the architecture, which has been widely praised in the architectural press and, I think, will add to Washington one of the great works of 20th century architecture.

My prediction is it will be in all the textbooks at the end of this century illustrating what the highest achievements of 20th century architecture were.

From the point of view of the Gallery and its constituency, it will provide flexible facilities not only for the exhibition of works of art but also for a Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts, a center which will be restricted in its focus to this one area but one in which we feel we can make a tremendous contribution. In preparation, we have been actively collecting photographic and other library materials so that when the building is completed we will have a great resource here which hopefully will attract top minds from around the world.

Mrs. HANSEN. When do you expect to have the Gallery opened?

Mr. BROWN. We are hoping that the connecting link, which is really a third building in our complex, will be completed in time for the Bicentennial summer of 1976. This includes the plaza and fountain area and skylights which will allow light and a sense of life and activity into a new cafeteria complex below the plaza.

It will also include the new entrance to the existing building which will be across from the new building, facing Fourth Street. This entrance is being completely remodeled and rebuilt with escalators, an information facility, and elevators.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is not built with Federal funds?

Mr. BROWN. None of this. There are no Federal dollars involved in any of this construction.

VISITATIONS TO GALLERY

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a tabulation of your visitations to the Gallery for the last 5 years.

[The information follows:]

Visitations to the National Gallery of Art

Fiscal year:	*Visitations*
1969	1,283,398
1970	1,935,533
1971	1,586,691
1972	1,409,254
1973	1,619,581

Mrs. HANSEN. What was your visitation this year? Has there been any impact on your visitation as a result of the energy crisis?

Mr. BROWN. The visitation in the past year was 1,619,581, which represented an increase over 1972 of about 15 percent. We were delighted by this response. In recent months there has been a notable impact we believe of the energy crisis which has been shared by the other institutions around the city. We are off in attendance 25 or 30 percent in these months.

I think our total this year will probably show a net decrease. However, we have hopes that with the influx of spring tourists and the excitement generated by our African show we will experience a year-end increase.

NONDISCRETIONARY INCREASES

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $158,300 for nondiscretionary increases. Will you give us the justification on that?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, Madam Chairman.

First is the 14 new positions authorized last year which will be put on an annual basis.

Mr. HAYES. $25,700 of that, Madam Chairman, is for the part-year wage board increase that was effective this last October 28. That will cover the first 8.6 pay periods for which we didn't have to pay the increase this year.

In addition to that, there is $48,000 for the additional 7.6 pay periods in fiscal year 1975 that we will have to pay the general schedule pay increase which was effective October 14, and there is $38,800 to place 14 new positions for this year on an annual basis. In the current year these new positions were funded for only the last three quarters. Then, there is $18,700 to pay for an extra compensable day in 1975, and $21,400 for statutory within-grade promotions and wage board step increases.

REQUESTS FOR NEW POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $164,100 for 15 new positions. Will you please give us the details on those?

Mr. BROWN. I would be delighted to, Madam Chairman.

They can be placed in functional groups and I can speak to each one.

The first group is the positions for our curatorial staff. We have, as I believe you know, the Index of American Design, which was produced as a WPA project recording American artifacts from around the country. These watercolor renderings were done largely in the 1930's and many of them are in a deteriorating condition. A museum technician will be able to help us with this ongoing struggle to keep these materials in a condition so that they can continue to be used both for study in Washington and for loan in exhibitions sent throughout the country.

We are very much in need as well for a curator in the European art area, which is our mainstay. Because of the increased size of the collection and our acquisitions program, it is terribly important to have people with expertise to help us in the acquisitions and also the scholarly documentation of these very expensive works of art.

In the graphics area we have to replace two curators who were not citizens and therefore were not eligible for appointment under the civil service. They were paid from donated funds for the temporary

period they were with us. We are, therefore, asking for funds to compensate their replacements as full members of our ongoing curatorial staff.

In the library and graphic collection we have been the beneficiary of very generous donations directed specifically to building up these resources toward the opening of our new building. We have acquired 163,000 photographs in the last year, almost doubling our photographic archive.

The new building will have space to house some 2 million photographs, so we have a long way to go. But now the problem is to process the photographs on hand and to know what we have before we acquire more, and to show the donors who have been generous in providing us these materials that we can take care of them and process them, so that we will not become inundated and find ourselves unable to acquire further, and to use their funds, because we do not have proper staffing.

The third category is in the Extension Service. I mentioned to you the work of this service. The total number of loans in the Extension Service is up, I would say, about 10 percent. Additional help is also desperately needed in the editorial office where the exhibition program and associated research have greatly increased the editorial workload.

An example of this is the catalog that we published this year which has now become a textbook in the field. It has gotten marvelous reviews not only in the popular press but in the scholarly journals around the world. It has definitively revised the previous work on this subject which was done by the British Museum a quarter of a century ago, and you can imagine that a publishing undertaking of that magnitude requires a great deal of care. We also have catalogs for our other exhibitions. We brought a couple of examples for you.

The other publication we brought with us for you to look at, which also is a product of our editor's office, is our annual report. It sets out some of our activities during the past year. You will see in it pictures of the new building construction and listings of the acquisitions that I mentioned in my opening statement.

The audiovisual technician we are requesting has to do not only with our ongoing audiovisual programs for visitor orientation and film programs in the auditorium, but also the increasingly audiovisual nature of our exhibitions. The upcoming African show, for example, is a case in point where there will be a great deal of expertise needed in keeping the film stations and television aspects of the show in working order.

The museum technician, a packer, is needed to avoid problems that we run into sometimes when we receive works of art that have been packed improperly. For your interest, and I hope horror, I have brought some photographs of an object received recently which arrived in this condition. This is the result of inadequate packing on the part of the carrier who packed it, not of our staff. The question of museum packing is one in which we would like to provide leadership around the country to help set standards and develop processes that will make the shipment of works of art safer.

Then there is the position of the clerk-typist. A clerk-typist is very badly needed in the treasurer's office. Out of 13 employees there are only two typists and we have a tremendous typing workload to keep

up to date with budget, management, and accounting reports not only for our ongoing processes but in all the monitoring of the construction which you can imagine has impacted tremendously on the work of our treasurer and his staff.

TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $70,000 for temporary exhibitions. You mentioned you will start work on two Bicentennial exhibitions. What does this involve?

Mr. BROWN. They are very exciting, Madam Chairman. The first one will come in the winter season of 1975–76. It is called the "European Vision of America." Europeans over the ages have had some rather quaint and fantastic ideas of what was going on on this continent. Some of these have been expressed visually in rather interesting ways. So we will survey the changing image of the American continent in the eyes of European artists.

It has never been done before to my knowledge and I think it will make a fascinating introduction to this study.

The second one—the first one I should mention will be shared with the Cleveland Museum and the Louvre in Paris—the second one will be exclusively in Washington at the National Gallery to bridge the whole peak of tourist influx that is expected to come in the Bicentennial summer. It is based on, or its title is "The Eye of Thomas Jefferson," the concept being that the author of the Declaration of Independence is the quintessential figure on the date of July 4 and he was a man of immense range and also of very deep visual interests.

We are using his eye and mind as a kind of prism on which to focus the rays of enlightenment and the context out of which the American Revolution came. There will be sections illustrating the inputs of English culture, the culture of Paris and Italy which he found on his extensive travels, and the classical culture from Roman civilization. The final section will then show what, from all of these inputs, he then contributed back to world civilization in visual terms, in terms of his own architecture and environmental planning, his interest in landscape and botanical materials.

So we are looking forward. Work on this show is already underway. We have an International Steering Committee which has had a meeting last summer and has another one projected in a few weeks.

We have working parties on each aspect of the show. We have already begun to request key loans from various institutions and private collections and have had a very heartening response. This work must proceed and there is a great deal of scholarship to be done before the objects are assembled. We plan to take a large section of our main floor and reconstruct it for this important show.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSING

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $55,000 for processing and printing of archival photographic negatives. Give us the details of this.

Mr. BROWN. This is a question of a danger and hazard that is presented by this material not only because some is highly inflammable,

but basically because many of the prints are deteriorating and will become useless if they are not attended to.

The chemicals that were used to fix them were not sufficiently washed away and they are eating away at the negatives. We have been very lucky to receive as a private gift whole collections of negatives which document, for example, all of the works of art that passed through public auction in New York over several decades. These will be invaluable, scholarly resources but they need to be saved if they are to be put to use.

AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $90,000 for cleaning and replacement of filter banks for the air-conditioning system. When was this done last and when do you expect this expense to occur again? What is the justification for this increase?

Mr. BROWN. I shall start with the justification, which is that the atmosphere inside the gallery is our first line of defense in terms of the preservation of the works of art. I think everyone is aware that the pollutants in the outside atmosphere of the city of Washington have increased markedly over the past few years. I know some of the Smithsonian astrophysical observations have records of what you can see through the air of Washington over various dates, and it is quite shocking what has happened. Therefore, it is of immense importance for the preservation of these priceless treasures to filter out the air.

The energy crisis is another aspect because the air-conditioning system can be run more efficiently than it now is. Clean ducts and more efficient filters will give us cleaner air for less money.

Mr. HAYES. The duct work has never been cleaned in the 33 years that the system has been in operation.

The filter medium that is presently used is a layered paper, which at the time, back in 1937, when the building was designed, was the best possible filtering available.

The existing filters remove only about 45 percent of the dust and other impurities in the air. The new filtering system, which will fit into the frames in the large air intakes without costly modifications, will remove 65 percent of the dust and other impurities that normally are found in the outside air.

OTHER INCREASES

Mrs. HANSEN. There is an increase of $13,500 for new Extension Service slide lectures.

Mr. BROWN. The Extension Service has a responsibility to improve the offerings which are lent around the country. We would like to have resources to add two new slide lectures which would be based on the temporary shows that come to the gallery.

These objects are processed through our photographic laboratory as a part of the standard procedure to record their condition. It seems a simple extension from that to make slides from them and to capitalize on the research and scholarship that has gone into the show by producing slide lectures for the Extension Service which can spread the benefits of these temporary exhibitions around the country.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have an increase of $3,500 for your automatic collator with stapler attachment.

Mr. BROWN. Our present one I am afraid has become obsolete. It is manually operated. We got it for $750 back in 1959. We appreciate antiques, but not in this field, and we need a new one.

EVENING HOURS

Mrs. HANSEN. I have one last question. Are your summer hours still in effect?

Mr. BROWN. They are indeed. We are looking forward very much to receiving people after hours again this year.

Mr. YATES. Do you open for evenings?

Mr. BROWN. April 1, just coming up, and we will be open through Labor Day every evening until 9 p.m.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have any questions, Mr. Yates?

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM

Mr. YATES. Just a few. I was reading the New York Times, as you noticed, this morning, and the article in the New York Times that I was reading—I do not know whether you have seen it—talks about the construction of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. One of the items in the construction is the Temple of Dendur which was given to the United States by Egypt in 1967. The question is, why would it go to the Metropolitan rather than the National Gallery of Art?

Mr. BROWN. At the time of this gift there was considerable discussion as to where in America it should go. I do not believe the National Gallery of Art was ever a contender because our collections are focused on areas of specialization which are basically Western European and American art from the middle ages to the present day. We do not collect in the Egyptian field and our trustees do not feel we should try to scattershot our collection in such a way, because the idea is to be a gallery rather than an encyclopedic museum.

There was some discussion as to whether it should come to Washington as part of the Smithsonian complex. The Metropolitan offered private money to build a building to house it. The Smithsonian, although they wanted it very much, were unable to make a similarly competing offer, so it did go to New York, where it will do a great deal of good because of the rich collections in the Egyptian field that are already there.

Mr. YATES. You do not really compete with The Metropolitan Museum.

Mr. BROWN. That is right. They have 17 departments. They are an encyclopedic museum under one roof. Our interests are different. There is an overlap. We are both in the field of European and American paintings and graphics. But I am confident that in those fields our collections can hold their heads very high.

Mr. YATES. Would you outstrip the "Met" and for that matter New York City, when your building is completed to hold contemporary art? Won't Washington be as much a center of contemporary art as New York City?

Mr. BROWN. I think definitely. Certainly for the exhibition of art objects. I think commercially New York will have an edge for some time. That is a function of population density and disposable income.

Mr. YATES. While I have you on the stand, can I ask you a question that was raised by a few artists respecting the payment of royalties rather than the outright sales of the works of art?

Have you encountered any of this or have you given any thought to it?

Mr. BROWN. We have not.

This is a thorny legal question.

People in the legal field that have talked to me about it from varying points of view feel that although they are sympathetic to the artists getting just return for their work, there are some extremely complex implications to any law which might be quite unenforceable in trying to control the passage of property from one owner to another.

I think of the analogy of securities. If someone agrees to sell his stock at a certain price, it then becomes totally owned by the next person, and the original holder after that cannot come back and say, since it has gone up, this is an indication, somehow, that he should be paid more.

Mr. YATES. It cannot be compared to the literary field.

Mr. BROWN. It can in the case of reproduction. That is different. But ownership would be awfully difficult to administer.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Brown. Thank you particularly for the lovely treasures you brought the committee.

Mr. BROWN. Before I leave, Madam Chairman, might I also say, on behalf of the National Gallery, we have benefitted tremendously from the searching and perceptive and understanding treatment that we have had at the hands of this committee under your enlightened chairmanship, and we wish you all the best in the future.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. It has always been a pleasure to have you here.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1974.

COMMISSION ON FINE ARTS

WITNESSES

J. CARTER BROWN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES H. ATHERTON, SECRETARY

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next agency is the Commission of Fine Arts and our principal witness is Mr. J. Carter Brown, again, the chairman.

You have a general statement which you may place in the record and summarize.

Mr. BROWN. I would like to place it in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF J. CARTER BROWN, CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Madam Chairman, the Commission of Fine Arts is requesting an appropriation of $176,000 for its activities in fiscal year 1975. This is an increase of $23,000 over fiscal year 1974.

The Commission anticipates a busy time in the next few years with a reemerging Pennsylvania Avenue plan, Bicentennial plans including the Mall Master plan and Constitution Gardens, large-scale downtown renewal projects, and general efforts toward the upgrading of the visual environment of Washington.

Many of these projects involve a great deal of liaison work; the Commission's representatives are actively involved in such things as the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee, the Mayor's Preservation Task Force, and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation's overall planning. In addition, we have been involved in the hearings on the Georgetown Waterfront rezoning and on the 180-day delay in demolition amendment to the District of Columbia building code, and we are now working with the Joint Committee on Landmarks in identifying historic structures and districts in the city of Washington. So while our caseload has only increased modestly, we are more involved in many of the larger scaled projects, which in turn demands greater staff time.

The largest portion of our requested increase for fiscal year 1975, $14,000, is based on the new need to pay rent to the General Services Administration for our offices. The additional $9,000 is based on an average 5-percent increase in operating expenses. While some of our expenses will not change as much as 5 percent, if at all, our two largest areas of expenditure—personnel and printing—have increased more, with such factors as the cost-of-living salary increases. Our architectural study, Massachusetts Avenue Architecture, Volume I, has led to the creation of a major historic district in Washington. A study on Bridges and the city of Washington and a reprint of our Georgetown Historic Waterfront study are presently being published and will soon be released. The Commission staff is working on preparing the next volume of the Massachusetts Avenue series, and the manuscript should be completed early in fiscal year 1975. The Commission staff has remained the same size over the last year, and there is no anticipated change.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. BROWN. I would simply point to the increasing amount of involvement of the Fine Arts Commission in major plans affecting the visual aspects of this Capital, and also to point out in our budget request this year the Fine Arts Commission is asking for no new positions, no grade raises and no increases in travel expense.

The $23,000 that we are requesting additional over last year are virtually in a nondiscretionary category. The major part is $14,000 for rent exacted by GSA under their new rules, $5,000 for within-grade raises, $3,000 to help meet rising printing costs and the other $1,000 in various administrative expenses, including a new IBM computer system for our accounts that is paid to the Department of the Interior.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

We will insert the justifications at this point in the record.

[The justifications follow:]

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation/ Total available, 1973		$135,000
Appropriation/ 1974	$143,000	
Proposed supplemental for civilian pay cost increases (January and October pay raises)	10,000	
Total available, 1974		153,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1975

	Base for 1975	Increase 1975	
Administration:			
Increase in Commission's Operating Expenses	$153,000	$+23,000	$23,000
Budget estimate, 1975			176,000

Analysis by Activity

Activity	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Amount Available	F.Y. 1975 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 Compared with 1974
Administration	$134,673	$153,000	$176,000	$+23,000
Unobligated balance lapsing	327	---	---	---
Total	135,000	153,000	176,000	+23,000

JUSTIFICATION

Administration: Fiscal year 1974, $153,000; fiscal year 1975, $176,000; increase, $23,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$+9,000	--	$176,000	7	To provide for increased salary, printing and related staff support.
+14,000	--			Reimbursement for space, services and facilities provided by GSA.
+23,000	--			

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 advise 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 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 medals, insignia, coins, or other art projects created and produced by the executive department.

The Commission of Fine Arts is requesting an appropriation of $176,000 for fiscal year 1975 to finance the expenses of the seven members of the Commission and the salaries and related costs necessary to finance a supporting staff of seven permanent positions. The largest portion of the increase, approximately $14,000, will be needed to cover newly enacted public law 92-313 which requires user charges for space, services, and facilities to be reimbursed to the Federal Buildings Fund administered by the General Services Administration. Of the remaining $9,000 increase, $5,000 is needed for increased salary costs and $4,000 for increased printing expenses.

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

	1973 Actual	1974 Estimate	1975 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions	6	7	7
Full-time equivalent of other positions	1	--	--
Average paid employment	7	7	7
Average GS grade	10.2	9.9	9.9
Average GS salary	$16,303	$16,481	$16,781

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Appropriation Title: Salaries and Expenses — Commission of Fine Arts

	1973 Actual	1974 Estimate	1975 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations	$134,673	$153,000	$176,000	$+23,000
Unobligated balance lapsing	327	---	---	---
Budget authority (appropriation)	135,000	153,000	176,000	+23,000
Object Classification:				
11. Personnel compensation	104,625	119,000	123,000	+4,000
12. Personnel benefits	8,302	9,000	10,000	+1,000
21. Travel	2,757	4,000	4,000	---
23. Rent, communications, and utilities	2,371	2,000	16,000	+14,000
24. Printing and reproduction	6,718	8,000	11,000	+3,000
25. Other services	8,448	7,000	8,000	+1,000
26. Supplies and materials	1,354	3,000	3,000	---
31. Equipment	98	1,000	1,000	---
Total Obligations	134,673	153,000	176,000	+23,000

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you highlight for the committee the activities of the Commission during the last year?

Mr. BROWN. I would be delighted to. We have reviewed so far a total of 195 cases in the past 8 months. These come under a variety of acts. There is the Old Georgetown Act, the Shipstead-Luce Act, advice to the District government and Federal Government and Metro Area Transit Authority, and cases of legislative review that are referred to us by the Office of Management and Budget.

The major areas we have been involved with have to do with the designs for the Eisenhower Convention Center, the detention facility in the District, in the Streets for People Project (F and G Streets renewal), public transportation enclosures that would go all over the city, the 180-day delay in demolition amendment to the District of Columbia building code and some major Government buildings, including the new library addition to the Museum of History and Technology, and the Mall master plan, the Lyndon Johnson Memorial Grove, and various other Government undertakings.

NASA has come to us for advice as have the National Capital Memorial Committee, the Freer Gallery, the Kennedy Center, the Treasury Department, and the Arlington Memorial Cemetery and other branches of the Military Establishment.

I should also like to add, if I may, Madam Chairman, that we are very proud of our publications this year. We have gotten out this review of "Massachusetts Avenue Architecture, Volume I," which has been instrumental in generating new interest in the architectural treasures in this important axis of the Capital. We are currently at work on a study of bridges in the city of Washington and also the historic waterfront of Georgetown.

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Mrs. HANSEN. That will be an interesting book. Will you please insert in the record a listing of the seven members of the Commission and indicate when their terms will expire?

Mr. BROWN. I will be happy to.

[The listing follows:]

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

J. Carter Brown, Chairman, October 1971 to October 1975
Nicolas Arroyo, October 1971 to October 1975
Jane O. Dart, October 1971 to October 1975
E. Kevin Roche, January 1969 to May 1977
Chloethiel Woodard Smith, August 1967 to October 1975
Edward D. Stone, Jr., May 1971 to May 1975
George Weymouth, September 1972 to September 1976

BUDGET INCREASES

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your justification for the requested $23,000 increase?

Mr. BROWN. $14,000 of this is to pay, under the new rules laid down by General Services Administration, rent for our office space on Lafayette Square. The other increases are those mentioned in my overall statement, the within-grade increases, the printing increases, and the little administrative increase of $1,000.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Mrs. HANSEN. What has been the Commission of Fine Arts' participation in the development of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Plan?

Mr. BROWN. So far only to the extent that the Chairman of the Commission is an ex-officio nonvoting member of the Corporation. I have attended all meetings of the Corporation and have been involved in some of the discussions, but the plan is now going through its 90-day review period by the city and by the Department of Interior, and will then come back to the Corporation before it is transmitted to the Congress for action. Therefore, it is still in a very unformed state and it has not, or rather, the plan itself has not yet officially been referred to the Commission of Fine Arts for review and comment.

I am given to understand by the District that the Mayor's Office of Planning will refer it to us within this 90-day period for our comments.

WILLARD HOTEL

Mrs. HANSEN. There is an article of Wednesday, November 21, 1973, entitled "Willard Project Banned." You denied a request to strip the interior and exterior. Do you want to comment on that?

Mr. BROWN. That is right. This was a question whether they could be permitted to strip the Willard of its historic facade in order to rebuild it, which seemed to us the worst of all possible solutions. The projection of the Willard beyond the proposed setback line presents a problem to the avenue's overall plan, but the hotel is of great historic merit. If you are willing to make an exception in the plan to retain and restore the hotel, it would be on the basis of its historic facade. If you destroy the facade, but keep a projecting building, you are left with the worst of all worlds.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much advice will you be giving the new District of Columbia government when they have their home rule?

Will you still be a referral agency?

Mr. BROWN. We certainly expect to be.

Mr. ATHERTON. That is right.

There has been no change in our relationship to the District government as such.

Mrs. HANSEN. And none is contemplated.

Mr. ATHERTON. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Brown.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1974.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

WITNESSES

ELWOOD R. QUESADA, CHAIRMAN
JOHN M. WOODBRIDGE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PETER T. MESZOLY, GENERAL COUNSEL

Mrs. HANSEN. Now we have the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation and we have as our principal witness Gen. Elwood Quesada.

General Quesada, I know that you have a general statement. If you want to place it in the record and summarize it that will be fine.

OPENING STATEMENT

General QUESADA. I would just as soon get to the substance and suggest that we follow your advice.

[The statement follows:]

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am Elwood R. Quesada, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation. Accompanying me today are our Executive Director, John Woodbridge, and our General Counsel, Peter Meszoly. We are pleased to be before this committee again, with an opportunity to present a brief explanation of the development plan and to state our needs with respect to the fiscal year 1975 appropriations request.

I intend to be quite brief in these prepared remarks, in order to leave time for Mr. Woodbridge's presentation of the plan and to answer questions which you will undoubtedly have.

We are happy to report that the Corporation has made extremely good progress with its task of planning the redevelopment of the designated Pennsylvania Avenue area. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on February 25, the last elements of the comprehensive development plan required by section 5 of our act were approved. The staff has compiled the elements of the plan, with related drawings, into a cohesive package, which was presented to the Board at its last meeting on the 18th of March.

The Board then approved the plan for transmittal to the Mayor of the District of Columbia and to the Secretary of the Interior for the 90-day review prescribed by our act. As you will recall, the review requirements provide that the Mayor is to consult on the plan with the National Capital Planning Commission, and schedule and hold public hearings. The Secretary of Interior is, of course, charged with considering the plan from the standpoint of the plan's compatibility with his duties to administer the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site. An additional 30 days is provided at the end of the review period, if needed, to allow the Corporation to amend the plan on the basis of recommendations from reviewing agencies, to the extent that the Corporation deems changes to be appropriate. Based on our current schedule, I expect that the Corporation will deliver the final plan to Congress during the second half of July.

The development plan will be accompanied by a financing plan and the reports of at least three independent financial analysts, as required by the act. We have been very fortunate in obtaining the voluntary services of some 11 investment firms who were briefed by us in late January, and who will prepare reports analyzing various alternatives of public and private financing for the Corporation's development activities.

The financing of development activities is separate from the request for operating funds with respect to which we are here today. Our fiscal year 1975 request in the amount of $831,000, is for salaries and administrative expenses. During this fiscal year we have had a total of $850,000 made available to us, pursuant to the fiscal year 1973 supplemental appropriation which carried over, the fiscal year 1974 appropriation and the fiscal year 1974 supplemental regarding which we testified before you this past November. Our fiscal year 1975 request, therefore, represents a slight reduction from the amount deemed necessary to fund this fiscal year's operation.

The proposed expenditure of the fiscal year 1975 funds, as further detailed in the budget justification recently submitted to you, involves a reduction in the category of "other services," largely contracts, and a concomitant increase in salaries and related benefits. During the next year we expect to rely less on basic planning data, obtained this year through consultants' studies, and more on in-house planning and preparation for implementation of the plan. Accordingly, we would like to increase the size of the Corporation's staff from its present level of 15 personnel to 20 permanent positions. Other administrative expenses are anticipated to be at levels similar to those experienced during this fiscal year.

We are aware, of course, that the $1 million authorized by the present language of our enabling act, leaves a balance of only $150,000 not yet appropriated. As

we mentioned in our November testimony before this committee, we have submitted a draft bill including a proposed amendment of the authorization provision. The draft bill was transmitted to Congress for favorable consideration on March 19. We very much hope that its introduction and passage will be expeditious, so as not to delay the appropriation of our fiscal year 1975 request.

In closing, let me say that I am delighted with the development plan which has been prepared, and to which Mr. Woodbridge will shortly address himself. I can also say with pleasure that the other members of the Board are equally enthusiastic about its prospects. We have had a great deal of consultation with and coopertion from Mayor Washington and District officials, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the other Federal agencies represented on the Board. We feel, with confidence, that our plan is workable, practical, and that it will greatly enhance the appearance of the avenue and the economy of its adjacent northern blocks. The staff has put forward a considerable effort to be thorough and speedy, and we look forward to presenting the plan to Congress. The development area has suffered too long under a cloud of uncertainty, and we will urge that the plan be quickly adopted and implemented. If, however, it is the wisdom of Congress not to adopt the plan, or modify it for adoption; I will strongly recommend that public planning for redevelopment of the area be abandoned, and that private entrepreneurs be left to shape their own future in this area.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert the justifications at this point in the record.

[The justifications follow:]

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

GENERAL STATEMENT

Having determined that the area adjacent to Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House because of its blighted condition imposes severe public, economic, and social liabilities upon the District of Columbia, Congress created the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation to prepare and implement a development plan which would rejuvenate the area, consonant with its ceremonial and historic character.

The Corporation, established October 27, 1972 (Public Law 92-578) is governed by a fifteen voting member Board of Directors comprised of seven Federal and District officials and eight individuals appointed by the President from private life. In addition, seven other District and Federal officials, representing agencies with specialized interest and expertise in the redevelopment, sit with the Board as non-voting members. The area of jurisdiction of the Corporation, for which a unified development plan is to be prepared, lies along the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3rd Street on the east and East Executive Avenue on the West. The northern boundary line runs variously between F and E Streets.

The comprehensive development plan must include the following elements, among others:

1. The types of uses, public and private, to be permitted.

2. Criteria for the design and appearance of buildings, facilities and open spaces.

3. Estimates of the current values of all properties to be acquired, and land preparation costs.

4. Estimates of the reuse values of properties to be acquired and developed, and a program for staging development activities, including specification of the portion of the plan to be completed by 1976.

5. Estimates of public and private development costs, and a determination of the marketability of the development.

6. A thorough study of the economic impact of the development, including its effect on the local tax base; and,

7. Procedures, both interim and long-term, for carrying out and ensuring continuing conformance to the development plan.

After the development plan has been prepared by the Corporation and approved by the Board of Directors, it is to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, who have 90 days for review and comment. In addition, the Commissioner is charged with holding public hearings during the review period. A further 30 days is provided by the Act for adjustments to the plan, as necessitated by any comments or proposals

advanced by the foregoing reviewing bodies. Within one hundred and twenty days from transmittal to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, the plan shall go forward to Congress, whereafter 60 legislative days it may be implemented by the Corporation, if neither House has passed a resolution in opposition to the plan in the interim.

The Corporation has been granted a broad range of powers to implement the development plan, including the power of eminent domain and the authority to write regulations, covenants, and agreements necessary to assure that projects within the area conform to the overall plan. The Act also authorizes the Corporation to borrow up to fifty million dollars from the United States Treasury (in such amounts as may be authorized in appropriation Acts), to fund land acquisitions and development activities. In view of the fact that 50 million dollars will probably not suffice for such a large scale development, the Corporation is also required to obtain not less than three financing studies from private analysts, weighing the relative merits of public versus private financing. The financing studies will accompany the development plan to Congress for review and consideration. The Corporation began its activities at the beginning of this fiscal year, upon the availability of funds. Effectively, $850,000 has been made available to the Corporation for FY 74 operations: $350,000 through the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1973, to remain available; $350,000 pursuant to the FY 74 appropriation; and, $150,000 through an FY 74 supplemental appropriation. The initial efforts of the Corporation from July through early September were directed toward obtaining staff, office space, equipment, and contracting for economic and engineering studies needed to provide basic planning data.

In view of the small size of the Corporation's staff, currently at a level of 13 personnel, it was necessary to enter into the following contracts:

1. Phase I economic analysis - $50,000; consisting of a study evaluating development potentials, financial implications, land use alternatives and marketability projections.

2. Phase II economic analysis - $52,500; consisting of revision and amplification of the above study, and adding analyses of development staging, relocation assistance, and detailed projections of the economic implications of several major proposed projects.

3. Phase I subsurface traffic improvements study - $100,000; consisting of a feasibility study for the construction of tunnels extending E Street underground from approximately 13th Street, west past the White House grounds, and the construction of an underpass to carry Constitution Avenue under Pennsylvania Avenue near the National Gallery.

4. Phase II subsurface traffic improvements study - $35,000; consisting of an analysis of improvements to E Street, refinement of the Constitution Avenue underpass proposal, and detailed cost analyses of the foregoing projects, incorporating changes developed as planning progressed.

5. Surface traffic improvements study - $9,400; consisting of an analysis of traffic circulation throughout the development area with proposals to improve same, taking into consideration the

impact of proposed development projects.

6. Community groups briefings and report - $3,000; consisting of the organization, solicitation of participants, and hostings of a series of meetings with representatives of over 45 community business, professional and special interest groups to present the evolving development plan and to obtain comments, and a final report summarizing the results of such meetings.

7. Building restoration studies - $4,800; consisting of the technical analyses of the feasibility and general costs of preservation and/or restoration of several buildings of historic or architectural value in the development area.

8. Housing design - $20,000; consisting of the design of a multi-use commercial and housing development capable of accommodating 1500 dwelling units of medium density construction.

The above contracts have resulted in the expenditure or obligation of a total of $274,700. Additional contracts, at as of yet undetermined costs, are anticipated for paving and landscaping studies, lighting studies, and studies related to the preparation of an environmental impact statement.

Funds in the amount of $831,000 are required herewith to finance the salaries, administrative, and operating expenses of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation during fiscal year 1975. The Corporation's program in FY 75 reflects a shift in proposed expenditures from that of the current year, in that a lesser reliance on outside contracts is anticipated during the next year, and the concomitant use of somewhat larger in-house staff. The size of the staff is expected to increase from 15 to 20 permanent positions, requiring an estimated $462,000 for salaries and related benefits. Other services, largely contracts, are expected to cost $269,000. The costs of operational expenses such as rent, communication, utilities, supplies, and materials are expected to be similar to FY 74 levels.

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-08-0100-0-1-909	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Program by activities:			
General administration (program costs, funded)[1]	----	750	871
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders)	----	100	-40
10 Total obligations	----	850	831
Financing:			
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year		-350	----
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year	350	----	----
40 Budget authority (appropriation)	350	500	831
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71 Obligations incurred, net	----	850	831
72 Obligated balance, start of year	----	----	125
74 Obligated balance, end of year	----	-125	-50
90 Outlays	----	725	906

[1] Includes capital outlay as follows: 1973, $0; 1974, $25 thousand; 1975, $5 thousand.

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
504-103

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-08-0100-0-1-909		1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Permanent positions	-------	240	399
11.3	Positions other than permanent	-------	25	27
11.5	~~Other personnel compensation~~			
11.8	~~Special personal services payments~~			
	Total personnel compensation	-------	265	426
	Personnel benefits:			
12.1	Civilian	-------	22	36
13.0	~~Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	-------	16	24
22.0	~~Transportation of things~~			
23.0	Rent, communications, and utilities	-------	45	46
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-------	30	15
25.0	Other services	-------	437	269
26.0	Supplies and materials	-------	10	10
31.0	Equipment	-------	25	5
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	-------	850	831

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—338-852

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Personnel Summary

Identification code	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	------	15	20
Full-time equivalent of other positions	------	1	1
Average paid employment	------	15	21
Average GS grade	------	11.4	12.2
Average GS salary	------	$17,874	$20,234

STANDARD FORM 306
July 1965, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
306-103

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
GS-17	------	1	1
GS-15	------	3	3
GS-14	------	1	1
GS-13	------	1	6
GS-12	------	1	3
GS-11	------	3	2
GS-9	------	2	2
GS-7	------	2	1
GS-6	------	------	1
GS-5	------	1	------
Total permanent positions	------	15	20
Unfilled positions, June 30	------	------	------
Total permanent employment, end of year	------	15	20

Mrs. Hansen. We have a news clipping entitled: "$85 Million Plan for Avenue." This is from the Star. It says:

> The latest master plan to revitalize the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue with new offices, retail shops, and apartment units could cost Federal taxpayers $85 million over 11 years according to a report by Gladstone Associates, a financial consulting firm.

Do you want to explain and review for the committee the major components of the Pennsylvania Avenue plan and then comment on the news story.

General Quesada. Why don't you go ahead and show the plan, Mr. Woodbridge.

I might add just parenthetically either on or off the record that the paper doesn't ruin a good story with the facts.

Mr. Woodbridge. I am glad you didn't say Avenue plan that will cost $440 million.

Mrs. Hansen. Yes; we have that one, too. That is the Washington Post, but that is just a little bit more extravagant than the Star.

SUMMARY OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE PLAN

Mr. Woodbridge. I would like to show you first the land-use plan. The uses are illustrated on this chart in different colors. The uses were selected after a substantial economic and planning study as the recommended way by which the Corporation sees that this area of Washington can redevelop.

The major problem the Corporation faced was the fact that the land is almost all zoned for high density commercial use. It has not sold for that reason for a number of years. As you all know, it is a blighted area. The economic activity and the building activity is going elsewhere.

So we had to ask ourselves what could bring life and economic activity back to the area. We found that even if we assumed optimistically that we could entice office development back from Connecticut Avenue and other prestige areas to this area, we still had more land zoned "commercial" than we could possibly fill in the foreseeable future. So, it became clear that if we are going to have something happening down here we have to introduce a new use.

The use that we felt initially would do the most for the area is one which would bring people back to live downtown. We also found on further analysis that if we did this, we could market the space that we built for residences quite readily, that there is a real demand for intown living, and that the people who came back downtown to live would help other businesses. They would help retail business, and contribute to night and day life—24-hour life rather than 8-hour life for the area. We also found interestingly enough that because the residential devleopment was marketable over a relatively short space of time, the fiscal benefit to the District would actually be greater even though the tax rate would be lower than if the land were developed for office use; because it could be redeveloped much more quickly.

We next identified an area within the Corporation's boundaries which we thought to be the most likely for residential use. This area is between Sixth and Ninth Streets; in other words, the two blocks east of the FBI, coming toward the Capitol.

This area was selected because there is a fairly large block of land that is relatively undeveloped, or certainly underdeveloped, and we thought that this would be an exceptionally attractive place to bring people to live because of the many elements along this Eighth Street axis, an important part of the L'Enfant plan. This axis runs from the Portrait Gallery up here, down to the Archives, and further to all the Mall museums down here.

We propose to reconfigure the blocks, which are presently rather small in that area, into two very large blocks, one here between Seventh and Ninth and one between Sixth and Seventh. They would then contribute two major residential complexes which would house approximately 5,000 people in about 1,500 units.

The other major uses that we see along the Avenue include a mixture in the residential area of commercial-retail; which would have about as much retail space as is presently occupied by stores there now; some office space; and a very interesting provision for expansion of the National Archives underground, underneath the residential area. This would give the Archives record storage space which they sorely need, next to their present building, and they could get access to some office space that would be built in with the residential in this complex, as I will describe in a little more detail in a minute.

We also propose that the area west of the FBI up to 14th Street can be developed for office space; and that this area we expect, again from the marketing study which we have done, can be developed by private enterprise.

The Corporation would have a minimal involvement in this area because the land prices and the expected return on the land from the kind of development that we are proposing are such that we expect private developers to be able to go in there profitably.

We see this area developing over the next 10 years or so as a high density office complex similar to lower Connecticut Avenue.

Some uses in the area we would like to see remain; for example, the National Theater Building, and we do not expect to dislocate the Press Building, which is a very large and very solid building. Other buildings in the area could remain as long as they are economically viable, or new development could take place as soon as a developer is prepared to undertake it. We simply provide setback zoning envelope requirements to which they must adhere.

WILLARD HOTEL

The block on which the Willard and Washington Hotels are is the other area where we see the Corporation becoming intensively involved in development. It is also possible that it could be developed by private enterprise, the problem being that the cost of rehabilitating the Willard Hotel is potentially so great that a private developer might not be able to undertake it.

Mrs. HANSEN. What would it be used for actually?

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. As a hotel. We now think we have a developer who is interested in doing that. For a long time we were getting no takers.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what you had reported to us earlier.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. Now there are some signs of life there, and we are very encouraged. But the idea is that the Willard would be rehabilitated as a good quality hotel. The Washington Hotel would remain, and in the space between where the two parking garages now are, a new office and shopping complex could be developed that would also provide meeting rooms for the hotel.

Mrs. HANSEN. What happens to your parking down there?

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. The parking goes underground. We can accommodate the number of cars that are presently in those two garages in three levels underground. The block of Pennsylvania Avenue south of the two hotels would be closed to traffic to make a public plaza in conjunction with the open courtyard between the hotels and the Pershing Memorial which would redevelop the southern portion of this site for us.

We have been working with the Battle Monuments Commisson, and we have approved a design for the memorial to go on this site.

The way the traffic would work here is that 14th and 15th would be made a one-way pair of streets, with 14th northbound and 15th southbound, so there would be no need for through traffic in this block.

General QUESADA. Show here how the traffic gets by.

TRAFFIC PLAN

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. I would like to show you now the traffic plan.

The near term plan, prior to 1976, would simply be to close a few streets, dotted in this area of the drawing which are presently carrying almost no traffic, so that we could develop the residential complex. We would also make 14th and 15th Streets a one-way pair to improve the north-south traffic flow in this area and simplify some very complicated intersections, to enable us to develop the whole area between F Street and E Street and 14th and 15th as a pedestrian area.

Because of the intensity of development that we see over the long-term, we felt that we had to provide for improved traffic flow into and out of the area if we could possibly find a way. This drawing depicts our post-1976 plan which would provide for an underpass of Constitution Avenue under Pennsylvania in order to unsnarl one of the busiest intersections in the city, where the two avenues cross and two traffic streams have to merge and then diverge.

The long-range traffic improvements plan also provides for a pair of tunnels which would go from 13th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue across to 17th and 18th Streets on New York Avenue and E Street. The westbound tunnel would start on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, and would also have a month on E Street, and would go across in a straight line to come up at New York Avenue just north of the Corcoran Gallery.

The eastbound tunnel would start just south of the Corcoran and come across and up just north of the Commerce Building, and also at E Street near 13th Street.

The purpose of these tunnels is twofold. The first is to improve circulation, as I have said, into and out of the area; and the second is to provide better traffic-carrying capacity than presently exists through-

out this whole area, particularly by sorting out the north-south and east-west traffic in this tremendously snarled area around 14th Street and Pennsylvania.

The capacity of the tunnels would be great enough so that they would not only improve flow into and out of the area, but it would enable us to close E Street to through traffic between 17th and 15th Streets, thus giving back, what was known in the L'Enfant plan as the Presidents' park, to pedestrians a traffic-free zone.

In fact, the capacity of the tunnels is even sufficient to relieve some of the traffic that goes back and forth on Pennsylvania Avenue north of the White House. And you can see that it ties in over here to the interchange on E Street, known as the E Street Expressway, that connects in front of the Kennedy Center to the bridges across the Potomac. So, the tunnels would provide a ready means of getting people into and out of the newly developed Pennsylvania Avenue area.

The tunnels would also take the heavy flow that comes up Pennsylvania Avenue now and tries to fight its way around the White House grounds, and give it an easy path across to the other side.

We think that it would be a tremendous environmental asset to this whole area to be able to get rid of that very heavy traffic flow that goes across the surface now. That program is proposed for after 1976.

I would now like to show you a little more detail. Here is a larger sketch showing the plaza with the Willard and the Washington Hotels, the office and shopping space in between, with this new courtyard and the Pershing Memorial down here, this block being closed to traffic here. This is one of the tunnel mouths over here. This is the other one going in here. This is just a little sketch we have made of the interior of the housing complex.

HOUSING COMPLEX

One of the things that excites us most about that housing complex is that we think we have provided a really new way of living in town. This is right in the middle of this circle here just north of the Archives and you can see that the scale of the buildings in here is a townhouse kind of scale. It is like a Georgetown rowhouse. These houses are actually combinations of houses and apartments at quite high density. They are more than twice the number of units per acre than in the Southwest, for example.

But the houses tier up in a large structure which creates space underneath them as they go. You can see how they are stepping up like in a hill town. So when you are on the outside edge of the complex, you are in a building that is really 90 feet high; and this is how we get space for our shops and offices around the perimeter.

This design also gives us parking space in the center of the block as the tiers climb up, so that people living here can park right underneath where they live. The design also gives the housing area a special identity and, if you will, a kind of defensible space which people talk about a lot now, a sort of semienclosed compound which we think is a desirable arrangement for a residential complex coming into a somewhat rundown area like this.

We think that the design creates an attractiveness of scale once you get in here—you see the circular streets here are all pedestrian streets.

There are no vehicles on the surface in this complex at all. You would walk in from the outside to an elevator lobby, ride up to an outdoor pedestrian-way, and walk around to your own house, or if you lived on the lower level you could just walk directly in.

So, we have tried to create a very special kind of place that we think will have a strong attraction. We will have a combination of things that you find in European cities, where people live where there is business activity and shopping all very close at hand.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have never been able to understand the desire in Washington to fill the city full of buildings with no provision for people to live downtown so they can have some access to the tremendous cultural activities that are part and parcel of Washington, D.C.

General QUESADA. I was born and raised here, Mrs. Hansen, and in my youth people did live downtown.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what I understand.

General QUESADA. One of the most famous and well known apartments in the city was at Connecticut Avenue and L, where the Hay-Adams house is, and where Johnny Hay himself lived. Where the Veterans' Administration is, that was a very well known and prestigious residential area. But economic pressure moved residents out and the result has been very, very bad.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is destructive of the central city.

General QUESADA. And that is what we are trying to reverse. We feel that the real life of this Pennsylvania Avenue area is tied to whether or not we will be successful in developing a residential area.

FUNDING FOR THE PLAN

Mrs. HANSEN. How much of this will depend on public funding and how much on private funding?

General QUESADA. Let me give the general description of what our thinking is, and then we will give you specific figures.

Our concept is that public financing, appropriated funds, will be used only for public things—roads, the widening of Pennsylvania Avenue, the new paving, the trees, and things like that. In addition to that we feel that appropriated funds would account for that difference in the economical value of the area east of the FBI Building which is now commercial and the value of that area when it is rezoned to residential. We feel that the change in zoning is a social benefit and that the Federal Government might well pay for it.

Now, we do hope to borrow money, substantial money, that would be used for the acquisition of property, land in effect. That land would eventually become the fee and title of the Federal Government, never to be sold; only to be leased, and the revenue from leasing would repay the borrowing.

We feel this is reasonable and, furthermore, having been an entrepreneur in this area, I can say that it is very encouraging to entrepreneurs not to have to buy their land but rather enter into long term leases.

If our foresight were as good as our backsight the Federal Government would own that area now. Nobody knows—I certainly don't know—what the Federal Government will want to do with the Penn-

sylvania Avenue artery 99 years from now, and at 99 years it will be theirs.

I would imagine and expect that the leasing provisions that we would apply would pay off all the debt within 50 years, and thereafter the income from leasing is revenue to the Government; because I have to say very frankly that the borrowing we contemplate would have to be either from the Treasury or with a Federal guarantee. Otherwise we couldn't borrow.

Now, when I say "borrow," I mean going to the public and borrowing. So I consider, whereas most people don't, that the borrowing is an obligation of the Federal Government eventually, which we hope will not be realized, that it produces a public benefit.

Nevertheless, the Federal Government will get it back. We are convinced that it will.

The actual structures that will go up on this property will be financed by the private sector. As long as I am the head of the Corporation I will never come back and ask for a Federal appropriation for a building that private individuals will own. I just think it is destructive. It is wrong. I want the private sector to take the risk and get the benefit. It would be the private sector that would build the buildings. We estimate that this would require an investment on their part of around $300 million?

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. Our total estimate, yes, is pretty close, $274 million, total private development.

BORROWING REQUIREMENTS

Mr. MCDADE. How does private enterprise take the risk if we guarantee the bonds or give you direct access to Treasury borrowing?

General QUESADA. No, sir. I didn't make myself clear. The only purpose that borrowed money would serve would be to acquire the land. The private sector would come along and lease that land from the Corporation and build on it with their funds.

Mr. MCDADE. Yes, and if the building does not make it we pick up the——

General QUESADA. No; we get the building.

Mr. MCDADE. Then we don't get the bonds paid off, do we? If, for example, we permit you to borrow some money and you acquire a piece of property and you call in "XYZ Co." and you say, "We are going to give you a 99-year lease on this piece of real estate" and they do that and get into financial difficulty, then we get back the building.

General QUESADA. We own the building.

Mr. MCDADE. We get back the building.

General QUESADA. And own the land, but we don't pay off the bonds. The collateral against the bonds is the land.

Mr. MCDADE. The Department of Housing is having some very interesting experiences these days with guaranteed home programs.

General QUESADA. But the guaranteed loan programs got into difficulty because they guaranteed the money that was borrowed to build the buildings. That is where they got into difficulty.

Mr. MCDADE. They were involved in the land acquisition, too. The urban renewal packaged the land, as you know. That was almost at no cost to the entrepreneurs.

General QUESADA. I realize that and that is why I qualified it when I said, that a guarantee against borrowing is in effect a Federal debt, but the value of the land is marvelous collateral. I don't know how the Government could get better collateral for a guarantee than and on Pennsylvania Avenue. I don't think it is possible.

Mr. MCDADE. I think we better be completely frank with what we are setting about here because there are risks involved.

Obviously if there was no problem here we would just enact or the local government could enact some zoning laws and you wouldn't be talking to us about borrowing taxpayer's money.

General QUESADA. That is why I went out of my way to indicate that a guaranteed loan, even if it is only for the purpose of acquiring the land, is in some measure a Federal obligation.

I went out of my way to say that and I do it again. However, I think it is a very good collateral for the Federal Government; particularly as the collateral improves astronomically if it is developed.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF PLAN

Mrs. HANSEN. This is a hypothetical question.

Supposing nothing were done and it just continued to stand there? What then is the result?

General QUESADA. Madam Chairman, that is not too hypothetical. I would like to urge now and will urge when our plan is sent to Congress; that I hope that Congress will approve it, naturally, and if it doesn't do that I hope it will modify it, but if it doesn't do that I hope it will reject it.

Mr. MCKAY. You can guarantee one of those.

General QUESADA. Yes, we can. They are the possibilities. If Congress does reject the plan, Madam Chairman, I hope the Government will forget the development of Pennsylvania Avenue and let the owners of the property there shift for themselves. It is unfair, it is morally wrong, for this cloud to hang over that area as it does today.

Anxious sellers and willing buyers or willing buyers and anxious sellers can never get together now because there is this cloud over the whole area, and I think there is constructive taking right today, and I think that some property owners—I am sure some—will sue and I think they will win. There is constructive taking today and I think it is wrong. I think it is immoral and I hope it will soon be over.

SCHEDULE FOR SUBMITTING PLAN TO CONGRESS

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your present schedule for submitting the plan to Congress?

General QUESADA. The plan has 90 days for consideration by the city and by the Department of the Interior under the provisions of the act. It is returned to us at the end of the 90 days. That 90 days started running a week ago Monday?

Mr. MESZOLY. March 19.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does the Fine Arts Commission get into this and does the National Capital Planning get into this?

General QUESADA. When the plan is submitted to the District, the District, as I indicated before, submits it to the National Capital Plan-

ning Commission and it shall be reviewed there. I know they will have comments, as will others, including the Department of the Interior.

I don't think there is any requirement to submit this plan to the Fine Arts Commission. However, should the plan be approved and we start to proceed, thereafter we are going to use the Fine Arts Commission as our architectural review panel. We are not going to have one architectural review after another. I have been the recipient of that. It is destructive. It is a terrible expense for anyone to have to go through.

I am not going to impose it on anybody else.

CONSTRUCTION FREEZE

Mrs. HANSEN. The construction freeze ended in October 1973. Have you had or do you expect any adverse construction before the plan is finally approved?

General QUESADA. We don't expect any for this reason that I alluded to. There is this cloud over the area and there is a definite reluctance on the part of landowners to develop the land or sell it to others for development.

However, I must tell you we have proposed legislation that restores the freeze on development of the area.

APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Section 17 of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act authorized appropriations in the amount of $1 million. To date $850,000 has been appropriated to the Corporation. The fiscal year 1975 request is $831,000 which would bring your total to $1,681,000 or $681,000 over your authorized ceiling.

Have you submitted legislation to increase your appropriation ceiling, and if so, what is the status of that legislation?

Mr. MESZOLY. Yes, Madam Chairman.

The legislation which we submitted for OMB clearance in December was somewhat delayed waiting for agency comment. However, we were finally able to transmit it to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate on March 19, and we are trying to solicit what support we can for prompt and favorable consideration of it.

It would change the authorization level to $1.7 million.

CORPORATION PERSONNEL

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $175,000 for five new positions. What are your requirements that necessitate these new positions?

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. Madam Chairman, the Corporation's activities in this year have been confined largely to the preparation of the plan which will be submitted to you. Next year we anticipate being in the initial stages of implementation activities.

This means that the Corporation will have to be functioning as more of a real estate management kind of enterprise, and more of an architectural management kind of enterprise. It will have various specific

projects that it will be working on, let us say the housing being one example, the Willard Hotel being another.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is, of course, predicated upon the approval by Congress of the plan?

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. Oh, absolutely. Otherwise we all pack up and go home. But the problem we have had this year is that I have nine technical planning people who have been working on a plan whose total construction worth, let us say, is somewhere in the neighborhood of a half billion dollars. This spreads people pretty thin.

We have made extensive use of consultants. Next year we expect to have fewer consultants, doing more in-house, as it were; and we just feel with specific projects demanding as much detailed study in many cases as the whole plan has this year, that we are going to need a couple more employees. We are going to need another lawyer we expect, for example, because we anticipate our legal problems to be significant with the beginning of implementation.

We are going to need another economic planner, and we are going to need some more architectural planners who will be in charge of specific projects.

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you give the committee an idea of what the staffing requirements of the Corporation would be after the plan had been approved by Congress?

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. We are hoping, and our calendar tells us, that if we get the plan to Congress by June to July, the 60 legislative days stipulated in the law will be up before the end of the calendar year, therefore this 20-man staff—20-person staff I should say—will be the staff that we would need in the beginning of the implementation phase.

The long-term involvement of the Corporation in real estate management is something that we just can't anticipate now. We are moving a step at a time. We have had to improvise repeatedly this year and we expect to have to do a lot of improvising next year because we are learning about the way we operate as we go.

Organizations like the New York Urban Development Corporation which was extensively involved in development activities on several fronts at once acquire quite large management staffs, and I think General Quesada and I would certainly like to avoid that.

For the foreseeable future, which we take as the next fiscal year, we certainly would need no more than 20 people.

General QUESADA. Madam Chairman, may I just interject here a thought that might be helpful?

We are planners now but a time will soon arrive when we hope that we become doers, and there is a distinct difference between being a planner and a doer. It is my personal idiosyncrasy that when you are a doer you can do more with less staff. The smaller the staff, the more you can do. So if I am the president of this Corporation then I guarantee we are going to do everything to keep our staff small because then we can do something, and I hope that this is clear in the record.

TRAVEL REQUEST

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $8,000 is requested for travel. What does this involve?

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. That reflects the fact that this year we were not in full operation for a full year, and the figure simply represents a pro-

ration of the rate at which we have been spending now that we have a full schedule of Corporation meetings.

It is predominantly to bring out-of-town Corporation members back and forth to board meetings. There is also a modest amount of staff travel in there.

CONTRACT STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. $269,000 is requested for other services, largely contracts. Please insert in the record, by amount and title, a detailed list of the contract studies you intend to fund in fiscal year 1975.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. That, I will be frank to say, is going to be difficult. We will do the best we can but we are going on the basis of the fact that this year we will have spent about $430,000 on contracts. We have made allowances for additional work of several types, such as economic studies, that we will be preparing in the future, and probably engineering and architectural work, so it will be, very frankly, an estimate.

We don't know at this time exactly what kind of services we are going to require.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why don't you place a list in the record of the 1974 contracts.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. We will do that.

[The information follows:]

Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation

FISCAL YEAR 1974 CONTRACTS

1. Subsurface traffic improvements engineering study (E Street Tunnel and Pennsylvania Avenue—Constitution Avenue underpass) phase I	$100,000
2. Subsurface traffic improvements engineering study—phase II; amended to include environmental impact of proposed improvements; amended to include engineering feasibility of subsurface construction of National Archivse storage area in residential-mix use complex	100,000
3. Surface traffic improvements and circulation study	12,000
4. Economic analysis and marketability study—phase I	50,000
5. Economic analysis and marketability study phase II; amended to include environmental impact considerations of varying land uses	60,000
6. Community groups briefings and analysis	3,000
7. Historic buildings restoration study	5,000
8. Residential-mixed use complex project design	20,000
9. Environmental impact on possible archeological sites in development area study	350
10. Residential complex, cost-per-unit study	375
11. Reconstruction of model of downtown Washington	17,500
12. Project models and artists sketches	4,500

ADDITIONAL, ANTICIPATED CONTRACTS [1]

13. Lighting of Pennsylvania Avenue and environs, study and proposal	20,000
14. Landscaping and paving of Pennsylvania Avenue, study and proposal	20,000
15. General Services Administration reimbursable services (miscellaneous)	20,000
Total	432,725

[1] Estimated.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting language so that your funds will remain available until expended. In view of the fact that you anticipate no unobligated balances and if this language is not authorized, why shouldn't the committee make this an annual appropriation?

Mr. MESZOLY. I think the committee should. We did not request that kind of language. That was the language, I believe, that came out of OMB.

Mrs. HANSEN. They love it because that is where they impound your funds.

General QUESADA. We would be perfectly satisfied with an annual appropriation.

COMMERCIAL OFFICE SPACE

Mrs. HANSEN. Please summarize the number of square feet you are adding in various categories in this plan.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. I have it not by categories. I don't have all the figures on residential area. It will just take me a minute to get that.

General QUESADA. Let me preface it.

Madam Chairman, I want to make sure that the committee realizes that this is a manageable undertaking. In the area as the plan provides, there would be, when fully developed, approximately 4 million feet of commercial office space; is that correct?

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. Total. The new office space would be only about 2.5 million square feet.

General QUESADA. In order to get some realization of what that means L'Enfant plaza alone is 1.7 million square feet. I was responsible for one project of 1.7 million square feet, one guy with a staff of five people.

Now, this is about 4 million square feet. So I am trying to leave the impression with you that it is manageable. It is not as big an undertaking as it is generally conceived.

What is the residential area?

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. Residential is 1.5 million square feet.

General QUESADA. That is about 1,500 family units. That is not a big undertaking. One or two or three developers could do that quite easily, so it is not a big undertaking. That is the impression I am trying to leave.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McKay, do you have any questions?

Mr. MCKAY. The whole thing seems a little confusing to me, but am I getting the implication you are reducing the net office space?

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. No.

Mr. MCKAY. Of the total?

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. No, we are increasing it substantially. The combined new and existing office space in the area would be about 4 million square feet.

Mr. MCKAY. What is it now?

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. There are a number of buildings scattered through the area.

Mr. MCKAY. What would the office space amount to now?

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. It is about 1.5 million square feet.

General QUESADA. We would estimate about a million square feet.

Many of the office buildings are two- and three- and four-stories high and there is very poor utilization of the land.

Mr. McKay. Are you proposing to raise it to a higher level?

General Quesada. Up to 90 feet and 110 feet. By law we are allowed to build on Pennsylvania Avenue to the elevation of 160 feet. But that would be abusive. The Fine Arts Commission would have jurisdiction eventually, and I am sure would not approve it.

The elevation of the building across the street run from 90 to 110, so we want to scale the match on both sides; we wouldn't exploit the maximum land utilization that is available to us.

PARKING

Mr. McKay. What do you do about parking down there?

General Quesada. The new structures would have parking to accommodate all of their needs and more.

Mr. McKay. Would it be required that they put it within their own facilities or are you having side parking facilities?

Mr. Woodbridge. No; they would be in the development.

For example, the residential development would have parking built into it right underneath.

Mr. McKay. Parking is getting to be a tremendous problem in a city which is expanding and compounding. I met with the planner for the city of London, which is really just a mile square. Greater metropolitan London goes out beyond, but in London itself it is about a mile square. They have now prohibited anyone from going into that area except as you provide parking facilities within your own environs.

General Quesada. That has been applied several places here. Los Angeles is one as an example, and we would also do that.

Mrs. Hansen. It is being applied in almost every city I know of.

Mr. McKay. So you either have it on top of your building or underneath or within your foundation or you can't get your permit.

General Quesada. Any demand for parking that a new structure creates would have to accommodate for that demand.

Mr. McKay. So it couldn't be left to public parking.

General Quesada. Absolutely not and that is a wise provision.

Mr. Meszoly. There are going to be four Metro stops in the immediate area, one of which will be right at the foot of the housing area, so I think Metro will have a signficant impact on the Pennsylvania Avenue area.

General Quesada. Parking would be treated in our development land controls.

Mr. McKay. How much public parking would you be getting in here?

Mr. Woodbridge. There would be a modest amount. I wouldn't call it public parking. I would call it transit parking.

In connection with the shops, of course, any office building which would have shops on its ground floor would have parking underneath as they typically do now. Most of them have three levels.

SHOPPING AREAS

Mrs. Hansen. What kind of shops do you envision?

General Quesada. Small. The land use almost excludes, or would you say it does exclude, the possibility of a big department store. The

plan provides a potential relocation site for Kann's because we want to keep it in the area. You can't just take Kann's and erase it, but we have in mind that the shopping would be compatible with the living needs of the people in the residential area and the shopping in the commercial area would be ground floor type shopping.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was going to say, General Quesada, I think the single most important directive to come out of the energy crisis is that you place within the framework of living human beings the ability to minimize their use of cars. That is why I asked about the shops.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. We would have shopping, as I said. All around the perimeter of these residential blocks would be shopping facilities, and there would be a courtyard complex in this group here.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about restaurant facilities?

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. Those, too.

General QUESADA. We include those as commercial and we want them small.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE. There is no place to eat down there now. We put our offices in the area so we would know what it was like.

General QUESADA. There is a dearth of good eating places. We are trying to develop an attitude of small entrepreneurship in which the owners' footsteps are there. There is no fertilizer to a business like the owners' footsteps.

I have lived in Spain, I lived in Argentina, and I have always lived right downdown. My family in Spain lives right downtown in Madrid. There are dozens of them and it is just delightful living.

When I lived in Argentina I lived next door to the Plaza Hotel, the biggest hotel in the city, right next door.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think American cities have been their own destroyers.

General QUESADA. They contribute to their own destruction.

Mrs. HANSEN. They build up something for daytime use and at night everybody evacuates.

General QUESADA. The commercial urge.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right and the result has been that no one wants to go back into town at night and you have destroyed the theater and you have destroyed good restaurants.

Mr. MCKAY. I think the small entrepreneur, if you can get him in there in good quality, is going to have something to do, as you say. I like the idea and hope you succeed.

General QUESADA. That is our objective. We are designing it so it is practically the only way it can be done.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, General Quesada and the members of your staff. I think it has been an excellent presentation. I am glad we had the opportunity to have the first view of your plan.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1974.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

WITNESSES

WILLIAM H. PRESS, 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

DANIEL H. SHEAR, GENERAL COUNSEL

MALCOLM L. TREVOR, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR ADMINISTRATION

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the National Capital Planning Commisison.

We have as our principal witness Mr. William H. Press, Chairman. Since you have not appeared before us before we will insert your biography in the record at this point.

[The biography follows:]

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH OF WILLIAM H. PRESS, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Press, William Hans, born, 1906, Washington, D.C., D.C. elementary schools, McKinley High School, B.S., University of Maryland.

Presidential appointee, NCPC chairman 1973–.

Owner of recreation center and student supply store, College Park, Md., 1927–34; Washington representative to U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1935–36; staff executive, Washington Board of Trade, 1936–41; executive vice president, Washington Board of Trade, 1941–71; honorary life member, 1971–; member of advisory board, Riggs National Bank; consultant on community affairs, Washington, D.C., 1971–; member of Advisory Council on Federal Reports, 1948–57; on board of directors, Metropolitan Police Boys Club; member: District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board; chairman, Washington Metropolitan Area Jobs Council; founder, the United Givers Fund; member, board of directors, District of Columbia Chapter, Crippled Children and Adults, president 1955; trustee, National Capital Area Foundation, Inc. and of Goodwill Industries; member, advisory council, National Capital Area Council, Boy Scouts of America; U.S. Army to lieutenant colonel, 1942–46; decorated with Legion of Merit, 1942–45, recipient of Gold Medal as Washington's outstanding citizen Cosmopolitan Club, 1971. Member, American Chamber of Commerce executives, director 1948–52, president 1951; Military Order of World Wars; commander, District of Columbia, 1958; Forty Plus of Washington; American Society of Association Executives, Association of Oldest Inhabitants of District of Columbia, president; President's Cup Regatta Association, director. Director, Kiwanis, 1953; member, Army Navy Club, Mason (K.T. 32, Shriner, Jester). Editor: Journal of American Chamber of Commerce Executives, 1951–54.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a general statement which you may place in the record or read.

OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. PRESS. I have a brief statement and I would like to read it.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is fine. You may proceed.

Mr. PRESS. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to present the Commission's appropriation estimates for fiscal year 1975. At this time, let me introduce accompanying members of the Commission staff: Charles H. Conrad, Executive Director; Donald F. Bozarth, Director, Current Planning and Programing; George H. F. Oberlander, Director, Long Range Planning and Regional Affairs; Daniel H. Shear, General Counsel, and Malcolm L. Trevor, Assistant Executive Director for Administration.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, this is my first hearing with the National Capital Planning Commission since succeeding Ben Reifel in September 1973.

The chairmanship of this Commission is a welcome and gratifying assignment for me, a native of Washington, having devoted most of my adult life endeavoring to develop and improve the community and increase its prosperity. At this time as a greater degree of self-government is in the process of being implemented it is also a very challenging undertaking as we proceed to adjust operations and responsibilities as provided in recently enacted "home rule" legislation.

The President's budget request for the Commission for fiscal year 1975 is $1,840,000. If our requested fiscal year 1974 supplemental of $111,000, which we understand is to be discussed at this hearing, covering Federal pay raises granted during the last calendar year is approved, the increase from fiscal year 1974 to fiscal year 1975 will be $270,000.

The largest part of this increase—$164,000—is the result of including as a line item agency rent costs starting with fiscal year 1975. The remainder of the difference, which amounts to approximately $106,000 is divided among increased personnel costs including four new requested positions, additional contract moneys for experts and consultants, and a variety of printing, equipment, and supply needs.

The supplemental $111,000 requested for fiscal year 1974, is to cover the Civilian Pay Act increases effective in January and October of 1973—Executive Order 11691 and Executive Order 11739. Since fiscal year 1971, we have managed to absorb Pay Act increases by lapsing vacancies and other austerity methods. However, we had two Federal pay raises in 1973 and we are unable to absorb the additional $111,000 to meet our salary expenses for the year ending June 30, 1974.

Since New Year's we have carefully assessed the impact of recent home rule legislation on the staffing requirements of the National Capital Planning Commission. Our need for four additional staff members is compelling. For example, our review function for Federal and District projects is still retained and although the District of Columbia will hereafter prepare its own comprehensive plan, the Commission must still review it and proposed changes to insure that the Federal interest is maintained. The Commission plans to continue its summer intern program this year, giving outstanding students from colleges and universities throughout the United States the opportunity of working

on specific projects. This program gives students insight into the planning process beyond the world of text books, and also provides our permanent staff with feedback on up-to-date planning techniques currently being taught in the universities.

Your favorable consideration of our supplemental budget request for fiscal year 1974 and our fiscal year 1975 budget request will enable the Commission to fulfill its statutory mission.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert the justifications in the record at this point.

[The justifications follow:]

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES APPROPRIATION
31-25-0103-0-1-909

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN REQUIREMENTS
(in thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority
1973 total	$1,425
Decreases	
1976 Bicentennial Exhibit	-25
Increased productivity of personnel (positions downgraded as vacancies occur, etc.)	-20
Increases	
Funds for training employees to upgrade their skills	1
1976 Bicentennial Planning	32
Rental of 3,500 sq. ft. of additional office space	19
Reimbursement to U. S. Department of Labor, Office of Federal Employees' Compensation	1
Two new positions for 80% of Fiscal Year 1974*	22
Government cost, personnel benefits, for above	2
Related expenses for two new positions	2
1974 total	1,459
1974 appropriation adjustment, to Operating Expenses, Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration, (80 Stat. 674), for rental of office space	-19
1974 proposed supplemental for civilian pay act increases, effective January and October 1973, E.O. 11691 and E.O. 11739	111
1974 total, adjusted	1,551
Decreases	
1976 Bicentennial Planning	-32
Reimbursement to U. S. Department of Labor	- 1
Annual travel expenses for former Chairman, authorized beginning in Fiscal Year 1973, no longer required	- 9
Increases	
Annual payment required for rental of space from the General Services Administration, Public Law 92-313	164
*Remaining 20% of cost of two new positions authorized in Fiscal Year 1974 at 80% of cost	6
Four (4) new positions for 80% of Fiscal Year 1975	41
Government cost, personnel benefits, for above	3
Related expenses for 4 new positions, such as supplies, materials, telephones, etc.	3
Funds for "executive development" in accordance with provisions of OMB Bulletin No. 74-1, 7/30/73	3
Funds to offset increased cost of printing and binding, per GPO Circular Letter No. 103, 8/15/73 (17.3% increase on $54,000)	9
Nonrecurring increase of $3,000 for purchase of equipment	3
Nonrecurring increase of $10,000 for photogrammetric preparation of base maps in District of Columbia	10
Additional funds for contracting with Experts and Consultant firms.	30
Nonrecurring increase of $20,000 for printing and binding	20
In-grade raises due in Fiscal Year 1975	21
Annualization of salaries	18
1975 total	1,840

JUSTIFICATION FOR INCREASES

Rental of office space. General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service, has advised this Commission that cost for rental of office space and related services provided by GSA at approximate commercial equivalent rates effective July 1, 1974, under the provisions of Public Law 92-313, will be $188,294 for our 25,173 square feet. The office of Management and Budget has allowed us to ask Congress for $164,000. We understand that GSA is re-auditing space costs and hopefully their adjusted projection will not exceed $164,000. Our space constitutes the entire 10th floor at 1325 G Street, N. W., a private office building, and provides all the office space needed for Commission employees.

Financing balance of two new positions authorized in Fiscal Year 1974. Two new positions were authorized by the Congress in Fiscal Year 1974, but with only 80% of financing. This request provides financing for the remaining 20% so that the positions will be available 100% during Fiscal Year 1975.

Four new positions for 80% of Fiscal Year 1975 and related expenses.

1. Clerk-Typist, GS-5. The typing requirements of the Environmental Affairs Office can no longer be handled on a shared or a part-time basis. An additional professional employee granted in the Fiscal Year 1974 budget, plus the increased workload generated by the typing of draft and final Environmental Statements, necessitates a full-time clerical employee.

2. Urban Planner, GS-12. This position in the Federal Planning Division would initially be responsible for the development of a recommended six-year capital improvement programming system for Federal developments in the Region. It would enable the Commission to more fully carry out its statutory responsibilities under Section 7 of the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended, which provides that "the Commission shall recommend a six-year program of public works projects which it shall review annually with the agencies concerned".

The establishment and maintenance of such a program will provide local and state governments and regional agencies a significant basis for planning and programming other developments in consonance with programmed Federal projects. In this way, the local support facilities related to proposed Federal developments--whether public utilities, transportation, housing, etc.--can be programmed by other public bodies and private groups and organizations to be available when needed.

3. Engineering Draftsman, GS-8. Since the volume of drafting services is continuing to increase at a rather substantial rate, the Cartographic Services Office requests an additional Engineering Draftsman to prepare detailed plans for various sections of the city, each of which requires substantial map preparation and cartographic work.

4. Urban Planner, GS-11. The request for this additional position for the Urban Renewal and Housing Division reflects the anticipated changing role of the Commission in urban renewal project planning in the District of Columbia. This one position requested under Salaries and Expense in Fiscal Year 1975 reflects a significant reduction from the nine authorized special Neighborhood Development Program project planning positions funded by the D. C. Redevelopment Land Agency in Fiscal Year 1973.

Funds for "Executive Development". This request for $3,000 is submitted in accordance with Office of Management and Budget Bulletin No. 74-1, dated July 30, 1973. A special report has been submitted on this subject.

Funds to offset increased cost of printing and binding. The Government Printing Office, in Circular Letter No. 103, dated August 15, 1973, advised this Commission that printing and binding costs between Fiscal Year 1973 and 1975 will increase 17.3%. Based on the Commission's recurring budget of $54,000 for printing and binding, this necessitates asking for an increase of $9,000 in order to purchase the same amount of printing and binding available in Fiscal Year 1973. No increase for this purpose was requested or received in the Fiscal Year 1974 budget.

Nonrecurring increase of $20,000 for printing and binding. The contract for the writing of "A History of Planning for the Nation's Capital" is in the final stages of development. It will be completed and approved for release for publication by the start of Fiscal Year 1975. The printing costs according to GPO will be approximately $31,800. We feel we can absorb all but $20,000 within our regular printing and publication budget. This is, therefore, a request for a nonrecurring increase of $20,000 to offset part of the cost of publishing this history.

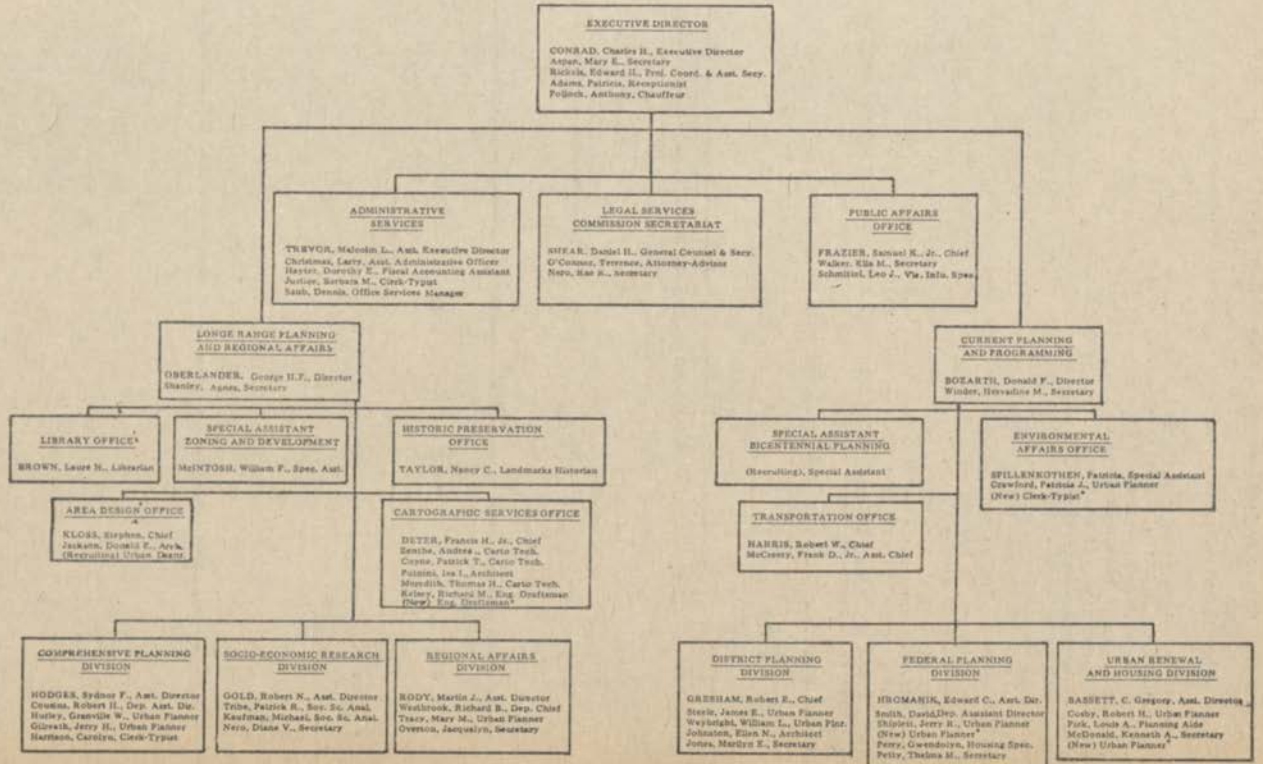
Purchase of equipment. A recurring $5,000 is available annually for the purchase of equipment. This is a request for a nonrecurring increase of $3,000 for Fiscal Year 1975 to update some expensive drafting room and other equipment that will cause us to exceed our annual $5,000.

Photogrammetric preparation of base maps in District of Columbia. A nonrecurring increase of $10,000 is requested for this purpose in Fiscal Year 1975. A $27,500 contract for the major portion of this work was awarded in Fiscal Year 1973. This $10,000 will enable the project to be completed and all base maps brought up to date.

Additional funds for contracting with experts and consultant firms. A total of $35,000 is provided annually for this purpose. This amount is totally inadequate and an increase of $30,000 to $65,000 is requested.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Staff Organization



*Requested new position for Fiscal Year 1975

Fiscal Year 1974 — 64 positions.
Fiscal Year 1975 — 68 positions proposed.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
FISCAL YEAR 1975 BUDGET
ANALYSIS BY OBJECT CLASSIFICATION -- SALARIES & EXPENSES APPROPRIATION
(Obligational Basis)

	Actual F.Y. 1973	Budgeted F.Y. 1973	Budgeted F.Y. 1974	F.Y. 1975 Increases	Est. F.Y. 1975
Permanent positions (net of lapses)	$1,004,339	$1,069,000	$1,174,125	$ 83,000	$1,257,125
Seasonal and temporary employees	17,150	16,000	17,000		17,000
Part time & WAE	299	1,500	1,500		1,500
Overtime & holiday pay	4,786	5,000	5,000		5,000
Total personnel compensation	1,026,574	1,091,500	1,197,625	83,000	1,280,625
Personnel Benefits	83,894	92,125	100,000	6,000	106,000
Awards to employees		500	500		500
Travel of Commission members	10,264	15,000	15,000	-9,000	6,000
Travel of staff	5,140	9,000	9,000		9,000
Vehicle rent	1,820	2,500	2,500		2,500
Transportation of household goods	153	7,000	7,000		7,000
Rental of office space from GSA				164,000	164,000
Rent, communications, utilities	32,886	31,485	36,130	1,000	37,130
Duplicating expenses	4,097	7,000	5,000		5,000
Printing and binding	44,764	53,623	54,000	29,000	83,000
Contracts with experts & consultants	32,408	35,000	35,000	30,000	65,000
Bicentennial planning	25,000	25,000	32,000	-32,000	00
Reporting services	7,371	10,000	10,000		10,000
Base maps of District of Columbia				10,000	10,000
Other services	16,444	11,500	12,250	2,000	14,250
Services of other government agencies	6,899	8,117	8,000		8,000
Supplies and materials	17,891	20,650	21,995	2,000	23,995
Equipment	4,320	5,000	5,000	3,000	8,000
Total, National Capital Planning Commission	1,319,925	1,425,000	1,551,000*	289,000	1,840,000
Permanent Full-Time positions		62	64	4	68

*Appropriation was $1,459,000 of which $19,000 was transferred to General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service for rent of additional office space, commencing with Fiscal Year 1974, under authority 80 Stat. 674. This figure includes an estimated pay increase supplemental of $111,000.

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.

5. Assists in the coordination and exchange of information and views between the Commission and the District of Columbia Council, District and Federal agencies.

II. Long Range Planning and Regional Affairs

The long range planning and regional affairs activities stipulated in the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, are carried out by the technical staff in the Comprehensive Planning, Regional Affairs and Socio-Economic Research Divisions. Further technical support is provided by the Area Design, Historic Preservation, Cartographic and Library Offices. In addition, the Zoning and Development referrals of the D. C. Government are reported on by this staff.

The Director for Long Range Planning and Regional Affairs is responsible for the direction and supervision of the Divisions and Offices described below:

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. 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 1975, the Special Assistant will continue to assist in conjunction with the Comprehensive Planning Division, the Zoning Commission, in studies leading to rezoning those areas in the District of Columbia which presently are not zoned in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital.

During FY 1974 considerable additional zoning referrals from the District were reviewed and Commission testimony was prepared and given in several major zoning cases in the city. These included Mt. Vernon Square East, the Georgetown Waterfront and several Zoning Regulation text and map amendments.

B. Historic Preservation

The enactment of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the promulgation of Executive Order 11593, "The Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" has and will require additional staff effort by the Commission in order to properly carry out increased responsibilities for historic preservation in the National Capital. This effort can be encouraged and increased by formally staffing the Historic Preservation Office and by carrying out the following necessary program activities during Fiscal Year 1975.

1. Advise and assist the Executive Director of the Commission and the D. C. Historic Preservation Officer during their deliberations concerning the effects of Federally assisted undertakings on landmarks listed in, or to be nominated to, the National Register of Historic Places following procedures recently established for complying with Sec. 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P. L. 89-665). Section 106 cases in the District of Columbia will be particularly numerous, because of the enormous Federal interest in the city. This activity, already initiated, will increase substantially as additional landmarks are added to the National Register.

2. Provide staff support for the Joint Committee on Landmarks to assist them in their responsibilities for designating landmarks and advising the Committee's three parent bodies on preservation programming and landmark protection. An increase in support for the Committee will be required if the draft regulation for landmark demolition delays is approved in Fiscal Year 1974.

3. Coordinate the activities and provide advice on individual preservation projects such as the Adas Israel Synogogue, Eastern Market, Logan Circle, the Old D. C. Public Library and Franklin School. This is an expanding activity brought about by the yearly increases in preservation project grant lands.

In order to carry out the expanded program activities it is proposed to reassign certain current personnel into a Historic Preservation Office. This would include a Chief of the Office of Historic Preservation, currently the Landmarks Coordinator on part-time assignment from the Regional Affairs Division, and an Assistant Chief, currently the Writer-Editor in the Office of the Director, Long Range Planning and Regional Affairs. In addition, a clerk-steno would be assigned to this division.

C. Comprehensive Planning Division

During Fiscal Year 1975 this division will continue both its planning initiating function and the review and supporting function on specific projects.

1. In its initiating function it will continue the preparation and detailing of proposed policy covering selected elements of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital including initiation of a new series of city-section studies leading to the detailing of plan objectives throughout the city, with the Federal Employment Area being suggested for priority attention.

2. In articulating regional development objectives corresponding and relating to policies of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital including the city and the Federal establishment within the National Capital Region.

3. In conjunction with the Division's supporting and referral function, innovative studies will be undertaken, such as the completion of the New York Avenue Corridor, the refinement of basic urban design concepts for the entire city, and the Federal development program for the National Capital Region. In addition, this Division will continue to participate in the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments' Year 2000 policies re-appraisal as a continuing function as well as reviewing and assisting the District Planning Division in the city's public works and Capital Improvement Program.

D. Regional Affairs Division

The major function and continuing 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. Coordinate the review of COG's annual reports on: Housing--Policies and Programs, Open Space--Plan and Program, and Water and Sewage--Plan and Programs and the Regional Land Use Elements with the Federal agencies in the National Capital Region.

4. Expedite the staff's review of the Metropolitan Clearinghouse A-95 projects.

5. Work closely with the suburban jurisdictions in the regional review of Federal master development plans and projects, as required by the Planning Act.

The program emphasis for Fiscal Year 1975 will be to identify the Federal interests in the region and to more closely monitor the implication of local plans with those of the Federal programs in the National Capital Region. There is currently no Federal clearinghouse in which Federal programs and activities are related to specific local planning programs and building activities. It is proposed that with the additional staff requested, overall assessment can be made for the National Capital Region, which will identify the compatibility of Federal planning activities with local planning activities and provide an early warning system where conflict may exist.

E. Socio-Economic Research Division

This Division has as its continuing responsibility the following:

1. Carrying out a program of economic and social studies of the Commission.

2. Data collection and analyses of various types.

3. Liaison and participation in research with other Federal and local public agencies and/or private research organizations.

During Fiscal Year 1974 increasing requests for undertaking real estate market analyses were made. These requests dealt with such areas as the housing market in the Friendship Heights, South Capitol-Buzzard Point areas and the Georgetown Waterfront area. Because of the development proposals and community reaction to developer interest throughout the city, it is essential that the Commission's Research Division have some capability of testing building markets such as housing and/or office demand in various sections of the city. To make policy recommendations without basing these recommendations on current market conditions is a weakness in the decision-making process of the Commission.

Research activities proposed for Fiscal Year 1975 include two functions. The initiation of basic research and the support research activities upon request within the staff or other public agencies. Specific initiation of research activities will include the Federal indicator role or presence in the city and the National Capital Region. In addition, housing and office market studies would be undertaken in specific sections of the city undergoing change. The commercial area studies undertaken in Fiscal Year 1974 will be completed.

Support activities of this Division will include continuous up-dating of Federal employment data, data requested by other public agencies such as the Architect of the Capitol in relation to studies of Capitol Hill and employment and population projections as they relate to the Metropolitan Washington Council of Government's continuing planning process.

F. Office of Area Design

The principal function and responsibility of this Office include:

1. Basic design advice and consultation with all Commission divisions.

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

3. Design review, evaluation and supervision as requested of studies and design proposals undertaken by other public agencies and their consultants.

This Office will complete design work previously specified in its work program for Fiscal Year 1974, including the New York Avenue Industrial Corridor design and the Riggs Road Uptown Center proposals.

The proposed Fiscal Year 1975 work program includes:

1. A design study of the Federal Employment Area from the White House west terminating in the "West End Precinct" as a generator of new urban form. This work when combined with the design work on the eastern portion of the Central Employment Area being done in Fiscal Year 1974 will cover the entire central urban core of L'Enfant City from Rock Creek to Union Station.

2. Select components of city-wide design structure:

   a. Kenilworth Avenue Corridor

   b. South Capitol-Anacostia/Bolling Corridor

   c. North Central Corridor

G. Cartographic Services Office

This office performs all of the graphic, drafting and illustrative work for each of the divisions and offices of the Commission. During Fiscal Year 1974 the drafting workload has continued to grow substantially particularly in the mapping of federal employment data and historic preservation. The office is now composed of five cartographic technicians.

During Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974, numerous agency task forces were organized to prepare detailed plans for various sections of the city, each of which required substantial map preparation and cartographic work. It is anticipated that task forces will continue to require additional drafting services in Fiscal Year 1975.

H. Library Office

This office provides readily accessible reference material on urban planning development to National Capital Planning Commission staff and Commission members as well. The library includes not only material pertinent to the Washington, D. C. area, but other locations across the country.

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 planning role with respect to 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.

During Fiscal Year 1973, 94 individual project budget requests by District of Columbia departments and agencies were reviewed for the District's Fiscal Year 1974 Capital Budget as part of the Fiscal Year 1974-1979 Six-Year Capital Improvements Program.

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.

On October 6, 1972, the Commission's Executive Committee, on behalf of the Commission, approved and forwarded to the District Government recommendations on the District's Fiscal Year 1974-1979 Six-Year Capital Improvements Program which contained 334 individual projects.

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 established with the District. Each proposal is reviewed for consistency with the Comprehensive Plan.

In Fiscal Year 1973, the Division reviewed and made recommendations on the siting of three projects and on the site and building plans for 43 projects. The staff continued to devote considerable time to the review of the environmental aspects and implications of District Government projects. The Division reviewed and evaluated the environmental impact of 28 projects in the final stage and 15 projects in preliminary design stages.

4. Master Plan 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 Glen 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 jurisdictions outside the District.

In addition, the Commission reviewed and approved a preliminary master plan for the permanent Downtown Campus of Federal City College during Fiscal Year 1973, and is continuing its coordination with the Washington Technical Institute at Connecticut Avenue and Van Ness Street, N. W., in accordance with the master plan approved by the Commission in the previous fiscal year.

During Fiscal Year 1974 the Commission will work closely with the District Government in the preparation of a master plan for the D. C. General Hospital Complex and the grounds of the adjacent old D. C. Jail, which is soon to be replaced by a new Correctional Detention Facility. This master plan will be an important aid to guide the development of this large tract of District land.

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 1973, 35 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. No changes to the Permanent System of Highways Plan were reviewed in Fiscal Year 1973.

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. The Commission acted upon 491 transfers of jurisdiction during Fiscal Year 1973. The major portion of these transfers involved land transferred from the National Park Service to the District of Columbia Government for recreation and related purposes, in accordance with the Parks and Recreation Facilities Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital.

d. Sales 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. One proposed sale of surplus District land was reviewed by the Commission in Fiscal Year 1973.

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 has, in past years, reviewed and approved Fiscal Year Beautification Programs for the District of Columbia. Because of a moratorium on this program the District Government did not prepare a FY 74 Beautification Program.

f. Service Area System

During Fiscal Year 1970, the Mayor-Commissioner authorized the city to be subdivided into nine service areas in order to improve planning and programming activities, interagency 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 Fiscal Year 1973, the Commission's staff continued to work closely with the District Government in improving the service area system as an important channel of communications for coordination with the community in preparing capital programs and reviewing individual project proposals.

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 for the National Capital, master plans for individual Federal installations, and other District and Federal projects, and regional and subregional plans for the Region.

In Fiscal Year 1973, the Commission reviewed the budget requests of 12 Federal agencies. 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 the past, the Commission 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, since a comprehensive study of the future utilization of military installations in the National Capital Region was being conducted by DOD during Fiscal Years 1971, 1972, and 1973, Five-Year Military Construction Programs were not submitted.

This study was initially submitted for Commission review in December 1971, with an updated appendix submitted in March 1973.

The first phase of the program to accomplish this plan has yet to be developed and submitted for Commission review.

The initial phase will constitute the majority of the five-year military construction program for the 1974-1978 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 regionwide 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 1973, the Commission reviewed a total of ninety-three projects, including renovations to the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery, the Frederick Douglass Home National Memorial Visitor Center, and the Federal Republic of Germany Air Cargo Building at Dulles Airport.

The 93 general location and site and building plans projects reviewed in Fiscal Year 1973 is an increase of 23 from the 70 projects of this type reviewed in Fiscal Year 1972.

4. Master Plans for Major Federal Installations

Fourteen master plans, one modification and four subarea plans were reviewed and approved by the Commission during Fiscal Year 1972. In FY 1973, three master plans, seven revised master plans, three modifications to master plans, and three subarea plans were reviewed.

As the number of Federal installations with a master plan increases the Commission becomes more involved in reviewing revisions to previously approved plans intitiated by changes in an agency's program.

5. Park, Parkway and Playground System

During Fiscal Year 1973, 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 1973, the Division reviewed a proposed Comprehensive Plan for Alexandria, Virginia, a preliminary Comprehensive amendment to the Germantown Master Plan and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Government's Housing Policies and Program for Metropolitan Washington, 1971.

7. Long-range Federal Employment Plan and Program

The Division, in conjunction with the Comprehensive Planning Division, is developing a long-range plan and program for Federal employment in the Region. The policy and program recommendations resulting from this study will be a part of the Commission's Proposed Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital. In Fiscal Year 1973, the Division began updating to a 1971-1991 time frame employment data for Federal agencies in the Region for use as a basis for developing employment forecasts and the Federal employment plan and program elements of the Comprehensive Plan.

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.

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

In Fiscal Year 1973, the Division, in conjunction with the Environmental Office, reviewed the environmental aspects and the descriptions for Federal projects and advised and consulted with Federal agencies 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 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. The Division also has under review Appendix 2, "Regional Housing Study" of a Plan for Department of Defense Facilities in the National Capital Region which will clarify the military's impact on the housing market in general and specifically on "low" and/or "moderate-income" housing. This report coupled with data from other agencies will provide a basis for Commission policy.

It is anticipated that the staff will develop, and the Commission will adopt, modified policies and procedures in Fiscal Year 1974 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 and Site Studies

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.

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. Neighborhood Development Program Activities

In Fiscal Year 1973, the Commission adopted additional modifications to the urban renewal plans for the Shaw School, Downtown, H Street, and 14th Street Urban Renewal Areas in conjunction with Fourth Year Action Program. This work was funded under an agreement with the Redevelopment Land Agency in the amount of $140,000 for Fiscal Year 1973.

2. Other Urban Renewal Projects

In addition to the above-described NDP-type projects, the District of Columbia has several other urban renewal projects which involve the Commission, as follows:

a. Fort Lincoln

The Commission adopted the Urban Renewal Plan for the Fort Lincoln Urban Renewal Area on May 19, 1972, and it was approved by the District Council on July 26, 1972. Fiscal Year 1973 activities included designation of boundaries and transfer of a site for an elementary school. Also, the developer began detailed survey and plans for development of the major circulation system, and open space and establishment of a management system for the project.

b. Southwest

During Fiscal Year 1973 a modification to the Urban Renewal Plan was adopted by the Commission and approved by the Council, which added the Metro transit line and stations to the Plan. Also, a modification to the Plan was adopted by the Commission revising the Land Use Plan designation for Parcel 76 from Semi-Public (Church) to Residential with related plan controls.

c. Northwest No. 1

During Fiscal Year 1973, four modifications to the Plan were adopted by the Commission and approved by the Council. A modification referring to retention of New Jersey Avenue was adopted by the Commission but not acted upon by the Council.

During Fiscal Year 1974, it is anticipated that work will be needed on the unresolved New Jersey Avenue issue and other questions that may emerge regarding the proposed Center-Leg Freeway and air-rights development.

d. Northeast No. 1

During Fiscal Year 1973, Plan modifications were adopted by the Commission and approved by the Council including 1) the proposed H Street overpass to serve the National Visitor Center Garage and the related inter-city bus terminal and 2) expansion of the permitted uses in the Industrial-Commercial use category. During Fiscal Year 1974, the proposed expansion of the main D. C. Post Office may require consideration of possible plan changes.

e. Anacostia-Bolling

In 1973, the Department of Defense submitted its proposed Development Concepts for the Bolling/Anacostia Tract, which included the entire Anacostia-Bolling Urban Renewal Area. It also submitted a Preliminary Master Plan for the Central Area, and a Revised Master Plan for the Naval Research Laboratory.

Because of the unresolved question regarding the most appropriate future use of the urban renewal area, the Commission, at its meeting on May 31, 1973, postponed, until repeal of Section 607(b) of Public Law 89-188, as amended, or until adjournment of the 93rd Congress, whichever shall occur first, consideration of development concepts, master plan, or modifications thereof, and site and building plans for the portion of the Bolling/Anacostia Tract within the proposed modified boundaries for the Anacostia-Bolling Urban Renewal Area set forth in the draft Urban Renewal Plan dated June 1, 1967. However, the Commission approved the preliminary Master Plan for that portion of the Central Area which lies outside the boundaries of the 1967 draft Urban Renewal Plan and approved the revised Master Plan for the Naval Research Laboratory.

It is anticipated that in FY 1974, the Commission will be involved in further efforts to establish the most appropriate reuse of the Anacostia-Bolling Urban Renewal Area.

f. Other

The Department of Licenses and Inspections of the District of Columbia is currently implementing a Federally-Assisted Code Enforcement (FACE) project in the Trinidad Section of the District and has made application to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for funds to carry out a FACE project in Southeast Washington. The Commission is involved in such projects to the extent of approving boundaries and maintaining, through its staff, a close relationship with the Department in its progress on such projects.

In addition, the Urban Renewal Division is involved, on a continuing basis, with proposals for new urban renewal proposals both in and out of existing urban renewal projects and works closely with the District of Columbia Model Cities Commission and the Service Area Committees which are geographically related to existing urban renewal areas.

3. Public Housing

In cooperation with the National Capital Housing Authority, a variety of housing proposals were studied in Fiscal Year 1973. The Commission approved (1) the purchase of 160 units of scattered housing to accommodate large-size, low-income families and (2) the final site and building plans for 146 housing units to accommodate large-size, low-income families.

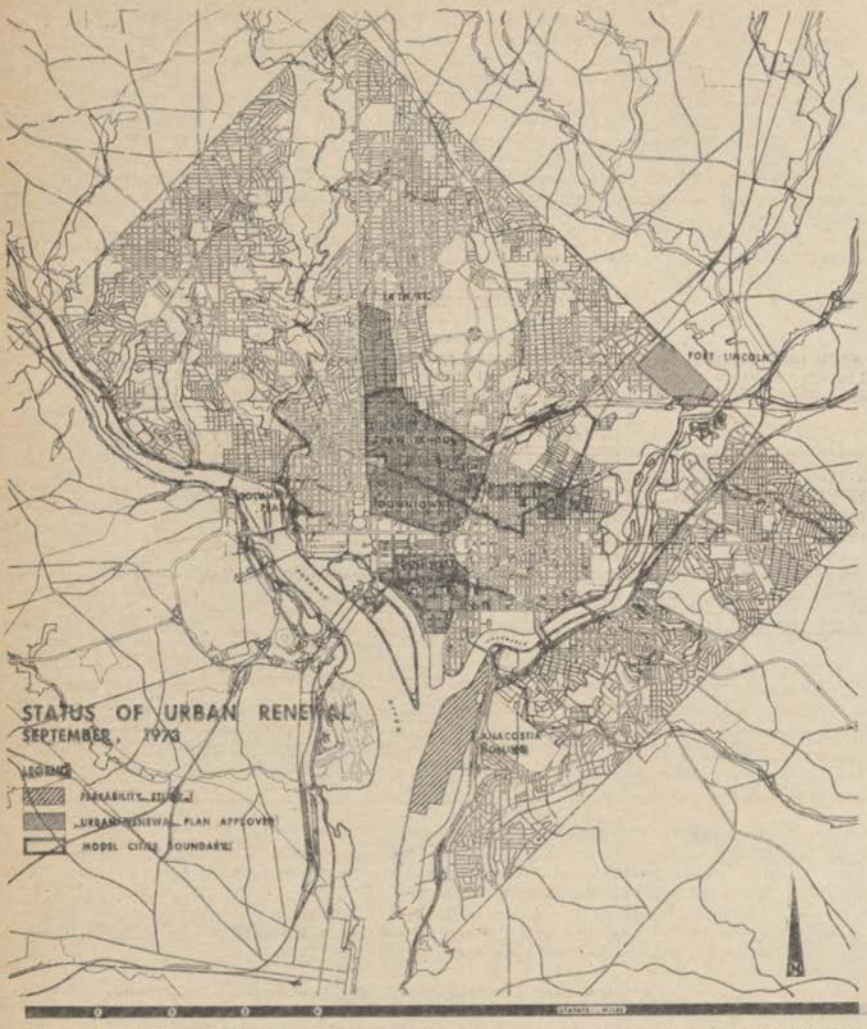
D. Office of Transportation Planning

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 the Transportation elements of master plans, capital improvement programs or construction projects.

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 26



PREPARED BY THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

NCPC MAP FILE NO. 14.00/100—8339

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 subregional organizations within the Region.

In Fiscal Year 1973, the Commission's transportation planning activities included the following:

1. Rapid Rail Transit System

In FY 1973, the Commission reviewed and made recommendations to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority on the preliminary designs of eight, and the final designs of two, Metro stations. All of these stations were located within the District of Columbia.

In addition to its review of the Authority's station plans, the Commission reviewed plans for Metro facilities involving three alignments with one of these alignments going through Federal lands. One of the alignments necessitated a modification of the Mass Transportation Plan. The Commission also reviewed and approved the final design and alignment for the L'Enfant-Pentagon River Crossing.

As of August 7, 1973, the status of Commission review of Metro Stations in the District of Columbia was as follows:

State of Review	Number of Platforms: Approved to date	To be reviewed	Total
Preliminary Plans (platform location and general means of access	41(1)	3	44
Final Plans (final designs for stations and access)	20(2)	24	44
Totals	61	27	88

(1) Includes FIVE stations which were reviewed with approval deferred and recommendations made.

(2) Includes TWO stations which were reviewed with approval deferred and recommendations made.

In addition to the above, the Commission also reviews plans for Metro facilities in the Maryland and Virginia portions of the National Capital Region that directly or indirectly affect Federal land or interests.

STAGE OF REVIEW	APPROVED TO DATE	TO BE REVIEWED	TOTAL
1. Alignments			
a. Preliminary plans	3	6	9
b. Final plans	0	9	9
2. Stations			
a. Preliminary plans (platform location and general means of access)	3	2	5
b. Final plans (final designs for stations and access)	1	4	5
TOTALS	7	21	28

In FY 1973, the Commission reviewed the plans for two Metro route alignments outside of the District of Columbia.

In Fiscal Year 1975, it is anticipated that the Commission's reviews of the Authority's plans will continue with emphasis on the final designs for Metro facilities proposed in the District of Columbia and preliminary and final plans for Metro facilities affecting Federal installations in the Maryland and Virginia portions of the National Capital Region.

2. Streets and Highways

In Fiscal Year 1973, the Commission did review and comment on one highway design plan for the District of Columbia Department of Highways and Traffic, as well as two draft environmental statements on freeways within the District of Columbia.

In addition to highway review within the District of Columbia, the Commission reviewed and made recommendations on the design and use of exclusive bus ramps to the Dulles International Airport-Access Highway.

In FY 1975, it is anticipated that the Commission will continue its review of proposed street and highway proposals, including freeways, within the District of Columbia.

3. Technical Advice and Assistance

In FY 1973, this office provided technical advice and assistance to the Commission and to the various divisions and offices.

4. Modifications to the Comprehensive Plan

In Fiscal Year 1973, the Commission adopted two modifications to the Major Thoroughfare Plan and four modifications to the Mass Transportation Plan elements of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital.

5. Liaison and Coordination

In FY 1973, this office continued to participate in the work of the Transportation Planning Board of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments which will be completing a regional transportation plan, as

well as developing other shorter range plans. These include participation in the Short Range Transit Improvement Program and the South Capitol Street Urban Corridor project.

In FY 1974 and 1975, it is anticipated that these liaison and coordination activities will continue with emphasis on the regional transportation plan and Federal interests in the National Capital Region.

E. Office of Environmental Affairs

This office is responsible for the following activities:

1. Liaison and coordination with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), the Environmental Protection Agency, and other agencies in the National Capital Region that have jurisdiction by law or special expertise on environmental matters, as identified and updated in the revised Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines of August 1, 1973.

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 they relate 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 when such statements are required of the Commission under Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and assistance to other Federal agencies in the preparation of joint environmental statements when necessary.

5. Development of amendments to the Commission's Environmental Policies and Procedures in order to improve their effectiveness within the National Capital Region and to reflect revisions of the Council on Environmental Quality's Guidelines for the Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements.

From the adoption of the Policies and Procedures on August 6, 1970, to the end of FY 73, the Commission has made (1) a total of 51 environmental reviews and findings on actions initiated by the Commission, and (2) a total of 378 environmental reviews including 148 environmental findings, on developments in the National Capital Region proposed by District of Columbia Government, Federal agencies, the National Capital Housing Authority, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

Under Appendix II of the Council on Environmental Quality's Guidelines, the Commission is recognized as a Federal agency with special interests in the National Capital Region that should be consulted by other Federal agencies preparing Section 102(2)(C) Environmental Statements on proposed developments in this area. Through FY 73, the Office of Environmental Affairs has reviewed and commented on 24 Draft Environmental Statements and three Final Environmental Statements.

In FY 73, six Draft Environmental Statements and one Final Environmental Statement were prepared pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of NEPA.

An eleventh EIS, the Draft Environmental Statement for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Bicentennial Civic Center and Related Modifications to the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital, was under preparation at the close of FY 73, and has been circulated for review and comment in FY 74.

In order to insure continued consistency with the revisions of CEQ Guidelines for the Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements, the Commission's Environmental Policies and Procedures must be periodically reviewed and updated. Since their adoption by the Commission on August 6, 1970, ten amendments have been made to the Environmental Policies and Procedures. Five of these modifications were made in FY 73. In view of the August 1, 1973 revisions to the CEQ Guidelines, the development and adoption of additional amendments will be necessary in the future.

F. 1976 Bicentennial Planning

The Commission provides technical planning assistance and support to official bicentennial planning and programming agencies in the National Capital Region. More specifically, this involves liaison and coordination with:

1. The District of Columbia Government, the D. C. Bicentennial Commission and Assembly.

2. The Federal Bicentennial Coordination Center established in the General Services Administration by the President.

3. The various Federal agencies as a part of the planning proposed developments for the Bicentennial celebration.

In Fiscal Year 1973, the Commission has:

1. Prepared an analysis and summary of the status of NCPC's planning review of all Federal Bicentennial proposals involving land acquisition or construction in the Region. This summary is being kept upt-to-date in order to monitor the status of all such planning reviews.

2. Participated, through the D. C. Office of Bicentennial Coordinator, in a detailed analysis of a package of D. C. Bicentennial projects developed by the Mayor's Committee on Community Development. This also involved technical assistance in presentations to other Bicentennial related organizations so they could effectively review and comment on the evolving D. C. Bicentennial program.

3. Reviewed and acted upon seven preliminary plans and eight final plans for proposed Federal development proposals that are to be a part of the bicentennial celebration in 1976.

In Fiscal Year 1975, it is anticipated that the Commission will substantially complete its activities associated with the review of proposed construction projects to be completed by 1976. The Commission will continue to provide technical advice and assistance to the official District of Columbia and Federal bicentennial planning and programming agencies during the fiscal year.

In addition, the Commission will be preparing its own program of activities, including an exhibit on the history of the planning and development of the Nation's Capital, for the Bicentennial celebration in 1976, which is also the 50th anniversary of a comprehensive planning agency in the city of Washington.

IV. Services of Experts and Consultants

A. Fiscal Year 1973 (funds available, $35,000; Obligated, $32,408)

Frederick Gutheim, Washington, D. C. $20,450
Additional work on "A History of Planning for the Nation's Capital. (Contract is for $39,950 of which $17,500 was FY 1972, $20,450 was FY 1973 and $2,000 is FY 1974)

Eugene Aiken Shaw, Washington, D. C. ..... $ 6,500
Economic Feasibility Study, Friendship Heights Area, District of Columbia

Wallace, McHarg, Roberts and Todd, Washington, D. C. 5,458
Testimony and related preparation for Zoning Commission Case No. 72-5

Alster & Associates, Inc., Washington, D. C. 25,000
Topographic mapping of Washington, D. C. (Note: contract was for $27,500 of which $25,000 from NCPC funds and $2,500 by reimbursement from Interior, National Park Service) Funds for this contract were those provided in the budget for 1976 Bicentennial Planning.

B. Fiscal Year 1974 (funds available, $35,000)

Real Estate Research Corp., Washington, D. C. 3,000
An addition to a $5,000 original contract in Fiscal Year 1972 for materials for a methodology to estimate supportable floor space and other features of retail trade and services in the District of Columbia.

Frederick Gutheim, Washington, D. C. 2,000
Final phase of work on "A History of Planning for the Nation's Capital" of the $39,950 contract mentioned under heading "Fiscal Year 1973" above

Ross, Hardies, O'Keefe, Babcock & Parsons, Chicago, Illinois..... 1,897
Review of proposed Georgetown Waterfront zoning regulations.

Additional consultant servaces to support Commission staff on special projects and programs needing outside expertise 28,103

In addition, $32,000 is available for the 1976 Bicentennial Planning 32,000

C. Fiscal Year 1975 (total requested $65,000)

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

Special technical consulting services and assistance in the development of data and information to be incorporated into Environmental Impact Statements to be prepared by the Commission 15,000

To secure expert consulting services to establish a system for recording, monitoring and projecting Federal Employment changes in the National Capital Region 15,000

V. Publications Program

A sum of $53,623 was provided for this program in FY 1973 and again the same amount for FY 1974.

The funds available for Fiscal Years 1974 and 1975 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. Additional chapters of the "Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital" will be published. The funds will also be used to finance the publication of staff information series reports and a variety of special reports on topice such as the Georgetown Waterfront, Fort Lincoln, urban renewal studies, landmarks preservation, community development and urban design studies.

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 staff information series and 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 for the National Capital"--to approximately 150 pages--such as the "Regional Development Guide," "Landmarks in the Downtown Urban Renewal Area" or "The Urban River, a Staff Proposal for Waterfront Development in the District of Columbia." Frequently, extra copies of these reports are reproduced for sale by the Superintendent of Documents.

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). 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.

Home Rule Legislation

The impact of recent Home Rule Legislation on the National Capital Planning Commission is difficult to gauge at this point. Preliminary indications are that additional responsibilities will accrue to the Commission in the coming fiscal year and continue in subsequent years. It may be necessary at a later date to have discussions on the ramifications of the Home Rule Legislation vis-a-vis the National Capital Planning Commission and possible increased staffing requirements.

POWER OF THE COMMISSION

Mrs. HANSEN. I have a news article from the Washington Star of September 7, 1973, entitled "Greater Power Asked for the National Capital Planning Commission."

Mr. Press, you are quoted in the article as saying you would seek congressional authority for NCPC to prepare a "bold and imaginative" plan for the entire Washington region in time for the Bicentennial. You also praised the concept of a Federal city under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Congress.

Mr. PRESS. With your permission, I will ask Mr. Conrad to comment on that because so much happened before I came aboard.

Mr. CONRAD. That occurred before the home rule decision period and this was a proposal that was being fostered by some sources in Congress to get a study of the entire District of Columbia.

We were asked to supply technical data for those bills.

To some extent, and I must say a minimum extent, our Bicentennial program is geared toward the philosophy mentioned there.

We will be working with the Smithsonian as well as the Fine Arts Commission in coming up with an exhibit in the Smithsonian which will show the plan for the Nation's Capital and to show the physical development of the Nation's Capital. Although we will not have a detailed up-to-date specific comprehensive plan as depicted in that kind of article, we will have the Federal significance on exhibit during the Bicentennial period.

IMPACT OF HOME RULE LEGISLATION

Mrs. HANSEN. You state in your justifications that preliminary indications are that additional responsibilities will accrue to the Commission as a result of the home rule legislation.

What do you foresee this would involve?

Mr. CONRAD. The home rule legislation affects the Planning Commission in numerous ways. One is in the comprehensive planning area where the District would be able to have their own municipal comprehensive planning capability. Heretofore this was centered in the Planning Commission.

We will still be the central source for planning for the Federal establishment at the seat of Government, however. In regard to the municipal comprehensive planning, the Planning Commission would review their plans for the Federal interest. So our review or our activity in the municipal comprehensive plan has changed from one of initiation to review and one to be sure that the Federal interest is not adversely affected.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your jurisdiction includes the entire National Capital area, including Maryland and Virginia?

Mr. CONRAD. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you expect to become a veto agency for the District under home rule?

Mr. CONRAD. Only in the field of comprehensive planning in the District section of the Nation's Capital.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where their planning might conflict with the Federal interest?

Mr. CONRAD. Yes, the Federal interest. We would have a veto in that case.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us an example of where this would happen.

Mr. CONRAD. Let us say in planning for the schools they would come up with a site that wanted a portion of a Federal site—like Fort Totten—and the Federal interest was involved in view of the fact that it was Federal property.

In this case in working with the Park Service as well as the District if an agreement could not be reached in regard to the use of that Federal property then we would have to veto the use of that property for District purposes. I do not think the adverse Federal interest is going to be that simple. We have stated it is going to be difficult to assess the Federal interest because it will not be that sharply defined.

Mrs. HANSEN. Aren't there going to be areas of increasing difficulty?

Mr. PRESS. We are trying to avoid that.

I met this morning with some people in the Executive Office of the President, and a couple of us met yesterday with the planning people in the District government, and I talked with the Mayor yesterday, and we are endeavoring to develop a sound scheme of cooperation so that they can get into the business of planning and we can all work together.

How well we will succeed remains to be seen, of course.

GSA RENT

Mrs. HANSEN. A sum of $164,000 is requested for rental of office space from GSA. You mention that GSA estimates the cost to be $188,294, but OMB has only allowed a request of $164,000. When will this be resolved? How do these estimates compare with last year's costs?

Mr. CONRAD. The cost of our space today is $5.25 per square foot. The GSA, as you have mentioned, requested $7.48 per square foot for fiscal year 1975, which came to the $188,000 figure. The OMB cut GSA rent projections to all agencies by 13 percent; this resulted in a reduction from $188,000 down to $164,000 or $6.51 per square foot in our case. We have no knowledge as to when this is going to be resolved between the GSA and the OMB. But as part of the President's program we are submitting to the Congress the $164,000 figure.

REQUEST FOR NEW POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $89,000 for four new positions and other related salary costs. Please explain the need in view of the fact that you are in rather an experimental category with the new government of the District of Columbia.

Mr. CONRAD. If I could, I would answer that question by more adequately answering your first question that we started off with. I think I covered the comprehensive planning as it would be under the home rule. I understand the District of Columbia will be requesting six people in their Comprehensive Planning Division of the District. Four of these will be professional and two supporting for the District's part of the comprehensive plan. For the Federal part of the comprehensive planning we just have five people at the present time. Four of these are professional and one secretary. So even at the present time

we are one under what is being requested by the District for their portion of the comprehensive plan. The new people we are requesting are primarily on the Federal side of the Planning Commission which is not being affected by the home rule.

The clerk-typist position, GS–5, is to help out in the Environmental Office of the Planning Commission and the environmental function of the Commission has increased tenfold. We want to thank the Congress for giving us one more environmental specialist last year. So we have two in this branch. But we do need a full-time secretary to help out.

The urban planner, GS–12, we are requesting, would be in the Federal Planning Division. We now have four professionals in that division. They are responsible for reviewing the master plans of the various Federal facilities, DOD facilities, and the many Federal projects that come before us. We have never been able to get off the ground a review of the Federal 5-year public works program so it can be coordinated with that of the District as well as with the local jurisdictions in the region.

We feel this is an urgent need to fill in this gap in regard to our Federal function in the region.

The next one that we are requesting is an engineering draftsman and this is a supporting activity. It is just the heavy workload in our drafting office. We do need an engineering draftsman.

The urban planner we are requesting oddly enough is in the urban renewal division, which is primarily District in nature. Under the urban renewal program the urban renewal functions of the Commission are not touched. The urban renewal plans and programs still must be adopted by the Planning Commission as well as approved by the District of Columbia government. What has occurred is that with a planning capability in the District Building, funds that used to be forwarded to us through the HUD program are no longer coming through. For the fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973, this funding amounted to half a million dollars. We are no longer going to have these funds. Where we used to have 9 to 11 people in the urban renewal division funded by HUD, we no longer have any. So I have two people under direct appropriations in the urban renewable division to review the urban renewal plans of the District. We are not asking for 9 or 11. We are asking for one more employee to be in that division. This is the justification for the four additional employees.

PRINTING COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $9,000 for printing and binding. Give us your justification for that.

Mr. CONRAD. This is primarily the result of a letter sent to us by the GPO stating that in view of across the board increases to all agencies for printing we should consider in our budget this year an increase of 17.3 percent in printing costs from fiscal year 1973 to fiscal year 1975. We applied that percentage to what we already had in our budget of $54,000 and that came out to the $9,000.

I think a good example of this inflation in printing cost is well illustrated by our comprehensive plan, of which Mr. Oberlander has a copy.

This printing of the comprehensive plan, as you see, cost the Planning Commission $26,000. This is half of our publication funds, and we feel that the $9,000 is just keeping the Planning Commission abreast of increased GPO publication cost.

Mrs. HANSEN. You mean this cost you $26,000?

Mr. CONRAD. That is right.

The major cost is in the folder where there are five maps which use color to show the land use and park arrangements. I would say the majority of the cost was in the maps themselves.

I have a feeling this is cheaper than what could be done on the private market but I have no grounds for that statement.

Mr. OBERLANDER. There will be a large supply and the cost is not just for the three copies I furnished you.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. You are requesting an increase of $20,000 for printing and binding of "A History of Planning for the Nation's Capital." How many copies do you plan to print and what groups and individuals will receive distribution of the publication? What will be the cost per copy? Will this complete your work relative to the Bicentennial?

Mr. CONRAD. There are so many questions there. No. 1, it will not complete our Bicentennial program. We have $32,000 that you gave us for this fiscal year. That $32,000 is not obligated yet because I want to be sure to get the most out of it. We are working with the Smithsonian.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is your appropriation on a no-year basis?

Mr. CONRAD. It is 1-year funds. We will have this obligated this year. As far as the number of copies——

Mr. OBERLANDER. We have not gotten to the exact number of copies. All we have at this point is an outline of what this history will contain. We are estimating that the cost for printing will be about $20,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is just printing?

Mr. OBERLANDER. Printing of the book, yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Doesn't your printing cost relate to the number of copies?

Mr. OBERLANDER. It does. We have estimated maybe there will be 1,500 copies made of that book. We are not certain as to the number of copies because we do not know the entire content of the material.

Mrs. HANSEN. What 1,500 people will receive that?

Mr. OBERLANDER. It will be on a purchase basis. It won't be on a free basis.

Mrs. HANSEN. Won't you need more than 1,500?

Mr. OBERLANDER. We will pay for the initial printing. Then it will be sold through the Government Printing Office.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what I am trying to get at.

Mr. OBERLANDER. The Government Printing Office may print a larger supply if they feel it becomes a best seller.

Mr. CONRAD. I would like to correct one thing. It is not going to be $20,000. The cost of the history will be $31,000. $11,000 which we can get from our regular publication funds, the other $20,000 we are asking for a nonrecurring amount for this fiscal year in order to publish that report.

Mrs. HANSEN. You still have not answered my question. What groups and individuals will receive distribution of the publication?

Mr. OBERLANDER. Principally those individuals that would be interested in having a copy of the history.

We will not have a mass distribution, only those people that are really interested in the history of the Nation's Capital.

Mrs. HANSEN. What will be the cost of the publication?

Mr. OBERLANDER. I cannot tell you that at this point because we do not know the thickness, we don't know what number of photographs will go into it. At this point, we are just estimating what the total cost will be.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am talking about the price you are going to sell it for.

Mr. OBERLANDER. The Government Printing Office has not told us that. They will only tell us when we have all the material ready for printing. This is a continuing process.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the problem.

BASE MAP OF THE DISTRICT

You are requesting an increase of $10,000 for your photogrammetric preparation of base maps in the District of Columbia. What are the details of that?

Mr. OBERLANDER. If I may show you this map, Madam Chairman. Within the boldface lines this map covers the area of photogrammetric funding received from Congress. What we are trying to add in the next fiscal year is the remaining part of the District of Columbia, which would cost about $10,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. How does it happen it was not all put together in the first place?

Mr. OBERLANDER. Because we were at that time concentrating on the central part of the city. When the flights were flown, this is the arrangement the photographer made of the flight lines which exclude certain parts of the city.

CONTRACTS AND CONSULTANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $30,000 for contracting with experts and consultant firms. This would bring your total request for fiscal year 1975 to $65,000 or almost double the appropriation of $35,000 in fiscal year 1974. What is the requirement for this large increase?

Mr. CONRAD. The new $30,000 would be for two studies, one a special technical consulting service and assistance for data collection to be incorporated in the environmental impact statements prepared by the Commission.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are environmental impact statements provided for every activity in the District of Columbia that you have jurisdiction over?

Mr. CONRAD. Every Federal action. The District of Columbia is not required to; however, the Planning Commission does require of the District a description of environmental impact, which is similar to that required by the Federal Government.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Park Service has to prepare environmental impact statements for all their activities.

Mr. CONRAD. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who is doing what?

Mr. CONRAD. We have the lead agency, the agency to prepare the environmental statement. GSA, for instance, in regard to Federal buildings, prepares the environmental statement for the particular Federal building or activity. The Park Service does it for theirs.

Mrs. HANSEN. GSA will be writing 5,000 documents with all their rent money.

Mr. CONRAD. The Planning Commission has been the lead agency in several projects. Therefore, we have to be ready to prepare our own environmental statements.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Let us take a sewer project for example. Who prepares the environmental impact statement on such a project if it is beyond the borders of the District. Do you people prepare it, or is it going to be Virginia or Maryland?

Mr. SHEAR. If it is a federally assisted sewer project, then the Federal agency administering the Federal aid program in the case of sewers it would either be HUD and in some cases the EPA.

Mrs. HANSEN. What I am getting at is, what is left over for you?

Mr. SHEAR. The Planning Commission is the lead agency in several instances. It is the lead agency with respect to elements of its comprehensive plan which significantly affect the environment.

Mrs. HANSEN. Tell me exactly what projects.

Mr. SHEAR. Urban renewal projects in the District of Columbia, the Planning Commission is the lead agency.

Mrs. HANSEN. The District has no responsibility for preparing the environmental impact statement?

Mr. SHEAR. The District is not treated as a Federal agency and the requirements of NEPA are not applicable to it.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a Federal city and yet it is outside the scope of NEPA.

Mr. SHEAR. Insofar as District of Columbia government activities are concerned, yes. But since the Planning Commission has a relationship with the District of Columbia Council in the adoption and renewal of urban plans and since the Planning Commission is a Federal agency, we are required under NEPA to prepare environmental statements. Consequently, we prepare each year several environmental statements relating to the urban renewal programs. We prepare environmental statements relating to elements of the comprehensive plan for the Nation's Capital adopted by the Planning Commission where they constitute major Federal action significantly affecting human environment.

The Planning Commission is preparing the environmental statements for the Eisenhower Civic Center which is a federally assisted undertaking.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is not an undertaking yet. It is stopped in its tracks.

Mr. SHEAR. However, there has been an environmental statement for that project as it moved along.

Mrs. HANSEN. You prepared that.

Mr. SHEAR. That is correct. So there are in addition to the environmental impact statements prepared by GSA and the DOD and the National Park Service, and the other agencies undertaking projects, there are instances in which the environmental statement is prepared by the Planning Commission, not in addition to some other agency, but largely because some other agency is not required to do it.

Mrs. HANSEN. And you hire experts to do these?

Mr. SHEAR. As Mr. Conrad has indicated, there is certain technical expertise required in connection with the preparation of environmental impact statements.

Mr. BOZARTH. May I answer your question in regard to the $15,000 fund requested for environmental assistance? Mr. Conrad has indicated this is funds for the Commission's own projects or programs or plans which it initiates, of which some 60 have been initiated since August.

Mrs. HANSEN. What I am talking about is $30,000 for contracting with experts and consulting firms.

You answer me by telling me it is in the environmental field. So I am curious about these layers and layers of environmental impact statements with all the consultants and experts.

Mr. BOZARTH. In this case the Commission is reviewing someone else's environmental statement. For example, since August of 1970 the Commission has reviewed 484 proposed developments in the National Capital Region that have been sponsored by either District, Federal agencies, or the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

In the case of the question you raised a moment ago about waste disposal, for example, the District of Columbia in their plans for rebuilding the Blue Plains Water Pollution Control Plant, under the Commission's planning authority the District submitted those plans to the Commission for review and a draft environmental impact statement.

The Commission reviewed both their plans and their statement and acted on them approving their plans, master plan and environmental plan. We have before us now a draft environmental impact statement for the addition or expansion of the Piscataway Water Treatment Plant, part of the Potomac from Mount Vernon. Proposed developments in the National Capital Region are sent to the Commission for review and comment and all we do is review and comment on them.

So, we get them under several provisions, the guidelines or under the Commission's Planning Act. In this particular case we need technical advice primarily in the areas of information about air quality and water quality and projection of traffic and translating that into what it will do on air quality if a particular proposal were built, so that the air quality impact of a project can be evaluated by the technicians, and the Commission doesn't have those kinds of technical people on its staff.

If it is a District project we can get that assistance from the Department of Environmental Services and Department of Highways and Traffic, but we can only get that assistance if it is——

Mrs. HANSEN. Reimbursable?

Mr. BOZARTH. Yes.

What we need is the ability where we are required to prepare these environmental statements to provide the scientific and technical data necessary for the Commission to reach a conclusion as to what the environmental impact is.

Mrs. HANSEN. Pretty soon we are going to have to have an environmental statement before we set foot on a sidewalk. You have no idea what the total cost of environmental statements is in the agencies that we look at; it is tremendous.

Mr. BOZARTH. Madam Chairman, the other $15,000 you referred to relates to the Commission's Federal employment planning responsibilities and the current work which the Commission is now doing in terms of reviewing its Federal employee plans and revising them for the National Capital region.

We are updating all the Federal employment data we have and we are doing it by hand. We have no automatic data processing or system to use and we are dealing with historical data on Federal employment changes and space utilization in the region and we are trying to project that in order to get this on a systematic basis.

We are beginning to develop an annual survey of Federal employment and space use which will become a better basis for estimating future changes in the Federal employment region and how to plan for it.

PARKING ALONG THE MALL

Mrs. HANSEN. I was going to ask you about what planning you have done along the Mall. The Park Service has its rules, there are parking necessities for employees in that area and also for visitors.

Mr. BOZARTH. I am speaking at the moment only about Federal employees.

Mrs. HANSEN. These are Federal employees I assume. They are all in Federal buildings.

Mr. BOZARTH. We are now reevaluating how many employees are in and around the Mall and how many are projected to be by the various agencies who occupy those sites and we are working on coming up with a 20-year plan program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Twenty years is too long. Let me ask you some questions about right now.

The Hirshhorn Museum will be opening soon; the new Air and Space Museum, will be open in 1976. There is a continual increase in visitors to the Mall area. The Visitors Center at Union Station is only going to have parking spaces for 1,200 cars.

You obviously are going to have to have plans to accommodate these visitors and the Federal employees, and their transportation needs. You knew the Hirshhorn was coming; you knew the Space Museum was coming. What planning have you done and what input have you made with the Park Service and the District on organizing the parking into some kind of a sensible pattern?

Mr. CONRAD. Madam Chairman, as a part of the comprehensive plan for the Nation's Capital the Planning Commission has adopted and the City Council has also approved the transportation section. The Planning Commission adopted the parking proposals but the District

of Columbia did not adopt the parking proposals of the transportation plan.

These policies are still policies of the Planning Commission. It sets forth where the parking would be provided but the Planning Commission has no means of effectuating all of the comprehensive planning proposals. All we can do is to keep our eye on them, keep proposing, and try to get the operating agencies to follow through on the proposals as contained in the comprehensive plan.

PARKING AT THE VISITORS CENTER

In regard to parking, we have stipulated 4,000 parking spaces as a part of the Visitors Center. This has been reduced to 12 but there is still the opportunity for 12 on the other side as soon as funds can be made available for that section of the Visitors Center.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is only going to make 2,400.

Mr. CONRAD. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are still short 1,600.

Mr. CONRAD. The proposals there indicate that as a part of the Mall, the Elipse complex, there would be 5,100 parking spaces; 3,000 would be underneath the Mall; 2,000 would be underneath the Elipse area for primarily White House parking in order to get the cars off of the Elipse area. I think the other application of this proposal for parking is tied in with the transportation plan where we are emphasizing the rapid rail as contrasted with the expressway——

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope the rail is more rapid than its construction.

Mr. CONRAD. True. Another recommendation was made in order to help resolve the parking issue. That is to create a parking authority, a local parking authority. This was not acceptable to the local jurisdiction at that time. I don't know whether it is at this time, but it is still a part of our policies.

Mrs. HANSEN. But you have testified that this is your plan but that the District of Columbia has not adopted it.

Mr. CONRAD. Not that section.

Mr. SHEAR. Madam Chairman, under the home rule bill the District government will assume responsibility for the preparation and adoption of the local elements of the plan. They will have an opportunity then or be required then to get on the record with respect to matters of this kind.

Mr. OBERLANDER. Madam Chairman, I think it is also fair to say that the planning process in the United States as well as in the District of Columbia is principally an advisory function.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Mr. OBERLAND. Therefore, many planning proposals don't always get carried out or implemented.

METRO STATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You have some input, I would suspect, into the Metro stations plan. How well have your recommendations been accepted?

Mr. CONRAD. Most of the stations in the central area of the city have been reviewed in preliminary and final form by the Planning Commission.

Mrs. HANSEN. And all approved by you?

Mr. CONRAD. Most of those in the central area. Mr. Bozarth can give you an exact listing of them.

The philosophy in regard to the parking associated with the rapid rail stations has been that those stations which are further out should provide the parking in order to separate the people from their automobiles before they get into the District of Columbia.

Mrs. HANSEN. This was discussed a long time ago. The hope was that at the suburban Metro stations parking places would be provided adjacent to the station.

Mr. CONRAD. And many of the stations that we have reviewed in the outer parts of the District as well as in Maryland and Virginia have included this parking. We have approved it as part of our review.

RECOMMENDATIONS ACCEPTED BY LOCAL JURISDICTIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please place in the record a list of the positive suggestions you have made that have been accepted by the Governments of Virginia, Maryland, and the subdivisions thereof, and the District of Columbia?

Mr. CONRAD. We will be glad to do so.

[The information follows:]

The following are a few examples of previous Commission recommendations that have been generally accepted by the various jurisdictions in the Washington metropolitan area. For convenience, they are listed in historical sequence for the National Capital region as a whole (including Maryland and Virginia), the District of Columbia and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the regional agency responsible for the area's bus and rapid rail transit systems.

A. NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION—REGIONAL PROPOSALS

(1) The initiation of legislation for and the administration of the Capper-Crampton Act of 1930, as amended through 1958, providing for the acquisition and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway and lands in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Virginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital.

(2) The Capital Beltway around Washington was first proposed in the thoroughfare plan in the Commission's 1950 comprehensive plan for the National Capital and its environs.

(3) The Mass Transportation Study of the Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council between 1957 and 1959, recommending: (*a*) a rapid rail transit system; (*b*) an express bus system; (*c*) an Interstate Compact Agency for development of the transit system; and (*d*) and Interstate Transit Regulatory Agency. All four recommendations have been or are being implemented.

(4) The year 2000 plan's recommendations for a radial corridor plan of development for the National Capital region and the related Presidential memorandum of November 1962.

(5) The system of master planning for major Federal facilities in the National Capital region initiated by the Commission in 1964.

(6) The proposed rapid rail transit line to Dulles International Airport.

(7) The acquisition of Glen Echo Park through an exchange of lands.

(8) Additional access point at the Friendship Heights Metro Station at Wisconsin and Western Avenues.

B. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

(1) Major thoroughfare plan (element of the comprehensive plan for the National Capital).

(2) Mass transportation (element of the comprehensive plan for the National Capital).
(3) Master planning system for major District of Columbia facilities in the National Capital Region.
(4) Proposed New York Avenue industrial corridor and boulevard to provide additional sites for commercial and industrial uses and jobs in the city.
(5) Extension of Eastern Avenue across the Anacostia River to provide improved circulation between the Northeast and Far Northeast sections of the city.
(6) Additional access point at the Friendship Heights Station at Wisconsin and Western Avenues.
(7) The extension of a waterfront park along the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers extending from the Frederick Douglas Memorial Bridge at South Capital Street to Oxon Cove Park and the Woodrow Wilson Bridge, including the District of Columbia's Blue Plains water pollution control plant.
(8) Relocation of the Greenbelt route in the Shaw School and 14th Street urban renewal areas from 13th Street to Seventh, U and 14th Streets to better serve these two areas.
(9 H Street access to the Metro Station at the National Visitor Center (Union Station).
(10) Federal air rights buildings (Health, Education, and Welfare and Labor) over the center leg freeway at the portals to the Mall tunnel to screen ventilating towers (now under construction).
(11) Pedestrian plaza over the center leg freeway in front of the U.S. Tax Court (now under construction).

C. WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY

(1) Relocation of the Greenbelt Route in the Shaw School and 14th Street urban renewal areas from 13th Street to Seventh, U, and to 14th Streets to better serve the U Street and 14th and Park Road areas.
(2) Addition of the Arlington Cemetery Station to the Metro system.
(3) Addition of a north entrance on the Mall to the Smithsonian Station at 12th and Independence SW.
(4) Final location and treatment of Metro Station on the NIH reservation at Bethesda, Md.
(5) Proposed rapid rail line to Dulles International Airport.
(6) Additional access parts at the Friendship Heights Metro Station at Western and Wisconsin Avenues.
(7) Metro Station at Washington National Airport.
(8) Second Metro crossing of the Potomac River at 14th Street to provide increased capacity and improved service.
(9) Metro service to the Suitland Federal Center in Prince Georges County, Md. as part of the Branch Avenue line.
(10) H Street access to the Metro Station at the National Visitor Center (Union Station).

EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS—FISCAL YEAR 1973

Mrs. HANSEN. Please also provide a list of the consultants and experts that you have hired during the past year.
Mr. CONRAD. All right.
[The information follows:]

SERVICES OF EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS

FISCAL YEAR 1973

(1) Frederick Gutheim, Washington, D.C. Additional work on "A History of Planning for the Nation's Capital."
(2) Eugene Aiken Shaw, Washington, D.C. Economic Feasibility Study, Friendship Heights area, District of Columbia.
(3) Wallace, McHarg, Roberts & Todd, Washington, D.C. Testimony and related preparation for Zoning Commission case No. 72-5.
(4) Alster & Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C. Topographic mapping of Washington, D.C.

CONSULTANTS, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Mrs. HANSEN. Also provide a list of the consultants you will be hiring next year.

Mr. CONRAD. All right.

[The information follows:]

The types of consultants needed to provide technical assistance to the Commission in the development of data and information to be incorporated into Environmental Impact Statements prepared by the Commission include the following:

1. *Air quality.*—To measure and evaluate existing air pollution and its effects at appropriate affected locations and to estimate future air quality and their compliance with national air quality standards in connection with a proposed action.

2. *Noise.*—To measure and evaluate existing noise levels in connection with a proposed action.

3. *Traffic impacts.*—To analyze and evaluate existing and projected traffic and its environmental impacts at appropriate affected locations in connection with a proposed action.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please place in the record a list of the total number of environmental impact statements that you have prepared in 1973.

Mr. CONRAD. All right.

[The information follows:]

In fiscal year 1973, the Commission prepared six draft environmental statements and one final environmental statement, as follows:

1. DRAFT EIS'S

D.C. Neighborhood development program—fourth action year, Shaw School urban renewal area.

D.C. Neighborhood development program—fourth action year, H Street urban renewal area.

D.C. neighborhood development program—fourth action year, 14th Street urban renewal area.

D.C. neighborhood development program—first, second, and third action years, 14th Street urban renewal area.

1. FINAL EIS

Proposed modifications to the comprehensive plan for the National Capital to conform to the master plan for parts of the Bolling/Anacostia tract.

In the first 9 months of fiscal year 1974, four draft environmental statements, one final environmental statement, and one supplement to a final environmental statement were prepared pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of NEPA and the CEQ guidelines, as follows:

1. DRAFT EIS'S

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Bicentennial Civic Center and related modifications to the comprehensive plan for the National Capital.

D.C. neighborhood development program—first and third action years, H street urban renewal area (2).

D.C. neighborhood development program—first, second and third action years, Shaw School urban renewal area.

D.C. neighborhood development program—first and third action years, Downtown urban renewal area.

2. FINAL EIS

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Bicentennial Civic Center and related modifications to the comprehensive plan for the National Capital.

3. SUPPLEMENT TO FINAL EIS

Supplement to the final environmental statement for the proposed modifications to the comprehensive plan for the National Capital to conform to the proposed Bolling/Anacostia development concept.

[NOTE: One draft EIS concerning the Washington Technical Institute/International Center and related modifications to the comprehensive plan for the National Capital is being prepared by NCPC, the Department of State, and GSA, in response to litigation on WTI.]

This is all in addition to the environmental reviews made by the Commission of proposed developments in the National Capital region by Federal or District of Columbia agencies or WMATA. In fiscal year 1973, the Commission made a total of 143 environmental reviews. In the first 9 months of fiscal year 1974, the Commission has made 106 such reviews.

PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $3,000 for the purchase of equipment. Do you want to give us the details on that?

Mr. TREVOR. This is some additional equipment we need in our cartographic office. We also have some rather large equipment there that needs replacing. It is quite old.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE PLAN

Mrs. HANSEN. What has been the degree of influence you have exerted on the development of the Pennsylvania Avenue plan?

Mr. PRESS. We have no responsibility for the Pennsylvania Avenue plan.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are an overall planning agency. Don't you even sit in?

Mr. PRESS. No. I serve as an ex-officio nonvoting member of the board but the Planning Commission has no responsibility.

Mrs. HANSEN. That isn't what I asked you.

Have you had anything to say? Have you listened? Have you been present? Are you interested?

Mr. PRESS. I have been present the last two or three meetings since I became chairman of the Commission.

Mr. CONRAD. I have been present at most of their meetings, Madam Chairman. I think the legislation as set up provides for the comments and statements by the Planning Commission to be submitted to the Mayor and then our comments would be made a part of the Mayor's comments.

We have just received this submittal today. This does not mean that we have not been working with the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation in many of their concepts which they have on Pennsylvania Avenue and it is not to say that we are not intensely interested in what occurs on Pennsylvania Avenue because as far as we are concerned that is a Federal avenue connecting the Nation's Capitol with the White House and we will be working in detail with the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation staff, and their official transmittal of their plans to the Commission, which was made today.

Mr. PRESS. I was handed a letter from the Mayor yesterday asking us to comment on the plan.

EISENHOWER CENTER LOCATION

Mrs. HANSEN. What has been the degree of influence you have exerted on the location of the Eisenhower Center?

Mr. CONRAD. The initial plans for the Eisenhower Center were a product of the Planning Commission. The location south of Mount Vernon Square was a blighted area. It was on the upper part of the business district of the District of Columbia. We worked with the Chinese community in the early days and with the interests of Congress in that location.

Half the site was removed by Congress and only that portion west of 8th Street was included as the Civic Center. As the project proceeded and the legislation for the Eisenhower Memorial Civic Center came into being, the Planning Commission then took a role of support, giving data and information in regard to how it will fit into the L'Enfant plan so it will enhance the L'Enfant plan and not detract from it.

The cross axis which goes across the Mall is right in this area, Ninth, Seventh, and Eighth Streets. Mount Vernon Square is a very delicate area in the L'Enfant plan and had a lot to do as to where the Civic Center would be. So we were involved from the urban design, the physical aspects of the Civic Center, and we still are.

INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You indicate in your opening statement that you have an internship program. What is the cost of this program?

Mr. CONRAD. We would have six summer interns this year. I imagine the average grade would be GS–5. What would be the cost?

Mr. TREVOR. About $12,500 a year for those positions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where do you get your interns?

Mr. CONRAD. From all across the United States. We open it up to all colleges and universities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are there only young people interested in city planning?

Mr. CONRAD. The qualifications to apply are that you must be majoring in an urban planning profession, and we prefer graduate students since we want to get some work out of these students, as well as, getting acquainted with what is happening at the universities.

Mr. OBERLANDER. Normally they are between their first and second year in graduate planning schools. Sometimes we also hire undergraduate students. There are more and more colleges now that have undergraduate planning programs and we are also interested in having summer interns from those schools.

MASTER PLANS FOR THE DISTRICT

Mrs. HANSEN. How many major master plans have been made of Washington, D.C. through the years?

Mr. CONRAD. I could not answer that question because even if I did have a figure that I could give to you, Madam Chairman, I am sure I would drop out anywhere from 5 to 10 plans that were made by somebody who had a plan for Washington that nobody knew about.

I think the Pierre L'Enfant plan, the initial plan for the Capital, is still the basic document. The McMillan plan of 1901 is definitely another stepping stone. I believe the 1950 plan of the National Capital Planning Commission is another stepping stone as well as the 1967 comprehensive plan that was put out by the Planning Commission.

In between there are many, many plans provided for the District of Columbia but none of an overall nature. For instance, there were individual plans for the Mall. There were individual plans for the Federal Triangle before it was developed. We could go into the hundreds of plans that have been made for the District of Columbia, but I would like to point out one thing.

We have a photo of the Mall in 1933 and anybody who saw this photo would state that the Pierre L'Enfant plan was dead and would never be recovered. The Mall was a mess. The railroad station was in the middle of it. There is no mall between the Washington Monument and the Capitol. We had warehousing and some other kinds of housing, too, in the Federal Triangle area. The L'Enfant plan was not being carried out.

The Planning Commission was established in 1924 and 1926 and what you see today, and you may have some feelings that maybe something wasn't done quite right, but a review of the 1933 photo which I can supply for this committee and what it is today is primarily the responsibility of the Planning Commission who had no mandatory powers but who stuck to the original plans and saw there was a planning continuity in this Federal city, and without that I still think you would have a photo of 1933 for 1976.

Mr. McKay. Madam Chairman.

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. McKay.

Mr. McKay. How many areas of the Washington, D.C. area are outside of your jurisdiction, such as you indicated with the Pennsylvania Avenue?

Mr. Press. Only two as far as I know, Pennsylvania Avenue and in this session of Congress the Armed Services Committee relieved us of any responsibility for Bolling Field.

Mr. Oberlander. And the grounds of the Capitol.

Mr. Conrad. We never did have the authority over the grounds of the Capitol. I don't think we should. We coordinate with the Architect of the Capitol on all planning for Capitol Hill. In fact we are doing that right now.

Mr. McKay. How many agencies do you have problems and sometimes contradiction with in order to get the plan into effect aside from Congress?

Mr. Conrad. Many, many times. There is no specific figure that we can give you.

Mr. McKay. How many groups do you have that can override or challenge you, that is, any citizen could challenge I suppose, but groups which without a willing cooperation could shut off your plan?

Mr. Conrad. I think we can answer that this way: We have mandatory controls over the location and approval in lieu of zoning of Federal buildings in the District of Columbia. This refers only to buildings. We also have power in the urban renewal field of adopting urban renewal plans. If we do not adopt, an urban renewal plan is

dead. If the District of Columbia Council does not approve it, it is dead.

Mr. McKay. You have equal veto with the City Council?

Mr. Conrad. That is right. Outside of those two realms we have advisory power.

For instance, in the region outside of the District of Columbia as far as DOD installations and the Federal installations, NIH, and the Bethesda Naval Hospital, Andrews Air Force Base, Quantico, Fort Belvoir, we only have recommending powers concerning these facilities. However, I would say in most cases the agencies want the favorable recommendation of the Planning Commission because the Office of Management and Budget asks for the review of their five, 6-year public works program as well as their annual year budget programs and if the Planning Commission does not look with favor upon their budget request and therefore their projects, it is very rarely that the Office of Management and Budget goes along with those kinds of requests.

So there is a means of working in the region. There are many times when the agency would like to go forward with a specific project as a matter of expediency because they have a certain amount of money and they want to spend it by a certain amount of time, but if we feel it is not in keeping with the overall master plan for that installation and is not an asset to that installation and the urban design is not of an adequate standard, we will not approve those projects and we will have a discussion but in most cases we can resolve these kinds of issues.

We don't go around wielding a big stick because we don't have one. We go around and persuade through good design——

Mr. McKay. It sounds to me like you have a pretty subtle stick.

CONSTITUTION GARDENS

Mrs. Hansen. You must have approved the Constitution Gardens.

Mr. Conrad. No. We have approved the development concepts of the Constitution Gardens. The original design of the Constitution Gardens we thought was much too fussy.

Mrs. Hansen. So did the committee.

Mr. Conrad. It was just not in keeping with the dignity of the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial.

Mrs. Hansen. What do you think of the present plans?

Mr. Conrad. They are more in keeping with what the recommendations, and I stress "recommendations"—we don't have mandatory control over this one.

Mrs. Hansen. You think one more trip to the drawing board might eliminate some of those things?

Mr. Conrad. Yes. I believe it is a much, much better plan than the original one.

PARKING AUTHORITY

Mr. McKay. Were you advocating a parking authority? Was that for you or an independent parking——

Mr. Press. The District of Columbia Parking Authority.

Mr. McKay. So you want to create another agency you can argue with?

Mrs. HANSEN. Who is responsible within the District for parking?

Mr. MCKAY. You don't want to argue but you are going to create one you can argue?

Mr. PRESS. It has no authority.

Mr. OBERLANDER. The policy of the Commission is that control should be established over the amount, kind, and location of parking by means of a public parking authority. The program should be managed to balance parking space with the capacity of highways entering the central area.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you want to place in the record the number of cities in the United States with a parking authority?

Mr. OBERLANDER. We will be glad to.

[The information follows:]

NUMBER OF CITIES WITH PARKING AUTHORITIES

The following partial list of cities arranged alphabetically have parking authorities or public agencies which operate like an authority listed in the International Municipal Parking Congress Year Book and the Traffic Engineering Hand Book.

1. Atalantic City, New Jersey
2. Augusta, Maine
3. Baltimore City, Maryland
4. Baltimore County, Maryland
5. Birmingham, Alabama
6. Boston, Massachusetts
7. Charlotte, North Carolina
8. Chicago, Illinois
9. Cincinnati, Ohio
10. Columbus, Ohio
11. Cumberland, Maryland
12. Detroit, Michigan
13. East Orange, New Jersey
14. Elizabeth, New Jersey
15. Elmira, New York
16. Erie, Pennsylvania
17. Flint, Michigan
18. Grand Rapids, Michigan
19. Hackensack, New Jersey
20. Hartsdale, New York
21. Huntington, West Virginia
22. Indianapolis, Indiana
23. Jefferson City, Missouri
24. Jersey City, New Jersey
25. Johnstown, Pennsylvania
26. Joliet, Illinois
27. La Grange, Illinois
28. Lancaster, Pennsylvania
29. Lansing, Michigan
30. Lansdale, Pennsylvania
31. Los Angeles, California
32. Madison, Wisconsin
33. McKeesport, Pennsylvania
34. Metuchen, New Jersey
35. Middletown, Connecticut
36. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
37. Modesto, California
38. Montgomery County, Maryland
39. Morristown, New Jersey
40. Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania
41. Nashville, Tennessee
42. Newark, New Jersey
43. New Britain, Connecticut
44. New Brunswick, New Jersey
45. New Haven, Connecticut
46. New Kensington, Pennsylvania
47. New York, N. Y.
48. Norfolk, Virginia
49. Norwalk, Connecticut
50. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
51. Passaic, New Jersey
52. Paterson, New Jersey
53. Peekskill, New York
54. Perth Amboy, New Jersey
55. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
56. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
57. Portland, Oregon
58. Pottsville, Pennsylvania
59. Poughkeepsie, New York
60. Raleigh, North Carolina
61. Reading, Pennsylvania
62. St. Louis, Missouri
63. San Francisco, California
64. San Jose, California
65. Santa Monica, California
66. Scranton, Pennsylvania
67. Stanford, Connecticut
68. Syracuse, New York
69. Tampa, Florida
70. Torrington, Connecticut
71. Trenton, New Jersey
72. Uniontown, Pennsylvania
73. Utica, New York
74. Waterbury, Connecticut
75. Wausau, Wisconsin
76. West Hartford, Connecticut
77. Wilmington, Delaware
78. Wilmington, North Carolina
79. White Plains, New York
80. Yonkers, New York

Mr. McKay. Yes, because I am not one to proliferate agencies. They only get in each other's way. It would be better to have a planning group who is already in business maybe do that.

Mr. Conrad. It would be well if the planning could be done by the planning body. What we were after primarily was an authority which went beyond planning which would have the capability of building these facilities for the District of Columbia. The Planning Commission is not an operating——

Mr. Press. Which could purchase, build, or operate parking facilities.

Mr. McKay. You want to create another GSA?

Mr. Conrad. If GSA had this power it would be fine for the Federal side.

Mrs. Hansen. Right at the moment I wouldn't trust them. Mr. McDade, do you have a question?

Mr. McDade. I do not. I think you have covered it quite well.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you all very much.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1974.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

WITNESSES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

MICHAEL STRAIGHT, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
LAWRENCE REGER, DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
ANA STEELE, DIRECTOR, BUDGET AND RESEARCH
CLARK MITZE, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL/STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM
JOHN SPENCER, DIRECTOR, MUSEUM PROGRAM
VANTILE WHITFIELD, DIRECTOR, EXPANSION ARTS PROGRAM
ROBERT WADE, ASSOCIATE GENERAL COUNSEL (ARTS)
NORMAN FAGAN, DIRECTOR, PERFORMING ARTS AND PUBLIC MEDIA
RUTH MAYLEAS, DIRECTOR, THEATER PROGRAMS
BILL LACY, DIRECTOR, ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ARTS PROGRAM
LEONARD RANDOLPH, DIRECTOR, LITERATURE PROGRAM
WALTER ANDERSON, DIRECTOR, MUSIC PROGRAM
STEVE SELL, DIRECTOR, SPECIAL PROJECTS PROGRAM
JOHN CLARK, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
CHLOE AARON, DIRECTOR, PUBLIC MEDIA PROGRAM

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

RONALD S. BERMAN, CHAIRMAN
ROBERT KINGSTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
ARMEN TASHDINIAN, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PLANNING
JOHN BARCROFT, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS
WILLIAM EMERSON, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF RESEARCH GRANTS
ROGER ROSENBLATT, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS

SHARED STAFF

PAUL P. BERMAN, DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order. This morning we have the National Endowment for the Arts. The Chairman of the Endowment, Miss Nancy Hanks, is not able to be here because of illness.

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you please express to her the regret of the committee that she is ill. I am very fond of Nancy.

We have Michael Straight, acting chairman as the principal witness. You many introduce your people at this point, Mr. Straight.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Madam Chairman, I would like to begin by saying that Miss Hanks is extremely sorry she could not be here.

As late as noon yesterday, she was planning to be here. She was stricken on Saturday with an illness which was diagnosed as pleurisy, and she is in a hospital in New York. We hope she will be back inside of a week. When I called your assistant and informed him of this, plainly it was too late to make any changes in your schedule, and so we asked for the privilege of my taking her place today. Rather than attempting to duplicate her feats of memory, I have brought along key staff members of the Endowment, and we will attempt together to state what Miss Hanks would have said to you today. Therefore, I have asked Ana Steele, who is our director of Budget and Research, and Anne Hartzell, who is staff assistant in the chairman's office to be with me at this table. And in the room are many of our key staff members whom I would like to call upon in response to your specific questions, and the questions of the committee members.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a general statement which you may place in the record and summarize.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Madam Chairman, Miss Hanks' prepared statement was prepared by her, and it is a concise summary of her own views. Rather than attempt myself to summarize her statement, I would like permission to place it in the record, and simply proceed, noting that Miss Hanks' approach is one which we all share in the Endowment, namely a sense of excitement about the progress of the arts in the country, and at the same time a sense of concern about the necessity for continued and increased public funding if the opportunities which face the Nation in the development of its artistic resources are to be taken advantage of in the next decade. So with your permission, I would simply like to place Miss Hanks' summary statement in the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Fine. It will be placed in the record at this point.

[The statement follows:]

Madame Chairman and members of the Committee:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to discuss with you the FY 1975 budget of the National Endowment for the Arts.

The budget document you have before you describes all of our programs designed to advance the three basic goals of the Endowment and the National Council on the Arts:

1) Availability of the Arts: to promote 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 support creativity among our most gifted artists, encourage the preservation of our cultural heritage, and advance the quality of life in our nation.

It also explains the specific purposes for which we have requested an increase of $21,225,000 in FY 1975 funding.

I will be happy to discuss further any of that material or any questions you may have about it. However, in my prepared remarks, I would like to state some of my own feelings, and the views of the National Council, about where we are and where we are going in the arts.

Problems and Progress

The National Endowment for the Arts -- and the arts themselves -- are caught up today in a paradox. How we handle it -- we, the Endowment, the arts community, and the country at large -- will greatly affect the creative life of our children and their children. The paradox is that the arts are at the same time threatened and flourishing in America.

We must be concerned that so many of our people lack opportunity for enriching experience in the arts; that so many talented artists must choose between using their talents and supporting their families; that so many of our great orchestras, dance, opera and theatre companies and museums live on the edge of financial insolvency from year to year; that, for a variety of basically economic reasons, the humanizing effects of the arts do not reach far enough into areas of our national life where they are needed and wanted.

The other side of the paradox is that in so many ways, the arts are advancing brilliantly in this country today. American creativity in dance, music, theatre, painting, sculpture, photography, film, crafts, literature, and architecture is recognized around the world. And, despite continuing obstacles, the arts are being more broadly shared by more Americans every year. Individual creativity is high on our national scale of values, and the arts are being seen not as a frill but as an essential element in the truly good life.

The most heartening thing is to see people really doing something about it, in their own lives and in the life of their communities. The fact that something important is happening was clearly indicated when Newsweek magazine recently devoted an entire issue to the arts in America. It is no longer a subject to be savored in splendid isolation by a cultural or economic elite. It belongs to everybody, and people are going after their share of the action.

Perhaps the Committee might wish to join the Endowment in a little collective immodesty. The cultural ferment recognized by Newsweek and by many other commentators can be attributed in no small measure to some very wise actions by the Federal Government. The Congress, the President, the 26 distinguished members of the National Council on the Arts, the more than 200 eminent professionals who contribute their expertise in advisory panels in every field of art, and the very small but dedicated professional staff of the Endowment, have made important contributions to the encouraging signs we see all around us.

The glad fact is that you and all the others I have just mentioned are succeeding in the delicate task of providing essential government help that stimulates rather than stifles the reservoir of private resources which must remain at the base of the arts in America.

There is a long way to go, but I believe we have it in our power to resolve the paradox of the arts in America: we can keep them free and creative, truly reflecting and serving the wide diversity of our people; we can make them viable parts of our economy as well as our culture, thereby assuring that they will continue benefiting generations to come; and we can do all this in ways that keep the Federal Government in a junior-partner role, encouraging but not replacing private and local efforts.

This in effect is why I am here today asking for only $82 million for FY 1975, since we all know that many more total dollars are urgently needed. It's not that I'm shy about asking, as I'm sure you know. It's that nobody -- not the artists, not the public, not the National Council on the Arts, the President or the Congress -- believes that the Federal Government should be the primary patron of the arts in this country. Actually, the increased budget proposed will not even increase the Federal Government's small relative share of support because every dollar generates more dollars from other sources. We all believe that the deeply rooted national tradition of pluralism of support is essential.

I am here today to ask your continued support in the prudent development of the essential government role in this strengthening of cultural foundations. I make this request with confidence born of deep respect for the leadership and support offered by the Congress since the National Endowment was formed in 1965. At the start, we were blessed with an outstanding, sensitive piece of legislation which started the Endowment in a valid direction.

Prudent Growth

Beyond a magnificently-drawn legislative charter, the Congress in recent years has provided the growth of resources needed to do the job, and has assured a program of the highest quality by offering us a marvelous combination of constructive comment and support. We have not asked, and the Congress

has not offered, to solve the problems of the arts by drowning them in Federal money. We have asked, and the Congress has provided, the critical margin of resources needed to provide essential leadership in generating broader national response to important opportunities and problems.

Endowment assistance does not go to Federally-dictated projects. It responds to the expressed needs and plans of artists, institutions, and community groups, as well as state and local government units which are also working to respond to local needs.

While the Endowment is basically responsive to grass-roots planning, we have avoided a random, scatter-shot response. From the beginning, the National Council has carefully defined and limited the focus of Endowment activity for each year, including only those specific programs for which our resources appeared adequate for significant impact in selected areas of great need and opportunity. As our resources of money, staff, and experience have grown, the Council has recommended that the Endowment begin addressing some of the high-priority needs which could not be addressed at earlier levels of funding.

In the year-by-year testing of needs and priorities, we have benefited enormously from the wise counsel and difficult questions of the Chairman and this Committee. Both have always posed a challenge to complacency and guaranteed that the taxpayers' money would be wisely and carefully spent. Because the Endowment welcomes the challenge to think critically and searchingly about its programs, I always look forward to my appearance before this Committee.

As we face a change in leadership of the Committee, I thought that perhaps the truest tribute we could pay to the gentlelady from Washington and her colleagues would be to take a very quick look at the enormous contribution of this Committee over the past four years. The contribution can best be measured in the vigorous growth of quality programming throughout the country.

It is hard to believe, but:

-- in 1970 there was no assistance program for the nation's orchestras, museums, or opera companies. There were no Public Media or Expansion Arts programs and activity in the field of architecture was practically nonexistent;

-- in 1970 there were only 10 dance companies touring in 22 states; and today there are 60 companies touring 249 weeks in 51 states and jurisdictions;

-- in the school year 1969-70, the Endowment was testing out a pilot program of six artists in schools. Today there are approximately 1,750 painters and sculptors, dancers, craftsmen, writers and poets working in an estimated 5,000 schools in all 50 states and in the five special jurisdictions;

-- in 1970 there was no significant program in Jazz/Folk/Ethnic Music, which began this year. And there was no program in the crafts;

-- today there are vital fellowship programs in almost all the arts; in 1970, there were only a few;

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 28

— in 1970 our support for the state arts agencies was modest indeed; some $2 million. Also, it was only in 1974 that the Endowment was able to initiate a major effort to assist Program Development in the state agencies which the Council believes will have far-reaching effect.

The programmatic development at the Federal level has helped strengthen the growing trend toward both public and private support for the arts all across the country.

There is no question that private support is increasing. As one evidence, we note that the Endowment received 360 private donations for the Treasury Fund in Fiscal 1970. As of March 1, 1974, 1,276 private donations have been received for the Treasury Fund for Fiscal 1974, a significant increase which highlights the success of the Endowment's efforts to engage the private sector in support of the arts.

Another heartening trend has been the growth -- in some cases dramatic -- of state appropriations for the arts. In FY 1974, a number of states -- including Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin -- significantly increased their arts appropriations. For Fiscal 1975, at least six states -- Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia -- have greatly expanded their budget requests in funding for the arts. These increases represent some of the most dramatic of the many cases of states which have budgeted greater arts appropriations for Fiscal 1974 or are projecting them for Fiscal 1975.

New York is a particularly outstanding example of increased state funding. The Governor has asked for $30.5 million for the arts in Fiscal 1975, a tremendous $14 million increase over last year's appropriation. Significantly, the increased monies will be utilized for general operating support of the primary institutions.

I am convinced that there will be more increases — and more dramatic increases -- in state funding each year as Federal money, strategically granted, serves to generate rising support for the arts at the state level.

There are also exciting developments at the municipal level, which offer real hope for another breakthrough in support for the arts.

A recent example is the action of the City Council of Seattle, Washington -- a city which has seen tremendous cultural growth in the past few years -- to provide financial assistance to the performing arts organizations of that city. The Seattle experience is particularly exciting because it represents a combination of enlightened government action and citizen involvement.

What It Produces

I wish to emphasize that far more important than what we do at the Endowment is what artists, private cultural institutions, community groups, and arts-involved citizens in every walk of life have done, are doing, and want to

do with the small help we can give them. In their accomplishments and their plans you can feel the vitality, the desire to excel, the commitment to hard, creative work that this program is all about.

We bring you columns of figures labeled "FY 1975." The figures are important both to you and to me. But knowing this Committee's deep concern with the substance and meaning of programs, I want to make as clear as I can what is really at stake in this budget request. Borrowing the artist's technique of visualizing his creation in advance, I would ask you to see in your mind's eye some of the things that will be happening in cities and towns and neighborhoods across this country if we are able to carry out our FY 1975 program as planned.

First, you would see the arts in motion as never before, reaching into communities that have lacked access in the past.

-- Outstanding professional dance companies performing and holding workshops and master classes in every state of the Union, and mostly in the smaller communities.

-- Professional theatre productions appearing in small towns that have lacked the opportunity for such exposure.

-- Professional orchestras and opera companies playing for young and old who have never heard them before, in parks, schools, community centers, and other new settings in their own cities, and in the surrounding smaller cities and towns.

-- Museums taking specially-designed exhibitions out into the community -- where the people are -- and into other towns that have no museums.

-- The ARTRAIN pulling into remote communities in other areas of the country, as well as its home state of Michigan, bringing the combined excitement of a first-time museum visit and a local arts festival.

-- Other mobile projects using virtually every form of transportation bringing high quality arts experience to small communities in every region.

-- Community-based arts groups sharing their achievements with each other -- and with the broader community -- through "tour events" and films.

Second, you would see the great orchestras, opera, dance and theatre companies, and museums of this country working behind the scenes day and night on Endowment-supported projects to raise artistic standards and expand their capacity to serve the public.

-- Adding to inadequate rehearsal time;

-- Extending their hours and seasons;

-- Training and exchanging experts in fields, such as museum conservation, where professional talent is in short supply;

-- Strengthening management to make limited resources go farther;

-- Raising the local funds needed to match Endowment grants and to meet other local programming needs.

Third, you would see our young people absorbing excitement and cultural values from all forms of art.

-- Talented young professionals performing for young audiences in informal settings conducive to real communication, learning and enjoyment.

-- Youngsters filling community centers, workshops, streets, schools, churches and every imaginable space with the sights and sounds of their growing ability to create, to communicate and to appreciate works of artistic quality.

-- Almost 2,000 professional painters, sculptors, poets, dancers, musicians, actors, craftsmen, filmmakers, and folk artists, actively at work with their arts in schools all across the country, communicating through close daily contact with students what art and artists are all about, and helping youngsters experience the excitement and rewards of disciplined creative effort.

Fourth, you would see the cultural diversity of our people being expressed and appreciated more broadly and deeply than ever.

-- Through community-based arts studios, theatres, musical groups, crafts centers, street festivals — all building interests and skills for self-expression in young and old.

-- Through individual fellowships that help outstanding artists of every ethnic and cultural background develop their careers and produce new works reflecting a wide variety of traditions and experience.

-- Through expanding work by folk artists and craftsmen that preserves and enriches a unique part of our cultural heritage.

Fifth, you would see the growing network of people and organizations throughout the country engaged in providing essential support for the arts.

-- State and regional arts agencies strengthening their efforts to make the arts more widely available.

-- Community arts councils helping local arts groups build their programs and attract wider local support.

-- Private national service organizations expanding their services to orchestras, museums, theaters, writers, and other professionals and nonprofessionals in every field of art.

What I have described is only a glimpse of the much broader range of activity that would not happen without the encouragement and assistance of the Congress through the National Endowment. Other events on a more complete list would certainly include:

-- the development of quality arts programming to be received by millions of Americans through television and radio in their own homes;

-- the welcome appearance of works by living American artists in public squares and parks, city halls, libraries, airports, -- in all the public places where they bring pleasure and pride to a community;

-- local communities working with design professionals to adapt old buildings to modern uses, thus preserving our architectural heritage and bringing new life and beauty to areas that were falling into ugliness and decay;

-- our major effort to raise the quality of federal design which affects the environment of many communities across the country;

-- new attention to making cultural facilities accessible to the handicapped.

One central quality runs throughout the Endowment's assistance to these wide-ranging activities. While our funding is critical to each of these efforts, it does not totally underwrite any of them. Far from it. Every time the Endowment moves into a new program area, it pulls in far greater private, state and local resources with our relatively small funding. This is no accident. The Congress wisely required dollar-for-dollar matching in the bulk of our program. Beyond that, the National Council and Endowment believe that our most fundamental purpose is to draw national attention to major problems and opportunities in the arts, and then use our limited funds to mobilize non-Federal resources to deal with them.

The funds we request today are essential to carry out this basic leadership function. They will generate -- not replace -- private and other non-Federal funding.

New Directions

As we have applied this resource-mobilizing principle to an expanding range of programs over the past nine years, the National Council and Endowment have repeatedly developed new approaches to old problems. But the Council has increasingly felt the need for more sustained concentration on important new problems and opportunities which may cut across our current program interests.

Right now, two converging forces make a special emphasis on new directions inevitable -- and challenging. First, the rapidly rising public demand for opportunities to participate in the arts. Second, the challenge posed by inflation, augmented by energy shortages which require adaptation and experimentation with new formats, locations and techniques for bringing people and the arts together.

Each of these factors presents a real challenge to public and private ingenuity. Coming together, they add up to an opportunity for expanding cultural horizons in this country. The National Council and Endowment recognize the seriousness of the problems, but are tremendously excited about the potentials. Therefore, we are taking several important steps.

First and most basic, we are creating a new Special Projects program in the Endowment, with a separate advisory panel to deal solely with creative projects that do not fall within established program areas. The newly-appointed panel will hold its first meeting at the end of this month, and I am confident that it will vastly improve our capacity for effective response to creative ideas. The new program is designed also to strengthen the efforts of all our other programs in developing new approaches to making the arts more widely available.

Special attention will be given to generating wider distribution through assistance to local sponsors of mobile projects, as an alternative to the more usual approach of direct assistance to the art-producing organization. Increasing the number of effective sponsoring organizations will expand the base of community-level support for the arts throughout the country. A group which is successful in sponsoring appearances by a visiting dance company, for example, could also become a resource capable of sponsoring theatre, opera, and orchestra visits as well as museum exhibitions and other programs tailored to the specific local demand for new cultural opportunities. Through its ability to attract high-quality arts programming, such an organization could also serve as an effective force in mobilizing the local resources and support needed to make such visits feasible.

Energy problems add to the importance of another new direction to be pursued by Special Projects and our other program offices. We need to develop practical means by which performing arts groups -- often of small size -- can appear far more broadly in factories, parks, hospitals, shopping malls, churches, community centers -- any place where people are already congregated during daytime as well as evening hours. Besides making multiple use of energy already being used for lighting and heating, a breakthrough of this kind could bring new dimensions to the everyday life of millions of people, and open whole new vistas for employment of artists. A similar approach to mobile exhibitions could provide new opportunities for painters, sculptors, and craftsmen, and additional variety of experience for the public.

We will also be turning increased attention to the need for multi-purpose community arts centers and other aids to the growing trend toward cooperative programming between the various art forms and cultural institutions.

The Arts and the Bicentennial

Inevitably, the arts must play a central role in the rapidly-approaching bicentennial celebration. In fact, the main thrusts of Endowment efforts for almost nine years have paralleled what are now identified as bicentennial themes:

a) recognizing and preserving our cultural heritage;

b) celebrating creativity in American life today;

c) expanding cultural horizons for future generations.

Beyond this general link between Endowment programs and bicentennial aims, we are now seeing a rapid expansion of planning within the arts community for specific bicentennial projects. If the Endowment is able to respond to the growing volume of requests for assistance to such projects, every region of the country will be involved in some very exciting events whose value will last far beyond the bicentennial era.

However, to insure the vital role expected of the arts in the bicentennial, it is imperative that funding resources be available now. Our FY 1975 budget includes important bicentennial projects which we were forced to postpone because of the reduction in our FY 1974 request. Clearly, if they cannot be initiated in FY 1975, their contribution to the bicentennial will be lost.

We are receiving excellent proposals from museums throughout the country for special bicentennial exhibitions. Some are planning to present historical surveys of American painting and sculpture. Some will feature outstanding regional artists. Others plan American crafts and folk arts exhibits. A number of proposals would highlight the diverse cultural influences in the work of artists who were immigrants from other nations. Still others plan exhibits that take an aesthetic or historical look at their own cities.

The Flint, Michigan Institute of Fine Arts has proposed an exhibit entitled "The American Indian and the American Flag." The Detroit Historical Society is planning to show "Symbols of a New Nation," while the University of Wyoming Art Museum is developing an exhibit depicting the role of the artist in the westward migration, and the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art in Fort Worth, Texas is preparing a show on "The Images of American Caricature and Cartoon." The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston is preparing exhibits on "Frontier America" and "The Revolutionary World of Paul Revere."

Bicentennial planning appears to be accelerating a trend toward cooperation among museums. In some cases, a special exhibit will tour a number of different cities. Another new approach is planned in Baltimore, where five museums will exhibit five diverse aspects of Maryland's heritage, with special bus service connecting the five shows.

Besides special exhibitions, museums are proposing a wide range of other projects as part of the bicentennial observance, including the purchase of new works by living American artists, renovation and conservation projects to preserve that part of the American heritage they have in their custody and cataloguing collections of American art. The Philadelphia Museum of Art, for example, has proposed to survey and catalogue the Collection of Pennsylvania German art, and publish a handbook.

There is no doubt that music must play an important role in the bicentennial observance.

One major thrust will be the commissioning and performance of new works by American composers. For example, Endowment funding will make it possible for 31 of the country's finest symphony orchestras to commission 15 new American compositions which will be given at least 320 performances throughout the country between March 1975 and December 1976. This activity will take place under three different grants: one involving the orchestras of Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia; another assisting the Cincinnati, Detroit, Minnesota, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco and National Symphony orchestras; while the third will involve 18 metropolitan orchestras in the Southeastern region of the country.

Projects funded under our new program of Fellowships to Composers, Librettists, and Translators will further encourage the development of new works to be performed during the bicentennial period. Grants recently announced will assist the creation of such new works as an operatic trilogy based on the life of Abraham Lincoln, and a group of orchestral works based on the paintings of the great American artist, Andrew Wyeth.

Jazz, folk, and ethnic music are important parts of our national heritage, which can add to the significance and excitement of the bicentennial. The possibilities for preserving and advancing these unique art forms through the bicentennial celebration are suggested in some of the grants already made in FY 1974: to Jefferson Community College in Louisville, Kentucky, for performances by the "Andy Goodrich History of Black Music Presentation;" to the Library of Congress for a recorded anthology of American folk music; to the North Carolina Department of Public Education, for a state-wide tour by folk musicians presenting workshops and performances in the public schools.

Our major plan to bring people together through song during the bicentennial has been endorsed warmly by representatives of religious and lay groups as well as by artistic managements.

Endowment grants will both commemorate and enhance the American heritage in architecture and design. For example, we have already provided assistance to the American Design Bicentennial for preparation of exhibits, films, and publications highlighting 200 years of American design.

Our "City Options" program was established on recommendation of the National Council on the Arts specifically as a bicentennial program. Grants will encourage creative planning to enhance the environment and quality of life in cities throughout the country, including plans to preserve old structures and adapt them to modern uses that help revive deteriorating urban areas.

Projects now being developed will also give wide exposure and recognition to American achievements in dance and theatre, through special tours by outstanding professional companies, featuring works by American playwrights and choreographers.

Expansion Arts films and tour events will focus attention on the cultural vitality present today in the nation's inner cities and rural areas.

The Endowment can also help to bring this rich variety of local and regional arts activity into national focus through creative television programming. In that way, all Americans would be able to share in the excitement and pride generated by outstanding professional, community, and folk arts activity taking place anywhere in the country.

Seeing and hearing the full sweep of creative activity across the entire country, sensing the tremendous regional and cultural diversity of vision, the wealth of professional and non-professional talent, and the commitment to high standards of quality that has developed this talent, would give Americans more justifiable pride and sheer joy than anything I can imagine. It would be good for the bicentennial, good for the future development of the arts, good for television itself as a developing art form -- and good for the spirit of our people.

Such an effort may become particularly important if shortages or high costs of fuel restrict the travel by which people would otherwise take part in major events in different parts of the country. It would also provide an exciting record of these events for future generations.

Such a major undertaking would require a variety of special Endowment efforts that will cost money -- though again we would be the catalyst and not the primary source of funds. As with all the other bicentennial projects, Endowment funding must be available in FY 1975, or the opportunity will be lost.

To sharpen our focus and accelerate action on this and other aspects of the Endowment's role in the bicentennial, we have established a special policy-level Bicentennial Committee under the auspices of the National Council on the Arts. The Committee, which consists of current and former Council members, plus members of our program advisory panels, state arts agency representatives and private citizens, will hold its second meeting at the end of this month, and will continue to meet periodically through the period of the bicentennial.

To assure the essential focus on quality and long-term value in bicentennial programming, we have established the policy that bicentennial project applications will be handled in the same professional manner as all other applications. They will be reviewed by the appropriate program staff, by an advisory panel of outside experts in the relevant program field, and by the National Council on the Arts.

Fiscal 1975 is a critical year for the arts. Unless there are Federal funds available to encourage other monies, the celebration of our nation's bicentennial will lack lustre and beauty. We are fortunate as a nation to be able to call upon the greatest talent in the world from hamlet to metropolis. The paradox is that at this time of need and greatness, we also have major problems of finance and availability. The funds required are not massive; they are, however, critical.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert justification pages A-1 through A-61 in the record.

[The pages follow:]

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

SUMMARY STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

The National Endowment for the Arts proposes a Fiscal Year 1975 program budget totalling $82,000,000 in Federal funds:

Definite Appropriation -	for national, state agency, regional programs (not less than 20% of definite appropriation to be used for state agency/regional)*	$ 72,000,000
Indefinite Appropriation -	to match donations to the Endowment (Treasury Fund)	10,000,000
	TOTAL FEDERAL PROGRAM FUNDS	$ 82,000,000
Donations to the Arts Endowment's Treasury Fund		10,000,000
	Total Program	$ 92,000,000

This budget is a tight, realistic projection of the activities and resources required to carry out the mandate of our authorizing legislation, as recently renewed and amended. This legislative mandate, in turn, reflects the recognition now broadly shared by public and private leaders and ordinary citizens that the arts are an important aspect of life in America. Important as a barometer of our culture; important as a field of professional attainment; important as a source of employment and income; important as a means for development of the creativity in which we take national pride; and, not least, important as a source of human joy and self-fulfillment.

Beyond recognizing the value of the arts, Congressional action demonstrates a national awareness that specific, practical steps are required to assure that this value is preserved, developed, and broadly shared among our people.

In this context of national policy, our FY 1975 budget provides for continuing development and operation of programs initiated on recommendation of the National Council on the Arts, to advance the three basic goals of the Endowment:

1) Availability of the Arts: to promote broad dissemination of cultural resources of the highest quality across the country;

Seven basic types of programs form the backbone of Endowment efforts in pursuing this goal:

- New Directions programs to encourage imaginative projects that bring people and the arts together in new settings or circumstances, with expanded benefits to both artists and the public;

*Per new reauthorization legislation, P.L. 93-133, signed October 19, 1973.

- Touring, to bring high-quality performances and exhibitions to ever-wider areas of this country;

- High-quality arts programming in film, television and radio reaching into many homes and communities which have not been reached by other means;

- Artists in Residence programs, to place artists in schools and other institutions;

- Expansion Arts programs, to provide active arts participation for people in all walks of life -- including the young, the elderly and the disadvantaged -- in urban and rural communities;

- Accessibility and Awareness programs, to make the arts a more functional and integral part of everyday life in the community;

- Federal-State Partnership programs to strengthen the efforts of State and Regional Arts Agencies in bringing the arts to more people in more communities.

2) Cultural Resources Development: to assist our major cultural institutions to improve artistic and administrative standards and to provide greater public service;

The Endowment pursues this goal by providing essential assistance to specific, high-priority projects of individual museums, professional orchestras, theaters, dance, opera, chamber or choral groups, and to literary magazines and independent presses.

3) Advancement of our Cultural Legacy: to support creativity among our most gifted artists, encourage the preservation of our cultural heritage, and advance the quality of life of our nation;

Endowment assistance designed to achieve this goal is concerned primarily with:

- Creative Development through individual fellowships, commissioning, developmental theater, workshops in the visual arts and crafts, and professional training;

- Enhancement of America's indigenous arts, through assistance to crafts, folk arts, film-making as an art, a national center for American dance, and jazz/folk/ethnic music;

- Preservation of endangered national treasures, with current emphasis on museum collections, film, and architecture;

- Environmental preservation and enhancement through the widely-acclaimed City Options and Federal Design Programs;

- Flexible programming; research; and assistance to key national organizations which perform important services for broad professional and nonprofessional constituencies.

Our FY 1975 programs are almost entirely extensions of already-operating programs or logical outgrowths of pilot projects that have proven highly successful. At the same time, we are continuing careful exploration of new ways to meet urgent needs through research and pilot projects.

Rapidly rising demand for participation in these programs continues to outstrip the funds available by a wide and growing margin. Comparing applications with grants made (4 to 1) gives only an incomplete picture of the unmet demand, because guidelines are designed to limit the volume of requests as closely as possible to the reality of funds available.

The FY 1975 budget projections continue to reflect the National Council on the Arts' basic view of the Endowment, not as the primary patron of the arts, but as a catalyst, using proportionately small grants to direct national attention and response to major opportunities as well as problems, and generating increased support for the arts from many other sources -- private, state and local. While increased Endowment funding is essential in order to fulfill this leadership role, the Endowment's relative share of total support for the arts will not grow, if our demonstrated success in generating other new funding continues.

With strong encouragement from the National Council on the Arts, the Endowment is increasingly exercising leadership such as the Council's recent resolution on accessibility of the arts to the handicapped, which has drawn warm response from many quarters. In this area and in many others, such as the already-operating Federal Design Program, concerted effort by the Endowment's professional staff, working with other Federal, state and local agencies as well as private institutions, can focus a broad range of public and private resources on major needs which the Endowment could never tackle with its own limited funds. The potential impact of this type of activity is virtually incalculable. Taking on this added dimension to a greater degree represents a major Endowment thrust for FY 1975. It requires a relatively small Endowment investment of administrative funds to generate major program investments from other sources.

The Endowment and the Bicentennial

The Endowment is receiving a steadily growing volume of proposals for a wide range of bicentennial projects in all of our program areas. This mounting pressure from the field makes it clear that the Endowment's FY 1975 programming will include substantial involvement in the nation's bicentennial celebration. The link between Endowment programs and the bicentennial is entirely natural -- indeed inescapable. The bulk of our programs have long paralleled the thrusts now identified as bicentennial themes:

a) recognizing and preserving our cultural heritage;

b) celebrating creativity in American life today;

c) expanding cultural horizons for future generations.

Feeling this close identification with the essence of the bicentennial, the National Council and Endowment believe that we can best serve the true purposes of the bicentennial by following the basic policies and practices established under the Congressional charter for our program as a whole. Bicentennial project applications will be handled in the same professional manner as all other applications. They will be reviewed by the appropriate program staff, by an advisory panel of outside experts in the relevant program field, and by the National Council on the Arts. In this way, the Endowment will maintain its emphasis on the quality and long-term value of bicentennial as well as all other projects we support.

Beyond this rigorous approach to funding of individual projects, we have also established a special Bicentennial Committee under the aegis of the National Council on the Arts. The Committee, which consists of current and former Council members, plus members of our program advisory panels, state arts agency representatives, and other private citizens, will be an invaluable source of creative overall planning for Endowment initiatives and responses relating to the bicentennial.

Major Program Developments

In FY 1974, the Endowment has proceeded generally along the lines projected in our budget presentation last year. In a number of respects, of course, initial planning for the year has been altered to adjust to reduced appropriation levels. However, we have made substantial strides in strengthening the effectiveness of our programs generally, including substantial increases in the level of support to major cultural institutions, such as orchestras, opera companies, and professional theatres, and to state arts agencies. We are also moving into new areas on a selective basis. Specific accomplishments:

-- Establishing a major new emphasis on crafts, especially through individual fellowships and Artists-in-Schools.

-- Launching a newly-designed program of grants in the Jazz/Folk/Ethnic music field.

-- Expanding grants to encourage the use of visual arts in conjunction with the performing arts.

-- Initiating fellowships for Composers, Librettists and Translators.

-- Beginning a pilot program for Expansion Arts "Tour Events" through which the country can view the accomplishments of community-based arts groups.

-- Expanding professional theatre touring into areas without access to live theatre.

-- Providing special grants in a major new effort to strengthen Program Development activity of state and regional arts agencies.

-- Beginning the decentralization of responsibility for Dance Touring Program management to state and regional arts agencies.

-- Moving on a pilot basis to involve state arts agencies in Expansion Arts, Theatre, and Architecture and Environmental Arts projects.

During FY 1975, the $16.7 million increase for state, regional and national programs will be devoted to projects that are urgently required now to advance the three basic goals of the Endowment, with special focus on the role of the arts in the bicentennial. (Our FY 1975 agenda includes important items -- many bicentennial -- which we were forced to postpone because of the reduction in our FY 1974 budget request. Clearly, if they cannot be initiated in FY 1975, their role in the bicentennial will be lost.)

I. Availability of the Arts (Increases $9.1 million)

The National Council on the Arts considers this increase a minimum to permit us to:

-- Initiate a new Program of Special Projects for creative response to bicentennial, mobile arts, and other rapidly emerging needs that do not fall within established program lines.

-- Strengthen existing Expansion Arts projects, increase the opportunity for wider participation in this vital, community-based program, and move the "Tour Event" pilot to a full program level.

-- Raise "basic state agency grants" from $150,00 to $200,000 each; increase state agency grants for community councils; expand assistance for regional programming.

-- Increase the number of schools benefitting from the popular Artists-in-Schools program and expand the scope of the program to include folk arts.

-- Broaden the coverage of the Dance Touring Program to meet the growing community demand (due heavily to state agency involvement); and expand theatre touring beyond the pilot stage.

-- Substantially increase, mostly through the Treasury Fund, support for creative use of the media to bring the arts to millions of Americans.

II. Cultural Resources Development (Increases $1.5 million)

This increase will provide for:

-- Expanding assistance to special museum exhibitions, where bicentennial pressure is very heavy.

-- Increasing essential assistance to a larger number of Resident Professional Dance Companies throughout the country.

-- Beginning to move the small choral music program from the pilot stage toward a more effective level.

-- Continuing the gradual increase in support of professional theatres and theatre for youth.

-- Starting a long-overdue pilot program of assistance to chamber music groups -- a field which shows great potential for reaching modern audiences in a wide variety of settings.

III. Advancement of our Cultural Legacy (Increase $6.1 million)

This increase is urgently needed to:

-- Help orchestras and opera companies commission and perform new American music, particularly in connection with the bicentennial.

-- Provide for a major effort to preserve and enhance American folk arts and crafts; and broaden opportunities for participation in the already-established jazz/folk/ethnic music program.

-- Respond to at least part of the large unmet demand for individual fellowships, and grants under the "City Options" program.

-- Increase urgently needed assistance to museum renovation of facilities for conserving the works in their collections.

-- Intensify our pilot efforts to strengthen the training of professionals in the arts and arts administration.

-- Provide assistance to key professional service organizations; respond flexibly to special requirements in each program field; and strengthen research to be used by the Endowment and the arts constituency.

Program Development and Evaluation (Increase $636,750)

This increase is essential not only for critically-needed studies and evaluations, but also to fulfill urgent leadership responsibilities such as the Annual Federal Design Assembly.

Treasury Fund (Increase $3.5 million)

This increase in funds which are used only to match private donations will continue the Endowment's increasingly important efforts to engage the private sector more fully.

The benefits resulting from these priority actions will be far out of proportion to the relatively small increases in Federal funding, because each dollar invested by the Endowment attracts, on the average, $3-$4 from non-Federal sources. This multiplier effect explains the remarkably wide impact achieved on a national scale by one of the smallest agencies in the Federal Government.

Energy and the Arts

FY 1975 will be a crucial time of testing for the arts in America. Bicentennial plans throughout the country assume that museums, performing groups of all kinds, and creative artists in every field

will be available to help interpret and inspire our national scene as we reflect on the rich diversity of American experience over 200 years.

These rising expectations are coming just at the time when energy and related economic problems threaten serious curtailment of activity in many fields of Endowment concern.

One of the most serious problems will be the increased cost of fuel, especially for touring and basic operating costs such as lighting, heating, and air-conditioning. Fuel shortages and price increases may also affect attendance, thereby reducing earned income of performing groups and museums. The combination of such problems raises the prospect of curtailment or cancellation of tours and other planned programs, with deprivation to performers and the public alike.

The fuel problems of the individual creative artist parallel those of the institutions. Increased costs of propane, for example, are seriously affecting professional American potters, glass blowers, and other craftsmen, just at a time when the crafts are beginning to come into their own in the country.

* * * * *

Taking into account the accelerating demand on Endowment programs, the economic pressures arising from energy problems, the proven multiplier effect of Endowment grants, and the exciting potentials for the role of the arts in the upcoming bicentennial, the National Council on the Arts believes the Endowment's FY 1975 budget represents an essential investment in the national well-being.

31-869 O - 74 - pt 2 - 29

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

SUMMARY OF FUNDS AVAILABLE

	1973 Actual		1974 Estimate	1975 Request	Increase
Appropriation, Definite 1/	$34,700,000		$54,275,000	$72,000,000	$17,725,000
Appropriation, Indefinite	3,500,000		6,500,000	10,000,000	3,500,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		$38,200,000	60,775,000	82,000,000	21,225,000
Gifts and Donations		3,631,898	6,500,000	10,000,000	3,500,000
Transferred from Others		125,500	-0-	-0-	
Recovery of Prior Year Obligations		119,932	-0-	-0-	
Unobligated Balance Prior Year		3,208,853 2/	2,002,235 3/	-0-	
Total Available for Obligation		45,286,183	69,277,235	92,000,000	
Obligations	42,030,998		69,277,235	92,000,000	
Transfers to Humanities	35,000	42,065,998	-0-	-0-	
Unobligated Balance		$ 3,220,185 2/	$ -0-	$ -0-	

1/ According to new reauthorizing legislation, funds for state arts agencies (and regional groups) are included in Definite Appropriation.

2/ Includes $1,217,949.25 represented by equity received in ANTA Theatre and other assets. Additional carryover is primarily Gifts and Matching.

3/ Does not include $1,217,949.25 equity in assets which is not available for obligation. Additional carryover is primarily Gifts and Matching.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

ANALYSIS BY OBJECTIVE

	FY 73 Actual	FY 74 Estimated	FY 75 Requested	Increase (Decrease)
1. Availability of the Arts	$17,627,408	$25,980,767	$35,115,000	$ 9,134,233
2. Cultural Resources Development	13,206,563	12,811,819	14,300,000	1,488,181
3. Advancement of our Cultural Legacy	10,271,340	14,047,786	20,125,000	6,077,214
4. Program Development and Evaluation	897,720	1,823,250	2,460,000	636,750
5. Miscellaneous	27,967	-	-	-
6. Gifts, Donations, and Matching Funds	1/	14,613,613 2/	20,000.000	5,386,387
TOTALS	$42,030,998	$69,277,235	$92,000,000	$22,722,765

1/ Gifts, donations, and matching funds have been distributed by objective.

2/ Includes funds carried over from Fiscal 1973.

FUNDING SUMMARY INDEX

	Actual 73	Estimate 74	Request 75	Increase	PAGE
I. AVAILABILITY OF THE ARTS					
A. New Directions	$ 1,364,718	$ 1,729,505	$ 2,975,000	$ 1,245,495	A-11
B. Touring	1,683,468	3,621,073	5,450,000	1,828,927	A-12
C. Media	710,860	1,349,937	1,350,000	63	A-13
D. Artists in Residence	2,744,465	3,096,290	3,800,000	703,710	A-14
E. Expansion Arts	2,121,935	3,121,391	4,075,000	953,609	A-15
F. Accessibility and Awareness	1,513,023	2,167,362	3,115,000	947,638	A-16
G. Federal-State Partnership	7,488,939	10,895,209	14,350,000	3,454,791	A-17
TOTAL	($17,627,408)	($25,980,767)	($35,115,000)	($ 9,134,233)	
II. CULTURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT					
A. Museums	2,000,620	3,659,009	3,975,000	315,991	A-20
B. Music	8,293,053	5,517,300	6,200,000	682,700	A-21
C. Theatre	2,120,500	2,792,850	3,100,000	307,150	A-22
D. Dance	537,390	442,660	625,000	182,340	A-22
E. Literature	255,000	400,000	400,000	-0-	A-23
TOTAL	($13,206,563)	($12,811,819)	($14,300,000)	($ 1,488,181)	
III. ADVANCEMENT OF OUR CULTURAL LEGACY					
A. Creative Development	4,210,692	4,796,926	5,815,000	1,018,074	A-24
B. Enhancement of Americas Indigenous Arts	1,779,239	2,578,719	3,665,000	1,086,281	A-25
C. Preservation	1,941,412	1,606,004	2,600,000	993,996	A-26
D. The Environment	919,339	1,776,521	2,550,000	773,479	A-28
E. General Programming, Research, Services	1,420,658	3,289,616	5,495,000	2,205,384	A-28
TOTAL	($10,271,340)	($14,047,786)	($20,125,000)	($ 6,077,214)	
Program Development and Evaluation	897,720	1,823,250	2,460,000	636,750	A-31
Miscellaneous	27,967	-	-	-	
Gifts, Donations, and Matching Funds	*	14,613,613**	20,000,000	5,386,387	A-32
GRAND TOTAL	$42,030,998	$69,277,235	$92,000,000	$22,722,765	

* Gifts, donations, and matching funds have been distributed by objective.
** Includes funds carried over from Fiscal 1973.

I. Availability of the Arts

Actual FY 73	Estimate FY 74	Estimate FY 75	Increase
$ 17,627,408	$ 25,980,767	$ 35,115,000	$ 9,134,233

The President stated on September 14, 1973 that "...art is not a luxury, but a necessity to which all our citizens can and should have access." In that statement the President was re-confirming his own views, was reflecting those of increasing numbers of leaders in the nation, and was reaffirming one of the fundamental principles on which Congress originally based the very existence of the National Endowment for the Arts. Perhaps most significantly, the President was expressing a view that in recent years has come to be shared by a very broad segment of the population. In part, this is because the very definition of "the arts" has changed radically in popular understanding over the past few years. In part, it is because the arts actually have become more available and are thus more meaningful to many more individuals. The bicentennial celebration, of course, will accelerate the already existing demand for the arts being made more available.

NEW DIRECTIONS.

$2,975,000 in definite appropriations will go toward encouragement of new directions in the arts, particularly through Special Projects. Treasury Fund monies will also be used.

Special Projects. Since its beginning years, the Endowment has used modest sums for "special projects" to encourage and respond to inventive ideas of making the arts more available.

Small amounts of money have been used to support projects of merit that did not fall logically within any of the "discipline" programs, e.g. dance, music, literature. Indeed, some of these small monies uncovered ideas or needs that were only barely surfacing, but once uncovered, were clearly major new directions in the future of the arts and the audiences they serve. As funds became available, new Endowment programs were established to encompass some of these -- Expansion Arts and Artists-in-Schools are the most obvious examples. Other monies were directed to special projects that suited a particular requirement, such as early support for the Michigan Artrain that subsequently was moved to the Rocky Mountain Region for a successful tour last summer, and, after six months in Michigan, will be moving out of state again, this time to the Southeast in April.

The National Council on the Arts, the Endowment's 26-member policy advisory body, has felt for some time that much greater encouragement must be given to valid new directions, and also to the growing trend toward cooperative programming between the various art forms and cultural institutions. One of the most obvious examples of cooperative efforts that has never received attention by the Endowment is the phenomenon of arts centers, large and small.

Therefore, on the Council's urging, the Endowment will establish in March 1974, a fully focussed program to encourage a

whole variety of new thrusts. It will be called "Special Projects."

The Council feels that this recognition of the importance of creative projects in reaching people is long overdue and has been recommending this step for over two years. Further, its discussions concerning the bicentennial needs of the country have reaffirmed that it is essential to begin the program now. The Council is hopeful that the increased funds requested will be granted by the Congress in order to make this an effective effort. A Special Projects office has been established separately in the Endowment; a panel is in the process of formation.

Special Summer Programs. Most assuredly, the new program just described does not imply that "new directions" to reach more people in meaningful ways will not be explored constantly in all program areas of the Endowment. For example, there are many special summer programs, including festival-type activities, supported by the Endowment, particularly in music and expansion arts. These projects often reach new audiences in less formal settings. A pilot of this sort for nonprofit professional theatres will begin in 1975.

Music Audience Development. Other examples include efforts to reach new audiences in music. To date, some support (through the Treasury Fund) has gone to enabling music groups to go into classrooms to engage young people's interest in all facets of music (through workshops rather than full performance). And another project has brought gifted young artists into factories, parks, hospitals, community centers--a whole raft of new settings for the arts. Response has been outstanding.

Indeed, all of the activities assisted in Availability of the Arts not only continue proven programs but are constantly exploring "new directions" or translating a proven concept in one discipline, to another. Nonetheless, the Council views the establishment of the Special Projects office and appropriate funding as one of its key priorities in Fiscal 1975.

TOURING.

Touring is a good example of the need to expand a proven program as well as to translate the experience in one discipline to others. The FY 1975 request for touring is $5.45 million.

Dance Touring. This program, begun in 1968 in two states, now reaches into every state in the union and continues to grow in response to demand. The program for the smaller dance companies involved 60 groups touring almost 250 weeks in 1974. Administration is being transferred substantially to the state and regional arts agencies beginning in Fiscal 1974, and will be handled by them almost entirely by the end of Fiscal 1975. The three larger companies are assisted also to tour nationally. The overall program generates between $4 and $5 from other sources to match one federal dollar. Also, touring of dance companies outside the Endowment's effort has increased significantly.

Theatre Touring. The Endowment is evaluating results of two pilot projects (which reached 11 states) in regional theatre touring, and is making planning grants to several theatres for future tours. In Fiscal 1975, it is anticipated that a touring program will be underway, bringing professional theatre activities (workshops as well as performances) to thousands of Americans currently without access to live theatre.

Expansion Arts Touring. In addition, the Endowment this year is testing expansion arts touring and will enlarge the effort in Fiscal 1975. Touring in expansion arts (the "Tour-Event" program) will cost less generally than in dance and theatre, and will provide the nation with a focussed look at the accomplishments of the arts and artists as they draw on the force of creativity in the inner-city and the rural areas, with particular emphasis on the talents of the young. This adds a new dimension to the Endowment's other touring programs and a particularly essential one to celebrate the nation's 200th birthday.

Other touring and distribution efforts are being explored with particular concern for community involvement and for the needs of the bicentennial.

MEDIA.

Definite appropriations of $1.35 million are requested (under Availability) for the media, a pervasive force in American life with the potential of reaching just about everyone in this country. The extent to which media offerings reflect high standards, while bringing the arts to people and communicating their excitement, beauty and relevance, offers the Endowment an important challenge.

Programming in the Arts. A major effort in Fiscal 1975, primarily through the Treasury Fund, will be directed toward programming of the arts for the media. Television, radio, film--when used creatively--can in their own way convey an artistic experience to millions of Americans, many of whom might have no access to live performance.

For example, American dance is the best in the world; it has the fastest growing audience of any "live" art form; and recent films prove its potential for a mass audience: the American Ballet Theatre special, "ABT: A Close-Up In Time," being most notable in recent months. The artistic success of another Endowment-assisted effort, this one in the field of music, enforces the belief that music can be shown (and heard) on the media; this film, "Bolero," on the Los Angeles Philharmonic, has been nominated for an Academy Award. Both programs have been shown on national public television and seen by more than six million Americans.

The Endowment is currently assisting another television special on dance, "Alvin Ailey: Memories and Visions," (to be shown May 6) and plans to step up similar efforts in 1975.

Additional projects include:

-- Expansion Arts Films: to make widely available the richness and cultural vitality present today in the nation's inner cities and rural areas.

-- American Authors Films: to transmit our nation's literary heritage through films of great American authors who contribute so much to national and international literature.

-- Short Film Showcasing: to package and show the best short films made by American filmmakers. The short film has been neglected, though it often presents the art of film at its peak--it is as if, in literature, the short story were thrown out and only the novel existed.

-- American Film Series for Television: to gather for television broadcast a series of films by the great masters of American film. In addition, interviews will be conducted with the directors, enlightening the viewer as to the skill, craft and artistry required in the making of film, an art form born in this country.

Endowment/Corporation for Public Broadcasting. This Program enables cooperative efforts between the Endowment and CPB. Grants are made jointly for a variety of purposes, including some programs, conferences, experimental work.

Regional Development. Regional film centers are an increasingly important resource for historians and students of film, and for the growing numbers of people who flock to see examples of outstanding filmmaking from the past and of current developments in the film arts. These centers tend to be housed in museums and on university campuses: they sometimes include archival as well as exhibition activity: there are about 15 of them in the country today with the number on the rise; Endowment grants in FY 1974 ranged from $2,000 to $25,000 (three grants at the maximum). The maximum will hold in 1975, with increments in some of the smaller grants and an increase in the number of centers assisted.

ARTISTS IN RESIDENCE.

$3,800,000 is requested for a variety of highly successful residency programs.

Artists-in-Schools. Particular emphasis will continue to be placed on the Artists-in-Schools program. Launched in FY 1969 with a $100,000 transfer from the Office of Education, the program today is bringing practicing professional artists into elementary and secondary school classrooms in all states and special jurisdictions.

The main emphasis in the beginning years has been on painters and sculptors, poets and writers, and dancers, thousands of whom are now practicing their craft and providing informal instruction to thousands of children across the country. For example, during the current school year, the poetry component alone is involving 1,200 poets working with 500,000 students and teachers in about

2,000 school districts (there are 16,600 school districts in the country). The effect continues to be outstanding, on the children, their teachers, their communities, and on the artists themselves. The state arts agencies administer the funds; the Endowment provides coordinating and advisory services; and local school boards cooperate. The Office of Education assists with coordination and may continue to provide additional funds.

In the current fiscal year, a special crafts component was added. To indicate the dynamism of the program, within five weeks of announcement, applications were received from 36 state agencies for more than $300,000, to be matched in cash with an equal amount.

In 1975, the National Council recommends expansion of the Artists-in-Schools program and suggests increased emphasis on music, theatre, and architecture and environmental arts. The Council also urges the inclusion of folk artists. The Endowment will begin using the Treasury Fund for a limited number of special projects, and, encouraged by the success of the new crafts component with its at least 1-1 cash match requirement, will push for increasing dollar commitments from state, local, school, and private funding sources.

Other Residency Programs. The residency concept of Artists-in-Schools has been translated to placing professional artists in settings outside the schools for the purposes of raising perception and developing skills. Grants in this area, ranging from $5,000 to $30,000, have been made to a number of community cultural centers under a developing program, alternative education forms. The residency concept has also been used for some years in the Poets in Developing Colleges program, which began by assisting developing colleges, primarily black in enrollment, to bring professional writers onto their campuses. Pilot programs in Wyoming and Alaska, expanding the concept to community colleges, have been equally successful; this part of the program provides grants ($10,000 maximum) wherever possible to state arts agencies for groups of community colleges.

The Endowment will also continue its ongoing program enabling art schools, colleges, and community centers to hire distinguished artists, photographers, critics, and craftsmen, generally for short-term stays, to stimulate and instruct young artists and students. Grants generally range from $800 to $4,000.

EXPANSION ARTS.

The National Council holds strongly that the expansion arts programs encouraging the creative activity of people from all walks of life and all ethnic backgrounds are absolutely central to the Endowment's purpose. In addition to funds budgeted elsewhere, the request here is for $4,075,000 for critically-needed funding for instruction and training, arts exposure programs, and community cultural centers.

Further, in a major move to strengthen this program as a whole, a pilot effort will begin with state arts agencies, in the belief that they should and will step up their own involvement with these types of activities. With their proximity to local effort, the state agencies may be able to assess and administer many projects with greater effectiveness than the Endowment.

Also, their participation can help make this program more national in scope since available federal funds are totally inadequate to meet even the present demand.

ACCESSIBILITY AND AWARENESS.

$3.1 million is requested for programs that make the arts accessible to people, and encourage their awareness of the value and importance of the arts, often by placing them in other than traditional settings.

Works of Art in Public Places. In the visual arts, the Endowment will continue aiding the placement of art in public spaces, including sculpture, crafts, murals. Matching grants range from $2,700 to $45,000. Through this program, alternatives to viewing art in institutional settings are being provided and American art is being made more widely available to citizens (in 31 cities and communities to date) who might never experience its vitality and relevance. The environment is greatly enhanced, and people's sensitivity to their physical surroundings is further developed, particularly as community involvement in these projects generally is very high. The Endowment is also providing significant advisory assistance to the General Services Administration in implementing its art for public buildings program.

Visual Arts in the Performing Arts. Initiated in FY 1973, this program is similar to the above in that it uses the talents of visual artists in alternative ways to normal institutional settings. The program of matching grants, ranging from $1,500 to $6,000 last year, enabled: 1) the commissioning of outstanding posters for performance groups to be displayed on buses, in subways, concert halls, and schools, and to be available for purchase at modest prices; and 2) assistance for performance groups to secure exceptional artists as designers for sets, costumes, lighting. The projects benefit individual artists as well as performing groups and call greater public attention to the works of both.

Photography. The Endowment's Visual Arts Program is encouraging the exhibition of photography as an art form, often in other than museum settings. It also has a program of publications to increase public awareness and fellowships that will be augmented in Fiscal 1975 to include photographic surveys of American life.

Wider Availability of Museums. The Museum Program must be able to respond to needs of museums to reach out into their communities with a broad range of innovative programs. Programming is being developed with particular audiences in mind. Media is being used. Collaborative efforts between more formal museum institutions and community galleries are increasing. The National Council feels that this is a key area of enlightened museum support in America today.

Access to Theatre. The Council is concerned with the need for monies to meet an increasing demand from areas of the country totally without access to professional theatre. The Endowment began a pilot program this year for state arts agency projects aimed at meeting this need. It hopes to expand this effort in 1975.

Cultural Facilities Research. Because of evolving art forms and increasing audiences, and different settings for performance and exhibition, it is essential that facilities be designed that meet unique and often changing requirements. The Endowment receives about 50 requests a month for financial assistance in the professional design and construction of cultural facilities (both new buildings and the renovation of old). This expression of need comes from all states and from urban and rural areas alike.

As a first step toward meeting this need, the Endowment plans to assist major research on cultural facilities that will be useful to all persons or organizations wishing to build or renovate or adapt -- i.e. to compile a body of knowledge that exists in fields of health, education and housing, yet is barely existent in an equally specialized field. In contrast to earlier thinking in this area, the Endowment is not proposing assistance toward design fees; and the Council's general policy against actual construction aid (except for preservation purposes in the nation's museums) has not changed.

At its September 14-16, 1973 meeting, the National Council on the Arts passed unanimously a resolution encouraging cultural institutions to take steps to increase their accessibility to the physically handicapped. One grant (from the Architecture Program) will assist workshops to explore ways and means; the Museum Program guidelines provide that funds will be available for surveys in this area. The above-mentioned program for cultural facilities research will further the aim of the Council's resolution.

Architecture and Environmental Arts. The physical fabric of a country can be no better than the level of awareness of its citizens. Yet awareness of the importance of architecture and design is scant indeed. The Endowment's public awareness program in this area is being stepped up to help educate people to the importance of their own role in the design process and encourage sensitivity to their surroundings. Grants assist the development and dissemination of materials and methods for communicating design awareness, through publications, films, tape cassettes, exhibitions, workshops. And to extend the impact of this kind of essential activity, a pilot program now underway with state arts agencies is stimulating their involvement, often for the first time. One agency has used a small Federal grant to send a "roving design expert" around the state to encourage community awareness and participation in design efforts; another is establishing in effect an office patterned after the Endowment's. In FY 1975, it is very important to increase these activities, both at the Endowment and in the state agencies.

FEDERAL-STATE PARTNERSHIP.

Approximately $14.4 million of definite appropriations are being requested for the Federal-State Partnership program (plus an estimated $5.3 million to state and regional arts agencies through other Endowment programs).*

---

* The new authorization legislation requires that at least 20 percent of the Endowment's overall definite appropriation be directed to state (and, to a lesser extent, regional) agency efforts; and, further, that 75 percent of this 20 percent must go in "bloc" amounts to the 55 state (and jurisdictional) arts agencies, with a minimum of at least $200,000 available to each state agency.

It has been clear for the past few years that some very exciting developments are occurring in the relationship between Federal, state, municipal and community arts programming. The National Council has expressed a strong desire to build these efforts. It believes that additional moves in this direction should be developed in closest cooperation with the agencies in the 55 states and jurisdictions. It is convinced that all possible steps must be taken to encourage creative state and regional programming and efficient administration as well as stepped-up state and private funding. (It should be noted that some state agencies have had dramatic increases in state funding, though in many, state funding is not keeping pace with increasing Federal monies.)

In response to these state agency and National Council concerns and potentials, the Endowment, in addition to granting $150,000 to each state agency in Fiscal 1974 and $200,000 each ($11 million) for FY 1975:

1) initiated a major Program Development assistance effort in Fiscal 1974 (estimated $860,000) that will be continued in Fiscal 1975.

2) has increased state agency membership on each of the Endowment's program Advisory Panels to a minimum of two.

3) developed guidelines for the Federal-State Partnership program, in cooperation with the state agencies.

4) is revising all Endowment program guidelines to invite state and regional agency participation; has transferred the Dance Touring Program in large measure to the state (and/or regional) agencies; and is exploring moving additional programs in this direction.

5) has held some of its Advisory Panel meetings in conjunction with national assemblies of state arts agencies.

6) convened a conference of 17 state agency directors in September, 1973, to discuss specific policy and administrative matters that were being revised -- following which they participated in the National Council's fall session.

7) will convene a major meeting of all state agency directors and chairmen April 16-18, 1974.

8) will launch this year a study effort to gather and analyze state agency financial and programmatic information.

9) will continue to encourage regional arts programming, either through regional agencies or through state arts agencies acting in behalf of regional groupings of state agencies.

10) will make funds available under an important new program (piloted in FY 74) to assist community arts councils through their state arts agencies.

The coming-together of so many factors--decentralization, local involvement, interest in the bicentennial, developmental concerns--argue that the Federal-State Partnership, in its broadest sense, is indeed an area of prime importance in making the arts available to all Americans.

II. Cultural Resources Development

Actual FY 73	Estimate FY 74	Estimate FY 75	Increase
$ 13,206,563	$ 12,811,819	$ 14,300,000	$ 1,488,181

[The Treasury Fund (gifts and matching) in the past has been used most effectively in the category of Cultural Resources Development. Therefore, the Endowment anticipates that in 1974 and 1975, a significant portion of Treasury Fund monies, in addition to amounts reflected here, will continue to go into this area.]

America's cultural institutions -- museums, orchestras, choral and chamber music groups, opera, dance and theatre companies -- are second to none in the world. They are composed of the artists and craftsmen of our time. They sustain creative effort and convey unique insights to millions of people both here and abroad. Their development in recent years has been nothing short of phenomenal and is due in considerable measure to the stimulus Federal funds have provided in attracting increased assistance from all sectors of society.

A word of caution must be expressed. Energy and inflation problems could begin to erode the tremendous gains that have been made. The Endowment is itself making every effort, and encouraging creative planning among its constituents, to insure that our cultural institutions continue to develop and meet the demands of their growing publics.

MUSEUMS.

The Fiscal 1975 request for the museum programs described in this section is approximately $4 million in definite appropriations.

America's museums collect, preserve, and exhibit this nation's great treasures in art, history, and science. They serve as a source of inspiration and challenge to people living today. They conduct myriad educational and community programs.

In May 1972, the Arts Endowment contracted for a major survey of the nation's museums. This effort was in line with the Council's desire to provide information of use to the field as well as help develop the Endowment's program planning. The national service organizations for museums all endorsed the study and offered full cooperation.

Included in the survey findings:

-- 1,821 institutions, with annual operating budgets ranging from $3,700 to over $20 million, filled the minimal "qualifying" requirements set by consultant museum professionals for inclusion in the study.

-- operating expenditures of the 1,821 totaled nearly $479 million in FY 1972.

-- attendance was over 308 million.

-- 93% conducted activities for groups of school children.

"Museums USA: Highlights," a 20-page booklet summarizing key data, was released by the Endowment in December 1973. A book with detailed results and analysis will be published in summer 1974; the background statistical report now being edited will be made available; and the Endowment is planning workshop/conferences with museum and other experts to explore fully the survey's implications, not only for museums, but for all cultural institutions.

Increases in Endowment funds for museums under Cultural Resources Development will go toward assisting some of museums' essential functions. Monies will begin to meet the demand for matching grants to assist special exhibitions (28 percent of the FY 1974 funds went for bicentennial exhibits, with a sharp rise anticipated in 1975 and 1976). A significant number of these special exhibitions travel widely after showing at the sponsoring museum, multiplying their effects well beyond the initial showing.

Grants which specifically require new matching monies will be expanded under the highly successful program assisting purchase of living American artists' works, including painting, sculpture, prints, photographs, film, and crafts. The Endowment helps a variety of other on-going museum activities, including better utilization of collections for their publics, catalogues, and visiting specialists to come in for short-term stays to help deal with specific museum needs. (It is in this latter category that museums may survey methods of increasing their accessibility to the physically handicapped.)

In addition, the Endowment supports conservation and renovation for preservation purposes, and provides fellowships for museum professionals and funds for museum training. These programs are described later in the Cultural Legacy portion of this presentation.

MUSIC.

Funds requested, totaling $6.2 million in definite appropriations, will assist the nation's orchestras, opera companies, and choral groups, and will enable the Endowment to initiate a chamber music program.

Orchestras. There are over 1,100 orchestras in the nation, with annual budgets as high as $6.7 million. Approximately 100 of them are eligible for matching project grants from the Endowment. During Fiscal 1974, grants ranged from $6,200 to $140,000, with nearly 85% of the grants for projects involving youth. The $140,000 maximum, up from $100,000 in FY 1973, will hold in Fiscal 1975. The Endowment is currently providing some additional funds for special bicentennial projects, primarily commissioning and performance of American works, which would otherwise not take place.

Opera. There are more than 750 opera groups in the country. Approximately 45 professional companies -- the top budget (excluding the Met) being around $5.5 million -- received matching grants ranging from $4,500 to $140,000 in FY 1974. Funds are used for a variety of activities, including training/apprenticeships for young American singers, new productions, touring, and school programs. The maximum level of Endowment support will hold at $140,000, with any additional funds, this year and next, going into special bicentennial programming. (An exception to this maximum -- a challenge grant through the

Treasury Fund -- is being made in 1974 and 1975 for the Metropolitan Opera Company to enable it to broaden support from its national audience.)

Choral. Choral music has its roots deep in American tradition. There are thousands of choral groups throughout the country; the Endowment has provided assistance to a very small number of these. Choral music will be aided in Fiscal 1975, with funds for institutes in different sections of the country to upgrade quality broadly; and a limited number of grants encouraging contemporary music programming as well as revivals of some of America's great old choral masterpieces.

In general, this pilot program will continue to assist highly professional groups and the institutes in 1975, while efforts are made to assess realistically the entire field and the Endowment's proper role in relation to it.

Chamber Music. At the Council's urging, the Endowment plans a pilot program for chamber music groups in Fiscal 1975. Some of the finest musical repertoire extant today was, and is being, created for chamber groups. The music is often more "accessible" than full symphonic music; the groups are smaller and more portable. It is important to develop programming to suit the specific needs. Guidelines are being developed.

THEATRE.

Definite appropriations totalling $3.1 million are requested for the following programs in FY 1975.

Professional Theatre Companies. Of the more than 3,000 theatres in the country, approximately 50 professional groups (highest budget: $3.9 million) are receiving Endowment funds this year; the number eligible will increase. The growth of these nonprofit professional theatres around the country is a relatively new and very important development; they are increasingly the source and home of some of the best playwrights, directors, and performers in American theatre today.

In Fiscal 1974, the Endowment's grants ranged from $5,000 to the new maximum of $140,000 (six theatres received this latter amount). The maximum will remain the same in 1975, with increments to some of those now receiving lesser amounts and some new groups receiving grants. (Depending on pilot/planning grant results, and on developments regarding energy, the Endowment's thrust next year will be in support of touring perhaps six to eight of these groups -- see Availability.)

Theatre for Youth. A number of professional theatres for youth will also receive assistance; this program, which generally assists these groups in their touring activities, will expand somewhat in 1975 following the recommendations of a committee of the Theatre Advisory Panel.

DANCE.

The request is $625,000 in definite appropriations for these two programs.

Resident Professional Dance Companies and Management and Administration. In addition to the three major and perhaps 60 smaller contemporary dance companies, which are most often touring companies and are supported through Endowment touring programs, there is an increasing number of resident professional dance groups located around the country which have a unique role in American dance. They help satisfy audience demand, create new interest, and, 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 two programs, begun on a pilot basis in Fiscal 1972, assist in strengthening professional management, and help resident companies to upgrade their artistic standards, engage guest choreographers/directors, and broaden their service to their communities. Thus far, the Endowment has been able to assist about 18 of the approximately 30 resident groups, with grants ranging from $4,000 to $35,000. In Fiscal 1975, the maximum would move to $50,000 (through the Treasury Fund) and more companies would be assisted.

LITERATURE.

In the literary world, the "institutional structure" is provided by the variety of publications or other means of communication which, much the same as theatres, orchestras, etcetera, make it possible for artists' works to reach people. $400,000 is requested for Fiscal 1975.

Literary Magazines. Without the small literary magazines, many of America's most vital creative voices will not be heard. In Fiscal 1975, the Endowment will continue its assistance to the Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines which provides small grants, and services, to many of the perhaps 1,000 literary magazines in the country. These publications are feeling the impact of sharply rising production and paper costs and increases in postal rates, matters of continuing concern to the Literature Advisory Panel and the Council.

Independent Presses. In addition to assisting the small magazines, the Endowment will aid some of the excellent literary presses, which have a unique role in publishing and distributing literary works unlikely to be handled by commercial publishers.

III. Advancement of our Cultural Legacy

Actual FY 73	Estimate FY 74	Estimate FY 75	Increase
$10,271,340	$ 14,047,786	$ 20,125,000	$ 6,077,214

America's extraordinary cultural legacy 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 and folk arts reached new levels of achievement. The preservation and encouragement of that voice is perhaps the most fundamental task of the Endowment.

CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT.

The voice of the nation's cultural legacy is the voice of its creative talents. Of the $20 million requested for Advancement of our Cultural Legacy, $5.8 million will aid a variety of creative development programs.

Fellowships. Most of the Endowment's programs assist individual artists -- Artists-in-Schools, other residencies, Expansion Arts, Works of Art in Public Places, Visual Arts in the Performing Arts, Museum Purchase Plan -- but with enthusiastic encouragement from the National Council, the Endowment has been increasing fellowship programs for individual artists of exceptional talent as funds became available. There are now fellowships for choreographers, painters, sculptors, craftsmen, photographers, creative writers (including playwrights), librettists, composers, jazz/folk musicians, radio/CATV/television professionals, and filmmakers.

There are basically two types of fellowships: one aimed at a specific end result, e.g. creation and performance of a new dance work; the other aimed at career development, e.g. buying time and materials for a creative artist. Fiscal 1975 will begin fellowship programs for translators and for radio/television writing, and will offer increased funds particularly for craftsmen, choreographers, filmmakers, painters, and sculptors.

New/Developmental Work. Also essential to creative development in most fields of the arts is the opportunity for new/developmental work. The Endowment funds contemporary music groups, developmental theatres, new play producing and playwriting groups, and visual arts and crafts workshops.

In addition, the Endowment plans to encourage the growing activity in commissioning and performance of new American music, long a priority of the Music Advisory Panel and the National Council. Spurred by the bicentennial, these efforts will affect positively the nation's orchestra and opera programming far into the future.

Professional Training. Diverse, usually pilot, programs approaching the great need for assistance for training professionals in the arts have been developed by the Endowment. The agency believes that more needs to be done in pulling together current efforts and exploring others to meet the demands. A variety of pilot programs is already operating or planned in professional design, dance and visual arts criticism, music, media, theatre, museums, and arts

administration. This is a troublesome area for the Endowment because, among other reasons, the funding needs are great and the means by which high quality training can be accomplished are so varied among the diverse fields.

INDIGENOUS AMERICAN ARTS.

Some art forms are thought of as being truly American. Film started here; so did jazz and modern dance; and our craft and folk arts have a distinctively American flavor. They are a source of national and international pride, and, particularly as we approach our 200th birthday, deserve increasing focus. The request is $3.7 million for this area.

Crafts. The Endowment, following over a year of consultation with crafts experts, secured a professional staff person to serve as Crafts Coordinator. Spread throughout Endowment programs are funding possibilities for crafts, including, for example, in expansion arts activities, for museum purchase, special exhibitions, residency programs, workshops, etcetera. Plus there are fellowships for craftsmen in the Visual Arts Program (the Coordinator is located in this office). The National Council (which responded warmly to one member's eloquent statements in behalf of a return of a sense of craftsmanship throughout American life) has recommended a go-ahead on an apprenticeship program in crafts.

The Endowment is also talking with state arts agencies, many of which are involved in this area, about cooperative efforts. And a major liaison effort with other Federal agencies (with substantial budgets and crafts-related activities) should result in very significant additional monies for crafts.

Folk Arts. Support for the folk arts has been spread (often, too thinly) throughout various program areas of the Endowment, particularly in music and expansion arts. The Council is determined that the Endowment make a major coordinated effort to enhance the nation's rich and diverse folk arts. Folk arts cut across all disciplines, and should. Experts have been called in to help the development of this new thrust, including an advisory meeting of folk artists and folk culture experts held by the Arts Endowment on December 8, 1973. A Folk Arts Coordination office will be established in the Endowment in spring 1974.

The Endowment is determined that crafts and folk arts programs will play a significant role in its bicentennial efforts. The bicentennial can serve to encourage pride and enhance our appreciation of the crafts and folk arts. Relatively small amounts of money can have a substantial national impact in these areas, an impact which will be multiplied with the participation of other Federal agencies as well as the state arts agencies, including, for example, in the major Artists-in-Schools program as well as other areas.

Film. In addition to the Endowment's other efforts including aid for regional film centers (see Availability), and film preservation, the American Film Institute would continue to be assisted in its efforts to preserve and enhance the art of film in this country. Endowment funds aid most of the Institute's program thrusts (except the film theatre at the Kennedy Center; and the film catalogue project assisted by the Humanities Endowment), including advanced film training, servicing of regional film centers, research,

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 30

information, and publication activities. Private monies are supporting apprentice programs with outstanding film directors as well as oral history projects. The Endowment's assistance (not counting contracts for filmmaker grants and preservation) will be at the $1,100,000 level.

Dance (facility). American dance, particularly in its more contemporary forms, is the fastest growing live art form, due at least partially to the Endowment's touring programs. Yet dance is still without a single major facility devoted to its use. Therefore, the Endowment is exploring with the field and private funding sources encouragement of a national center for American dance. It would logically be in New York which is still the home-base of most touring dance companies. It can provide performance space with international visibility; provide services for all American dance companies; offer training programs, workshops; experiment with filming and videotaping. It would be carried out with Treasury Fund monies; some program funds are required for further development of the plans and possible "start-up" costs.

During the last year the Endowment investigated thoroughly the possibility of using the ANTA Theatre as such a center. On the advice of professionals in the field it was concluded that substantial renovation would be necessary. Efforts to identify non-Federal support for such renovation have not been successful. A committee of the National Council has been appointed to consider the future of the ANTA Theatre, and funds necessary for FY 1975 have been budgeted.

Jazz/Folk/Ethnic Music. This has been one of the Endowment's most successful programs, expanded this year to include folk and ethnic music. Grants assist composers, arrangers, instrumentalists, outstanding young musicians, and schools and community groups which wish to bring programming to their students. In addition, the Endowment has been exploring, particularly with the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian, the creation of a really meaningful archival effort. Many of the old masters of American jazz must be captured on tape; their works must be found and restored to today's repertories; the same holds true for folk music.

PRESERVATION.

The Endowment plans to augment some of its preservation programs, allocating $2.6 million in definite appropriations for these purposes. Treasury Fund monies will increase this figure substantially.

Museum Conservation and Renovation. A special word is needed about museum conservation and renovation for preservation purposes, to which the Endowment intends to devote $1.8 million in FY 1975, with Treasury Fund monies taking the level to over $6 million in private and Federal funds.

The National's great treasures are deteriorating. An estimate 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, many of whom are nearing retirement age. Training is essential, and the Endowment is assisting a variety of such efforts.

In addition, the Endowment is supporting regional conservation centers to make equipment and expertise available to as many museums as possible as well as train future conservators.

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.

The Endowment launched in Fiscal 1974 with at least $3 to match each Endowment $1 a program to help museums renovate their facilities -- climate control, security, storage -- in order to conserve their works. The funds allocated in Fiscal 1972 and 1973 went primarily to enable institutions to assess their needs. A few selected renovation projects were funded. As noted in testimony last year, this program has strong implications for the bicentennial -- the preservation of our American heritage. The Endowment plans to continue funding of surveys and renovation projects; most of the latter are financed through the Treasury Fund.

Film Preservation. The current efforts in film preservation are barely holding the line against rapid deterioration.

As noted in earlier testimony, the area of film preservation is one of serious concern. The Endowment plans to continue to provide $300,000 (plus administrative costs) through the American Film Institute in Fiscal 1975 to assist film preservation programs of the Library of Congress, the Museum of Modern Art, George Eastman House, and the AFI. It is hoped that private funding sources will realize the urgent need to join with the Endowment for a period of years in order to preserve this important aspect of our heritage.

Dance Preservation. Dance works, unless performed regularly, exist generally only in the minds of their creators and performers. A variety of critically-needed efforts, primarily using media -- film, videotape -- must be launched now to capture and preserve American dance. The National Council enthusiastically urged implementation of the recommendations which followed a major three-day conference in December 1973. Leaders from the media, some of America's great choreographers, dance archivists, and the Dance Advisory Panel viewed examples, past and present, of the relationship between dance and the media. The Endowment's Public Media Program will take major responsibility (under Programming in the Arts) for specific film/television programs in dance for the public; and the Dance Program's first priority and primary thrust will be to document and record before much of America's great dance genius is lost.

Architecture Preservation. As our nation approaches the bicentennial year, there are few needs clearer than a vigorous new program designed to preserve and return to useful purposes the most visible reminders of our past -- our two hundred years of architectural heritage. While there exists a strong private tradition in this country for architecture preservation, the Federal Government should encourage the movement to revitalize the country's resources. Over one-third of the structures listed on the National Register of Historic Sites since 1930 have been destroyed. A major new thrust is needed, with emphasis on adaptive uses for old structures in today's society. The Endowment is working closely with a wide spectrum of public and private groups, including HUD, Interior, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In addition to these important catalytic/coordinating activities, the Endowment's "City Options"

program is contributing very significantly to America's growing efforts to save the best of the past for the future. In FY 1975, additional research grants will also further this aim.

The whole preservation program of the Endowment takes on greater importance as the bicentennial approaches. As the President said on September 14, 1973: "As we look to the next four years, our concern for the arts will focus increasingly on the commemoration of America's Bicentennial. That occasion prompts us to recognize the need to preserve this Nation's heritage of paintings, of films, and of buildings of historic importance and appeal which can be saved for the future by being adapted to new uses today."

THE ENVIRONMENT.

Attention to the aesthetics of our environment -- beyond the clean air and water concerns -- is long overdue. This is another field in which the Endowment, in addition to allocating $2.6 million in 1975, plans to continue its active role in engaging support and interest at all governmental and private levels. Efforts in Fiscal 1973 and 1974 proved that success is eminently possible.

"City Options." The national theme approach to research last year was, in the view of the Council, one of the most significant innovations of the Endowment's programming in architecture. Nearly 40 grants for "City Edges" were announced last spring and were selected from over 350 applications and some 1,600 inquiries.

Funds go to specific projects that could be models for other communities and have demonstrable impact by 1976. (This program, and Federal Design, are bicentennial programs; results will be highly visible by calendar 1975.) The pilot program "City Edges" evolved into the new "City Options" in FY 1974, with the Endowment planning to "double-up" the review and funding process. Response to announcement of "City Options" was so heavy (3,500 inquiries and nearly 700 applications) that the Endowment will screen all applications at one time, and will use FY 1974 and FY 1975 monies. This should not only help administratively, but should also insure that a very significant impact will be felt. Further, based on experience with "City Edges," more clearly defined criteria were developed for the review process and regional panels were established to make preliminary review of applications before national panel consideration.

Federal Design. The Federal Design Program is well underway. This bicentennial program is a Presidentially-initiated four-part effort: Federal Design Assembly, task force on Architecture Guidelines, task force on Civil Service design hiring and training procedures, and Federal graphics improvement program. Enthusiastic cooperation is coming from the Federal Government and private interests as well. Importantly, state and municipal governments are beginning to institute their own programs.

GENERAL PROGRAMMING, RESEARCH, SERVICES.

Funds totalling $5.5 million will insure the flexibility, grasp of the field, and vital private service underpinnings which the National Council is convinced are essential to the overall strength of the cultural field and the Endowment's programs.

General Programming. Just as Council members feel strongly about flexibility to respond to new thrusts, they feel it imperative that the Endowment budget funds for significant projects that do not fall within guidelines. While the Council has applauded and participated actively in development of guidelines, it feels the worst thing would be for the Endowment to find itself locked into rigid patterns and unable to respond to important requests.

Accordingly, the Council has consistently urged, particularly because planning is done far in advance, that a minimum of 10 percent of total funds be held in this area. The Endowment, however, because of clear and specific needs in the fields and modest funding levels in relation to those needs, feels it cannot set aside any more than the 4 percent requested.

Research. To date, the Endowment has basically used Program Development and Evaluation monies for research efforts, such as the national museum study. Increasingly, however, the Endowment is being asked to assist research, initiated outside the Endowment for the most part, aimed at gathering information or attempting experiments of direct and immediate benefit to the field. Both kinds of efforts should be assisted, and their complementary nature continually assessed by the Endowment.

Services to the Field. A critical role in the advancement of our cultural legacy is played by a variety of groups and individuals, ranging from national service organizations to artists' workshops. Included are groups such as P.E.N. (Poets, Playwrights, Essayists, Editors, and Novelists) American Center, OPERA America, American Symphony Orchestra League, American Association of Museums, Association of American Dance Companies, Council of Independent Professional Schools of Music, Theatre Communications Group, and National Association for Regional Ballet. Significant increase of supportive funds could substantially improve artistic and administrative standards in the arts.

It should be noted that many of the organizations provide information that is helpful to the different fields but which is also extremely important in keeping the Endowment apprised of developments so that it can be responsive to the fields. For example, many of the service organizations are collecting, sharing, and disseminating information on bicentennial activities and on the impact of the energy shortage, both areas of vital interest to the Endowment.

Importantly, Endowment funds are used by many of these organizations to fill the major need of the nation's thousands of semi-professional and amateur arts groups: technical assistance. The national service organizations' workshops, conferences, research, publications, consultants -- all enable the Endowment to assist actively America's exciting, and probably unparalleled, nonprofessional arts world.

The Endowment feels it essential to strengthen and encourage private service groups in the improvement of services to all fields of the arts.

* * * * *

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 (HEW), the National Science Foundation, the Smithsonian Institution, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the National Endowment for the Humanities have permitted significant joint projects.

IV. Program Development and Evaluation

Actual FY 73	Estimate FY 74	Estimate FY 75	Increase
$ 897,720	$ 1,823,250	$ 2,460,000	$ 636,750

Particularly as the bicentennial approaches, the Endowment's leadership role is becoming increasingly vital. Its ability to develop creative and flexible programming and evaluate efforts throughout the cultural field must continue to be strengthened. Approximately $1 million of the 1975 program development funds will insure that the Endowment can call on panelists and other consultant experts as program development advisors and evaluators; can utilize part time and temporary assistance to free up program staff and assist in the development of programs; and can provide for essential on site project visits to evaluate programs.

Additional developmental and/or evaluation needs total over $2,845,000. The National Council and the staff are working to determine highest priorities among, for example:

-- Technical assistance, workshops and coordination in regard to the problems (and potentials) created by the energy shortage.	$ 80,000
-- Federal-State survey, study, and evaluation, requested by the National Council and the state arts agencies.	650,000
-- Survey of professional training and training needs in various arts disciplines.	250,000
-- Continuation of music evaluation studies, including long-term orchestra evaluations and beginning of opera evaluations.	130,000
-- Architecture and design technical assistance for Federal and state agencies as part of the Design Assistance Program.	75,000
-- Interpretation and follow-up on the major museum survey including national and regional conferences.	150,000
-- Survey and evaluation of service organizations in the arts.	350,000
-- Annual Federal Design Assembly.	160,000
-- Endowment program information films to aid present and potential grantees and stimulate private and state and local funding for arts programs piloted by the Endowment.	300,000
-- Study of semi-professional and amateur arts organizations.	700,000

V. The Treasury Fund (Gifts, Donations, and Matching Funds)

	Actual FY 73	Estimate FY 74	Estimate FY 75	Increase
Appropriations	$ 3,500,000	$ 6,500,000	$ 10,000,000	$ 3,500,000
Gifts	$ 3,500,000	$ 6,500,000	$ 10,000,000	$ 3,500,000

In eight years, the Endowment has attracted donations totaling over $16,500,000. It is apparent that this funding mechanism has been successful in the past.

During the current year (1974), the Endowment is using the Treasury Fund method primarily to assist orchestras and opera companies, independent professional schools of music, as well as other major audience building ventures. Fiscal 1974 Treasury Fund monies are being used also in museum programs, particularly in training, special exhibitions, conservation, and renovation. For the first time, state arts agencies are utilizing the Treasury Fund.

In Fiscal 1975, the Endowment will continue to stimulate increased private funding for orchestras, opera companies, theatres, dance companies, independent conservatories of music, and significantly expand Treasury Fund monies for museum renovation for preservation purposes. Also, it is anticipated that the Treasury Fund route will be used increasingly in various projects involving state arts agencies, for audience development in music, and importantly, in programming of the arts on public media. National foundations have expressed interest in the creation of an American Dance Center in New York with Treasury Fund monies and in special attention being given to arts administration.

The Treasury Fund has helped encourage the partnership between the Federal Government and an extraordinarily broad representation of the private sector and other government sources. In Fiscal 1973, the Endowment received 992 donations -- in comparison to 916 in Fiscal 1972 and 519 in Fiscal 1971. Of these, 645 came from individuals -- a remarkable testament to the interest and involvement of our citizens in the arts.

Contributors were varied. As noted, the largest number were individuals, including artists such as Van Cliburn, Harold Prince, Marge and Gower Champion. There were small businesses and major corporations, family and national foundations, banks, hotels, television stations, city agencies and universities, civic clubs and public schools. Donations ranged from $2.00 to $135,000.

Cultural organizations have found the Treasury Fund of immense help in attracting new sources of funds in their communities. It is anticipated that the increased monies requested in this category will be matched. In the event that sufficient outside funding is not secured, the money reverts to the U. S. Treasury.

DONATIONS CREDITED TO THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

FISCAL YEAR 1973

Dr. Julian Abrams	$ 25
Dr. Irving Abramson	25
Ms. Helene Ackerman	5
Mr. Lou Adler	110
Adolph's Foundation, The	25,000
A.F. Supply Corporation	250
A. & S. Foundation, Inc.	500
AHS Foundation	12,500
Akron Community Trusts	2,500
Albemarle Theatre, Inc.	50
Alest Realty Inc.	100
Alethria Club of Santa Cruz County	50
Mr. Kermit S. Allen	100
Alumni Association of the Cleveland Institute of Music, The	26,000
American Committee on Italian Migration	220
American Electric Power Service Corporation	1,000
American Express Foundation	1,000
The American French Foundation	2,000
The American Missionary Association	5,000
American National Building & Loan Association	100
American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers	500
Stebbins Anderson Co., Inc.	100
Miss Elisabeth Amery	25
Mr. Amyas Ames	5,687.38
Anchor Savings Bank	500
Mr. M. Phineas Anderson	5
Dr. & Mrs. E. Cowles Andrus	25
Mr. Theodore Antoniou	100
Mr. Albert Appel	1,000
Dr. John W. Appel	10
Dr. Harold L. Applewhite	100
Arts and Education Council of Greater St. Louis, The	51,400
Arundel Federal Savings & Loan Association	50
Modest Artymiw	15
Mr. William Ashbrook	50
Asolo Opera Guild	10,000
F.C. Atherton Trust	500
Juliette M. Atherton Trust	2,000
The Austin Company Foundation	1,000
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Austrian	1,000
Dr. & Mrs. Robert Austrian	100
Mr. & Mrs. Louis Azrael	25
Mr. Richard Baer	2,500
Mr. E. Bruce Baetjer	140.36
Mr. & Mrs. H. Norman Baetjer	50
Mr. & Mrs. Alan R. Bain	110
Mr. Carl Bakal	25
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph D. Baker	100
Baker, Watts & Company	400
Baldwin Piano and Organ Company	1,000
The Baltimore Life Insurance Company	100
Baltimore Music Club, Inc.	440
Baltimore Scholarship Fund, Inc.	220
Bangor Punta Corporation	500
Bankers Trust Company	500

Mr. W. Daniel Barker	$ 100
Mrs. Margaret H. Barnard	25
Mr. & Mrs. Davis D. Barnett	10
Mr. & Mrs. Bernard S. Barr	102.01
Mr. & Mrs. C. Marshall Barton, Jr.	25
Mr. & Mrs. Carlyle Barton, Jr.	100
Barton-Cotton, Inc.	150
Mr. David W. Barton, Jr.	25
The Barton-Gillet Company	100
Mr. & Mrs. Henry L. Bayles	25
Mr. Frank S. Bayley, III	100
Bayport Foundation, Inc.	510
Bayside Fuel Oil Depot Corporation	50
The Louis D. Beaumont Foundation	100,000
Bechtel Corporation	1,000
Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Becker	200
Ms. Elizabeth J. Bell	15
Dr. John P. Bennett	12
Theodore W. Bennett	98,476
Mr. William H. Benton	250
Berkshire Life	1,000
Mrs. Alan Bernstein	25
Mr. Leonard Bernstein	20,000
Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Bershatsky	100
Miss Thelma Bertie	10
Mr. Roger Berwanger	25
Frank Stanley Beveridge Foundation, Inc.	500
Carroll O. Bickelhaupt	25
Dr. & Mrs. Joseph S. Bierman	25
Billirene Fund	500
Dr. & Mrs. James F. Bing	50
Mrs. Nancy Bishoprick	20
Miss Eleanor A. Bliss	50
Dr. & Mrs. William Bloom	50
Mr. & Mrs. Richard J. Blum	777.86
Board of Estimates	135,000
Mr. & Mrs. John A. Boehm	25
Mrs. A. Curtis Bogert	100
Mrs. Joseph Boland	100
Miss Allison D. Boldra	50
Mrs. Frances Bolno	7.50
Miss Bertha Venne Bonin	5
Mrs. Arthur Bookman	100
Boosey and Hawkes, Inc.	50
The Mary Owen Borden Memorial Foundation	5,000
Miss Ruth Boring	50
Dr. Harold M. Boslow	10
Mrs. Georgia M. Boston	25
Mrs. Bernard Botein	500
Mr. & Mrs. Richard J. Bove	25
Dr. Albert Bowers	12
Mr. Richard L. Bowker	100
Mrs. Philip B. Bradley	25
Dr. Joseph A. Brady	50
Branta Foundation	5,000
Miss Martha Breiden	25
The Breman Foundation, Inc.	500
Mr. Fred Brenner	25
Mr. & Mrs. C. Orville Briddell	25
Dr. & Mrs. Leland S. Briggs	35
Mr. Iso Briselli	100

Broadcast Music Inc.	$ 1,000
Brockton Symphony Orchestra	100
The Brooklyn Union Gas Company	1,000
Mr. James C. Brooks, Jr.	2,650
Brotherhood Fund	100
Alexander Brown & Sons	1,000
Miss Esther Brown	10
Mr. H. Barksdale Brown	1,000
Mrs. Morris E. Brown	30
Mrs. Rosabelle Brown	7.50
Mr. Mercer Brugler	100
Mrs. Everett C. Bryant	50
Mr. John N. Buch	200
Miss M. Caroline Budd	50
Mr. John S. Bull	500
Ms. Beverly Burger	15
Miss Ethel Burghardt	20
Burkenroad Foundation	200
Mrs. Mildred Messer Burnett	55
Miss Elizabeth Lewis Burr	100
Mr. Davies Burton	25
The Bush Foundation	100,000
Paul Butler Foundation	5,000
Mr. Curtis R. Buttenheim	500
C. and P. Telephone Company of Maryland, The	250
Mr. Elliott Cades	10
Mr. & Mrs. Herbert B. Cahan	25
Calhoun Foundation	1,200
California Theatre Foundation	100,000
Mr. Leo Camp	50
Mrs. Clarence B. Campbell	200
The Campbell Foundation, Inc.	500
Mr. R. McLean Campbell	815
Mr. Robert Capanna	7.50
Mr. & Mrs. Caswell J. Caplan	25
Mr. Max N. Carol	100
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Cartan	2,500
Mr. Arthur Carter	800
Mary Flagler Cary Charitable Trust	55,000
Mrs. Dolores Cascarino	15
Mr. Richard W. Case	741.45
W. Lyman Case & Co.	10,000
Honorable Meyer L. Casman	100
Mort & May Cass	10
Mr. & Mrs. Castiglione	25
The Aaron Catzen Foundation	100
CBS Foundation	3,000
Central Management Realty Co.	50
Mr. & Mrs. Gower Champion	400
Mr. Henry Chanin	1,000
Dr. & Mrs. Charles W. Charny	100
The Chase Manhattan Bank	1,000
Chesapeake Financial Corp.	250
Chi Omega Alumnae	200
Children's Museum Aid, The	30,000
Mrs. Louis M. Childs, II	25
Mrs. Rose M. Childs	10
Dr. Donald Chittum	25
Mr. Kent Christensen	100
Mr. Thomas T. Church	100

City Chevrolet Company	$ 25
Mrs. Clyde Alvin Clapp	500
Clark County School District	600
Mrs. Jean B. Clark	500
Mrs. William E. Clark	50
Miss Barbara Frances Clarke	10
Mrs. Paul A. Clayton	100
The Cleveland Chamber Music Society	600
Mr. Van Cliburn	3,000
Miss Kathryn Cline	30
Mrs. William H. Clipp	25
Mrs. C. Baker Clotworthy	25
Cluett, Peabody & Company, Inc.	200
Mrs. Dora S. Cohen	12.50
Ms. Bernice Collins	6
Collins Foundation	1,000
COMBO (Combined Arts and Education Council of San Diego County)	25,000
Community School District #22	350
Compton Foundation, Inc.	500
Mrs. Stella Conaway	25
Concord Holding Corp.	50
Community Projects, Inc.	200
Community State Bank	800
Dr. & Mrs. C. Lockard Conley	25
Connelly Foundation	500
Mrs. Edward Conner	100
Consolidated Mutual Insurance Company	250
Charles M. & Anna C. Cooke, Ltd.	1,000
Mrs. Charles N. Cooper	200
Ms. Bettie Minette Cooper	200
Mr. Milton Cooper	100
Mr. Maurice Cope	7.50
Corbett Foundation, The	50,000
Cornell Foundation	2,500
Mr. & Mrs. D. Costello	10
The Cowles Charitable Trust	250
Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm Cravens	4,822
Mr. Brent R. Cromley	200
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Crosby, II	500
Mr. Philip F. Crosland	15
Mrs. Clarissa W. Cumbo	25
Mr. Robert Cutler	600
Cuyahoga Stamping Company Metal Products	25
Mr. & Mrs. Hugo Dalsheimer	500
Mr. Murray S. Danforth, Jr.	34,000
Dart Foundation	100
Miss Mabel Davis	7
Mrs. Jan de Graaf	100
Mrs. Kathryn G. Deimler	25
Mr. & Mrs. Walter J. deLillo	150
Mr. Vincent Dell'osa, Jr.	7.50
Mrs. Carolyn Dengler	15
Mr. Jack deSimone	50
Mrs. Lillian De Siver	250
Mr. George W. Deskin	25
Mr. Charles J. Devenny, Jr.	10
Diamond Shamrock Corporation	400
Miss Martha E. Dick	10
Mrs. Gerhard H. Dieke	25
Mr. & Mrs. Vincent Di Gaetani	15

Mrs. Dudley Digges	$ 10
Mr. Douglas Dillon	500
Dime Savings Bank of New York, The	500
Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh, The	50
Dr. Samuel Dimond	10
Dr. Joseph Di Palma	25
Divas & Diamonds	6,000
The Djerassi Foundation	12
Ms. Sylvia Betts Dodd	25
Doll Foundation, Inc.	1,000
The Robert Dollar Company	500
Mr. & Mrs. Ralph I. Dorfman	25
Miss Amelia Dougherty	7.50
Mrs. Ruth Drachman	15
Mr. & Mrs. Allison Drake	50
The Driscoll Foundation	1,000
Mr. & Mrs. George Dudley	10
Mr. & Mrs. Stephen P. Duggan, Jr.	1,050
Mr. Lilburn Dunlap	25
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Dunlop	100
Mrs. A. Felix Dupont	500
Mr. Franklin Durham	30
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas M. Duthie	50
Mr. W. O. Du Vall	1,000
Easco Corporation	250
East New York Heating Supply Co.	50
East New York Savings Bank, The	250
Mrs. Hugh Eastburn	25
Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Foundation, Inc.	100
Mrs. Milton Edgerton	2,154.35
Mrs. Richard W. Ehret	100
M. H. Eisenhart	50
Miss Violet Ellis	100
Mr. Edward E. Elson	1,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	15,000
The Esskay Fund	100
The ETC Charitable Foundation, Inc.	350
Mrs. Bernard Evans	25
Mrs. Mildred S. Evans	10
T. M. Evans Foundation, Inc.	1,000
Exxon Corporation	1,000
Dr. Willem Ezerman	25
Mr. Washington Falk, III	7,500
Miss Frances Fanelli	25
Miss Leah Farber	20
Dr. & Mrs. Robert E. Farber	25
Mr. David Farnsworth	500
Mr. & Mrs. Donn Alexandre Feder	25
Mr. & Mrs. D. T. Fehsenfeld	25
Mr. & Mrs. Harry Feinberg	100
Miss Gertrude Hill Ffolliott	200
Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland	250
Fidelity Bank	3,200
Fiduciary Charitable Foundation	25,000
Miss Miriam G. Field	1,700
Miss Bernice Fields	5
Firestone Foundation	2,000
First Maryland Foundation	250

First National Bank of Boston, The	$ 25
First National Bank of Kansas City	240
First National Bank of Oregon	200
First National City Bank, Brooklyn	1,000
Mr. William Fishman	24,668.50
Dr. & Mrs. W. N. Fitzpatrick	25
Mr. & Mrs. Albert A. Flaccoe	25
Mr. Steven Flans	5
The Marcelle and Edwin M. Fleischmann Foundation, Inc.	150
Mrs. Horace T. Fleisher	50
Miss Susan Fleisher	50
Mr. G. James Fleming	25
Mr. Daniel Flinn	50
Mr. Michael Foley	300
Mrs. Irving Forbes	100
Forward Industries	25
Mrs. James W. Fosburgh	500
Mrs. Mary G. Fox	10
Mr. Bertram A. Frank	25
Mr. & Mrs. Eli Frank, Jr.	50
Mrs. Tenney Frank	50
Mr. & Mrs. Lester C. Frank	25
Mr. & Mrs. Richard E. Frasch	35
Miss Hazel Fraser	20
Frear Eleemosynary Trust	1,000
Miss Joyce L. Freeman	25
Mr. Irwin Freundlich	500
Mr. Herbert S. Friedlander	50
Mr. Arthur L. Friedman	100
Mr. & Mrs. Harry Friedman	50
Mrs. William O. Frohring	6,000
Fromm Music Foundation	500
Fromm Music Foundation at Harvard	24,180
Mrs. Henry R. Fulton	100
Mrs. Charles Gallup	15
Mr. Foster R. Gamble	500
Dr. Mark E. Gann	25
Mrs. Orpha Gardner	65
Mrs. Audre D. Garbat	50
Mrs. Oliver Gasch	25
Mr. Gusztav Gasper	10
Mr. Irwin Gelber	25
General Elevator Company, Inc.	50
General Mills	2,000
General Telephone & Electronics Found.	2,000
Mr. & Mrs. M. O. Georges	100
Mrs. Virginia Gerrity	2,000
Mr. M. Phillip Gianfortune	7.50
Mr. Rendol L. Gibbons	10
Mr. Jack M. Gill	12
Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel	1,200
Gimbel Brothers, Inc.	200
Mrs. Sylvia R. Ginsberg	400
Mr. & Mrs. John G. Giumarra, Jr.	50
Mr. Avery L. Glenn	10
Mr. Locke E. Glenn	1,000
Miss Mary C. Golden	15
Sibyl & William T. Golden, Foundation	50
Mr. & Mrs. Albert D. Goldman	25
Mr. Richard F. Goldman	25

Mr. & Mrs. David Goldwasser	$ 1,000
Mr. & Mrs. P. Goodwin	15
Mr. & Mrs. E. Gordon	25
Mrs. Robert O. Gorson	50
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Gottlieb	50
Gould Incorporated	3,000
O. R. Grace Charitable Trust	5,000
Gramma Fisher Foundation	50,000
The Grand Court, Order of the Amaranth	220
Ms. Mary K. Granger	15
Mr. & Mrs. Stephen W. Grant	250
Mrs. Hyacinthe Y. Gray	25
Mr. Lawrence D. Greenberg	500
Mr. Crawford H. Greenewalt	2,000
Mr. Boris Gresov	100
Mr. George W. Grim	25
Mrs. Benjamin H. Griswold, III	50
Mr. Jack Grizzell	5
Mr. Earl L. Gromis	25
Mrs. Herman L. Gruehn	25
Mrs. Grace Dodge Guthrie	50
Mr. & Mrs. Sven M. Gundersen	500
Mrs. Aline D. Gunzberg	400
Mr. Elliott Haas	500
Mr. Joseph Haas	5,000
Walter and Elise Haas Fund	4,000
Mr. John W. B. Hadley	40,000
Mr. Arthur Hafner, Jr.	7.50
J. J. Haines & Company, Inc.	100
Mr. Robert W. Hall	100
Mr. & Mrs. Gustave Halle	3
Mr. Evan A. Hallman	15
Hallmark Cards, Inc.	8,000
Hambrecht & Quist	1,000
Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein	1,700
Luke B. Hancock Foundation, The	15,000
Mr. E. Reginald Hancock	1,000
Mr. & Mrs. R. Philip Hanes, Jr.	4,000
Mrs. Robert L. Harris	15
Mr. & Mrs. George T. Harrison	50
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Harrison	5
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald B. Hartranft	25
Mr. Robert D. H. Harvey	100
Mr. Henry C. Haskell	25
The Haupt Foundation, Inc.	110
Ms. Margaret Hauser	100
Mr. & Mrs. Richard S. Haver	25
John Rhodes Haverty, M.D.	1,000
The Moses H. & Blanch H. Hecht Foundation	250
Mr. & Mrs. Gordon A. T. Heath	250
The Heckscher Foundation for Children	2,000
Heineman Foundation	1,000
Mr. J. C. Hemphill	60,000
Mr. Abe Hershler	25
Mrs. Joseph K. Heyman	500
Mrs. David Hirschhorn	25
Edward H. & Edna J. Hirst Fund, Inc.	100
Mr. Mark Hodder	50
Mr. Frank Holley	50

Mr. Sidney Homer	$ 15,760
Honolulu Community Theatre	500
Mr. Lloyd Vander Horst	25
Houghton Mifflin Company	1,500
House of Hope Presbyterian Church	5,000
Houston Natural Gas Corporation	100
Harley W. Howell Charitable Foundation	150
Mr. John T. H. Hsu	100
Mrs. Lytle Hull	10,083
Jacquelin Hume Foundation	250
Mrs. Judy J. Hunsaker	10
Miss Sylvia Best Hunter	5
Mrs. Albert D. Hutzler	50
Hynson, Westcott and Dunning, Inc.	500
Ideal Corporation	100
International Business Machines Corporation	1,000
Mr. Bradford McE. Jacobs	25
Mrs. Barbara Jacobson	5
Mrs. Alburta M. James	50
Mrs. Adah K. Jenkins	5
Henry W. Jenkins & Sons Co.	25
Dr. John Jeter	25
Mr. & Mrs. Harold Jewett	25
Board of Governors of The Jewish Museum	25,000
Mr. Allan R. Johnson	1,600
Dr. & Mrs. Gordon K. Johnson	25
Mr. William Johnston	100
Mrs. Alton W. Jones	15,000
Mr. Max E. Jones	250
Mr. Charles W. Jones	40
Mr. & Mrs. Cliff C. Jones, Jr.	25
Mr. Charles F. Jones	25
Sarah H. Joslyn General Endowment Fund	15,000
Juilliard Musical Foundation	105,000
Junior League of Beaumont, Texas	200
Mr. Kenneth Kahn	10
Polly and Gilbert Kahn Foundation	250
Mrs. Edward Kander	25
Louis & Katherine Kane	300
Mr. Robert E. Kanode	25
Kansas City Association of Trusts & Foundations	900
The J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc.	25,000
Mr. Michael Kaplan	25
Mr. Robert L. Kaplan	10
Mr. & Mrs. Stanley H. Kaplan	25
Dr. Esther Katz	100
Hon. & Mrs. Frank A. Kaufman	100
Dr. James A. Kaufman	1,000
Edgar J. Kaufmann Foundation	1,000
Mr. H. Austin Kaye	100
Dr. Lubov B. Keefer	100
Mr. Albert Keidel, Jr.	1,500
Mr. & Mrs. Willard Keiser	50
Mrs. Mildred H. Kellogg	100
Mr. George Kelly	150
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas J. Kelly, III	25
Mr. Mark Keshishian	1,000
Mr. Walter H. Kidd	100
Mrs. Mary T. Kimball	5
Miss Sylvia L. Kimball	400

Mrs. John T. King, Jr.	$ 1,000
Kirchner Brothers	12.50
Mr. Morris Kirsch	1,000
Mrs. Thomas Kirshbaum	10
Kiwanis Club of Lansing, Inc.	50
Mr. George Klein	200
Mr. Philip Klein	1,000
Mrs. Trafford Klots	50
Mr. & Mrs. Gorham B. Knowles	1,000
Mrs. William C. Knudtsen	100
Fred C. Koch Trust Fund for Charity	5,000
Mr. Max L. Koeppel	792.49
Mr. Ira M. Koger	25,000
Mr. Ernest Kohn	10
Mrs. Harold E. Kohn	1,000
Mr. & Mrs. Martin Krasnov	100
Samuel H. Kress Foundation	80,000
Mr. Abraham Krieger	100
Kronheim Company, Inc.	100
Mrs. Charles B. Kuhn	1,000
I. L. Kunian	2,500
Mr. C. Albert Kuper, III	100
Miss Francine Kupferschmidt	15
Mr. John LaCompte	10
Mrs. Edward Laholt	15
Mr. James L. Lane	1,000
Mr. James D. Landauer	25
Mr. Sidney Lansburgh, Jr.	1,000
Lansing Matinee Musicale	100
Lapides Brothers Foundation, Inc.	250
Dr. & Mrs. Arthur J. Lapovsky	100
Lassalle Fund, Inc.	10,000
Mrs. Norman Lassalle	1,900
Mrs. William C. Laurence, III	35
Honorable Peter I. B. Lavan	1,000
Ms. Jo-Anne B. Leker	15.89
Dr. & Mrs. Gilbert G. Lenz	100
Edgar M. Leventritt Foundation, Inc.	29,722.14
Levi-Strauss Foundation	5,250
Mr. & Mrs. Lester S. Levy	103
Mrs. Mildred V. Lewis	10
Mr. Joseph Lewner	100
Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Lieberman	25
Dr. William Lieberman	10
Eli Lilly & Company	500
Nathan Lipson	3,500
Mr. John E. Littleton	500
Frederick R. Livingston	1,000
Mr. & Mrs. David Loeb	25
The Frederick Loewe Foundation	500
Mr. Joshua Logan	1,000
Mr. Stephen E. Loher	50
Miss Audley E. Love	10
Mrs. Gail H. Ludowise	15
Miss Joan Lynch	30
Mr. Robert P. Lyons, III	400
Dr. & Mrs. Louis G. McAfoos	25
Mrs. Betty Myers McAllister	100
Mr. H. G. McBurney	50
Mrs. F. McCarron	7.50
McCormick & Company Fund	250

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 31

Miss Elizabeth McDowell	$ 25
Mr. Frank C. P. McGlinn	100
Mrs. Ruth McGrayne	100
Mr. John L. McHugh	400
McInerny Foundation	5,000
Mr. David McIntyre	25
Miss Eunice McLaughlin	50
Mrs. H. H. McLean	50
Mr. Richard J. McManus, Jr.	50
McNeil--Trust of Robert L. McNeil, Jr.	500
MacDonald, Ranald Mr.	800
Morton & Sophia Macht Foundation, Inc.	250
Miss Elizabeth Madeira	50
Dr. & Mrs. William Magruder	25
Mr. & Mrs. David Mallery	100
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company	1,000
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company for Estate of Marion H. Kastor	1,500
Mr. F. Grainger Marburg	532
Mr. William L. Marbury	994.89
Dr. Frank C. Marino Foundation, Inc., The	250
Mr. & Mrs. William M. Martindale	75
Maryland Casualty Company	250
Mr. & Mrs. Harold Mason	25
Mr. Harris Masterson	50
Mr. Frank M. Mauro, Jr.	10
Mrs. Judith L. Mausner	15
Mr. & Mrs. William F. May	1,000
Mr. Carroll W. Mead	500
Mr. Ben Meiselman	150
Melanol Foundation, Inc.	1,000
A. W. Mellon Educational & Charitable Trusts	25,000
Mercantile-Safe Deposit & Trust Company	1,000
Merola Memorial Fund	8,000
Charles E. Merrill Trust, The	35,000
Mr. James I. Merrill	1,000
Mr. John R. Merrill	35
Mertz Foundation	20,000
Mr. H. P. Metcalf, Jr.	34,000
Mr. & Mrs. John R. Metcalf	1,000
Mr. James P. Metzler	100
Joseph Meyerhoff Fund, Inc.	250
Michigan State University	500
Midland Symphony League	150
Mr. Solomon Mikowsky	25
Milgram Food Stores, Inc.	100
Miss Isabel Miller	10
Mr. & Mrs. Leon Miller	25
Mr. Maurice W. Miller	5
Mrs. Ron Miller	1,000
Mister Guy, Inc.	50
William Moennig & Son, Inc.	125
Monsanto Company	1,000
University of Montana	200
J & L Montag Foundation	500
Mrs. Hugh Montgomery	25
Mr. Robert E. Montgomery	250
Monumental Corporation	250
Miss Eunice P. Moody	25
Mrs. Ellen H. Moore	10
Mr. Michael J. Moravcsik	50

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company	$ 5,000
Mr. George L. K. Morris	3,000
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas W. Morris	1,000
Ms. M. E. Morrison	25
Miss M. Esther Morrison	25
Mr. A. J. Moulfair	10
Mr. John Moyer	100
Mr. Francis D. Murnaghan, Jr.	2,038.01
Dr. Edward A. Murray, Jr.	5
Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Nathans	25
National City Bank	250
National Music Publishers' Association, Inc.	1,000
N.E.C.M. Alumni Northern Calif. Chapter	200
Mr. Christian Nelson	200
John M. Nelson, Jr. Foundation	1,500
John M. Nelson, III	500
Roy R. & Marie S. Neuberger Foundation, Inc.	15,000
Miss Irene F. Neuman	10
Mr. F. W. Nichols	250
Mr. Charles A. Noble, Jr.	1,500
Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Noble	50
Noble Foundation	40,000
Norman Foundation	25,000
Miss Nellie S. Norris	25
The Noxell Foundation, Inc.	1,000
Roscoe and Margaret Oakes Foundation	65,000
Mr. Terence O'Brien	25,000
I. A. O'Shaughnessy Foundation	50,000
Joseph S. Oettinger Foundation	2,000
Mrs. Elliott M. Ogden	500
Mrs. Jack O'Hara	25
Dr. Gaylord W. Ojers	50
Olin Corporation Charitable Trust	1,000
Mrs. Phyllis R. Oliver	25
Mr. Hilding M. Olson, Jr.	25
Mr. Ronald Ong	135
Mr. David J. Oppenheim	25
Orange County Players Association	300
Mrs. Reuben Oren	7.50
Mr. & Mrs. Richard M. Orin	25
Osolo Opera Guild	10,000
Mr. & Mrs. S. Kaufman Ottenheimer	25
Louise L. Ottinger Charitable Trust	500
Mr. & Mrs. Robert R. Owen	5,000
Mr. Kenneth D. Owens	1,000
Pacific Gas and Electric Company	7,000
Palace of Fine Arts League Inc.	500
Palisades Foundation, Inc.	1,000
Parents Committee	3,197
Ms. Gladys B. Parker	10
Mr. David Paris	25
Mrs. Viola L. Pasquall	50
Mr. Edward M. Passano	25
Mr. & Mrs. William M. Passano	150
Paterson-Leitch-Shenk Foundation	100
Mr. Henry Douglas Paxson	1,000
Miss Bernice Pegram	2
Mr. & Mrs. John G. A. Pennink	100
The Penton Publishing Foundation	100
Mr. & Mrs. Isaac Pepp	25
Mr. & Mrs. Max Perchick	15

Performing Arts Council of the Music Center	$ 100,000
Mrs. Duane L. Peterson	250
Mr. Frederick C. Petrich	25
Mr. Clement Petrillo	25
Mrs. Roberta Jennings Pew	400
PHH Foundation, Inc.	100
Phoenix Clearing House Association	434.11
Mrs. Alburta B. Pierson	20
Mr. & Mrs. Fred N. Pierson	50
Dr. Alfred Pike	10
Miss Floria Pinkney	25
Mrs. Homer Piper	25
Mr. Lachlan Pitcairn	300
Mr. Irvin C. Poley	25
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Pollock	30
Mrs. William Potter	500
Mr. & Mrs. James W. Powell	25
Mrs. William Prastha	15
Miss Melva L. Price	200
The Rowe and Eleanor Price Foundation	200
T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.	200
William T. Price, M.D.	1,000
Mr. Harold Prince	100
Mr. & Mrs. Peter P. Pritchett	100
The Prospect Hill Foundation	10,000
Dr. Ruby H. Puryear	15
Mr. & Mrs. George B. Pyle	30
Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Rachofsky	25
Raleigh Stores Corporation	1,000
Mr. Norman P. Ramsey	25
Mrs. Judith S. Randal	1,000
Mr. Francis F. Randolph	500
Dr. & Mrs. William T. Read	200
Miss Gertrude Redheffer	17.50
Mr. & Mrs. William B. Reese	25
Mr. Louis Regenstein	200
Mrs. Florence C. Reilly	50
Retail Dry Goods Association of San Francisco	12,676.22
Mrs. Walter E. Rex, Jr.	150
Mr. & Mrs. Clinton L. Reynolds	5
Mr. & Mrs. John B. Rhoads	50
Mr. Richard H. Rich	500
Richardson and McCartney	100
The Frederick W. Richmond Foundation, Inc.	200
Mrs. Jean M. Riddell	50,000
Mr. Ralph L. Riehle	25
Riggs, Counselman, Michaels & Downes, Inc.	25
Mrs. Robert B. Riss	25
Mr. F. M. Rivinus	25
Miss Besse Rivlin	10
Dr. & Mrs. Paul E. Roberts	25
Mr. James D. Robertson	76,485
Mrs. Jeannette E. Rockefeller	200
Martha Baird Rockefeller Fund for Music, Inc.	10,000
The Rodgers & Hammmerstein Foundation	2,500
Dr. Suzanne Rodgers	50
Mr. & Mrs. Fred Rogers	15
Mr. G. Frederick Roll	500
Mrs. G. Frederick Roll	1,000
Mr. Thomas Root	25
Mrs. Henry A. Rosenberg	1,025

Mr. & Mrs. Henry A. Rosenberg, Jr.	$ 2,025
Henry and Ruth Blaustein Rosenberg Foundation, Inc.	1,000
Mrs. Albert Rosenfeld	100
Mr. & Mrs. Lessing J. Rosenwald	250
Mr. & Mrs. Richard M. Ross	8,750
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Roswell	100
Mr. & Mrs. Randolph S. Rothschild	550
Mrs. Carolyn C. Rowland	500
Mr. & Mrs. Wilson Royer	25
Dr. & Mrs. Laurens Ruben	25
Helena Rubinstein Foundation	6,000
Miss Ella B. Russell	10
Sabine Royalty Corporation (South Texas Development Company)	1,000
Mrs. Ben Sacks	25
Mrs. Milton S. Sacks	10
Dr. & Mrs. Jack I. Safian	50
Mrs. Irving Safren	15
Saga	100
Sakowitz	500
The San Francisco Foundation	76,777.40
San Jose Unified School District	600
Roger W. Sant	12
Mrs. Frank Sarlo, Jr.	10
Fayez Sarofim & Company	100
Mrs. J. Ralph Satterwaite	25
Dr. & Mrs. Bernard Saturen	25
Mr. Robert Saurman	15
Savings Bank of Baltimore	250
Mr. Joseph Savitz	10
Mrs. Raymond G. Scarlett	25
Mrs. Robert M. Schaefer	15
Scheide Fund of Community Funds, Inc.	25,000
Henrietta Rinaldo Scheider Foundation, Inc.	1,000
Julius Schneider & Marie Schneider Foundation, Inc.	1,500
Scherman Foundation, Inc.	3,000
Schlage Lock Company	1,000
Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company	75,000
Schluderberg Foundation, Inc.	100
Mrs. Roslyn Schnaper	50
Mr. & Mrs. Gunther Schuller	100
Mrs. Joseph M. Schulte	10
Mr. Donald S. Schwabacher	974.51
Mr. James H. Schwabacher, Jr.	1,517.84
Mr. Daniel S. Schwartz	500
Mrs. Doris Schworer	10
Sco-Fuel Oil Co., Inc.	200
Mr. Joseph Scorcia	100
Mrs. Yvonne Scorcia	100
Mrs. Margaret A. Seamster	1,000
Sears-Roebuck Foundation	85,000
Seattle Opera Guild, Inc.	5,000
Board of Trustees of the Second District Dental Society	100
Miss Harriet Segal	7.50
Mr. & Mrs. Solomon Seinberg	10
The Selig Foundation	1,000
Mrs. Germain Seligman	40

Dr. & Mrs. Victor Sendax	$ 1,000
Shapiro Brothers Charitable Foundation, Inc.	100
Mrs. Robert W. Sharp	25
Mr. Jeffrey Shedd	250
The Shelton Health Club	10
Shelter Rock Foundation, Inc.	200
Mr. Samuel G. Shepherd	10
Mr. & Mrs. Edward A. Sherrard	50
Mrs. Veonia W. Shivery	25
Mr. Abram J. Shorin	500
The Shubert Foundation, Inc.	5,000
Ford Shuman Foundation	500
Dr. Irving Shuman & Dr. Henry Adelson	25
Mr. & Mrs. Adrian Siegel	75
Miss Patricia Silber	7.50
Mr. Leon Simon	12.50
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Simon	15
Sisler-McFawn	5,500
Mr. Mike Sleschinger	10
J. Seymour and Gertrude H. Sloan Foundation, Inc.	500
Mrs. Frances Slocum	25
Smith, Currie & Hancock	1,000
Mr. G. Maynard Smith	1,000
Mr. H. Hamilton Smith	250
Mrs. Helen R. Smith	250
Mr. Oliver Smith	1,000
Mrs. Ted Sneddon	10
Mr. Stanley S. Snellenburg	25
Mr. Raynes L. Soaries, Jr.	5
Society Foundation	1,000
South Brooklyn Savings Bank	100
South Dakota Department of Public Instruction	250
Miss Vivian Spaulding	10
Talbot T. Speer Foundation, Inc.	50
The Girard L. Spencer Family Foundation	26,043
Mrs. Helen P. Spencer	25
Mr. Michael Spielman	10
Mrs. Agnes Squadrito	15
Squibb Corporation	500
Mr. & Mrs. Carl W. Staehlin	25
The Starr Foundation	500
Mrs. Anthony Stedem, Jr.	25
Mr. John H. Steel	400
Ms. Blanche Steinberg	100
Mr. Loran D. Stephenson	7.50
Dr. & Mrs. Stern	10
Miss Bessie C. Stern	30
Stern Brothers & Company	100
Mrs. Edgar B. Stern	1,000
Mr. Roger L. Stevens	3,000
Mr. J. McLain Stewart	900
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur V. Stiffey	500
Mrs. Janet S. Stone	200
Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Stokes	15
Mrs. Claudia Stoop	50
Mrs. Gladys Story	25
Miss Carol D. Strader	25
Mr. John W. Straus	2,000
Mr. Joseph Straus, Jr.	100
Miss Eva S. Stubbs	10

Mr. & Mrs. Jere N. Sullivan	$ 25
The William Matheus Sullivan Musical Foundation, Inc.	2,500
Mr. Alvah W. Sulloway	25
Ms. Barbara Swain	5,000
Mrs. Carey B. Swope	25
Mr. Janos Szanto	50
Mr. Warren B. Syer	550
Mr. & Mrs. Raymond H. Synnestvedt	10
Syntex Scientific Systems	150
Mr. Pasquale Tallarico	50
Mr. Sidney Tannenbaum	100
Mr. Joseph Tarica (Estate of)	1,466.36
Mrs. H. Leary Taylor	25
Teleprompter Corporation	1,000
Herbert A. Templeton Foundation	250
Dr. & Mrs. R. Carmichael Tilghman	50
Mrs. John Tinker	50
Mr. Joe S. Tobias, Jr.	10
Mr. & Mrs. Leonard C. Tobin	5,000
Mr. Nicholas L. Todd	12.50
Mr. & Mrs. Seymour I. Toll	50
Miss Mary Tomkins	10
Calvin & Doreen K. Townsend	1,000
Mr. Phil Traveline	15
Mr. Bernard W. Treister	15
Mrs. Gloria Triffelman	5
Mrs. Nion R. Tucker	982.03
Mr. & Mrs. James B. Tyler	10
Mrs. Alene Fox Uhry	1,500
Mrs. Donald B. Ullfers	15
Union Federal Savings & Loan	500
United Arts Council of Puget Sound	14,000
United States Trust Company of New York	500
Urban Ed, Inc.	200
U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company	250
Valley National Bank	200
Mrs. E. W. Van Buren	100
van Loben Sels Charitable Foundation	11,000
Mrs. Roseanne Veiga	25
Vista S. Clair, Inc.	155
Mrs. John Vosskuhler	50
Archie D. and Bertha H. Walker Foundation	1,000
Mrs. Bradford H. Walker	200
Walker Bank & Trust Company	10
Mrs. Patricia Walker	25
Mr. William L. Walker	75
Mr. John A. Wallace	1,000
Mr. & Mrs. Jesse Wallach	25
Trustees of the Walters Art Gallery	29,338
Walton Funeral Home	200
Barbara Warden Foundation	500
Mrs. E. R. Wardwell	100
Albert and Bessie Warner Fund	1,000
Washington Trust Bank	1,000
Mrs. Simon Wasserman	100
Mr. Herbert J. Watt	100
The Paul L. and Phyllis Wattis Foundation	3,000
Waverly Press, Inc.	100
Miss Meta E. Weathersby	10
Mr. Walter Weaver	25

Mr. Daniel Webster	$ 25
Mr. Ormon Weight	800
F. Weiler Charity Fund	50
Dr. & Mrs. E. David Weinberg	100
Mr. Milton Weinstein	1,000
Mrs. C. Newbold Welsh	100
Dr. & Mrs. Robert E. Wells	250
Dr. Dennis K. Wentz	1,000
Western Electric Fund	1,000
Mrs. Shirle N. Westwater	8,750
Mrs. Lilliam W. White	50
Mrs. Thomas Raeburn White	250
Ms. Sally W. Whitely	65
The Whiting-Turner Contracting Company	250
The William C. Whitney Foundation	1,000
Whitman, Requardt & Assoc.	100
Willamette Industries, Inc.	155
Myron A. Williams	200
Mr. Robert S. Williams	10
Mr. Rodney W. Williams	500
Mrs. S. H. Williams, Jr.	25
The Williamsburgh Savings Bank	100
Mr. Gerard R. Willse, Jr.	500
Mrs. Charles B. Wilson	25
Mr. Kenneth O. Wilson	50
Mr. & Mrs. Richard M. Wilson	25
Ms. Anne Winslow	100
Mrs. Harrison L. Winter	2,053.57
Miss E. Kelroy Wode	25
Mr. & Mrs. Ben Wolf	100
Mr. Edwin Wolf	150
Mr. Howard A. Wolf	100
Mrs. Theodore J. Wolfe	50
Mr. & Mrs. Abel Wolman	25
Women's Association Minnesota "WAMSO"	890
Women's Board of the Peabody Institute	1,000
The Women's Committee of the Cleveland Institute of Music	12,450
Mr. Robert M. Wood	538.48
Woods Charitable Fund, Inc.	15,000
Wyomissing Foundation, Inc.	3,000
Mr. & Mrs. Sidney A. Yasgur	400
Miss Frances D. Young	500
Judge and Mrs. Joseph H. Young	25
Mrs. Robert Zandman	25
Zapf's Music Store, Inc.	25
J. D. Zellerbach	5,000
Harold and Doris Zellerbach Fund	32,000
Dr. & Mrs. Dewey K. Ziegler	100
Mrs. Ididor Ziegler	30
Zions First National Bank	25
Zoecon Corporation	25
Mr. Louis Zweig	25
Anonymous (40)	535,722.15
TOTAL	$3,500,000.00

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

SUMMARY OF OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECTIVE

	FY 73 Actual Amount	%	FY 74 Estimated Amount	%	FY 75 Requested Amount	%
1. Availability of the Arts	$17,627,408	42.9	$25,980,767	49.2	$35,115,000	50.5
2. Cultural Resources Development	13,206,563	32.1	12,811,819	24.2	14,300,000	20.6
3. Advancement of our Cultural Legacy	10,271,340	25.0	14,047,786	26.6	20,125,000	28.9
S U B - T O T A L S	41,105,311	100.0	52,840,372	100.0	69,540,000	100.0
4. Program Development and Evaluation	897,720	---	1,823,250	---	2,460,000	---
5. Miscellaneous	27,967		-		-	
6. Gifts, Donations, and Matching Funds	1/	---	14,613,613 2/	---	20,000,000	---
T O T A L S	$42,030,998		$69,277,235 2/		$92,000,000	

1/ Gifts, donations, and matching funds have been distributed by objective.

2/ Includes funds carried over from Fiscal 1973.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS
SUMMARY OF OBLIGATIONS BY PROGRAM AREA

Program Area	FISCAL 1972[1] Actual	%	FISCAL 1973[1] Actual	%	FISCAL 1974[2] Estimate	%
Architecture + Environmental Arts	$ 785,162	(2.4)	$ 1,563,921	(3.8)	$ 2,680,000	(5.1)
Dance	2,267,741	(7.0)	2,759,010	(6.7)	3,835,833	(7.3)
Education	1,750,736	(5.4)	2,529,970	(6.2)	3,285,250	(6.2)
Expansion Arts	1,137,088	(3.5)	2,524,556	(6.1)	4,025,000	(7.6)
Federal-State	5,476,020	(17.0)	6,871,250	(16.7)	10,895,209	(20.6)
Folk Arts[3]	-0-[3]		-0-[3]		500,000	(1.0)
Literature	636,050	(2.0)	774,789	(1.9)	1,297,000	(2.5)
Museums	4,149,273	(12.9)	4,615,041	(11.2)	6,249,841	(11.8)
Music	9,745,797	(30.2)	10,382,210	(25.3)	7,419,169	(14.0)
Public Media	1,979,877	(6.1)	2,766,558	(6.7)	3,622,000	(6.9)
Special Projects	656,228	(2.0)	1,002,308	(2.4)	1,026,320	(1.9)
Theatre	2,696,000	(8.4)	3,335,122	(8.1)	4,194,750	(7.9)
Visual Arts	940,505	(2.9)	1,980,576	(4.8)	2,435,000	(4.6)
Arts in Depth	-0-		-0-		1,000,000	(1.9)
Other Touring	-0-		-0-		200,000	(0.4)
Research	-0-		-0-		175,000	(0.3)
SUBTOTAL	$ 32,220,477	(99.8)	$ 41,105,311	(99.9)	$ 52,840,372	(100.0)
Miscellaneous	280		27,967		-	
Program Development and Evaluation	882,278		897,720		1,823,250	
TOTAL	$ 33,103,035[1]		$ 42,030,998[1]		$ 54,663,622[2]	

1/ Includes Treasury Funds (gifts and matching) distributed by program area.

2/ Does not include Treasury Funds.

3/ Distributed among other Endowment programs; in addition, a separate area beginning in 1974.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

SUMMARY OF OBLIGATIONS BY STATE, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL

	FY 71		FY 72		FY 73	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Regional and National*	45	$ 3,365,430	101	$ 5,803,874	123	$ 7,488,765
By State	654	14,274,705	1442	27,299,161	2020	34,542,293
TOTALS	699	$17,640,135	1543	$33,103,035	2143	$42,031,058**

* Certain programs affect the entire nation, or portions thereof, and cannot be "credited" to any particular State.

** $60 unreconciled.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

OBLIGATIONS BY STATE

	FY 71		FY 72		FY 73	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Alabama	11	$ 144,357	12	$ 218,959	18	$ 266,151
Alaska	5	98,877	11	217,246	13	282,832
Arizona	7	143,377	24	247,430	21	286,963
Arkansas	2	85,377	6	133,320	6	178,930
California	58	1,112,027	128	2,537,377	249	3,494,709
Colorado	12	238,987	20	538,810	28	548,506
Connecticut	18	342,177	40	687,423	44	702,917
Delaware	2	79,377	9	151,200	8	316,780
Florida	9	200,477	18	257,158	33	486,368
Georgia	9	203,577	17	413,795	21	380,425
Hawaii	3	97,577	10	241,951	11	319,158
Idaho	1	75,377	4	117,320	7	157,697
Illinois	18	348,377	59	1,301,870	79	1,155,425
Indiana	12	190,482	17	284,378	18	286,880
Iowa	7	104,793	12	178,082	31	355,177
Kansas	7	113,077	11	166,520	17	236,809
Kentucky	7	165,377	9	210,436	17	413,317

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

OBLIGATIONS BY STATE

	FY 71		FY 72		FY 73	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Louisiana	13	190,802	19	413,133	30	452,412
Maine	6	143,577	13	271,491	14	299,641
Maryland	13	298,227	30	556,258	38	901,300
Massachusetts	34	437,127	67	1,112,341	99	1,687,509
Michigan	17	488,467	32	466,723	44	753,081
Minnesota	19	579,382	32	885,559	35	1,118,036
Mississippi	6	125,657	14	204,850	9	195,030
Missouri	9	510,377	29	685,622	34	711,804
Montana	4	165,877	8	138,665	9	177,990
Nebraska	4	110,792	11	429,401	15	325,567
Nevada	1	75,377	6	140,875	9	206,412
New Hampshire	5	155,668	13	202,369	13	196,282
New Jersey	9	166,677	24	346,305	43	503,049
New Mexico	10	287,727	18	313,620	31	483,171
New York	125	1,880,625	285	4,599,882	456	6,669,299
North Carolina	12	191,847	19	251,209	25	416,643
North Dakota	2	77,377	6	126,920	10	178,720

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

OBLIGATIONS BY STATE

	FY 71		FY 72		FY 73	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Ohio	19	$ 473,240	53	$ 1,228,474	66	$ 1,203,730
Oklahoma	7	149,277	11	236,835	14	284,620
Oregon	7	133,577	17	314,769	18	389,228
Pennsylvania	18	251,217	38	736,553	75	1,022,065
Rhode Island	6	227,017	10	226,003	16	419,498
South Carolina	2	87,577	9	213,520	10	245,669
South Dakota	5	89,877	5	129,470	9	163,503
Tennessee	9	158,877	24	306,541	24	343,500
Texas	18	331,534	53	1,055,340	66	1,244,850
Utah	7	274,527	19	366,493	15	310,920
Vermont	7	118,417	12	183,465	13	215,607
Virginia	8	133,777	24	240,230	33	366,171
Washington	16	428,177	30	669,001	30	738,356
West Virginia	4	142,577	11	169,618	10	207,700
Wisconsin	10	172,077	20	331,190	22	396,938
Wyoming	3	81,877	7	144,440	8	179,390
American Samoa	1	14,500	2	77,080	2	77,200

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

OBLIGATIONS BY STATE

	FY 71		FY 72		FY 73	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
District of Columbia	27	$ 1,173,076	56	$ 1,311,801	44	$ 1,190,691
Guam	1	53,500	2	54,700	1	65,000
Puerto Rico	1	75,377	2	126,320	4	172,250
Virgin Islands	1	75,377	4	128,820	5	160,417
TOTALS	654	$14,274,705	1442	$27,299,161	2143	$34,542,293

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL PROJECTS

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-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/Filmmaker'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
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 1971 Total	$3,365,430

Regional and National Projects - 1972

FY 1972

Affiliate Artists, Inc.	$ 240,000
America the Beautiful Fund of the Natural Area Council	30,000
American Association of Junior Colleges	2,250
American Association of Museums	84,930
The American Federation of Arts	55,300
The American Film Institute	1,037,500
The American Film Institute (Film Preservation)	300,000
The American Film Institute (National Association of Media Educators)	40,000
The American Museum of Natural History (Museum Training)	77,483
The American Society of Landscape Architects Foundation	10,000
American Symphony Orchestra League	90,000
American Theatre Association, Inc.	1,488
American National Theatre and Academy	270,000
American Theatre Association, Inc./University Resident Theatre Association	16,000
American Youth Performs Foundation, Inc.	20,000
Artists Equity Fund	2,500
Associated Councils of the Arts	59,500
Associated Writing Programs	10,000
Association of American Dance Companies	25,000
Ballet Theatre Foundation, Inc./American Ballet Theatre (Tour)	150,000
Black Academy of Arts and Letters, Inc.	20,000
Boston Architectural Center (Fellowships)	25,000
Brooklyn College of the City University of New York (Theatre artisan training)	70,000
Carnegie Hall Corporation (Recordings for National Public Radio)	12,500
Center for Understanding Media (Artists-in-Schools)	104,760
Center for Understanding Media	25,000
Central Midwestern Regional Educational Laboratory, Inc. (CEMREL)	2,000
City Center of Music and Drama, Inc./New York City Ballet (Tour)	40,134
City Street Theatre Ensemble, Inc. (Tour)	10,000
College Entrance Examination Board	75,000
Columbia University in the City of New York (Translation Program)	42,790
Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines	170,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	15,028
Cultural Council Foundation (Film)	7,500
Educational Broadcasting Corporation/NET Division	75,000
Educational Facilities Laboratory, Inc.	23,550
Educational Film Library Association, Inc.	24,270
Foundation for American Dance, Inc./City Center Joffrey Ballet (Tour)	135,750
Foundation for Interior Design Education Research	10,000
Foundation for the Community of Artists	4,000
The Foundation for the Extension & Development of the American Professional Theatre, Inc.	10,000
Martha Graham Center of Contemporary Dance (Apprentice Program)	40,000
Industrial Designers Society of America, Inc.	30,010
The Institute for Architecture and Urban Studies	16,000
The Institute of Paper Chemistry	7,635
Intermuseum Conservation Association	4,875

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 32

Regional and National Projects - 1972 (Cont.)

International Center of Theatre Creation, Inc.	$ 60,000
International Exhibitions Foundation	10,000
International Film Seminars, Inc.	10,000
International Theatre Institute of the United States, Inc.	45,000
The Metropolitan Museum of Art (Study on Museum Education)	5,000
Modern Organization for Dance Evolvement, Inc.	14,900
The Museum of Modern Art (Film)	3,000
Music Critics Association Educational Activities, Inc.	10,000
National Association for Regional Ballet	48,562
National Choral Foundation, Inc.	7,500
National Folk Festival Association	25,000
National Guild of Community Music Schools, Inc.	17,500
National Mexican American Anti-Defamation Committee, Inc./"La Camera Grafica"	15,000
The National Opera Institute	350,000
National Public Radio, Inc.	7,200
National Recreation and Park Association	15,700
National Trust for Historic Preservation	12,000
National Urban Coalition	15,000
New York Pro Musica Antiqua, Inc. (Tour)	25,000
New York State Council on Architecture	43,252
New York State Historical Association (Conservation Training)	60,375
New York University/Conservation Center of the Institute of Fine Arts	50,000
The Paper Bag Players (Tour)	30,000
Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore/Council of Independent Professional Schools of Music	16,500
P.E.N. American Center	45,856
Performing Arts Repertory Theatre Foundation, Inc.	10,000
Susan Phelps (Museum Posters)	1,100
Private Arts Foundation of Washington (Conference for Women in the Arts)	2,000
Puerto Rican Forum, Inc./Institute of Contemporary Hispanic Art	5,000
Research Foundation of State University of New York/ National Center of the International Association of Theatres for Children and Youth	25,000
Sculpture in the Environment, Inc. (SITE)	10,000
Theatre Development Fund, Inc.	50,000
The Thorne Music Fund	30,000
Union of Independent Colleges of Art, Inc.	24,000
United States Institute for Theatre Technology	8,000
Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts	20,000
Whitney Museum of American Art (Fellowships)	5,000
Young Audiences, Inc.	251,118
Young Concert Artists, Inc.	15,000
Miscellaneous	280
Program Development and Evaluation	882,278
FY 1972 Total	$5,803,874

Regional and National Projects - 1973

FY 1973

Affiliate Artists, Inc.	$ 170,000
AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, Inc.	9,750
America the Beautiful Fund of the Natural Area Council	60,000
American Association for State and Local History	9,940
American Association for the Advancement of Science	2,500
American Association of Museums	43,633
American Crafts Council	4,500
American Educational Theatre Association, Inc.	38,000
American Educational Theatre Association, Inc./University Resident Theatre Association	10,000
The American Federation of Arts	103,170
The American Federation of Arts/International Design Conference	7,500
The American Film Institute	1,100,000
The American Film Institute (Film Preservation - contract)	390,000
The American Film Institute (Filmmaker grants - contract)	260,000
American Institute of Architects Research Corporation (Publication)	10,000
American National Theatre and Academy	250,000
American Symphony Orchestra League	24,000
Art Information Center, Inc.	1,500
Associated Councils of the Arts	138,850
Associated Councils of the Arts (Survey)	82,609
Associated Writing Programs	28,890
Association for the Study of Man-Environment Relations, Inc.	9,050
Association of American Dance Companies	57,500
Association of College and University Concert Managers	20,000
Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture	25,000
Ballet Theatre Foundation, Inc./American Ballet Theatre (Tour)	176,250
The Center for Understanding Media, Inc.	110,000
Ivan Chermayeff (Federal Design Assembly)	46,000
City Center of Music and Drama, Inc./New York City Ballet (Tour)	69,390
City Center of Music and Drama, Inc. (Artists-in-Schools)	50,000
Colorado Foundation on the Arts and Humanities (Regional Coordinator)	37,500
The Trustees of Columbia University (International Film Festival)	9,500
The Committee for the Visual Arts, Inc.	5,000
Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines	250,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	15,000
Lois A. Craig (Federal Architecture Guidelines)	114,000
Dance Notation Bureau, Inc.	35,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation	113,500
Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc.	23,550
Film Art Fund, Inc.	32,000
Foundation for American Dance, Inc./City Center Joffrey Ballet (Tour)	105,456
Foundation for the Community of Artists, Inc.	12,000
Foundation for Dramatic Radio, Inc.	10,000
Foundation for Interior Design Education Research	10,000
Hospital Audiences, Inc.	30,000
Howard University (Conference)	5,000
Institutional Development & Economic Affairs Service, Inc. (Film)	17,400

Regional and National Projects - 1973 (Cont.)

International Exhibitions Foundation	$ 19,150
International Film Seminars, Inc.	35,000
International Theatre Institute of the United States, Inc.	55,000
The Jargon Society (Small Press Distribution)	50,719
The Library of Congress	1,080
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Arts and Technology Planning Group)	10,000
Media Study Incorporated (Film)	8,000
Museum Education Roundtable	10,000
Music Critics Association Educational Activities, Inc. (Music Critics Institute)	32,800
National Association for Regional Ballet	57,805
National Association of Media Educators	40,000
National Council on the Aging	25,000
National Folk Festival Association	7,500
National Gallery of Art	11,000
National Guild of Community Music Schools, Inc.	62,500
The National Opera Institute	700,000
National Recreation and Park Association, Inc.	49,350
The University of Nebraska Foundation (Mid-America Regional Arts Council)	30,000
The New Theatre Workshop, Inc./City Center Acting Company (Tour)	65,000
New York Foundation for the Arts, Inc. (Artists-in-Schools)	119,000
New York Performance Foundation, Inc. (Publication)	9,770
New York State Historical Association (Conservation Training)	61,525
Open Channel, Inc. (Video Programs)	5,000
O.P.E.R.A. America	15,000
Opportunity Resources for the Performing Arts, Inc.	15,000
The Paper Bag Players (Tour)	35,000
Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore/Association of Independent Colleges of Music	18,500
P.E.N. (Poets, Playwrights, Essayists, Editors and Novelists) American Center	41,000
Performing Arts Repertory Theatre Foundation, Inc. (Tour)	15,000
Poets and Writers, Inc.	22,500
Research Foundation of the City University of New York/ Brooklyn College (Theatre Artisan Training)	70,000
The Research Foundation of the State University of New York (Conference)	3,800
Rocky Mountain Arts and Humanities Foundation	150,000
Smithsonian Institution	6,169
Society for Industrial Archeology	9,000
Southern Growth Policies Board (Regional Coordinator)	37,500
Teachers and Writers Collaborative, Inc.	10,000
Theatre, Inc./Phoenix Theatre (Tour)	75,000
Theatre Communications Group, Inc.	10,000
United Church Board for Homeland Ministries	5,000
University of Utah (Conference)	9,060
Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts	20,000
Western Association of Art Museums	30,711
Whitney Museum of American Art (Fellowships)	10,000
Richard Saul Wurman (Federal Design Assembly)	82,750
Young Audiences, Inc.	250,000
Young Concert Artists, Inc.	30,000
Miscellaneous	21,918
Program Development and Evaluation	897,720
FY 1973 Total	$7,488,765

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert the names of the members of the National Council on the Arts in the record.

Mr. STRAIGHT. We will be glad to.

[The names follow:]

National Council on the Arts

National Endowment for the Arts

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

Office of the Chairman

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

Nancy Hanks	Chairman
Maurice Abravanel	Conductor and Musical Director, Utah Symphony Orchestra; Musical Director, Academy of the West, Santa Barbara, California; Professor, University of Utah.
Richard F. Brown	Director, Kimbell Art Foundation, Fort Worth; former Director, Los Angeles County Art Museum. Member and former President, Association of Art Museum Directors; member of the Executive Committee, American Association of Museums.
Henry J. Cauthen	President and General Manager, South Carolina Educational Television Network; Vice-Chairman, Southern Educational Communications Association, Columbia, South Carolina.
Jean Dalrymple	Theatrical Producer; Director Emerita, City Center Light Opera and Drama Companies. Author, director, former actress. New York, New York.
Kenneth N. Dayton	President, Dayton Hudson Corporation; Director and past President, Minnesota Orchestra Association; Member, Business Committee for the Arts; Former member, Rockefeller Panel on "The Performing Arts: Problems and Prospects."

National Council on the Arts (Cont'd.)

Charles Eames	Designer, Film Producer, Author; Former Charles Elliott Norton professor of poetry, Harvard University; recipient, 1972 A.I.A. Gold Medal for Industrial Design. Venice, California.
Clint Eastwood	Film actor, Producer and Director. Sherman Oaks, California.
Duke Ellington	Musician, bandleader, composer. Has performed in countries all over the world since first appearance as jazz musician in 1916. Recipient, Medal of Freedom. New York, New York.
O'Neil Ford	Architect, F.A.I.A.; heads own firm in San Antonio. Lecturer here, in England and Scotland. Elected member, College of Fellows, A.I.A., 1960. Member, Visiting Committee for School of Design, Harvard University, 1959-65. San Antonio, Texas.
Richard Hunt	Sculptor, specializing in medium of welded steel and cast aluminum. Taught at Chicago Art Institute, University of Illinois, Yale, and other schools. Member, Illinois Arts Council. Commissioned by Chicago Sesquicentennial Committee for monumental sculpture. Retrospective exhibition, Museum of Modern Art, 1971. Chicago, Illinois.
Judith Jamison	Principal dancer, Alvin Ailey City Center Dance Theatre; formerly with American Ballet Theatre and the Harkness Ballet. Recipient, Dance Magazine's 1972 Annual Award. New York, New York.
James Earl Jones	Actor; Tony Award (1969) for starring role in "The Great White Hope;" Village Voice Off-Broadway Award (1962); Theatre World Award (1962); film and television. New York, New York.

National Council on the Arts (Cont'd.)

Charles K. McWhorter	Attorney; Executive Assistant and Attorney, American Telephone and Telegraph; member, boards of Interlochen Center for the Arts, Newport Jazz Festival, Association of American Dance Companies, Ballet Theatre Foundation, Inc., Alvin Ailey City Center Dance Theatre. New York, New York.
Robert Merrill	Metropolitan Opera Singer. Has performed in opera, motion pictures, TV, radio, and records. Awarded Metropolitan Opera Auditions of Air in 1945. New York, New York.
Gregory Peck	Actor, Producer. Numerous stage and film roles, including Academy Award winning performance in "To Kill a Mockingbird." Recipient, Medal of Freedom; Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award. Member, Board of Trustees, The American Film Institute; former President, Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Culver City, California.
James D. Robertson	Partner, firm of Goldman, Sachs& Co.; Director and Treasurer, San Francisco Opera Association; Trustee and Executive Board Member, San Francisco Conservatory of Music; Governor, San Francisco Symphony. San Francisco, California.
Rosalind Russell (Mrs. Frederick Brisson)	Stage and film actress; Trustee, Motion Picture Relief Fund. President, Blue Ribbon of Music Center; Member, Screen Writers Guild. Beverly Hills, California.
Rudolph Serkin	Concert Pianist. Director, Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia. Recipient, Medal of Freedom; first artist to receive newly created Vermont Council on the Arts Governors' Award for Excellence in Arts. Artistic Director, Marlboro School of Music. New York, New York and Vermont.
Beverly Sills	Coloratura soprano; New York City Opera. New York, New York.

National Council on the Arts (Cont'd.)

Billy Taylor	Jazz Pianist, composer, conductor; Musical director, David Frost Show; Member, Board of Governors of the Newport Jazz Festival; Member, Harlem Cultural Council and of the Special Advisory Committee on Jazz at Lincoln Center. Riverdale, New York.
Edward Villella	Principal dancer and choreographer, New York City Ballet; Recipient, Dance Magazine's 1964 Annual Award; Soloist, All major TV variety programs. New York, New York.
E. Leland Webber	Director, Field Museum of Natural History; Chairman, Committee on Museum Needs that prepared the Belmont Report; past Vice President, American Association of Museums; former board member, Illinois State Museum; member, Board of Governors, Illinois State Colleges and Universities; Member of Executive Committee, American Association of Museums. Chicago, Illinois.
Eudora Welty	Novelist; author of a number of novels, including Losing Battles and The Optimist's Daughter; Honorary Consultant in American Letters, the Library of Congress. Member, National Institute of Arts and Letters and American Academy of Arts and Letters; recipient, National Institute of Arts and Letters 1972 Gold Medal. Jackson, Mississippi.
Anne Potter Wilson	Arts patron; Member, the Nashville Ballet Society, the Tennessee Botanical Gardens and Fine Arts Center and numerous civic organizations. Nashville, Tennessee.
Robert E. Wise	Producer-Director; member, Board of Governors, Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences; President, Directors Guild of America; trustee, Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana; recipient, Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Science Irving Thalberg Award; recipient, two Academy Awards for "West Side Story" and "The Sound of Music." Hollywood, California.
James Wyeth	Painter. Member, Postal Service Stamps Council; designer of 1971 Christmas Stamp. Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania.

EXAMPLES OF ACHIEVEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Straight, please give the committee a few examples of your outstanding achievements during the past year. Feel free to call on anyone on the staff to supplement what you say.

Mr. STRAIGHT. I would like to do that very much, Madam Chairman.

I would like to start with the Director of our program for architecture and the environmental arts, Mr. Bill Lacy, who is carrying on one of the most exciting programs in the endowment.

Mr. LACY. The program for architecture and environmental arts, a relatively new one, has permitted us this year to offer a national theme program which we call "City Options."

This program addresses itself to the five design professions of architecture, landscape architecture, industrial design, interior design and urban planning.

We contacted every city over 2,500 in population, and invited them to make proposals to the endowment this year in preparation for the bicentennial for support of any project which they felt would benefit them in the field of design.

We received 700 applications, and we are in the process of bringing that number down to about 150.

Grants will be made in roughly 45 of the 50 States as a result of this program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do the other five States simply lack interest, or what?

Mr. LACY. I think three of those five did not submit applications, and two were not judged as appropriate by the panel.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did the District of Columbia participate?

Mr. LACY. Yes. They submitted three fine applications that have been recommended by the panel.

Mrs. HANSEN. Fine.

Mr. LACY. The program stems from a pilot project which we ran last year called "City Edges." This theme dealt with river boundaries, neglected waterfront areas, and problems created by all kinds of boundary conditions, such as freeways, boundaries between old and new sections of the cities. This year we expanded it to "City Options."

Last year we granted $1.2 million in grants.

EXPLANATION OF "CITY OPTIONS" FUNDING PROCESS

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you looking for in this program? Is such a project to be used as a basis for criteria in city design? Is it to be used to amend city design plans? Is it to be used in concert with historic preservation? What is the ultimate goal?

Mr. LACY. We have very detailed statistics on this program which I would be happy to give you, but let me answer your question directly without the statistical figures.

We intentionally left the proposal undefined and subject to different interpretations, because we felt we did not want to tell any town or any individual what they should consider to be their first priority.

We were very much interested in finding out what they thought was important. We did stress the fact that there were other funds available for technical and scientific studies, and research grants, and that we

wanted to dwell on the humanitarian aspects of the city, the aspects of a city that permit it to retain what is unique about its particular town or neighborhood, to retain some of the old, and to show how the new should not destroy what is best of the past. Because there is such a tremendous interest in the country in historic preservation and conservation, around 50 percent of the 700 applications that we received dealt with the relationship of older buildings to newer buildings. One little town wanted $800 to excavate for the brick sidewalks that had been covered over with lawns—the 100-year-old brick sidewalks in a small town of a couple of thousand. All this town wanted for their Bicentennial project was to have those brick sidewalks back again.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would the $800 be spent in the actual digging for the sidewalks, or planning, or what?

Mr. LACY. No, under this matching grant, our portion would have gone to hire professionals to come in and study the historical maps of the city and find out where the sidewalks were located, and where the digging should take place.

The District of Columbia government wanted to study the neighborhoods around the Metro stations, because they realized once the Metro was in——

Mrs. HANSEN. Have they got their locations finalized, or are they moving?

Mr. LACY. I assume so.

At least the several that came into us seemed fairly fixed.

Mr. WYATT. How much did that involve in money?

Mr. LACY. The maximum grant we offered under this program was $50,000 for organizations and institutions and it is matched with another $50,000. The individual grants ranged up to $10,000. They are fairly small grants for these kinds of projects and they are mainly for design. Although there are a number of Federal agencies that have moneys for actual construction, there are very few dollars in the country for design studies to see what should be done with some of the implementation money. We found a great yearning in the country among planning agencies at the city level, and among professionals who wanted to influence public policy, for the kind of design funds the Endowment made available.

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES OF "CITY OPTIONS" APPLICATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us some other examples.

Mr. LACY. Here is one to develop a park for a neglected strip of beach. These all have enormous support from city and administrative bodies, or they would not be approved by our group.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Lacy, develop that brick sidewalk theme a bit more. I can see where it would be of some value. Where was the town, and what was the size, and how did it bring out the qualities that the town wanted to bring out?

Mr. LACY. Well, they felt that this was a link to the past. So many cities are finding that their heritage has gradually been eroded by progress.

Mr. YATES. Do you remember the town?

Mr. LACY. I can find it. It will take a minute.

Mr. YATES. Do you remember the size of the town?

Mr. LACY. It is a very small community, about 2,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. It must have been in the East, because nobody laid a brick sidewalk in the West.

Mr. YATES. That is true. They were planks.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are right. I can see where a brick sidewalk would recreate an atmosphere and make the area much more attractive.

You might tell the Mayor of Washington, if he would just clean up the brick sidewalks in Georgetown it would be a better looking place.

Mr. LACY. Portland, Maine, wanted to study significant buildings in Portland, and develop regulation controls over their demolition and preservation.

Trenton wanted to study the Delaware Canal as a recreation spot.

DESIGN PRESERVATION INTEREST

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you had interest shown from towns which are interested in the preservation of their old railroad stations, and in the redesign of their settings?

Mr. LACY. Yes, ma'am. This is one limb on this tree of preservation that we are involved in, and we have a film, a 30-minute film, developed on railroad stations that have been converted to new uses.

We have a book that will be coming out this spring on the same subject by the Educational Facilities Laboratory. And we are working with Amtrak and the Department of Transportation and the Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation to hold the conference.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your relationship with the historic landmarks people in Interior?

Mr. LACY. We have a close working relationship, but nothing else, no monetary relationship.

Mr. YATES. What do you mean by a close working relationship? Do they ask for your critical review?

Mr. LACY. The network of the people interested in this field in Washington is very small.

On our staff, we have one of the key people in the field, and then there are people in the Park Service and the Council on Environmental Quality. They share information on grants, and we discuss with them what kind of grants we are giving, and what kind they are giving, and we try to coordinate the work, because there is not enough money to go around in the field.

Here is one that wanted funds to restore a block of seafront buildings.

Mr. WYATT. Funds to restore them?

Mr. LACY. Funds for the study for the restoration of a block.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is not really brick-and-mortar money, this is for design?

Mr. LACY. Yes. The design plans are the critical element in making these projects a reality.

Here is one, again, off the beaten track, like the brick sidewalks, a study of the historical, social, and economic characteristics of farmers markets in Vermont for design of market areas in five Vermont cities.

A number of projects are directly tied to Bicentennial organizations. One is for the study of abandoned churches in Boston, of which there are a large number, to try to assess what use might be made of these very fine buildings which are now abandoned or underused.

The District of Columbia government submitted an application for the preservation of historically valuable cultural institutions in Anacostia.

The Greater Jamaica Corporation in Queens submitted an application for a study of reuse for the structure of the "el" which still stands. They want to use the structure to create a shopping mall and lively center for Queens which desperately needs such vitality. There are 150 of this kind. They range from North Adams, Mass., to Galveston, Tex. Most of them have an historic preservation component. All of them have a design component. Some deal with the legal framework of preservation, and others deal with projects related to the Bicentennial.

We have convened four regional panels and one national panel to review these applications, and we are now at the point at which we take them to the National Council on the Arts for final recommendation.

I have touched on the major programs.

ARTS ENDOWMENT ADVISORY PANEL MEMBERS

Mrs. HANSEN. At this point we will insert the names of the various panels in the record.

[The information follows:]

ARCHITECTURE + ENVIRONMENTAL ARTS CONSULTANTS FY 74

Florence Knoll Bassett	Co-founder Knoll International, Ltd. Miami Beach, Florida
Crossman Jay Clark	Systems Analyst, Mathematician, Consultant Interscience Systems, Inc. Saratoga, California
Niels Diffrient	Partner, Industrial Designer Henry Dreyfuss Associates New York, New York
Felix R. R. Drury	Architect, Planner Office of Felix Drury New Haven, Connecticut
M. Paul Friedberg	Landscape Architect Paul Friedberg & Associates New York, New York
Edward T. Hall	Professor of Anthropology Northwestern University Chicago, Illinois
Lawrence Halprin	Landscape Architect Lawrence Halprin & Associates San Francisco, California
William G. Houseman	Writer, Environmentalist, Editor THE ENVIRONMENT MONTHLY New York, New York
Frank S. Kelly	Architect, Vice President Omniplan Dallas, Texas
Alan G. Levy	Partner Architect Murphy, Levy, Wurman Architects Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Jerome W. Lindsey, Jr.	Dean, School of Architecture & Planning Howard University Washington, D. C.
William Marlin	Editor ARCHITECTURAL FORUM New York, New York

Gerald M. McCue	Partner McCue, Boone, Tomsick San Francisco, California
Eliot Noyes	Architect, Industrial Designer Eliot Noyes & Associates New Canaan, Connecticut
I. M. Pei	Architect I. M. Pei & Partners New York, New York
Norman H. Pfeiffer	Partner, Architect Hardy, Holzman, Pfeiffer Associates New York, New York
Richard Ravitch	Director HRH Construction Company New York, New York
Michael W. Robbins	Freelancer Washington, D. C.
Chloethiel Woodard Smith	Architect Chloethiel Woodard Smith & Associates Washington, D. C.
James M. Sandell	Architect Arrow Smith Associates Cambridge, Massachusetts
Franklin A. Thomas	Director Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Company Brooklyn, New York
Anderson Todd	Professor of Architecture, Architect Rice University Houston, Texas
Walter F. Wagner, Jr.	Editor ARCHITECTURAL RECORD New York, New York
Harry M. Weese	Architect Harry Weese & Associates, Ltd. Chicago, Illinois

DANCE ADVISORY PANEL FY 74

Robert Brickell	General Manager, Ballet West Salt Lake City, Utah
Cora Cahan	Dancer, Teacher New York, New York
Adela Clara	Director, Theatre Flamenco San Francisco, California
Jerry Bywaters Cochran	Choreographer, Instructor Texas Christian University Fort Worth, Texas
Merce Cunningham	Choreographer, Dancer, Director New York, New York
Tippen Davidson	Chairman, Fine Arts Council of Florida Tallahassee, Florida
Alex Ewing	Vice Chairman Joffrey Ballet New York, New York
Kathleen Grant	Dancer, Teacher Dance Theatre of Harlem Harlem, New York
Doris Hering	Executive Director National Association for Regional Ballet New York, New York
Stuart Hodes	Choreographer New York, New York
C. Bernard Jackson	Executive Director Inner City Cultural Center Los Angeles, California
Richard LeBlond, Jr.	Chairman of the Board Association of American Dance Companies Newtown, Pennsylvania
Robert Lindgren	Dean, School of Dance North Carolina School of the Arts Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Terry Melton	Executive Director Oregon Arts Council Salem, Oregon

Judith Sagan Chairman	Producer Chicago Dance Foundation Chicago, Illinois
Laura Shapiro	Dance Critic THE REAL PAPER Cambridge, Massachusetts
Ruth Beckford Smith	Choreographer, Dancer, Instructor Oakland, California
Suzanne Weil	Director Walker Arts Center Minneapolis, Minnesota
Ethel Winter	Choreographer, Dancer, Teacher New York, New York

EXPANSION ARTS ADVISORY PANEL FY 74

George Houston Bass	Playwright, Producer, Director Lecturer, Brown University Providence, Rhode Island
Fay Chiang	Coordinator, Basement Workshop New York, New York
Oliver Franklin	Coordinator of Community Services Department of External Affairs University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Makoto Iwamatsu	Artistic Director, East-West Players Los Angeles, California
Maryat Lee	Playwright, Writer Co-Director, The Women's Farm Hinton, West Virginia
Felipe Luciano	Writer, Teacher, Producer Bronx, New York
Marilyn Moosnik	President, Board of Directors Living Arts and Science Center Women's Program Director and Interviewer "Bluegrass Personalities" WLEX - TV Lexington, Kentucky

Diego A. Navarrette, Jr.	Dean, Student Services Pima College Tucson, Arizona
Edward L. Quinn	Vice President, Executive Director Sears Roebuck Foundation Chicago, Illinois
Eric Reuther	Consultant, Expansion Arts Advisory Panel Washington, D. C.
Alfred Bennett Spellman, Jr. Chairman	Poet, Television Commentator, Radio Producer, Visiting Lecturer Rutgers University New Brunswick, New Jersey
William Strickland	Director, Manchester Craftsman Guild Executive Director, Bidwell Training Center Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Dr. Liang Dwan Tai	Vice President, Northside Development Corporation; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Asian Benevolent Corporation; Director, Policy, Planning & Special Projects Division, Cost of Living Council Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL/STATE PARTNERSHIP ADVISORY PANEL FY 74

Sarah E. Brumback	Assistant Director of Youth Services, UNICEF New York, New York
Dunbar Carpenter	Former State Arts Agency Chairman Medford, Oregon
Ann E. Day	Education Director Waterloo Recreation and Arts Center Waterloo, Iowa
Cliff Frazier	Director Community Film Workshop New York, New York
Terrell L. Glenn Chairman	Chairman South Carolina Arts Commission Columbia, South Carolina
Edward G. Groenhout	Assistant Dean College of Professional Schools Montana State University Bozeman, Montana

William Hull	Director of Exhibitions Pennsylvania State University University Park, Pennsylvania
John H. MacFadyen	Architect MacFayden, Carroll, De Vido, Architects New York, New York
Donald Mintz	Dean, School of Fine & Performing Arts Montclair State College Upper Montclair, New Jersey
Mel Powell	Provost California Institute of Arts Valencia, California
Robert N. Sheets	Executive Director Colorado Council on the Arts & Humanities Denver, Colorado
Robert A. Wykes	Studio for New Music, Professor of Music Washington University St. Louis, Missouri

LITERATURE ADVISORY PANEL FY 74

Edward Albee	Playwright New York, New York
Simon Michael Bessie Chairman	President Atheneum Publishers New York, New York
Robert Gottlieb	Editor-in-Chief Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. New York, New York
John Hove	Chairman North Dakota Council on the Arts Fargo, North Dakota
Maxine Kumin	Poet, Novelist Newton, Massachusetts
John Leonard	Editor, Sunday Book Review New York Times New York, New York

Glenna Luschei	Editor CAFE SOLO San Luis Obispo, California
Toni Morrison	Editor Random House New York, New York
Reynolds Price	Novelist Durham, North Carolina
Webster Schott	Critic, Vice President April House Publishers Kansas City, Kansas
Jack W. Shoemaker, Jr.	Writer, Director Serendipity Book Distribution Berkeley, California
William Stafford	Poet, Director of Creative Writing Program Lewis and Clark College Portland, Oregon
William Styron	Novelist Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts

MUSEUM ADVISORY PANEL FY 74

William T. Alderson	Director American Association for State and Local History Nashville, Tennessee
Walter R. Boris	Chairman Michigan Council for the Arts Detroit, Michigan
James Demetrion	Director Des Moines Art Center Des Moines, Iowa
J. C. Dickerson, Jr. Co-Chairman	Director Florida State Museum Gainesville, Florida
Edmund B. Gaither	Director National Center of Afro-American Artists Dorchester, Massachusetts

Thomas W. Leavitt	Director Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art Ithaca, New York
Helmuth J. Naumer	Director Fort Worth Museum of Science & History Fort Worth, Texas
Nancy Neilson	Associate Curator St. Louis Art Museum St. Louis, Missouri
David E. Nelson	Executive Director Montana Arts Council Missoula, Montana
Gerald Nordland	Director Frederick S. Wright Galleries Los Angeles, California
Daniel Robbins	Director Fogg Art Museum Cambridge, Massachusetts
Joshua Taylor	Director National Collection of Fine Arts Washington, D. C.
Lisa M. Taylor	Director Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts and Design New York, New York
Evan Turner Co-Chairman	Director Philadelphia Museum of Art Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Ian M. White	Director of Museums The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco San Francisco, California
Otto Wittmann	Director Toledo Museum of Art Toledo, Ohio

MUSIC ADVISORY PANEL FY 74

JAZZ/FOLK/ETHNIC SECTION

Julian "Cannonball" Adderley	Jazz Artist Bel Air, California
David N. Baker	Chairman, Department of Jazz Studies Associate Director, Black Music Center Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana
Pepe Barron	Director, Programs for Spanish-Speaking Americans, American Association of Community and Junior Colleges Washington, D. C.
Milton Hinton Co-Chairman	Jazz Artist Bellmore, New York
Helen Johnson	Professor of English, York College City University of New York New York, New York
Marian McPartland	Jazz Artist Bellmore, New York
Dan M. Morgenstern Co-Chairman	Writer and Jazz Consultant New York, New York
Father Norman J. O'Connor	Paulist Fathers Oak Ridge, New Jersey
Jimmy Owens	Jazz Artist New York, New York
Jean Ritchie	Folk Singer, Writer, Folklorist Port Washington, New York
Willie Ruff	Associate Professor of Music Yale University New Haven, Connecticut
Martin Williams	Director of the Jazz Program Smithsonian Institution Washington, D. C.

MUSIC ADVISORY PANEL FY 74

PLANNING SECTION

Betty Allen	Mezzo-soprano New York, New York
Jacob Avshalomov	Conductor Portland Junior Symphony Portland, Oregon
Richard C. Clark	President Affiliate Artists, Inc. New York, New York
Morton Gould	Conductor, Composer New York, New York
Margaret Harris	Conductor, Composer, Pianist New York, New York
Robert Mann	First Violinist Juilliard String Quartet New York, New York
Mildred Miller	Mezzo-soprano Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Herman E. Muller, Jr.	Senior Partner, Milligan, Muller & Co. New York, New York
Judith Raskin Co-Chairman	Soprano New York, New York
David Rockefeller, Jr. Co-Chairman	Chairman of the Board Boston Symphony Orchestra Youth Concerts Boston, Massachusetts
Mrs. Shelby R. Rogers (Lida)	Executive Director Mississippi Arts Commission Jackson, Mississippi
Seymour L. Rosen	Managing Director Pittsburgh Symphony Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Lewis Ruskin	Chairman Arizona Commission on the Arts and Humanities Scottsdale, Arizona
Kenneth Schermerhorn	Music Director Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Gunther Schuller	President New England Conservatory of Music Boston, Massachusetts
William E. Thomson	Director of Graduate Studies The University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona
Lucien Wulsin	President Baldwin Piano Company Cincinnati, Ohio

MUSIC ADVISORY PANEL FY 74

CHORAL SECTION

Elaine Brown	Director Singing City Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Thomas Dunn	Editor-in-Chief E. C. Schirmer Co. Boston, Massachusetts
Margaret Hillis	Chorus Director Chicago Symphony Orchestra Chicago, Illinois
Joseph Liebling	Director Oakland Symphony Chorus Oakland, California
Norman O. Scribner	Music Director Choral Arts Society of Washington Washington, D. C.
Robert Shaw	Music Director Atlanta Symphony Orchestra Atlanta, Georgia

MUSIC ADVISORY PANEL FY 74

OPERA SECTION

Joy Blackett	Mezzo-soprano Bronx, New York
Edward Corn	Manager San Francisco Opera Association San Francisco, California
Frank Corsaro	Stage Director New York, New York
David Gockley	General Director Houston Grand Opera Association Houston, Texas
George London	Executive Director The National Opera Institute Washington, D. C.
John Ludwig	General Director The Wolf Trap Foundation Vienna, Virginia
Gian-Carlo Menotti	Composer Mount Kisco, New York
Rise Stevens	Soprano New York, New York

MUSIC ADVISORY PANEL FY 74

ORCHESTRA SECTION

Dennis Russell Davies	Music Director St. Paul Chamber Orchestra St. Paul, Minnesota
Leon Fleisher	Pianist, Conductor Baltimore, Maryland
Philip Hart	Writer Santa Fe, New Mexico

Karney Hodge	President Fresno Philharmonic Fresno, California
Ruth Laredo	Concert Pianist New York, New York
John F. Mauceri	Director Yale Symphony Orchestra New Haven, Connecticut
Robert Shaw	Music Director Atlanta Symphony Orchestra Atlanta, Georgia

MUSIC PROGRAM COMPOSER/LIBRETTIST/TRANSLATOR CONSULTANTS FY 74

Samuel Baron	Flutist Bach Aria Group New York, New York
Bethany Beardslee	Soprano, Faculty Harvard University Cambridge, Massachusetts
William Bergsma	Composer, Faculty University of Washington Seattle, Washington
Mario Davidovsky	Composer Assistant Director Electronic Music Center Princeton-Columbia Universities New York, New York
Kenward Elmslie	Poet-Librettist Calais, Vermont
Richard Felciano	Composer Co-Director, Electronic Music Studio University of California Berkeley, California
Natalie Hinderas	Pianist Faculty, Temple University Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Ezra Laderman Chairman	Composer President, American Music Center New York, New York

Norman Lloyd	Former Director Arts and Humanities, Rockefeller Foundation New York, New York
Robert Ward	Composer Chancellor, North Carolina School for the Performing Arts Winston-Salem, North Carolina

PUBLIC MEDIA ADVISORY PANEL FY 74

Stephen Benedict	Rockefeller Brothers Fund New York, New York
James Blue	Filmmaker, Director of Media Center Rice University Houston, Texas
C. D. (Polly) Buck	Chairman Delaware State Arts Council Wilmington, Delaware
Charlotte Carver	Executive Director South Dakota State Arts Council Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Robert Cuniff	Producer Sesame Street New York, New York
Virginia Duncan	Producer, Director KQED, Public Television San Francisco, California
Charles Hobson	Director, Department of Mass Communications Clark College Atlanta, Georgia
Richard Leacock	Filmmaker, Head Film Section Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, Massachusetts

Donn Pennebaker	Filmmaker New York, New York
George Stoney	Filmmaker; Director, Alternate Media Center New York University New York, New York
Stan Vanderbeek	Filmmaker, Video Artist, Professor University of South Florida Tampa, Florida
Willard Van Dyke	Filmmaker; Director, Department of Film The Museum of Modern Art New York, New York
Fred Wiseman	Filmmaker Boston, Massachusetts
Colin Young	Director National Film School, England

SPECIAL PROJECTS ADVISORY PANEL FY 74

Vernon Alden
Chairman, Massachusetts Council on the Arts & Humanities
Chairman of the Board, The Boston Company
Member, Council Bicentennial Committee
Boston, Massachusetts

Thomas Bacchetti
Member of the Board, Association of College, University and
Community Arts Administrators
Director of Public Events, Stanford University
Stanford, California

Robert Bernat
Executive Director, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Council
on the Arts
Member, Council Bicentennial Committee
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Simon Michael Bessie
President, Atheneum Publishers
Member, Endowment Literature Panel
New York, New York

Mrs. Kenneth Brown Billups (Florence)
President, St. Louis Chapter of Association for Childhood Education
Regional President, National Association of Negro Musicians
St. Louis, Missouri

Merrill Brockway
Executive Producer of Camera Three, WCBS TV
New York, New York

Marlow Burt
Executive Director, St. Paul Council of Arts and Sciences
St. Paul, Minnesota

Karen Clark
Member, Repertory Dance Theatre
Salt Lake City, Utah

Donald Crody
Executive Secretary, Actors' Equity Association
New York, New York

Richard Hunt
Sculptor
Member, National Council on the Arts
Chicago, Illinois

George Irwin
Former Chairman, Illinois Arts Council
Member, Council Bicentennial Committee
Quincy, Illinois

Donald Quayle
Senior Vice-President of Broadcasting, Corporation for Public Broadcasting
Member, Council Bicentennial Committee
Washington, D.C.

Jacinto Quirarte
Dean of Fine Arts, University of Texas at San Antonio
San Antonio, Texas

Curtis Schwartz
Former Director, Oklahoma Arts & Humanities Council
Vice-President, JMH Associates, Inc.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Mary Semans
Trustee, Duke University
Trustee, Mary Duke Biddle Foundation
Trustee, North Carolina Museum of Art
Durham, North Carolina

THEATRE ADVISORY PANEL FY 74

Arvin Brown	Artistic Director Long Wharf Theatre New Haven, Connecticut
Richard D. Collins	Executive Director Maine State Commission on the Arts and the Humanities Augusta, Maine
Robert Crawford Chairman	President Spring Hill Conference Center Wayzata, Minnesota
Michael Feingold	Drama Critic VILLAGE VOICE New York, New York
Mai Bell Hurley	Chairman Tennessee Arts Commission Chattanooga, Tennessee
Morse Johnson	Chairman of the Board Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park Cincinnati, Ohio

Stanley Kauffman	Film and Theatre Critic THE NEW REPUBLIC New York, New York
Jack Kroll	Arts Editor and Drama Critic NEWSWEEK New York, New York
Edith Markson	Director of Development American Conservatory Theatre San Francisco, California
Rita Moreno	Actress New York, New York
Harold Prince	Producer, Director New York, New York
Lloyd Richards	Director, Professor of Acting Hunter College New York, New York
Lee Richardson	Actor Stratford, Connecticut
W. Duncan Ross	Artistic Director Seattle Repertory Theatre Seattle, Washington
Michael Schultz	Director New York, New York
Donald Seawell	Attorney, Producer, President THE DENVER POST Denver, Colorado

VISUAL ARTS CONSULTANTS FY 74

Peter C. Bunnell	Professor of History, Photography, Modern Art Princeton University Princeton, New Jersey
Harold Cohen	Professor University of California at San Diego San Diego, California
Van Deren Coke	Director, Art Museum University of New Mexico Albuquerque, New Mexico

James Demetrion	Director Des Moines Art Center Des Moines, Iowa
Ann D'Harnoncourt	Curator Philadelphia Museum of Art Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Mel Edwards	Artist New York, New York
Alan Fern	Chief, Prints and Photographs Division Library of Congress Washington, D. C.
Edward Fry	Art Critic New York, New York
Janet Harris	Assistant Director New York State Commission on Cultural Resources Albany, New York
Michael Hoffman	Managing Editor/Publisher APERTURE Millerton, New York
Roy Lichtenstein	Artist New York, New York
John Ludwig	General Director The Wolf Trap Foundation Vienna, Virginia
Jim Melchert	Artist Oakland, California
Linda Nochlin	Professor of History of Art Vassar College Poughkeepsie, New York
John Peurreault	Art Critic New York, New York
Duncan Pollock	Fine Arts Writer ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS Denver, Colorado
Ted Potter	Director Gallery of Contemporary Art Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Stephen Prokopoff	Director Institute of Contemporary Art Chicago, Illinois
Allen Rosse	Founder Architectural Art Inc. Washington, D. C.
Irving Sandler	Professor and Critic of Art History New York University New York, New York
George Segal	Artist New Brunswick, New Jersey
Aaron Siskind	Photographer Providence, Rhode Island
Roy Slade	Director Corcoran Gallery of Art Washington, D. C.
Rose Slivka	Editor CRAFT HORIZONS MAGAZINE New York, New York
Luther M. Stovall	Artist Washington, D. C.
John Szarkowski	Director, Department of Photography The Museum of Modern Art New York, New York
Joshua Taylor	Director National Collection of Fine Arts Washington, D. C.
Wayne Thiebaud	Artist Hood, California
Marcia Tucker	Curator The Whitney Museum of American Art New York, New York
Jan Van Der Marck	Professor University of Washington Seattle, Washington

Peter Voulkas	Artist Berkeley, California
Howard Weaver	Dean Yale University New Haven, Connecticut
Donald Wycoff	Director American Crafts Council New York, New York
Peter Zeisler	Executive Director Theatre Communications Group New York, New York

VISUAL ARTS PROGRAM ADVISORY PANELISTS*

Fred Barzyk
Producer-Director
WGBH, Boston
Vice President
Creative Television Assoc.
Boston, Massachusetts
(ARTISTS FELLOWSHIPS - CAT. II)

William Brown
Director
Penland School of Crafts
Penland, North Carolina
(CRAFTSMEN'S FELLOWSHIPS)

Barbara Haskell
Curator
Pasadena Museum of Modern Art
Pasadena, California
(ARTISTS FELLOWSHIPS - CAT. I)

Henry Hopkins
Director
San Francisco Museum of Art
San Francisco, California
(ARTISTS FELLOWSHIPS - CAT. I)

Ronald Pearson
Metalsmith
Deer Isle, Maine
(CRAFTSMEN'S FELLOWSHIPS)

Peter Plagens
Artist/Critic
California State Univ/Northridge
Studio City, California
(WORKSHOP PROGRAM & ARTISTS
FELLOWSHIPS - CAT. II)

Diane Waldman
Curator of Exhibitions
Guggenheim Museum
New York, New York
(ARTISTS FELLOWSHIPS - CAT. II)

Una Johnson
Museum Curator and Writer
Curator Emeritus, Brooklyn Museum
New York, New York
(PRINTMAKERS' FELLOWSHIPS)

Lois Moran
Director
Research and Education
American Crafts Council
New York, New York
(CRAFTSMEN'S FELLOWSHIPS)

Louise Nevelson
Artist
New York, New York
(PRINTMAKERS' FELLOWSHIPS)

CRAFTS CONSULTANTS-PANELISTS FY 74

William Brown	Director Penland School of Crafts Penland, North Carolina
Lois Moran	Director of Research and Education American Crafts Council New York, New York
Ronald Pearson	Metalsmith and Jeweler Deer Isle, Maine

OTHER ENDOWMENT PROGRAM AREAS

Mr. STRAIGHT. We have 12 program areas, and I am sure that the program directors in each area would like to speak.

I would like to suggest perhaps we take one more program area and that we then look at the relationship between the National Endowment and the State agencies which is a very dynamic relationship. I would suggest we consider, if that is agreeable to the committee, the programs relating to the schools, because ultimately our work in the schools is probably one of the most important things we are doing.

I would like to ask Mr. Leonard Randolph, who is head of our literature program and himself a poet, to speak on the poets-in-schools program.

THE BICENTENNIAL

Mr. YATES. With the chairman's permission, with reference to Mr. Lacy's testimony, I noticed his reference to the Bicentennial.

What portion of your appropriation is going toward the Bicentennial?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Our estimate is that in this year, Bicentennially related grants will be a little over $16 million out of a total appropriation of a little over $60 million.

Mr. YATES. So that the rest of the arts really are suffering to that extent?

Mr. STRAIGHT. I would not say that they are suffering at all.

The $16 million is in support of programs which are recommended by our consultant panels in the regular way as being high quality and high priority, and which also have a direct relationship to the Bicentennial. Our opinion is that the bulk of our programs contribute at least indirectly to the aims of the Bicentennial. In fact, the Bicentennial will serve to highlight the fine work of many artists and cultural organizations throughout the country.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are celebrating our 200th birthday in appropriate fashion by restoring our architecture, by doing a better design job, by having the artists recognized, the drama, and so on, as a part of the American culture. I think that is it. At least we are not going to carry armament up and down the street.

Mr. YATES. The only point I was making is that I would have liked to see a special fund for the Bicentennial. Apparently that is being done anyway, you are taking it out of your appropriation and in effect making it a special fund for the Bicentennial.

Mr. STRAIGHT. No, sir.

Our position and the position of the National Council on the Arts is that we follow the congressional directive which was given to us last year by the authorizing committees of the House and Senate, which was the strongest possible warning that no standards, in any of our programs should in any way be sacrificed in the interest of the Bicentennial commemoration.

The language in the committee reports is very specific in holding that our programs are not linked to a specific time frame, and must not be compromised. And this is exactly the chairman's view and the view of the Council. So, while orchestras are commissioning works by leading American composers, and while museums are planning ex-

hibits of America, in the age of the enlightenment, or the artists' view of the western migration, all of these are activities which would normally and properly be supported by the endowment.

Mr. LACY. London Mills, Ill., is the correct name with regard to the 100-year-old brick sidewalks.

POETS-IN-SCHOOLS PROGRAM

Mr. RANDOLPH. The poets-in-schools program started back in 1966. We began on a very small basis, as you will remember. We had projects going in about five different communities, and this year I am happy to say we have poets in the schools in all 50 of the States, and in two of the special jurisdictions.

There are, at the last count, an estimated 1,000 poets and fiction writers working in the high schools and elementary schools in all of the States.

The program has done two things: First of all it has given poets for the first time in their lives a small amount of money to live on while they are pursuing their own craft. That is a great victory for this country, because we have a tendency to downgrade our writers, particularly poets. Becoming a young poet in this country is probably the least satisfying commercial decision you can make.

I have constant feedback from the people working in the program, and from teachers and administrators who claim that, for the first time, they have gained access to students, particularly those who did not want to read and who suddenly became interested in reading and writing by taking pride in an authorship of their own.

ARTISTS IN SCHOOLS

I think the artists-in-schools program overall has done miraculous things, but we do not look at it as a cure-all.

We think it is an excellent supplement to ordinary programs in education, and we think of it as a way of changing attitudes on the part of the administrators and school boards on the value of the arts in the classroom and in general.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are also probably going to have a generation that will be reasonably literate relative to poetry, and other kinds of literature.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is correct.

In addition to building an audience, there is the fact that an enormous number of young people are now writing to literary magazines and sending off poetry, and I think that is a good sign.

I should say that, without having access to print, there is really not much point in having a lot of poets and fiction writers, and as the chairman knows, the last time we were up here, she made some very pointed remarks about the demise of the literary market in this country.

CREATIVE WRITING IN MAGAZINES

Mrs. HANSEN. You just go through McCall's magazine and Ladies Home Journal, you cannot find in those magazines fiction that is of much quality.

You just watch what women are buying, McCall's, Ladies Home Journal, Harpers, and so on. If you do not believe there is a demise in good fiction and good poetry, you just open those magazines and see what you find.

Mr. YATES. Maybe instead of reading those, you ought to read the New York Times magazine.

Mrs. HANSEN. The New York Times Magazine is not distributed over the country to the same extent as McCall's, Good Housekeeping, and so on.

I hope the editors read this comment.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think the situation is worse now than over a year ago.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is getting progressively worse.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Harpers is now printing only one short story about every other month, where they used to average one a month.

Mr. YATES. How does your activity relate to that?

SMALL LITERARY MAGAZINES

Mr. RANDOLPH. The access to print that most writers of this country have, particularly when they are beginning, is through the small literary magazines, and there are a large number of those.

There are probably 2,000 of those, sold on the street corners. The larger ones, such as Partisan Review and Tri-Quarterly, are supported by university centers, but not at the level they need to be supported. Then there are the smaller, middle-level ones which have limited circulation, but which have traditionally published all of the literature published in this country, and we help them through the Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines which makes small subgrants ranging from $2,000 up to $5,000.

This is an effort to keep the magazines going and give them a longer lifespan.

The average lifespan for a quarterly used to be something like 2 years. Now the average lifespan tends to be around 6 years so we do have magazines going for shorter periods, and then some for longer periods, and they are printing more material than they have ever printed before, and they are appearing regularly.

This is about the only way in which you can help in printing literature, besides giving grants to small presses which print works by young writers.

LARGE MONTHLY MAGAZINES

The only way in which we can have an impact on the large monthly magazines is to try to assist them in finding writers and try to encourage them to print more fiction, which we do all the time. But that is something that is difficult, because they feel their market and their advertisers, are only interested in factual and nonfictional articles which sell because of the sensationalism of the headlines.

Mr. WYATT. I would like to inquire, has the politicalization of the literary magazine had anything to do with the decline?

For example, the New Yorker is a perfect example. I can remember when I was in college, and years afterwards, it was a great joy to read the New Yorker, and now I hate to read it, because it is ugly,

bitter, cynical, and it has become an ideological weapon really, and it is not fun anymore.

Do you have any judgment, is that factor widespread?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I would not say it has been. I think the New Yorker's audience has changed considerably during the past 15 years, but I think it began to change before it became as openly politicalized as it has been.

The circulation, for example, in what they might call the out-lands was declining primarily because the cost of subscriptions went up rather rapidly, and I think there was a decline in interest in the New Yorker kind of humor, particularly out in some areas of the country where there may have been more access to the kind of situation comedy you get on network television, that kind of thing.

Mr. STRAIGHT. I would like to add one point to Congressman Wyatt's question.

I would say that in general the politicalization of the arts reached a peak during the Vietnamese war which left many artists alienated and embittered. This raised very broad questions for the Endowment as to public support of artists who were political activists, and who were expressing their political convictions through their art, and it also raised questions for the artists themselves as to whether during this period they wished to accept public funds, or to appear as ambassadors for their country and their Government.

These were questions which concerned us greatly 3 years ago. At the present time, the issue simply is not great. The alienation of the artists politically from the Government and the State has diminished greatly over the past 3 years and is not an issue that is troubling the arts at the present time.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think also we have to remember that at least 75 percent of the New Yorker's circulation is in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York.

Mr. YATES. The audience may have lost its sense of humor.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I am afraid it has.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR WRITERS

Mr. YATES. Is play writing a part of your activity?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes. We do this in two ways.

Since much of modern theater is oriented to evolutionary kinds of scripts, our theater program gives grants to developmental theaters for that kind of activity.

Playwrights can also submit applications under our literature fellowship program. This year we had about 330 applications from playwrights which is a substantial increase over what we had last year. There were also about 700 applications from poets, and about 350 from fiction writers.

Of the manuscripts from playwrights, I would have to say that a large number are pretty outdated, and would not be producible in the modern theater. There are probably at least 45 to 50 worth supporting in that field. It is a rapid increase over what we had last year.

Mr. YATES. Can you tell us how many writers you have given assistance to, how many writers you have helped as a result of the activities of the foundation?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Altogether in the form of fellowships, or in the old recognition awards, there have been pretty close to 200.

Mr. YATES. Is that in the last fiscal year?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No; in the last fiscal year the number was 60.

Each grant is $5,000. We try to keep them at a level where writers who are affluent do not want to apply.

POETS IN SCHOOLS

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is for direct support as against the indirect support of the poet who provides a service to the schools, and in turn is able to have freedom to write his poetry.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the average time a poet is in residence?

Mr. RANDOLPH. We ask them to spend no less than five sessions with the same group of kids.

They may, however, work in a school for a full semester or for a full year.

Minneapolis 3 years ago became the first city in the country to have a school board which hired a full-time poet in residence for the elementary schools.

They picked up half the cost of his salary. We pay the other half.

This year they picked up the full cost, and next year they are giving him tenure, which strikes fear in my heart.

Mrs. HANSEN. When you are arranging this program, who do you consult with at the local school level?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Generally the way it happens, Mrs. Hansen, is that a teacher in a school hears about the program, becomes interested and gets in touch with the State arts council. A coordinator then talks with the teacher and the principal, and they try to set up a schedule for the poet to come in.

There may be as little time as four or five sessions, but they are never less than that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you had any dealing with the Santa Fe Institute, the Indian arts group?

Mr. RANDOLPH. We have done several things with the Institute of American Indian Arts at Santa Fe.

It is not the easiest institution in the world to deal with for a variety of reasons, one of them being the rather rigid attitudes on the part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs toward personnel.

At one time they would not hire a man who was an extremely accomplished artist at anything better than the GS–5 level if he did not have the bachelor of arts degree.

We have now an artists-in-schools program with all of the components operating in the Institute at Santa Fe.

It has branched out to all of the other components including film making. They got a matching grant from us of $20,000. The Bureau of Indian Affairs transferred $20,000 to us, and we made a $40,000 grant to the Institute.

They have a very brilliant man there now, John Torres, from the Rhode Island School of Design, who is helping them put together a postsecondary course, which I think is really going to revolutionize that institution.

John is a fine person. He has extremely good artists working with the kids at the upper secondary level, and I hope in the next year or so they will get that going.

Mr. YATES. What you are talking about is visual arts?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No, it is all of them.

Mrs. HANSEN. They also have poetry, drama, and filmmaking.

Mr. YATES. Insofar as the grants are concerned though, is it your function to approve it?

Who would approve a grant for a multi-art endeavor?

Mr. RANDOLPH. All of the artists-in-schools grants are administered by our education program. John Kerr is the Director.

Mr. WYATT. Could I inquire if there is a clear distinction between the arts and the poets, and the humanities, poetry, fiction writing, and so forth, in your function?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think the delination really is if you write about it, it is humanities, and if you do it, it is the arts. I guess that applies to a broad spectrum of the activity.

I get applications all the time for our writers' fellowship program from people who are really interested in doing research, and writing about a writer——

Well, I tell them I think this is really humanistic study.

We and the staff of the Humanities Endowment try to work that out together as much as we can. I get calls from the Humanities people in their fellowship program referring fiction writers to me.

PUBLICATION OF FICTION AND POETRY

Mr. EVANS. Is there anything you can do to help magazines open themselves to young writers and poets?

Mr. RANDOLPH. We have a very good panel made up of publishers, editors and writers, and we talk about this at every meeting we have.

It is as difficult to convince the magazines as it is to convince the commercial publishing houses of the value of publishing poetry in larger amounts, and of the fact that there is a market for it.

I am convinced that the market is there. But we cannot really blame the magazines and publishers because there is a change of taste in the American public who have a constant thirst for factual information.

Nonfiction books are outselling fiction books by 4 to 1.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you ever tried to wade through some of the better fiction books?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes, I have. Some I can very easily.

Mrs. HANSEN. Some you cannot.

Mr. RANDOLPH. And some I find difficult. I do not think that is the reason for the decline of the sale of fiction.

We went through a period of time when the public really did have an inexhaustible thirst for what they call knowledge, meaning they wanted to have things poured into their heads, in easily accessible form.

Television is a good example, and I think a lot of the trade books that are nonfiction books are really nonbooks, because they serve the same function as many of those televis'on programs. They say here

is the information you need to do this, although that often is not the information you need to do that.

It is basically a problem with the audience, but I think that is changing, partly because of the very small, but very real impact we have been able to make in the artists-in-schools program.

Mr. EVANS. Do you meet with the publishers of these magazines?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes. The best I can say so far is that I did hear one editor of one magazine say they were planning an all fiction issue in the next 12 months, and I hope that comes about.

There are exceptions. No matter what the New Yorker may have done, their fiction is pretty high caliber fiction, and it has been from the very inception of the magazine, Esquire is another.

STATE ARTS AGENCIES

Mr. STRAIGHT. I would suggest, Madam Chairman, that we take up the question of the development of the State agencies and the relationship between the National Endowment and the State arts agencies, because we regard this as a key to the future.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your new authorization now requires that at least 20 percent of the Endowment's overall definite appropriation be directed to State agency efforts rather than a specific appropriation amount as has been the custom in the past. What is the rationale for this change in the funding of the State programs?

Mr. MITZE. I do not believe that that particular plan originated within the Endowment. It is working out effectively, because it will sort of stabilize the basic grant made to the State arts agencies so they can anticipate in advance what it will be.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Mr. Wade would also like to comment.

Mr. WADE. This formula was developed by the authorization committees. It was felt that the State agencies had reached a new plateau of effectiveness in administering programs and in making qualitative judgments with respect to their State programs. And I believe it boils down to the simple fact they wanted to insure that, as the total appropriations for the Endowment grew, the State arts agencies' basic grants would also grow.

REPORT ON STATE ARTS AGENCIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you give us a report on the status of these State councils?

Mr. MITZE. Mrs. Hansen, I can say each State agency has become a microcosm of the Endowment itself.

Some years ago when we came up to testify, we would bring out specific examples of a State arts council or a State arts agency doing some particular thing which was very noteworthy. It is more difficult to do this now because their programs run the whole gamut of the arts.

They are involved in every aspect, they are working directly with each of the Endowment offices.

I think in short that they have become professional. They are doing the job they are supposed to do.

I think that this is shown by the rise in appropriations by State legislatures because in 1968, the year I came to the Endowment, all of the States together were appropriating a total of about $5 million. It is $33 million this year, and next year it will probably be over $40 million.

STATE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you want to place in the record the appropriations of the States to the arts Endowment?

Mr. MITZE. Yes, Ma'am.

[The information follows:]

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARTS
(Figures current as of April 1, 1974.
State appropriation figures are fluid and changing.)

	FY 1973	FY 1974
	$	$
Alabama	125,000	125,000
Alaska	143,000	149,000
American Samoa	30,000	60,000
Arizona	51,469	68,700
Arkansas	165,648	166,727
California	209,818	1,025,000
Colorado	41,873	116,757
Connecticut	130,125	801,000*
Delaware	37,721	42,600
D.C.	5,000	52,000
Florida	60,422	285,832
Georgia	70,000	90,000
Guam	10,218	36,800
Hawaii	239,876	106,307
Idaho	10,000	10,000
Illinois	600,000	795,300
Indiana	48,890	157,527
Iowa	38,465	50,400

	FY 1973	FY 1974
	$	$
Kansas	39,000	65,000
Kentucky	151,170	153,930
Louisiana	36,000	44,000
Maine	91,618	162,000
Maryland	422,486	417,411**
Massachusetts	300,000	600,000
Michigan	251,349	485,800
Minnesota	200,000	300,000
Mississippi	75,000	98,000
Missouri	607,693	654,920
Montana	25,000	27,550
Nebraska	25,620	35,464
Nevada	00	15,000
New Hampshire	15,000	45,679
New Jersey	521,577***	428,461***
New Mexico	20,800	35,200
New York	16,325,000	16,445,000
North Carolina	196,929	221,029
North Dakota	5,100	5,100
Ohio	317,413	846,623

	FY 1973	FY 1974
	$	$
Oklahoma	88,011	95,100
Oregon	26,994	51,167
Pennsylvania	239,000	758,000
Puerto Rico	5,889,539	5,369,316
Rhode Island	119,000	124,274
South Carolina	360,896	196,698
South Dakota	29,751	61,902
Tennessee	226,700	360,896
Texas	152,776	157,745
Utah	100,000	119,200
Vermont	40,000	52,626
Virgin Islands	160,000	160,000
Virginia	174,130	201,705
Washington	63,337	108,915
West Virginia	184,746	304,420
Wisconsin	00	45,200
Wyoming	9,643	12,755
TOTAL	$29,344,551	$33,567,634

*Consists of a $351,000 appropriation and the proceeds of the newly established Connecticut Foundation for the Arts investment on a $10 million state loan.

**Maryland will get additional money in June 1974

***Contains earmarked funds for which SAA served as conduit.

OTHER ENDOWMENT PROGRAMS

Mr. YATES. Madam Chairman, I was reading Nancy Hanks' statement. It says this is the National Endowment for the Arts. It is of all the arts. That is my own interpretation, but she goes on and says we must be concerned that so many people lack the opportunity for enriching experience in the arts, and so on.

You can see that paragraph. Those are the things you started out to hear, and I thought you wanted to hear the other areas, to show the progress being made under each.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes; but Mr. Straight has picked three categories to explain.

Mr. STRAIGHT. We would be glad to cover the entire field.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please proceed to visual arts.

Mr. STRAIGHT. May I ask Mr. John Spencer to comment on this. He is the Director of our museum programs.

Mr. SPENCER. On the visual arts?

Mr. STRAIGHT. And on the purchase program.

MUSEUM PURCHASE PLAN

Mr. SPENCER. We are a spin-off from the visual arts program and we still work very closely with them. We have a program called the museum purchase plan, which has been operating for about 7 or 8 years now. Under that program, grants are made, matching grants, which require new money to be raised to purchase works of art by living American artists.

The subpanel has just reviewed a group that will be coming up for fiscal 1975, and it is extraordinary what people are planning on.

A great number of museums and community groups are purchasing sculpture to be placed out of doors near the museums, and major acquisitions in all fields are coming about.

There has also been a great deal of activity in the purchase of photography and crafts and in cooperation with the public media program, we are making some grants this year for acquisition of works on film by independent artists.

The pressure is on from artists, craftsmen, photographers. It continues to be very heavy, and there continues to be a large number of grants in direct support of visual artists, comparable to what is being done with poets and playwrights.

Mrs. HANSEN. About how many per year do you grant?

Mr. STRAIGHT. About 92 grants, Madam Chairman, to visual artists, and about 60 to photographers, out of a total of approximately 2,600 visual arts applications and 1,500 photography applications which came in from qualified artists.

They are very carefully considered, and the selection is made over several days by highly qualified panels of artists, art critics and art historians.

In the museum purchase program, decisionmaking and funding responsibilities are decentralized. Local museum directors select and purchase the works of art which they want in their communities, and the Endowment matches the funds which are raised locally for this purpose.

If they will put out $10,000, we will match that for the purchase of works by contemporary American artists.

One of the most exciting programs, I think, in the visual arts now is the change in policy by the General Services Administration, which is undertaking to purchase works of art in connection with new public buildings constructed for the Federal Government. Typically, I went out to Congressman Yates' district to be present when the General Services Administration unveiled the model for the mobile by Alexander Calder which will take its place along with the mosaic of Marc Chagall and the great sculptured work by Picasso.

This is a program in which we work very closely with the General Services Administration, which has $1 for every nickel that the Endowment has to spend on works of art.

They come to us to seek advice as to the appointment of qualified panelists who pick the artist for each project.

Mr. YATES. That is the smartest thing that the GSA has done in a long time.

What about the other arts, like the area of music?

Mr. STRAIGHT. We can answer each one of those.

Would you like to hear briefly on music?

That is a very exciting field.

Mrs. HANSEN. Could you summarize what you are doing in music, theater, and dance?

MUSIC PROGRAM

Mr. STRAIGHT. I would like to ask Dr. Walter Anderson, who is director of our music program, to summarize briefly the new developments in the area this year.

Dr. ANDERSON. We have a very complicated field here, about 12 subdivisions, and I think I will limit my remarks largely to what will occur with respect to the orchestras and in the jazz/folk/ethnic field.

There are some 1,200 symphony orchestras in the country of which about 150 qualify for direct Endowment support.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the dividing line?

Dr. ANDERSON. Their annual budget must be over $100,000 and the orchestra must have been in existence for 5 consecutive years, with subscription programing, except in rare instances where an orchestra serves a unique purpose, or perhaps because of geographic isolation reaches a constituency which is not reached by other orchestras.

Mr. MCKAY. Does not this perpetuate the large rather than obtain new talent in developing orchestras?

Dr. ANDERSON. I would say no, because each one of these orchestras tends to carry out certain services which we have stressed in our guidelines. At the outset, we found the orchestras were reaching perhaps 3½ to 4 percent of the total constituency. Therefore, we have urged them to broaden their services and major progress has been made. Over 3 million children are served by programs that are performed by symphony orchestras, and they all have educational components. The orchestras are now moving out into their surrounding regions, and they are now cooperating with the orchestras we do not fund directly.

Mr. MCKAY. So when your grant to the existing orchestra which qualifies—by having been in existence and by having a budget of over

$100,000—when it goes to those people, are those the only ones that could be eligible, except that there could be some special considerations?

You make your grant on the basis that they have to broaden their situation, and that is the basis on which you give the grant to the already successful orchestra?

LARGER AND SMALLER ORCHESTRAS

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is correct. The word success is a key word there. These orchestras serve very large areas, as you know from the Utah symphony.

On the other hand, they are the ones who also have the most urgent financial problems. And when the Endowment began this program, it had to begin with the most urgent needs.

If we attempted to service the 1,200 orchestras with budgets of less than $100,000 a year, we would have to do it either on a formula basis, which Miss Hanks and the council oppose in the belief that Federal funds should be related to specific purposes rather than for general support, or we would have to build up a large bureaucracy which we do not want to do. The alternative to this in the long run is to decentralize our programs, and to say that as our funds increase, they will be spread across the country through the State arts councils, and that through the State arts agencies, we would reach the smaller orchestras, which we plainly couldn't reach ourselves.

It is difficult enough for our panels to have personal knowledge of the 100 or so symphony orchestras which we support, and yet we feel if we do not have personal knowledge of their performances, we really should not be giving them taxpayers' funds.

There is no way in which our small agency, even with its panel system, could have personal knowledge of 1,200 symphony orchestras. Therefore, our position is that in the long run, while the smaller orchestras of the country perform important services, and while in some cases they are in financial need, we look forward to relating to them through the State arts agencies, and eventually perhaps even through the community arts agencies, rather than through direct support by the Endowment itself.

Mr. VEYSEY. Will the gentleman yield? As you may know, I have had an ongoing discussion with Nancy Hanks on this point for over a year.

It seems to me you make a tragic error in tying yourself to the large professional orchestras. Of course they have an enormous need for funding, but in relation to their ability to raise that funding, and to support themselves, they are really much better off than the struggling groups that are in cities of 100,000 population, 200,000 population, outlying the major areas. These groups are totally without any form of assistance from you, and I think it is just very unfortunate that you stick to that rigid requirement of a $100,000 budget. That is a lot of money, in the smaller communities. It just bars them completely.

Mr. MCKAY. My concern, the purpose is to expose the already successful new artists, that is one thing.

If the purpose is to develop more artists, then maybe another approach ought to be taken.

Mr. YATES. One purpose is separate from the other.

Mr. MCKAY. I am asking the question. If they joined together, all right.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your total budget for all the orchestra programs?

Dr. ANDERSON. In fiscal year 1974, it has been $5.7 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many grants were made?

Dr. ANDERSON. 103.

SIZE OF ORCHESTRA GRANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. So these have not been large grants to anybody?

Dr. ANDERSON. No, Madam Chairman.

Mr. MCDADE. What are the five largest grants you make?

Dr. ANDERSON. The largest is approximately $140,000.

Mr. MCDADE. Who did that go to?

Dr. ANDERSON. For example, the Boston Symphony that has an annual budget of $6.5 million. Our grant is very small in comparison, about 1.09 percent of the total budget.

Mr. MCDADE. Of the top five, who are they?

Dr. ANDERSON. The top five or six, depending on one's definition——

Mr. MCDADE. Dollars is the name of the game.

Dr. ANDERSON. The New York Philharmonic Orchestra, the Boston Symphony, the Chicago Symphony, the Cleveland Orchestra, the Philadelphia Orchestra, and the Los Angeles Philharmonic.

Mr. MCDADE. How much to each one?

Dr. ANDERSON. Each one got $140,000.

Mr. MCDADE. How did you determine the $140,000?

Dr. ANDERSON. This is a level that we felt we could accommodate within the total budget as a maximum for them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you want to place in the record the names of those that received the $140,000, as well as those who received the other grants?

Dr. ANDERSON. I will be glad to give you a list of them.

[The information follows:]

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 35

MUSIC PROGRAM FISCAL 1974

	Federal	
	Prog.	Treas.
I. ORCHESTRA PROGRAM		
A. Budgets in excess of $750,000		
Atlanta*	-	50,787
Atlanta	100,000	40,000
Baltimore	100,000	40,000
Boston	40,000	100,000
Buffalo	100,000	40,000
Chicago*	-	-
Chicago	100,000	40,000
Cincinnati	-	140,000
Cleveland	100,000	40,000
Dallas	100,000	40,000
Denver	100,000	40,000
Detroit	100,000	40,000
Honolulu	100,000	-
Houston	100,000	40,000
Indianapolis	100,000	-
Kansas City	100,000	-
Los Angeles	100,000	40,000
Milwaukee	100,000	40,000
Minnesota**	4,500	-
Minnesota	100,000	40,000
National (D.C.)	200,000	50,000
New Jersey	50,000	50,000
New Orleans	100,000	40,000
New York*	-	16,507
New York	100,000	40,000
Philadelphia	100,000	40,000
Pittsburgh	100,000	40,000
Rochester	99,000	1,000
St. Louis	100,000	40,000
San Antonio	100,000	25,000
San Diego	-	75,000

* Carry-over from Fiscal Year 1973

** Carry-over from Fiscal Year 1970

MUSIC PROGRAM FISCAL 1974

	Federal	
	Prog.	Treas.
I. ORCHESTRA PROGRAM (Cont.)		
A. Budgets in excess of $750,000 (Cont.)		
San Francisco	$ 40,000	$ 100,000
Seattle	100,000	40,000
Utah	100,000	40,000
B. Budgets between $100,000 and $750,000		
Akron	-	11,000
Albany	10,000	-
Albuquerque	15,000	-
American	-	50,000
Birmingham	20,000	-
Brooklyn*	-	-
Brooklyn	17,000	-
Cedar Rapids	10,000	-
Charlotte	20,000	-
Chattanooga	12,000	-
Colorado Springs	8,800	-
Columbus	50,000	-
Corpus Christi	16,000	-
Duluth	6,200	-
El Paso	10,000	-
Erie	19,000	-
Evansville	10,000	-
Flint	12,700	-
Florida Gulf Coast	21,000	-
Florida (Orlando)	30,000	-
Fort Lauderdale	9,400	-
Fort Wayne	15,000	-
Fort Worth	10,000	-

* Carry-over from Fiscal Year 1973

		Federal	
		Prog.	Treas.
I.	ORCHESTRA PROGRAM (Cont.)		
	B. Budgets between $100,000 and $750,000 (Cont.)		
	Fresno	$ 30,000	-
	Glendale	25,000	-
	Grand Rapids	12,500	-
	Hartford	30,000	-
	Hudson Valley	10,000	-
	Jackson	35,000	-
	Jacksonville	25,000	-
	Kalamazoo	6,800	-
	Knoxville	10,000	-
	Louisville	40,000	-
	Memphis	22,000	-
	Monterey County (Cal.)	9,500	-
	Nashville	18,500	-
	New Haven	-	30,000
	Norfolk	12,000	-
	North Carolina	50,000	-
	Oakland	15,000	-
	Oklahoma	25,000	-
	Omaha	10,000	-
	Oregon	20,000	-
	Pasadena	10,000	-
	Portland (Maine)	25,000	-
	Puerto Rico	30,000	-
	Rhode Island	30,000	-
	Richmond	30,000	-
	Sacramento	15,400	-
	San Jose	9,500	-
	Santa Barbara	10,000	-
	Savannah	10,000	-
	Shreveport	10,000	-
	Spokane	45,000	-
	Springfield	15,000	-
	Symphony of the New World* (NY)	-	1,281

* Carry-over from Fiscal Year 1973 grant.

		Federal	
		Prog.	Treas.
I.	ORCHESTRA PROGRAM (Cont.)		
	B. Budgets between $100,000 and $750,000 (Cont.)		
	Symphony of the New World (NY)	$ 70,000	-
	Syracuse	50,000	-
	Toledo	30,000	-
	Tucson	10,000	-
	Tulsa	13,000	-
	Vermont	12,500	-
	Wichita	25,000	-
	Youngstown	15,000	-
	Phoenix	35,000	
	C. Chamber Orchestras		
	California Chamber	10,000	-
	La Jolla (Calif.)	1,800	-
	Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra Da Camera (NY)	50,000	-
	Piedmont Chamber (N.C.)	35,000	-
	St. Paul Civic	-	50,000
	D. Other		
	Boston Philharmonic	9,700	-
	Colorado Philharmonic	10,000	-

		Federal	
		Prog.	Treas.
I.	ORCHESTRA PROGRAM (Cont.)		
	D. Other (Cont.)		
	Little Orchestra of Philadelphia	$ 8,900	-
	Missouri State Council on the Arts	50,000	-
	Philharmonic Society of Northeastern Pa. (Avoca)	10,000	-
	Saratoga Springs Performing Arts Ctr.	5,000	-
	Sixteen Concerto Soloists (Pa.)	6,000	-
	West Virginia Arts and Humanities Council	30,000	-
	TOTAL, ORCHESTRA PROGRAM	$1,198,700	1,510,575

Mr. STRAIGHT. I should note in response to Congressman McDade's question, that that $140,000 has become a plateau at a time when costs and the total budgets of these orchestras are rising swiftly. The orchestras themselves feel, contrary to the views which have been expressed here, that they are currently receiving less from the Endowment than they should be receiving.

Mr. MCDADE. That is not an unexpected view.

BENEFITS FROM ORCHESTRA GRANTS

Dr. ANDERSON. I think I can point out some of the benefits to others from our funding of professional orchestras. For example, in West Virginia, by special grant, we were able to extend the services of the Wheeling and the Charleston Symphony Orchestras to the entire State, throughout all of Appalachia.

In the State of Missouri, we made a special grant in cooperation with the Missouri Arts Council, that enabled the two largest symphonies, the St. Louis Symphony and the Kansas City Symphony, to get into a cooperative program with six smaller orchestras which we did not directly fund. As a result of this cooperative program, they are now hiring on a cooperative basis and the larger ones are invited into the seasons of the smaller orchestras.

They go and participate with them and conduct workshops. The length of the season is increased and the quality of the smaller orchestras is improved.

In the State of South Carolina, where there is no professional symphony orchestra, we have funded the Atlanta Orchestra to go in and join with the Greenville and Columbia Orchestras.

The Seattle Symphony went to Alaska and performed in 49 communities.

The San Diego Symphony has performed for Chicano special audiences, where the conductors spoke in both English and Spanish. There are numerous examples.

Mr. MCKAY. If this becomes an encouragement for them to broaden, such as down to San Juan County, where they have no symphony of any kind, and if that movement down there tends to inspire some young musician to move in, all right, but if in fact it is merely a subsidy to the New York Philharmonic Orchestra for an elite operation, then I think we are in the wrong direction.

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is correct—but the broadening approach is the one we are pursuing very heavily.

Dr. ANDERSON. In our first program of awards, the Philadelphia Orchestra only got a $15,500 grant, whereas Atlanta, Detroit, some others got $100,000, so we look carefully at the specific projects.

Mr. MCKAY. If they are moving out and developing the arts through the cooperative, then I do not have any fight about it.

Mr. STRAIGHT. That has always been our position.

GROWTH IN ENDOWMENT PROGRAMS OVER 5 YEARS

Mrs. HANSEN. In Miss Hanks' statement, she states that in 1970 there was no assistance program for the Nation's orchestras, museums, and opera companies. There were no public media or expansion arts

programs and activity in the field of architecture was approximately nonexistent.

She goes on to state that in 1970, there were only 10 dance companies touring in 22 States; and today there are 60 companies touring 249 weeks in 51 States and jurisdictions.

She states also in the school year 1969—70, the Endowment was testing out a pilot program of six artists in schools. Today there are approximately 1,750 painters and sculptors, dancers, craftsmen, writers and poets working in an estimated 5,000 schools in all 50 States and in the 5 jurisdictions.

Then she summarizes the support for the State agencies. I think this is an example of how a small amount of money granted in the very early years of the arts had to be carefully husbanded. There was not what you would call an avalanche of millions of dollars.

I do not think the total money for the arts would pay for the manufacture of one aircraft carrier.

NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE ARTICLE

Mr. YATES. I read an article that appeared in the New York Times Magazine, on page 24, with respect to the points raised by my good friend from Utah.

This article was written by Mr. David Dempsey, and on page 24 he states:

> So far as Miss Hanks' arts endowment is concerned, some $42 million went to 2,143 individuals and organizations. Aside from such traditional recipients as orchestras and museums, a good deal of this money was directed at grassroots activities in small towns and inner cities. Abandoned railroad stations have been converted into local cultural centers; in Philadelphia, graffiti artists are being weaned away from the spray can and into more constructive endeavors. Other examples: A dance program and print-making workshop in New York City; in New Orleans, instruction in clowning techniques for children; guitar lessons in Baltimore; arts and crafts "Heritage Weekends" in West Virginia; a grant to compose a jazz suite for six saxophones, one bass, and drums.

He has more to say.

He points out that they are not just limiting their grants to "cultural centers."

In reading the hearings that took place on the extension of the bill before Congressman Brademas, in New York and Washington, that was one of the subjects of controversy between some of the witnesses, whether or not you continue to foster the recognized centers of art which are suffering financially, but which are nevertheless seen, the centers of attraction for a great deal of culture throughout the country, and where artists generally go, or whether you continue to spread it out. I think Endowment has moved in favor of spreading it throughout the country, is that correct?

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is correct. I still think I have not responded to Congressman Veysey's point.

When the Endowment had a budget from this Congress of $7 to $10 million a year, its primary obligation was to the professional core in my opinion.

As we move up to a budget many times that amount, there is no question in my mind that the question raised by Congressman Veysey becomes a critical question.

How do you go beyond the professional core to the amateur practitioner, to the semiprofessional, to the community orchestra, the college theater, all of whom are providing the magic of the live arts experience to their local communities, and serving their communities as the Philadelphia Orchestra is serving Philadelphia. I think this is a critical question for us, and I think we must respond to it, not by building a large bureaucracy in Washington, but by decentralizing through the State arts councils and urging them to support community orchestras, community theaters, regional ballet companies, local film centers, other forms of artistic expression which we simply could not relate to directly without building up a massive bureaucracy in Washington.

I believe the Congressman is quite correct in this.

Mr. VEYSEY. The committee has supported, the administration has supported, the Congress has supported, the doubling and redoubling of the budgeted funds, but those guidelines have remained just exactly where they have always been, right through all that.

The $100,000 is still there. The only difference is the $100,000 is not as big as it used to be, but that is not your fault.

STATE ARTS AGENCIES

Mr. STRAIGHT. I would say the difference is while the staff of the Endowment has got greatly expanded and cannot supervise and oversee all the multifaceted activities across the country, the State arts councils have been growing in strength. We have been doing everything we can to increase their capabilities. As they are increased, I believe that they will perform increasingly this very important role. For example, the California State Arts Commission, as you know, made very few grants until this year, and has had no substantial State appropriation.

This year it has awarded 150 grants in California, totaling just under $1 million, and those grants are going to community enterprises, such as community orchestras. This is really our hope, that these State agencies will be generously funded by State legislatures and the Congress, and will achieve further administrative capabilities.

Mr. VEYSEY. Our situation is greatly improved in California, with funding at the State level, but I would like to see the Federal funding flow to that application.

Mr. STRAIGHT. We might, for a moment, if you do not mind, go back to Mr. Mitze, who is himself a musician, and who is concerned with the point the Congressman, I think, has wisely raised.

COMMUNITY ORCHESTRAS

Mr. MITZE. Actually we have been having meetings with an organization of community orchestras, to try to find ways that we can best serve them.

The community orchestras are agreed we would be doing them no service if we gave them the money to raise themselves up beyond a level which they could support themselves. They are trying effectively to see the best ways they can work together.

I think we are well down that road now.

Mr. STRAIGHT. I would even go further to the question I think the Congress will want to consider in the future, which is the question of the communities.

I have just come back from an isolated community in Congressman Evans' district in Telluride, and I met there with the representatives of the community arts council, and I was startled to learn that there is a very active association in this country of people who play recorders.

In Telluride, a member of the community arts council teaches the recorder to a local group of citizens, who include miners' wives, retired miners, children, and skiiers who have had broken legs and cannot go back to the slopes. The recorder in Telluride is a significant cultural fact.

Mr. YATES. Telluride is an isolated community, of course.

Mr. STRAIGHT. I was surprised to learn that the woman who teaches the recorder is in touch with recorder players throughout the country. She goes to regional meetings of recorder players.

Well, at the $5 million level or the $10 million level, there is no way in the world the Endowment could relate to her.

At the $100 million level, she has every right to say to us, what I am doing in Telluride is of importance to Telluride, and therefore, it is of importance to the Endowment. Our reply would have to be, initially, you must go to the Colorado State Arts Council for support, and beyond that, I would hope the Telluride council itself would have some means of relating directly or indirectly to the Endowment.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. EVANS. It also relates to what you can do with the small community orchestras. Thanks to the financial help of a trust or foundation, in my home town of Pueblo, Colo., we have been able to get a fine symphony conductor on a cost-share basis.

If it had been up to the city by itself, we would never have been able to do it at all because of the cost.

Is there a possibility of helping small communities develop local talent? They do not want to import musicians, but if they had help in getting a good conductor into training young people, could there be a cost-share basis?

Mr. MITZE. I think there could be, but I think it is up to each community to make its own decisions. We should not be making the decisions in Washington.

Mr. EVANS. Or for communities together to jointly hire a conductor?

Mr. MITZE. We have encouraged that kind of cooperation, and through the State arts councils, we are trying to get them to realize their problems, and find a way to get them and help them.

Mr. MCKAY. I think your direction to move through the State arts council and to develop them is the right way to go, and then you tend to build 50 cultural centers rather than two or three on the east or west coast, because I have had some concern about this whole affair, that we are in fact building all of the arts around the Kennedy Center, the Metropolitan Opera, or some place, and that makes a very selective group whoever really see it, and we can talk about the people that flow in here, but it is only the professionals who flow in, and not the average citizen.

Mrs. HANSEN. But, citizens from all over the United States come to Washington, D.C.

Mr. MCKAY. But as a percentage, it is nothing compared to what we want to get to from out in the cities and towns of this country.

If you want to really develop the attitude for art, you cannot do it in one city of this country, I do not care how many thousands go through here. If you had 10 million come here what percentage is that of 210 million?

AVAILABILITY AND EXCELLENCE

Mrs. HANSEN. But this is what this program has been about, the availability of the arts.

Mr. MCKAY. But the availability as I see it is not Washington, D.C.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Mr. YATES. But one of the goals also is excellence in the arts, and while I respect the attitude that you have, the fact remains that a great many artists who are excellent in various fields of the arts, still live in New York, still live in Chicago, still live in the big cities, and they too need some help.

Every visual artist is not as rich as some of the other artists whose paintings sell for hundreds of thousands of dollars today, they need help also, and I think the Foundation should help them.

The point is that the Foundation has a very sensitive and delicate mission to perform, and it has to develop the arts throughout the country, as well as depicting the excellence of the art of this country throughout the world.

Mr. MCKAY. I agree with that.

STATE ARTS AGENCY GRANTS FROM THE ENDOWMENT

Mr. VEYSEY. What will be the division of the funding between that portion which you will send out directly to the large establishments of the major cities, and that you are going to funnel out through the State?

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is determined by the Congress.

Mr. VEYSEY. It says that at least 20 percent has to go out to the States.

How much in fact is going out?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Considerably more. Miss Steele might give you the exact figure.

Mr. VEYSEY. I am in favor of increasing that percentage. You have indicated that you favor that approach as well, but I have a feeling that there is real reluctance within the organization to actually implement that decision.

Could you give us the figures?

Miss STEELE. There is no reluctance. First, of course, the 20 percent would come out of it.

Mr. VEYSEY. That is the minimum.

Is that your intention?

Miss STEELE. There is at least an additionad $5 million directly aimed at State agencies and, in addition, funds will be provided from all of the programs throughout the Endowment.

The guidelines now indicate that State agencies should feel free and are being encouraged to apply throughout all of the programs—

literature, dance, visual arts, and all the others. We will not know the total volume of requests or grants until the fiscal year closes. The applications are coming in and being reviewed by our panels, but we already are specificially planning at least an additional $5 million.

Mr. VEYSEY. I would like to at least know you intend to implement the statements you have made here today.

Miss STEELE. We certainly do.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Could I ask Mr. Mitze to take up with you the efforts we are currently making to strengthen the performance and capabilities of the State agencies?

ENDOWMENT GRANTS FOR STATE AGENCY PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Mr. MITZE. We have a program of development in which we are assisting the States in their very important problem of adding professional staff members. This has been a very serious problem that they cannot get the crucial staff needed for developing sound State programs and getting out in the field to meet with and assist the communities.

They have had great trouble in getting these through their State legislatures, so we have initiated this program which is a starter program, and States will then take them over.

In addition, we have worked for regional development, encouraging the States to band together for better programing on a cooperative basis.

I might mention one, the Mid-America Arts Alliance. It includes four States: Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. They recently brought the Joffrey Ballet into that area for a 5-week session under a grant from the endownment. That is also an example of our efforts to make our great cultural resources available to all areas of the country instead of just in cities like New York where they would have to stay much more if we did not help support touring.

The regional concept is assisting the State agencies in bringing in organizations as well as making a better use of the organizations within their States. We are meeting constantly with the State agencies.

In April, we are having a national meeting of the State arts agencies, that are coming into Washington for a national meeting to jointly discuss problems. We do this quite regularly in meeting with the States, and we are very aware of their problems and achievements.

We ask them continually to advise us. I think that it is total cooperation that we are offering the State agencies, and they are working with us.

Mr. VEYSEY. Is there any place in the documentation that you have furnished us that really tells how you are going to divide the money, how much is going to go to State agencies?

Mr. STRAIGHT. I think so, sir, and we will be glad to reply specifically to your question.

Mr. VEYSEY. I would like to have you put that in the record.

Mr. MITZE. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

State (and regional) arts agency funding fiscal year 1975 estimates, based on full funding (program funds only)

Federal-State partnership program	$14,350,000
Artists-in-schools	3,200,000
Dance touring	1,350,000
Architecture and environmental arts (pilot)	125,000
Expansion arts (pilot)	350,000
Theatre (pilot)	300,000
Total	[1] 19,675,000

[1] In addition, guidelines throughout all Endowment programs actively encourage state (and regional) arts agency applications. Grants are being made in increasing numbers but it is not possible to estimate figures in these areas for fiscal year 1975.

WASHINGTON STATE

Mrs. HANSEN. Before we proceed any further, we have an old friend of mine here today, the Secretary of the Washington State Arts Council. He happened to be in the clerk's office of the Washington State House of Representatives, when our first Washington State arts bill was enacted.

I would like to welcome Mr. Snyder, from the State of Washington. We are glad to have him here.

Mr. STRAIGHT. We regard the State Council of Washington as one of the best in the country. Its director, its chairman, the council itself, and all of their activities, we regard as a model for the country.

ENDOWMENT EMPHASIS ON AVAILABILITY OF THE ARTS

Mrs. HANSEN. It was one of the first States with an arts council, and Washington is a State that was not usually given to this kind of activity.

I notice that of your three major program activities, you have placed much greater emphasis on "availability of the arts"—55.5 percent—than on "cultural resources development"—20.6 percent—or "advancement of our cultural legacy"—28.9 percent.

What is the rationale for this distribution?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Madam Chairman, the rationale is that we place a very high priority on the goal of making the arts much more widely available to people throughout the country. The 55.5 percent of our budget labeled "availability" consists of programs designed specifically for that purpose, although many programs under the other two categories also contribute to wider availability.

ENERGY PROBLEMS

Mrs. HANSEN. We will go on into the specifics as we go through the justifications. You mention that one of your most serious problems will be the increased cost of fuel. What effect has this problem had on your programs, particularly your touring programs?

Mr. STRAIGHT. May I ask Mr. Stephen Sell to reply to your question?

Mr. SELL. Back in the fall months, when the energy problem was accelerating rapidly, we began to get a flood of inquiries from the arts field as to what remedies we could provide for the arts for the impending problems they would be having in energy.

We decided to take some initiative on behalf of the arts field in general, and we were immensely aided by the fact that about the time the inquiries crested at the Endowment, the Federal Energy Office was created. There was very little specific information we ourselves could develop.

We immediately established liaison with Mr. Simon directly, and I might add that the prestige of Miss Hanks assisted us in getting an immediate audience in hearing with Mr. Simon.

We keyed in on several areas of immediate concern. The first one was with respect to all of the art forms and the relationship of student transportation to the fuel problem. As you well know, the majority of the organizations we fund provide services for students.

We did have some problem because of the fuel situation in the commercial area. There have been substantial problems in transportation of performing groups if they purchased their fuel on the retail market.

As you know, the retail market is not controlled at all by the Federal Energy people, except by State allocations.

As a consequence, we began receiving some concern from those arts organizations that purchase retail fuel.

Until a bill is enacted on the Hill that gives the Federal Energy Office a further authority in the retail market, there is not a tremendous amount that we can do in this area.

Cutting across this whole thing is the price issue, which I will get to a little bit later.

The important question that came up was the availability of fuel to move the performing organizations on their tours. There was considerable concern that they would be a low-priority area. We addressed this question to Mr. Simon and did receive favorable response from the Federal Energy Office, particularly as it related to those organizations which purchased their transportation from commercial sources, commercial bus companies, the regular commercial airlines, and so on.

Another area that still remains for us to be concerned about is the climate control situation in museums.

As you know, the Energy Office has mandated certain temperature standards, warmer temperatures in air-conditioned climates, and colder temperatures in cooler climates.

There have been some amusing anecdotes that have come through, some newspaper clippings about frigid auditoriums.

On the other hand, the show must go on. People come, they wear coats, the artists arrive, they dress warmly if they can, and the performance goes on.

We are not terribly concerned about that.

MUSEUMS AND ENERGY SHORTAGE

In the museum area, there may be some concern about climate control as it relates to conservation of fragile works. We are told by the museum professionals that art works are more comfortable than people in colder temperatures, and reducing temperatures in museums in the winter is not necessarily damaging to the art work.

On the other hand, where air-conditioning is required, there may be some problems in museums. This is something we have to watch.

We are keeping a watchful eye on the museum area.

In the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, we made a small grant to assist their project to study museums and the energy situation. As this information is developed, we will take appropriate action if there is such action that is deemed necessary.

The energy situation is a rather interesting challenge for us in the arts, in that it is forcing some creative thinking about the delivery of artistic services.

It is rather difficult for us to sit back complacently, and simply expect the public to continue to spend more of their budgets.

We are finding some rather interesting thinking going on, for example, in museums, in orchestras, in theater companies, about the distribution of their services.

We expect that the energy situation is going to stimulate arts organizations and artists to find additional ways to go to people, rather than to expect people to come to them as some have in the past.

As the price of fuel increases, people may be less and less willing to spend their money on taking long trips going to museums and performing organizations, and so on.

CHALLENGE OFFERED BY DEALING WITH ENERGY PROBLEMS

As a consequence, this will essentially stimulate something in the arts field that the Endowment has been encouraging organizations to do all along—that is to find ways to diversify their services, to find ways to develop new formats, and to find locations which are not traditional in terms of the performing arts or the visual arts, but to find ways to utilize places where people gather for other purposes, to utilize those environments as places for artistic activity, so as a result of the energy crisis, the thinking about diversifying formats, diversifying locations is being accelerated.

We consider this a rather interesting and positive challenge, that the energy crisis is not all bad in this sense.

In its ramification in the budgets of our institutions, we are going to see some rather significant problems. Those organizations that are interested in touring are going to find that their costs for touring are higher.

These will be reflected in their budgets and in the applications that we receive.

On the other hand, we are still convinced that moving the arts to the people, rather than just trying to encourage the people to move more to the arts, is the way we should be going, and there will be considerable stress on diversifying services, on getting the product out, essentially in marketing terms.

ENDOWMENT EMPHASIS ON AVAILABILITY OF THE ARTS

Mr. STRAIGHT. I did not want to be unresponsive to your prior questions. I would say in stressing the availability of the arts in this budget that Miss Hanks was responsive to the points which have been raised by the committee this morning as to the necessity of spreading high quality arts resources across the country. One of the reasons why that first category is a subject for requests for increased funds is precisely because we hope to maintain our major emphasis on wider availability despite the energy problems.

Mrs. HANSEN. In your exhibition program, how many areas did Artrain visit?

Mr. MITZE. Last summer the Artrain toured the Rocky Mountain States. It will begin a tour in April through the Southeastern States.

It is operating in Michigan, but they lease it out for a 6-month period to these various areas of the country. It is being warmly greeted by the States and they are well organized for it.

They are making the preparations right now.

Mr. STRAIGHT. It will be opened to the public on April 6 in Dalton, Ga. The Vice President's wife will be there, and Miss Hanks will be there if she is well by that time.

NEW DIRECTIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $1,245,000, for new directions, for a total program of $2,975,000.

This will greatly expand your special projects program. Please explain what your program plans are in this connection.

Mr. STRAIGHT. The program, as you noted, is listed under "New directions," which is a category chosen by Miss Hanks.

There are two components: The special summer programs, which are more specifically music, expansion arts and theater; and music audience development, and we would like very briefly to summarize what we hope to do in response to your questions.

If I may, I would like to ask Mr. Sell what he hopes to do with the new special projects program.

Mr. SELL. Special projects is essentially a newly reorganized program. Activity of this type was previously a responsibility of the Federal-State Partnership Office, under Mr. Mitze's direction.

One of the prime concerns of special projects will be distribution of arts resources. We in special projects hope to achieve broader distribution of arts resources through assistance to sponsorship organizations, and the communities, and the States, to bring to their communities artistic resources that they believe are relevant to their communities.

As you know, the traditional form of assistance in the arts has been to provide men, producing artists, musicians, and this program will operate in the consumer area to assist the arts councils, to assist other kinds of community groups. Off the top of my head, perhaps a district council of Girl Scouts in a particular county somewhere would like to have poets in residence, or visual artists in residence.

Special projects would be able to respond to that need by assisting the sponsor to acquire those artistic services.

It is entirely possible that a community orchestra somewhere would like to bring in a professional string quartet to work with them for 2 months in a workshop situation, assisting them in developing their own resources.

Again, through the sponsorship organization, special projects will be assisting these organizations to bring in artistic resources that they consider to be relevant to them.

This is one of our major thrusts.

SUMMER PROGRAMS

Mr. STRAIGHT. We have mentioned two others under the special summer programs.

I think this relates in part to Congressman Veysey's point, about the rigidity of the guidelines, for that is something which we are very aware of. For example, we have rather specific guidelines as to support of professional theater, but it is perfectly apparent that there is a high level of professionalism in some festivals. Our theater programs in the past have only supported the institutions which have at least 5-month seasons. Therefore, we have taken the view that professional summer festivals, which are heavily supported in Europe and by the British Arts Council, certainly are entitled to recognition and support by the Endowment.

Another area apart from the theater program is expansion arts. With your permission, I would like to ask Mr. Whitfield to speak briefly in summarizing his concept of special summer programs.

EXPANSION ARTS PROGRAMS

Mr. WHITFIELD. The expansion arts program deals with communities and neighborhoods, and the activities of the people who stay in their communities and practice their art. One of the characteristics of the field is the special projects that happen only in the summer, because quite a number of the artists in the communities and also those in the academic community have the time to work with young people who also have free time in the summer.

We are initiating this summer what we call a tour event program, since festivals are characteristic of the expansion arts field. We want to get into the distribution of the arts and develop circuits to tour community art activities so we are supporting activities at five sites this summer across the country.

One is in Portland, Ore. Community artists in that region will be joined by artists from San Francisco, and from the State of Washington.

In Milwaukee, artists will come from Chicago, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Minneapolis.

In New England, we have a site for the festival in Providence, R.I. Artists will come into that State from all of the States in New England, and from New York.

There will be in the Appalachian region a site in Knoxville, Tenn., and artists will go there from Georgia, Kentucky, West Virginia, and North Carolina. There will be a site at Galveston, Tex., and artists will come there from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and the rest of Texas.

We hope to have anywhere from 9 to 15 art groups coming into each of those States.

In selecting these sites, we want to show what is happening in the community arts field in various localities, and encourage other people who see these presentations to develop similar activities in their own area.

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 36

In conjunction with the tour events that we are assisting this summer, we are also going to shoot the first expansion arts film report on those events plus the community arts events on the Mississippi, in farm labor camps, prison camps, and small towns.

Another unique feature of the films will be that in each small region, there will be a 5- to 10-minute trailer exhibition for the use of the arts groups in the region, and the State arts councils in those areas, as well as the longer film that will be used for the national purpose of the Endowment.

MUSIC ARTIST/AUDIENCE DEVELOPMENT

Mr. STRAIGHT. Thank you. We could go on, Madam Chairman.

The third component is listed as music audience development. The purpose of this program is to bring young performers into schools, factories, and other community situations, and I will ask Dr. Anderson to comment on that.

Dr. ANDERSON. The young audiences approach is aimed largely to the very young child. These groups go into the elementary classrooms and perform informally, talking about the instruments, the music, and getting the children involved. The affiliate artists performances, in contrast, are often for older people. They go throughout the entire community as individual artists. They go to factories, to hospitals, and other centers, and they also speak about their art in addition to giving performances.

The two together, I think, give us a lot of mileage for the money that has been invested, and we hope to expand those programs.

Additionally, we hope to go into support of programs that we call special performances. We hesitate to use the term festival, because we found out that festivals could apply to so many different situations.

We are thinking about a program activity which affects an area of the country that is not reached, such as the festival in New Hampshire, or the one at Jackson Hole, Wyo., or down in Burnsville, N.C., music in the mountains, where people gather to perform the traditional indigenous American music, in addition to regular concert repertoire.

These seem to be going very well, and do not cost a great deal of money.

DANCE TOURING PROGRAMS

Mr. STRAIGHT. Madam Chairman, the other justification here relates to dance touring, which was the subject that Congressman Yates raised.

If we can, I would like to submit a written justification and the increase requested for this program.

[The information follows:]

DANCE TOURING PROGRAM

Since the dance touring program began in fiscal year 1968 with four dance companies touring two States for a total of 8 weeks, the State arts agencies have been intimately involved with the development and continued growth of the program. Working with Charles Reinhart Management, the national coordinator of the program, and with the Endowment, the State arts agencies have provided invaluable coordination and administrative support which have enabled the program to function smoothly as it grew to its present size. The fiscal year 1974

program includes some 60 companies touring in 51 States and jurisdictions for a total of 249 weeks.

As the program grew to its current, truly national, scope, it became obvious that it would be desirable to turn the administration of the program over to the State arts agencies in order to provide improved national communications and to insure the flexibility needed to adapt the program to the specific requirements of the many different kinds of local sponsors. This year, the program was turned over to the State arts agencies for administration. Twenty-four of the States chose to become part of four regional cooperatives for the purposes of administering the program; the remainder of the States are working individually. Both methods are proving extremely successful in spreading the benefits of the program across the country. With personnel in each of the States developing and advising local sponsorship and facilitating communication between the Endowment, the sponsors and the dance companies, interest and participation in the program has increased significantly.

A review of the applications which have just arrived from the States indicates that the local dance coordinators have been extremely successful in developing sponsorship in areas where it has never existed before and in strengthening sponsorship where it had previously existed. Because of the work of the State arts agencies in identifying and encouraging sponsorship throughout the country, the Endowment will need an additional $661,476 in fiscal year 1975, in addition to the $826,524 in the program this year, to provide support to the new sponsors. With these additional funds, the 84 dance companies which have qualified for the program for fiscal year 1975 would be able to provide some 380 weeks of residencies in 52 States and jurisdictions.

Nevada, for example, one of the 10 participating States in the Western States Arts Foundation, will be able to participate in the program for the first time next year. Two different dance companies will be performing in the State for a total of 2 weeks. In fact, the two dance coordinators of the Western States Arts Foundation have developed potential residencies totaling 47 weeks, nearly double the amount of dance activity that occurred in that region this year. The response of the States that have been functioning alone has been equally gratifying. Kentucky, for instance is projecting 8 weeks of residencies after only one this year and Florida is anticipating growth from 3½ weeks to 10.

While the program is growing throughout the country, the most spectacular rise in interest has been noted in areas outside the traditional dance centers of the metropolitan Northeast and the West coast. Since it was exactly for this purpose that the program was conceived, i.e. to bring dance to those parts of the country which might not otherwise have a chance to experience it, it is gratifying to note that the transfer of the administration to the State arts agencies has accelerated the realization of that goal. It is reasonable to assume that with a year of experience in the administration of the program, the State arts agencies will be even more successful during the next fiscal year in developing sponsorship for the future, thus insuring that the goal of bringing this major art form to people in communities throughout the country will be achieved.

STATE ARTS AGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF DANCE TOURING

Mrs. HANSEN. In your touring program, will the transfer of responsibility to the States result in an increase in State grants to meet this cost of administration and a corresponding reduction in the Endowment's budget?

Mr. STRAIGHT. I will ask Mr. Mitze to reply to that. This is on the administration of dance touring.

Mr. MITZE. There may be a slight increase, but it would be minimal, because the States again are combining to provide the administrative services.

Mrs. HANSEN. That would be shared?

Mr. MITZE. Yes, unless a State is doing it singly. State agencies are getting together in a regional group which would have one State provide the administration with the others also benefiting.

Mrs. HANSEN. OK.

The subcommittee will stand in recess until 1:15 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

FUNDING LEVELS OF VARIOUS PROGRAMS

Mr. YATES. The subcommittee will come to order.

Mr. Straight, running to some general questions, if I may, the publications that I have been reading, which includes the hearing before the Brademas subcommittee, indicate a number of complaints have been made that the theater is not getting a fair share of Endowment funds. Is this true?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Well, Congressman Yates, I would think that each constituency in the arts would feel that they were not getting as much as they were entitled to.

The position has been taken strenuously by representatives of film. There were members of the council who argued in the past that the individual artist was the mainspring of all creativity, and that aid to individuals was grossly undervalued by the Endowment.

The museums have felt that unless they could have assurance of some continued support from us, they would have to seek their own legislation.

I think I could go down each part of our constituency and illustrate for you the activity of representatives of each constituency who would argue that they are entitled to more support than they are receiving. My own opinion is that nonprofit professional theater has received a fair proportion of Endowment funds.

We have supported 40 to 50 nonprofit professional resident theaters in the country, and 30 to 40 developmental workshop theaters.

We cannot, as you know, under our legislation support profitmaking commercial institutions, nor have we directly supported university, college, and community theaters.

There are roughly 2,400 of those, and we simply have no way of assessing their value with the staff that we have.

I have spent some time in going to regional conferences of community and college theaters, and I have always been impressed by the dedication of these semiprofessional and student groups to excellence in theater.

On the other hand, once we begin to relate to them, we have no way of seeing and evaluating their work with only our panel system and skeleton staff.

I went on March 28 to the Southeast Association of the American Theater Association. Ten States were represented there, and I learned that in Alabama, for example, the State arts agency had put $75,000 into community theaters in Alabama. So while we are not funding these community and college theaters directly, they are being supported with public funds through the State agencies.

Mrs. Mayleas, who is the director of our theater programs, might like to comment on Mr. Yates' question.

THEATRE PROGRAM FUNDING LEVELS

Mrs. MAYLEAS. I would like to agree that each group and each field feels it is not getting as much as it needs and as much as it would like to have. But I am pleased that our largest grant, which is for $140,000 at the present time, is equal to the top grant for large orchestras and opera companies. I think the more responsible people in the field do feel that in relation to what others are getting the allocation of funds is fair, although they would obviously like to see the funding for theaters increased, because as the theaters develop strength and capability, they will be needing additional funding.

INSUFFICIENT FUNDS TO HANDLE QUALITY APPLICATIONS

Mr. YATES. I think that bears on the next question I would like to ask, does this mean that the Endowment for the arts does not have, has not had sufficient money to take care of the request?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir, that is true, not only in theater but in our other programs as well. The ratio of grants to applications varies in each program.

Mr. YATES. I think perhaps we ought to go into that, as to how many requests you have, and how many you are able to satisfy.

Mr. STRAIGHT. I would say they vary from about 4 to 1 in most of the institutional programs to perhaps 40 to 1 in some of our individual fellowship programs.

Mr. YATES. Well, this really bears on the request for an increase.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, it does, sir.

Mr. YATES. Why do you need the increase?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Basically because we are only able to fund a small proportion of the projects and enterprises which we feel are worthy.

Mr. EVANS. Will the gentleman yield?

When you say 40 to 1 or 4 to 1, are you talking about 40 or 4 that would qualify, but since you do not have the money, you would have to turn them down?

You are not talking about everybody who would apply?

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is correct. In theater, in dance, in music, I would think that a panel dealing with, say, $2 million to $4.5 million to allocate under rigid guidelines, may be faced with applications totaling $8 million. And, because most of these programs are matching, the applicants are asking for no more funds than they themselves are setting out to raise from other sources.

Mr. YATES. So the 40 would be qualified and have in hand matching funds?

Mr. STRAIGHT. When I said 40, I was referring to indivdual fellowships. To take a middle example, if we announce there are 45 fellowships available in photography, we will get something like 900 qualified photographers who will apply for those fellowships. The ratio between qualified applicants and grantees is in general much higher for the individual fellowship programs than for the institutional programs. The individual fellowships are not matching.

REASON FOR NEEDING INCREASED FUNDS

Mr. YATES. Mr. Straight, there are those who asked when your budget was on the floor the last time, why your increase at that time was necessary, and we sought to show why the increase was necessary at that time.

The same question will be asked of us this time, and what I hope you will do now is show why you need the extra money.

What will you do with the extra money?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Basically, Congressman Yates, we will encourage those who are endeavoring to reach wider audiences and to provide new services.

In 1973, we had 5,900 requests amounting to $100 million.

In 1974, our estimate is that even with our limiting guidelines, we will have well over 12,000 requests for an estimated $150 million, and as I said, these requests do not come to us irresponsibly.

They are requests from people who in almost every instance are prepared to put up matching funds themselves. The estimate this year, $150 million requested of the Endowment, is a little less than three times the sum we have available altogether in our appropriations.

Mr. YATES. Does not this show actually what you propose to do with the money?

It shows you have a request for $150 million.

Can you tell us what you would do if you had the additional money?

Who are these people who you have not been able to fund?

Can you tell us the nature of the projects you have not been able to fund, so that the committee and the Congress can get an idea why the funds are really necessary to advance the progress of the arts in the country?

ACTIVITIES POSSIBLE IF FUNDING INCREASED

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir. One example that comes to mind is expansion of theater touring on a regional basis, going beyond the small core group of companies which have done this so successfully in the past under Endowment grants. The Guthrie Theatre, for example, has taken live, professional theater of the highest quality into small towns in six Midwestern States, where live, professional theater had not appeared before. The effects of such an event last beyond the time of the local performance—something more fundamental happens in that community as it becomes attuned to seeing live, professional theater, and begins to think of forming or strengthening its own theater in that area. The Endowment hopes to be able to increase our assistance for professional theater touring which sets this chain of events in motion in many areas of the country. In fiscal year 1975, we plan to work closely with several State arts agencies, as well as directly with professional theaters to stimulate more of this very promising activity.

In order to respond more fully to your question, Congressman Yates, I would like to submit for the record, a listing of the major purposes of which the increased funds are urgently required in fiscal year 1975.

[The information follows:]

MAJOR PURPOSES FOR WHICH FUNDING REQUIRED IN FISCAL YEAR 1975

During fiscal year 1975, the $16.7 million increase for State, regional and national programs will be devoted to projects that are urgently required now

to advance the three basic goals of the Endowment, with special focus on the role of the arts in the Bicentennial. (Our fiscal year 1975 agenda includes important items—many Bicentennial—which we were forced to postpone because of the reduction in our fiscal year 1974 budget request. Clearly, if they cannot be initiated in fiscal year 1975, their role in the Bicentennial will be lost.)

I. AVAILABILITY OF THE ARTS (INCREASE $9.1 MILLION)

The National Council on the Arts considers this increase a minimum to permit us to:

Initiate a new program of special projects for creative response to Bicentennial, mobile arts, and other rapidly emerging needs that do not fall within established program lines.

Strengthen existing Expansion Arts projects, increase the opportunity for wider participation in this vital, community-based program, and move the "tour event" pilot to a full program level.

Raise "basic State agency grants" from $150,000 to $200,000 each; increase State agency grants for community councils; expand assistance for regional programing.

Increase the number of schools benefiting from the popular artists-in-schools program and expand the scope of the program to include folk arts.

Broaden the coverage of the dance touring program to meet the growing community demand (due heavily to State agency involvement) and expand theatre touring beyond the pilot stage.

Substantially increase, mostly through the Treasury fund, support for creative use of the media to bring the arts to millions of Americans.

II. CULTURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (INCREASE $1.5 MILLION)

This increase will provide for:

Expanding assistance to special museum exhibitions, where Bicentennial pressure is very heavy.

Increasing essential assistance to a larger number of resident professional dance companies throughout the country.

Beginning to move the small choral music program from the pilot stage toward a more effective level.

Continuing the gradual increase in support of professional theatres and theatre for youth.

Starting a long-overdue pilot program of assistance to chamber music groups—a field which shows great potential for reaching modern audiences in a wide variety of settings.

III. ADVANCEMENT OF OUR CULTURAL LEGACY (INCREASE $6.1 MILLION)

This increase is urgently needed to:

Help orchestras and opera companies commission and perform new American music, particularly in connection with the Bicentennial.

Provide for a major effort to preserve and enhance American folk arts and crafts; and broaden opportunities for participation in the already-established jazz/folk/ethnic music program.

Respond to at least part of the large unmet demand for individual fellowships, and grants under the "City Options" program.

Increase urgently needed assistance to museum renovation of facilities for conserving the works in their collections.

Intensify our pilot efforts to strengthen the training of professionals in the arts and arts administration.

Provide assistance to key professional service organizations; respond flexibly to special requirements in each program field; and strengthen research to be used by the Endowment and the arts constituency.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION (INCREASE $636,750)

This increase is essential not only for critically-needed studies and evaluations, but also to fulfill urgent leadership responsibilities such as the annual federal design assembly.

TREASURY FUND (INCREASE $3.5 MILLION)

This increase in funds which are used only to match private donations will continue the Endowment's increasingly important efforts to engage the private sector more fully.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Beyond this, there are immense activities that the Endowment has not even begun to get into—and which we will not be able to tackle seriously even with $82 million in fiscal year 1975—because of lack of funds. For example, let me mention the entire area of training.

In the field of music, we have moved in a pilot way to try to provide funding for a very limited number of music conservatories. Year by year, groups such as American University come to us. They say we are bringing young musicians from all over the country. We are providing them with great training. We are putting them into student orchestras. We are presenting them to large audiences here at Wolf Trap or elsewhere.

We have to say "Yes," but you are doing this for only 10 weeks a year, whereas the Philadelphia Conservatory, or the New England Conservatory is providing training 10 months or 12 months a year. If we are going to begin this program of training, we must begin with the year-round training of dedicated professional students, so that our great orchestras will be assured a continuing supply of musicians. At present we simply do not have a level of funds that would permit us to have a significant impact in this area.

Mr. MCKAY. Do you have any figures as to the average age of some of the artists in the field of, say, symphony music and so on?

Mr. STRAIGHT. I can certainly try to get that for you, Congressman McKay.

I do not have them offhand. Maybe Dr. Anderson has some estimates for the symphony orchestras.

Dr. ANDERSON. It varies from one orchestra to another. There is a very large number of youth orchestras to which we have never been able to offer support, simply because we do not have the funds, and many of them are very good.

As a matter of fact, at the last council meeting, Rudolf Serkin said that the youth orchestra that played at Carnegie Hall had a better quality than any orchestra in the whole world.

Mr. MCKAY. The big orchestras that get support are those in the top 30. What would be the average age of the professionals in those groups?

Dr. ANDERSON. I do not think I could answer that actually because the picture changes so much.

Mr. STRAIGHT. We will try to get those figures and give them to you if they are available.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF YOUNG ARTISTS

Mr. MCKAY. If we are not getting new students in, and they are getting to an age like we are in the mines, the average age is 45, nobody is going into the mines.

Mr. STRAIGHT. I recall that in the 1963 hearings, which Congressman Yates no doubt remembers and Congressman Long may remember, representatives of the American Federation of Musicians testified that they were actively discouraging young muscians from looking to music as a career and a profession.

I think now that we have been able to hold out a rational hope to young musicians, and to young actors and young dancers, by providing some underpinning for the institutions in which they hope to spend

their lives. Their attitudes have probably changed, and this would be reflected in the numbers of young citizens seeking places in training institutions.

Mr. McKay. Maybe you could supply some figures on what the average age was 5 or 10 years ago versus what it is now.

Mr. Straight. I would be glad to see whether we can obtain that information for you.

[The information follows:]

The American Symphony Orchestra League does not have any statistics on the average age of musicians in the largest symphony orchestras.

ARTICLE ON FORD FOUNDATION

Mr. Yates. I am sure you are familiar with the article that appeared in the New York Times magazine last Sunday. One of the great philanthropists in the field of art has been the Ford Foundation and Mr. McNeil Lowry.

Now, on page 35 of that magazine, Mr. Lowry points out that geography by itself is a bad basis for support.

He said that would be about populism, but not about art. The effect of this is to subsidize mediocrity. Would you comment on that?

Mr. Straight. I think it is a critical point. In my opinion, an individual who is using his own fortune to contribute to the arts is wholly free, as the Renaissance prince was, to act arbitrarily and capriciously as long as he acts within the law.

He may select a recorder player, to go back to recorders, and bestow all of his fortune in encouraging the playing of the recorder and nothing else.

A private foundation, or a public foundation under the 1969 definition, occupies an intermediate position in that it is using funds which are available partly because of the actions of the Congress, and yet are not directly controllable by the Congress. It is able to act somewhat arbitrarily, but with a degree of responsibility that an individual acting as such need not exercise toward the Nation at large.

I think it is perfectly plausible for Mr. Lowry to say the Ford Foundation will not support, let us say, the El Paso Symphony Orchestra on the grounds that it is not as good as the Cleveland Orchestra. He could say that if the Cleveland Orchestra should go down, this would be a measurable loss to world culture, whereas if the El Paso Orchestra or the Dallas Orchestra, to take a case in point, should dissolve, the ripples would not extend beyond the State of Texas.

I do not think the Endowment can take the position which Mr. Lowry has taken in that article. I think we must, as we grow, attempt to identify arts resources all over the country, and to support them within our guidelines.

We cannot say that all of our funds in support of theater shall go to New York, because that happens to be the major center for professional theater.

We are constantly reminded of this point. Last year, as you will remember, we were put under notice by our authorizing committees in the House and Senate, that our panels were too greatly concentrated in New York. We have since done our best to attempt to allocate positions on our panels across the country.

On the other hand, if we go to the State of Arkansas in our search for a member of a theater panel, we find that there is no professional theater in Arkansas. It would be a disservice to the Congress and to the people to take a position on our theater panel, and give it to a theater lover in Arkansas just because we wanted to put a dot on our map marked "Arkansas" which would make us look good.

We must mark the promotion of excellence as our first criterion and our first purpose, and within that do everything we can to achieve the best geographical representation that we can.

The Ford Foundation is under no comparable obligation. It can simply settle for excellence as such.

STRESS ON QUALITY

Mr. YATES. Perhaps I should have read an additional two paragraphs from this article to give you a foundation for the answer which you gave, which I thought was a very good answer.

The article says this:

"In the opinion of some foundation people, widespread funding of the arts creates unrealistic expectations. 'The Endowment gives too little to too many,' a Ford Foundation official says. 'It's like a Medicaid operation. Groups get a small grant from the Government and then come to us to keep the project going. Our mail has never been so heavy.'

"Behind this kind of criticism is a fundamental difference in grant-giving philosophy. According to the elitist view, the artistic standards and tastes of a civilization are set by the urban centers; it is in London, Paris, New York and Vienna that the arts flourish, and if the institutions in these cities are allowed to go under it doesn't make much difference what happens in the rest of the country. 'The arts are essentially in the hands of professionals,' a Twentieth Century Fund executive maintains. 'If you can't keep that in mind, the program you're funding won't be worth a damn.' A staff member of Humanities suspects that much of the so-called culture explosion today is meretricious. 'It has to do with boosting civic pride—it's a way of getting on the map,' he says."

He finishes with that. Would you like to comment on that?

Mr. STRAIGHT. I would like to repeat that this is a basic question. Isaac Stern, when he was a member of the National Council on the Arts, gave primary emphasis to the necessity of only supporting the very finest in the arts. His position, which was perfectly valid at a time when we had $7 million from the Congress to spend, in my opinion, ceases to be valid at a time when we have $60 million.

A Congressman from a given district could say yes, when you had only $6 or $7 million, I will grant that you must support the Cleveland and the New York, and the Chicago, and the Philadelphia symphonies as a first priority. He cannot, in my opinion, expect us to take that position when we have $60 million or more.

ADDITIONAL ENDOWMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Mr. YATES. Perhaps I ought to read some more from this article. I quote the next paragraphs:

"The Hanksian reply to these arguments is simple: Establishment institutions, by and large, are a conservative force on arts programing. Although private money gives millions to the big orchestras, for example, almost nothing is contributed to living composers. They're likely to write 'modern' music, which concertgoers won't pay to hear. The endowed museums exhibit the work of established painters while developing artists struggle for recognition. Yet, Miss Hanks points out, it was the depression-born Federal arts project that nurtured such giants as Louise Nevelson, Grant Wood, David Smith and Jackson Pollock—at $23 a week.

"She would like to nudge the arts out of the exclusive control of the white middle class and into the country at large, where taste is more sophisticated than it used to be and people are more open to new ideas. When the Wichita, Kans., Arts Council installed a stainless steel sculpture by James Rosati, the elite money backed out in protest.

"Contributions were quickly raised by the general public to match the Federal grant. The big eastern cities are parochial today, whereas the expanding university towns and upstart metropolises of the South and West provide the talent, energy and creative ferment that are changing the tastes of the art establishment."

THE ARTS "ESTABLISHMENT"

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, I think that is the view of the Endowment and the National Council on the Arts.

We do have national treasures in this country. I think it is unfair to characterize, let us say, the Metropolitan Opera, as a conservative institution, or to brand it with the dirty word "Establishment."

The Metropolitan Opera is reaching millions of people every week on the radio, and my hope is that in the future it will reach millions more through the media of educational television, in which case I think it can become a truly national institution.

So far it has survived, but it has had to cut back new productions. Its innovative projects have had to be set aside, because its financial difficulties are so enormous. In a sense, the criticism is a self-fulfilling prophecy; the worse its financial position becomes, the more conservative it has to be.

Our hope is that the Metropolitan Opera would be innovative, that it would get on television, that it would put on contemporary operas, that it would reach new groups, would bring in student audiences, would put on performances in Central Park in the summertime. The Metropolitan wishes to do those things.

But for the moment, the Endowment, even with the new grant just announced of $1 million, is putting up something in the nature of 4 percent of the budget of the Metropolitan. This plainly is not decisive and the view of Mr. Schuyler Chapin, the general manager, is that the Metropolitan must receive much more massive funding if it is to survive.

I think we are living on borrowed time as far as these national treasures are concerned.

Mr. John Clark, who is executive assistant to the office of the chairman, would like to comment.

ENDOWMENT AS CATALYST

Mr. CLARK. With respect to the comment you quoted about our spreading grants around the country, and then the Ford Foundation's mail increasing as people seek to continue and expand the activities we have assisted, that is precisely what we are in business to do. We believe that our relatively small grants to important arts projects will have the effect of increasing the mail of private funding sources all over the country. Our purpose is to serve as a catalyst—to turn on greater private, State, and local support for the arts.

Mr. YATES. The Endowment contributions, and the contributions of any philanthropic foundation for that matter are supposed to have a ripple effect.

Now, I do not think you testified this morning as to the ripple effect that the foundation has had, but I would rather know what ripple effect you think the Endowment has had.

Mr. STRAIGHT. It would be true to say, as Miss Hanks indicated, that if the increase we are seeking is not matched by a corresponding increase in funding from private sources, from municipalities, from State legislatures, and from business and corporate sources, then we will have failed. But by all evidence that we can gather, the symphony orchestras of the country, the nonprofit theaters, the dance and opera companies, the museums, all are raising at least 3 to 5 times the funds that we give them each year. This is self-evident in the sense that their costs are growing more rapidly than the incremental support they get from the Endowment.

Mr. YATES. You have no way of quantifying this, do you?

Mr. STRAIGHT. It is difficult.

EXAMPLE OF THE RIPPLE EFFECT

Mr. CLARK. In dance touring, for example, where our contribution is only one-third of the company's local fee, the community has to come up with two-thirds of the fee, plus all of the other costs of making that performance happen—getting the hall, doing the promotion and many other necessary expenses. So there is a lot of local, private money which goes into actually putting an art form into a community which may never have seen it before.

Mr. YATES. How many such instances do you have where you have gone into a community, with a one-third contribution, and the community has been willing to raise two-thirds?

Mr. CLARK. In all of the approximately 200 communities we have gone into.

Mr. YATES. That's fine. I think the record should show that.

Mr. MCKAY. I think the argument you made here, if you move toward just say these, and quit spending your money across the country, that lends toward the defeating of the very thing he wants to do, because unless you get the feeling of the cultural need and the desire to patronize those things throughout the country, his circle for the Metropolitan Opera is going to be narrower and narrower and narrower, and contrary, you need to get out and get the culture to every citizen down the street, and when it comes to television, you must have the willingness of the people to write the station to keep it showing.

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is exactly how I feel, sir.

Mr. EVANS. It would be helpful to us when we go to the floor with the bill if we could have illustrations of the kind of things you would be doing with ballet, with art training, with resident poets, with all of these things we are talking about, if your budget were at the $150 million level.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, we would be glad to do that, sir.

Mr. EVANS. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

ACTIVITIES POSSIBLE WITH INCREASED APPROPRIATION

We would, at higher levels, be able to meet the dramatically increasing demands in those areas you have mentioned such as dance, art training, resident poets and in all the other areas we have talked about. Following are just some of the major activities we cannot undertake even if we receive full funding at $82 million:

Absolutely no construction of cultural facilities.

Positively no renovation except for museums, and there it is only for preservation of objects. Since 20 percent of our Nation's museums are in buildings more than 50 years old, the need for renovation in this area is critical. We cannot even plan—or even think about planning—for the renovation needs of our performance facilities.

The architecture plus environmental arts program cannot even offer design fees for cultural—or any—facilities.

Arts education—including colleges and universities—is a sorely neglected field. We cannot do anything for this area at the $82 million budget level.

Teacher training cannot possibly be started.

In terms of professional training, we have very modest assistance in the areas of music, museums, arts administration, theater (pilot), and criticism. Even at $82 million, we cannot begin to meet fully the needs in these fields, and will be unable to move into any others.

In every art form the critical need for arts administration and management comes up all the time. We need to make a significant effort in this area, but we cannot with the fiscal 1975 $82 million budget. The modest sums set aside for the program in no way approach the problems and needs of this field.

We cannot even begin to plan for architecture preservation at the full funding level.

Film preservation is an $80 million need—almost our total request for fiscal 1975—and we can only fund it at $300,000. Film is a uniquely American art form, yet we may lose much of this art form because of the lack of funds to preserve the films. Video preservation cannot even be considered with full funding.

Industrial design is barely touched at the $82 million level.

Media funding projections do not come near the huge ramifications of television, public television, cable television, cassettes, satellites, et cetera.

With $82 million nothing really meaningful can be done for arts centers or arts festivals.

The need for information/services/research/data storage and sharing systems is becoming critical. The cultural field is desperately underinformed. The $82 million level will not let us help much.

Costume and fashion design which is in our legislative charge are and will remain untouched at $82 million.

We cannot help with startup costs for new professional organizations, an area of increasing pressure on the Endowment, particularly from areas of the country currently without these groups and anxious to launch them.

We cannot touch the thousands of semiprofessional and/or amateur orchestras, theaters, dance and opera groups even if we felt it appropriate. We presently provide assistance to service organizations for some of the semiprofessional and amateur groups. Our planned State arts agency study should help the Endowment's thinking in this field. We need much more information in this area.

NONFEDERAL RESOURCES GENERATED

Mrs. Hansen. Please insert in the record some estimates of the local funds which are generated by your program.

[The information follows:]

Non-Federal Resources Generated

Under our authorizing legislation the bulk of Endowment funds must be matched on a 50–50 basis. In fiscal year 1973, the Endowment awarded $33,090,329 in grants which carried a matching requirement. The actual amount of the private, local, and State matching was $90,749,951—nearly three times the overall legislative requirement. Beyond this large degree of overmatching which is formally documented in the grant accounting, local communities, groups, and individuals must frequently contribute substantial additional resources in order to make these arts projects happen.

There is yet a further ripple effect of endowment funding—in the additional local arts activity which results from the interest generated by Endowment-assisted projects, but which is carried out through purely local projects without Endowment assistance.

Taking into account all of these multiplier effects, the statement that $1 of Endowment funding generates $3–$4 in non-Federal support for the arts is conservative.

MEDIA PROGRAMS

Mrs. Hansen. For your media program you are requesting a total program of $1,350,000.

Mr. Straight. I would like to ask the director of the program, Mrs. Chloe Aaron, to briefly summarize why she believes this program deserves support.

Mrs. Aaron. Perhaps it would be helpful for the committee if I briefly summarized what we are doing in the public media program.

I would say we have four objectives, and we try to divide them up so there is a balance in the program.

The four objectives are, very generally, the support of new work; improving standards of film study in the schools and colleges; preservation; and encouraging the creation of new outlets for film and the work of video artists.

Now, the reason we have divided these up in four areas is that we have discovered if we tackle any one area, we would not be tackling the whole problem.

We had a study done for us which showed the annual income of an independent filmmaker was about $835 from his work. Obviously, we could give our limited funds to filmmakers for their own work, and not even begin to make a dent in the need.

We discovered if we did help filmmakers do these films, there were few places to show them outside of the metropolitan centers.

We discovered in film preservation, if we wanted to save just the existing films, it would be an $80 million problem. This is why we divided the program up into four objectives to see if we could tackle some of the key problems.

In creation of the outlets, I should mention that we have a program of support for regional film centers. The work of independent film makers that cannot be seen commercially in local theaters is shown in these centers.

There are centers being supported in Portland, Ore.; Columbia, S.C.; Chicago, Ill.; Lincoln, Nebr.; Berkeley, Calif., and so on.

I should also mention that we are trying to encourage more theater owners to show short films. That appears in our budget under short film showcasing. I think we will be able to do something about that since the theater owners have been very cooperative.

STIMULATION OF OTHER FUNDING SOURCES

In support of arts programing in the media, we try to use more and more Treasury funds for this purpose.

One of the problems we have in doing art programs for television is the high cost.

To give you an example, last year there was a 90-minute special on the American Ballet Theater shown on public television. The total cost was over $300,000. We put in $50,000, but it was an important $50,000, because it was the first. And because the public television station was able to use our $50,000 to then go and raise funds from the Mellon Foundation and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Our money was used as a catalyst to generate private support.

We are also planning to present a major series of original American dramas on television. We are working closely with the literature program, the theater program, and with consultants from the field on this. If an application is approved, it will lead to a contribution of $500,000 for the Treasury fund from the Ford Foundation. It will be a 3 to 1 match, which will certainly be stimulating private money.

Mr. YATES. This is another instance of the ripple effect. I would hope as you provide for the record the additional amounts that have been generated as a result of this Endowment contribution in cities and small towns, you will also get accumulation of the kinds of things this young lady is testifying about, so that when you are through, you may have an enormous amount of money made available for the arts.

ARTISTS IN RESIDENCE PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. This morning we discussed the artists-in-residence for which your request is $3,800,000, an increase of $704,000.

What portion will be for artists in schools, and what portion for other residency programs?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Madam Chairman, the request is for $3,200,000 to be used for artists in the schools, and $600,000 for other residency programs.

Those include alternative education forms, poets in developing colleges, and artists, photographers, critics, and craftsmen in residence.

Those are three separately run programs with rather diverse objectives, and we would be delighted to summarize any one of them for you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please provide some details for the record?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Gladly.

[The information follows:]

OTHER RESIDENCY PROGRAMS

POETS IN DEVELOPING COLLEGES

This program places professional writers in English departments of developing colleges. The program began primarily in small, black colleges and now operates as well on a pilot basis in community colleges in two States (Wyoming and

Alaska). The program is intended basically to encourage creative self-expression and perception and is also designed to strengthen English department faculties. When possible, grants are made through State arts councils for groups of community colleges.

ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION FORMS

This is a pilot program begun in 1972 whose goals are basically those of the artists-in-schools program, that is, using the professional artist to raise perception and develop skills. Its setting, however, is outside of the school rather than within. Future grants will aid a variety of groups, including community centers, experimental schools, schools without walls, and prisons.

ARTISTS, PHOTOGRAPHERS, CRITICS AND CRAFTSMEN IN RESIDENCE

This ongoing program enables art schools, colleges and community centers to hire distinguished visitors, generally for short term stays, to instruct and influence by word and example. Since 1971, 110 grants have been made to 86 art schools, community centers, museums and universities.

ARTISTS-IN-SCHOOLS PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Also provide for the record the number of school districts that are participating, the number of agreements, and how much local money has gone into this program.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, ma'am.

[The information follows:]

ARTISTS-IN-SCHOOLS PROGRAM

Grants for the artists-in-schools program components have been made for the 1973–74 school year to all 50 States and the five special jurisdictions.

An estimated 5,000 schools are currently participating in the program.

There are approximately 1,750 artists involved in the program this school year.

Federal funds for the artists-in-schools program are approximately $2,200,000. This is being matched by approximately $2,300,000 in non-Federal resources.

SOME EXAMPLES OF EXPANSION ART INCREASES

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an additional $954,000 for expansion arts, to make a total of $4,075,000.

Will you briefly summarize that?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Would you like me to break down that total?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, please.

Mr. STRAIGHT. That total is broken down as follows, Madam Chairman.

For instruction and training, $2,350,000; for arts exposure programs, $925,000; for community cultural centers, $450,000; and for pilot programs to be administered and partly financed by the State arts agencies, $350,000, the last of course going back to what we talked about this morning; namely, the decentralization of our programs.

These expansion arts programs are professionally led, community-based programs. They have great significance and are of national importance. But, if they succeed, they will multiply themselves, and at that point, they become increasingly supported by the State and local agencies. Therefore, the last element that I mentioned for $350,000 to the State arts agencies is precisely to encourage them to pick up these projects, and to continue to give them statewide and local support.

ACCESSIBILITY AND AWARENESS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an additional $948,000 for accessibility and awareness, for a total program of $3,115,000. Do you want to break that down?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, Ma'am. That is broken down as follows:

For works of art in public places is budgeted a total of $700,000, to help local communities commission or purchase works of living American artists and place them in public parks, public squares, downtown areas, or wherever they can add beauty and pride to the daily life of the community. Visual arts in the performing arts, a much lesser program in size, is budgeted for $125,000 and that supports collaboration between visual artists and performing arts groups. Photography is at $240,000 and is for the development and exhibition of outstanding photographic work. Wider availability of museums is a substantial program at $1 million. Access to theater is a pilot program in conjunction with the State arts agencies. This is the program we mentioned this morning of modifying the theater guidelines to increase the availability of professional theater within the States and it is budgeted for $300,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. There are many young people who come back each year and participate in the American College Theater Festival. I would think there would be a kind of spillover from their endeavors into the communities in their areas.

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is absolutely right, Madam Chairman. I have been year by year to the annual meetings of the International Association of Fine Arts Deans, and the primary question for them is: What is the future of the college and university in relation to the fine arts?

They see the university as a patron of the arts, using the very substantial funds which the universities have invested in the last 10 years in concert halls and stages, which are some of the best in the country to present performances of visiting professional companies both for students and for the surrounding community. They also see the university as employers of the artist, having its own resident chamber group or its own resident theater company, like the Julliard Company which is currently in Washington and receiving very high praise. In these ways, the universities will become cultural centers for areas where, as in northwestern Illinois, they are in a unique position to provide this service.

We think, in principle, this ought to be encouraged in the long run.

How to encourage it, while we are essentially responsible to the professional core of artists, is a real problem.

We feel the way to do it is through the State arts agencies and through the National service organizations which serve the different fields of art, and so we are encouraging and assisting them to support high-quality, nonprofessional activities at the community level.

Mrs. HANSEN. As you are aware, the University of Washington has probably one of the most outstanding college theaters in the United States. And yet there are many areas of the State which have no experience with live theater, and it seems to me if the States could engender a program, working with the universities, so they could do live

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 27

theater on a regular basis and in regular areas of the State, they could expand the total use.

In some areas you never get professional companies, but you could develop very good college theater.

TOURING AND SIMILAR ACTIVITIES

Mr. STRAIGHT. I think you are absolutely right. In that State, as you know, the Seattle Opera and other groups have undertaken ambitious touring programs.

I agree with you wholly that touring by professional-quality theatre groups such as the one I just mentioned, Juilliard, which is a young company, but at a very high professional level, is a very important question for us to face in the future.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would hope that you could convince the State councils to think about urging the communities to get in touch with the university or with another group that could produce these things.

Mr. MITZE. That is very true, and many State councils have been trying to work with the universities, but they also find that the student groups are limited in their ability to tour by the students' own classroom time.

Mr. MCKAY. Madam Chairman, in the last 2 or 3 years in my State, there are several live theaters that have taken an old church, and they have got a theater going there two or three times a week totally run by the students at the university.

Park City, an old community, is reviving the old theater up there, and they have regular plays running.

There is another one beginning in an old mining community, but is drawing the people from wide areas who have not seen live theater for 20 years, but I do not know if that is being sponsored just a breakout from the theater department of the university, or being encouraged by the State arts council.

Mr. MITZE. In that case, I do not believe the Utah Council is involved.

They are aware of it and, of course, State arts agencies are involved in many projects of this type, but they are not involved in the financing of this particular one.

Mr. MCKAY. But it is a good thing, it is expanding out to the little guy to get him acquainted with the theater.

It stimulates more interest when they want to go to the theater instead of the television tube.

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is correct. Actually, good theater programing on television also stimulates interest that ultimately brings people out to see live performances when they appear on tours in new areas.

FEDERAL-STATE PARTNERSHIP AND MATCHING

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $3,455,000 for Federal-State partnership, for a total of $14,350,000.

This will increase the State grants from $150,000 to $200,000 per State. What indications do you have that the States will be able to provide the additional matching funds? Are there any States which will not be able to participate, or cannot participate?

Mr. MITZE. There will be one or two, I believe Guam and American Samoa will come in for less than the $200,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, they do not really need $200,000.

Mr. MITZE. That is their own point, they are asking only for what they need, but the States, every State will be able to match it.

STATE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. STRAIGHT. I might give some examples of some increases which we feel particularly proud of in funding by State legislatures in this current year.

The State of Arkansas, one of three which provided no State funds when we were before you last year, now has a State appropriation of $165,000.

The State of California, which provided only $209,000 in 1973, has a State appropriation in 1974 of $1,025,000.

The State of Massachusetts has doubled its appropriation from $300,000 to $600,000. The State of Ohio has gone from $317,000 in 1973 to $846,000 in 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. What has Iowa done?

Mr. MITZE. Iowa went to $50,000, but they are currently requesting a State appropriation of $175,000 for next year.

Mr. EVANS. How about Colorado?

Mr. MITZE. From $41,000 to $116,000.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Mr. Mitze is right. The State appropriation of Colorado is $116,757 this year, and it is one of the most active State arts agencies.

Mr. MITZE. In the State of Oregon, the appropriation is $51,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. What about the State of Washington?

Mr. MITZE. The State of Washington, in 1974, is $108,915.

In each of those two States, that is only a portion of the influence they have had on the arts.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand, because they receive sizable private contributions, too.

Mr. EVANS. How about Illinois?

Mr. STRAIGHT. The State of Illinois, $795,300 in 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the reason we ask is we all receive a lot of letters.

Mr. MITZE. Utah, $119,200.

Mr. MCKAY. That is not bad for less than 1 million people.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Chicago, of course, has done other funding such as the bond issues for the museums.

Mr. YATES. Our Governor is not very much sold on the arts programs.

Mr. STRAIGHT. His wife came to the meeting that we had of the Governors' wives, and spoke to me, and was very much concerned about the program.

Mr. YATES. That has not been transferred to her husband?

Mr. MITZE. He has recommended $1 million for next year.

STATE AGENCY FUNDS IN ADDITION TO THE BASIC GRANT

Mrs. HANSEN. In addition to the $11 million you are requesting for the State matching program, you are requesting $3.4 million. What does this involve?

Mr. STRAIGHT. This is to help the States achieve higher levels of administrative competence, and to move into new programs.

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $316,000 for museums for a total program of $3,975,000.

What is your policy in regard to providing construction funds?

Mr. STRAIGHT. In general, Madam Chairman, the Council has opposed the use of Endowment funds for physical construction of facilities. There are many reasons, including the fact that it is such an expensive item, that our limited funds really would not contribute very much.

The House and Senate in our reauthorization legislation, placed certain limitations on the use of Endowment funds for construction, and we of course, abide by them.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have one program that I would like to ask you the BIA, and the Smithsonian to consider.

The Indian people throughout this country are very desirous of having a series of cultural museums in their areas. I think what they need at first is technical advice. Then they need to find some kind of an authorization, either the BIA's general authorization, the Indian Bank, or something else. But they also need to discuss the problem of the temperatures and the kinds of controls that are necessary for the preservation of their artifacts. I would hope that you would contact Mr. Ripley, and the BIA to discuss an overall advisory program, so that this can be done on an orderly basis.

Mr. STRAIGHT. We will certainly do that.

Could we make two very brief comments on this point from Mr. Spencer on the museums' points?

Mr. SPENCER. We have made a grant to the University of Washington to train six Makah Indians for the Makah National Museum.

Mrs. HANSEN. Their problem is only partly training. Their problem is they want a building to put these things in.

Mr. SPENCER. As soon as the building is completed, they will have six Indians to operate it.

NO ENDOWMENT FUNDS FOR ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION

Mr. YATES. You indicated you do not provide funds for museums to engage in physical construction.

Do you provide funds to museums to make acquisitions? For example, the Metropolitan Museum spends something like $500,000 to buy a Velasquez?

Mr. STRAIGHT. We do not provide funds except in the program we mentioned this morning for matching funds of $5,000 or $10,000 for purchase of works by contemporary American artists.

Of course, when you read that the Metropolitan Museum has spent that much for the purchase of a given work, I think it is necessary to remember it received private funds for that purpose which were not given to meet some of the less glamorous needs such as climate control.

ENDOWMENT'S MUSEUM PURCHASE PLAN

Mrs. HANSEN. You say you do give funds to purchase contemporary American arts?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you give us an example?

Mr. SPENCER. We have made grants for the purchase of photographs by living American photographers, crafts by American Indians, sculpture works which have been bought by a number of American museums.

Any living American artist qualifies. He must be living, he must be American.

Mr. STRAIGHT. The amount available on a matching basis is $5,000 or $10,000, and each museum must purchase two or more works for that.

Mr. SPENCER. They must purchase at least two works.

Mr. STRAIGHT. But the choice of works is up to the local museum director, which goes back to Congressman McKay's point, that it is better to have 50 people making 50 choices, than 1 person in the Endowment making 1 choice.

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you give us a list of what the purchases are?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Certainly.

[NOTE: The list was provided to the committee.]

MUSEUM RENOVATION FOR PRESERVATION PURPOSES

Mr. EVANS. We were talking about capital construction a moment ago. Could you provide for the record a figure representing a total outlay for capital construction for 1973 and for 1974?

Mr. STRAIGHT. With Endowment funds?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Of course. This is related only to renovation of museums, which is in a sense physical work.

Mr. EVANS. I would include those as well, but it is not for the construction of, let us say, a new wing of the Cleveland Museum?

You may go in and put climate control in the basement, is that correct?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, that is correct; where works are stored in very hot or very dry basements, and are being damaged by the lack of climate control. We regard that as a rather different thing from construction of new facilities, in which we are not involved at all.

Mr. EVANS. Could you provide a brief description of the kind of things being done?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Certainly.

[The information follows:]

MUSEUM RENOVATION

Matching grants are given under this program to assist museums in preserving collections of aesthetic and cultural significance for future generations. Funds are generally offered first for professional consultation services to assess renovation needs and establish plans and estimates to meet those needs. Once preliminary studies are complete and plans and estimates have been obtained, museums may request assistance in undertaking the needed renovation.

The program seeks to encourage renovation of facilities for climate control, security, and storage in existing structures.

PILOT PROGRAMS IN MUSIC

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $682,000 for music, for a total program of $6,200,000. Can you explain that please?

Mr. STRAIGHT. We discussed the orchestras this morning, but there are two new requests, one in choral music for $300,000, and one for chamber music for $400,000.

I would like Dr. Anderson to briefly summarize why we feel it is indispensable to move into those two fields. Dr. Anderson particularly can talk about that in regard to choral music.

Dr. ANDERSON. Madam Chairman, one of the reasons we have been so delayed in bringing support to the choral field is that it is such a large universe. For example, in the roster of the National Music Council, there are two classifications of choral membership, one of which includes 4,500 groups, and the other includes 1,100. If we were to respond to either, we would be snowed under. One of our tasks is to assist a survey effort so that we have more data regarding the field, which is loosely organized. We expect in the coming year to aid a comprehensive study so that we can deal more effectively with the question of which types and how many organizations we may be able to support, and what form of support would be most feasible and helpful.

In the meanwhile, we hope to organize institutes which have proved to be successful in the past, and that have reached numerous organizations through collaboration with important music schools and departments and universities which have served organizations on the community level.

One problem is the fact that there is more amateur participation in this particular field of activity than any other so far as music is concerned, and I would suspect this is true as far as the performing arts as a whole. It is a field in which both artistic quality and financial and organizational viability vary enormously among the large number of groups across the country.

In the chamber music field we have a real opportunity for a very small group of instruments to move into informal situations, and to bring music without a great deal of expense to areas where our orchestras cannot go.

You will realize from our previous discussion that because the orchestras and opera companies are very large, we have to restrain ourselves in terms of support for touring, other than for runout performances within commuting distance of their home base. But when it comes to chamber music, we can make use of a repertoire which has been developed throughout the entire history of western music, and make it accessible to more people in a wider variety of locations. We think that this will be of great and vital importance.

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT—IN THEATER

Mrs. HANSEN. For theater, you are requesting an additional $300,000 for a total program of $3.1 million.

Mr. STRAIGHT. The breakdown is $2,100,000 for the professional companies and $300,000 for theater for youth.

Perhaps Mrs. Mayleas might describe the area of theater for youth since that is the field we did not touch on this morning.

Mrs. MAYLEAS. We are expanding our program formerly called children's theater into theater for youth, which is defined as theater for preschool through the junior high school level.

Thus far, we have supported only a few of the good quality professional companies that perform for young people.

We are trying to encourage new companies that are developing, but that are of highly professional quality and companies that are based in one city but wish to expand their touring so that they can serve larger areas. In addition, some of the better resident professional theater companies have separately budgeted youth theater companies. In many cases, they wish to expand their programing to go into inner cities and other areas where there are important youth audiences, and to perform either free or at a very low cost.

NEW THEATER PILOT PROGRAM

In addition to the youth program, there are several new theater programs for 1975 which account for the increases that we are requesting. One of them is a pilot program, which is called professional theater companies with short seasons. At present, a theater institution has to have a season of 5 months to qualify for Endowment support.

There are a number of important festivals which are fully professional, that cannot qualify because of that seasonal requirement.

The pilot program is an attempt to deal with the field in a larger way, to be able to fund high quality professional companies which may have seasons of only 2 or 3 months, because of geographic location or because of the nature of their work.

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN DANCE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $182,000 for dance, for a total program of $625,000.

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is broken down, Madam Chairman, into $400,000 requested for resident professional dance companies, and a summary category of $225,000 for management and administration.

Perhaps Mr. Fagan, the program director for the performing arts, would like to comment.

Mr. FAGAN. The resident program is to strengthen local, professional dance companies which serve local audience demand and help develop new, professional talent in dance. The increase is to broaden this assistance to include more communities on a national scale. One of the greatest needs is assistance in strengthening management. Usually the finances have been so limited that the choreographer had to act as business manager, and tour manager, so this is a program to offer funds to engage management services or managements, or train managers in professional situations for dance companies, so they can make more efficient use of their total resources.

CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an additional $1,018,000, for a total program of $5,815,000 for creative development.

Will you please place in the record the number of artists that are supported and what the average grant is?

Mr. STRAIGHT. We will provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

INDIVIDUAL FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowship	Amount	Number of grants fiscal 1973
Choreographers	$1,200	37
Creative writers	$5,000	60
Composers/librettists/translators	Up to $10,000	22
Museum professionals	Normal range $1,000 to $9,000	38
Filmmakers	Up to $10,000	6
Visual artists:		
Category I	$7,500	45
Category II	$1,000 or $3,000	47
Photographers	Up to $5,000	60
Craftsmen	$3,000	34

INDIGENOUS AMERICAN ARTS—AMERICAN FILM INSTITUTE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an additional $1,886,000 for indigenous American arts, for a total program of $3,665,000. What portion of the funds are for the American Film Institute?

Mr. STRAIGHT. For the American Film Institute, Madam Chairman, we are asking $1,100,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that the same as they received last year?

Mr. STRAIGHT. The same as the current year, and the same as in 1973, for general support. In addition to that, of course, the American Film Institute is given contracts to accomplish certain specific programs and purposes approved by the Endowment.

Mr. EVANS. Could you give us an example?

Mr. STRAIGHT. The principal activity of the American Film Institute in this category is the operation of the postgraduate training center in film and television, which is in Beverly Hills in the old Doheny mansion which is leased for $1 a year to the American Film Institute.

It has approximately 32 students studying on a 2-year course preparatory to becoming film directors, film producers, or producers or directors for television.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your financial relationship with the American Film Institute?

Mr. STRAIGHT. The film institute was created in the early years of the Endowment under a suggestion from President Johnson at the signing of the enabling legislation. It was organized as a result of a study set in motion by the National Council itself—the Stanford Research Institute study—which suggested it should be financed by Government, by the industry, and by foundations. It was initially financed by all three in equal amounts.

The industry contribution subsequently diminished with the disorganization of the film industry.

Mrs. HANSEN. Was it because so many went to Europe for the production?

Mr. STRAIGHT. There were many factors, Madam Chairman. Now the film companies are doing much better. They have produced films that have made a great deal of money, and it remains to be seen whether some part of these profits will be given back to the American Film Institute.

The Ford Foundation grant was for the creation of the conservatory in Beverly Hills. That grant has terminated, however, leaving the Government with something over 60 percent of the support of the institute, even though the institute itself is a private organization.

The budget of the conservatory is roughly $900,000 a year. It charges fees for the students, but the $2,500 fee brings in only about $25,000 or $30,000 a year.

It attempts to raise money from other sources. You read recently, I am sure, of the dinner held in honor of James Cagney in Hollywood on March 13 and televised on March 18, which was essentially an effort to bring contributions to the institute from the Hollywood community and the television viewers.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have no say over how these students are chosen?

Mr. STRAIGHT. No. We have no say over the board. We have a say over the contracts, because those are awarded by us for specific purposes.

For example, the support of young filmmakers is a responsibility which we feel the Government should accept in part, and which we delegate to the American Film Institute to carry out on our behalf.

This is of continuing concern to us, in the sense that we do not want to dominate any organization, particularly a private organization which is not responsible to us ultimately, by providing more than 60 percent of its funding which is contrary to our general rule of matching funds.

FUNDING OF THE AMERICAN FILM INSTITUTE

Mrs. HANSEN. How much funding are you going to supply next year?

Mr. STRAIGHT. We propose the same amount as this year and last year; namely, $1,100,000 for general purposes. This is felt to be inadequate by the board of trustees of the film institute. We have encouraged them to test the market for themselves by going to the Congress and independently as a private institution, or as part of the Smithsonian. They have taken soundings to see what the response of Congress would be to creation of a new agency for film. They have encountered some reluctance to enter into new activities this year, and, a concern about the proliferation of independent agencies.

A bill to create an independent institute has been drafted. As far as I know, no hearings have been scheduled on it.

It is being given to Congressman Brademas and Senator Pell, and I think it is in their hands.

Mr. EVANS. Thank you.

THE ANTA THEATER

Mrs. HANSEN. You mention that a committee has been appointed to consider the future of the ANTA theater, and funds necessary for fiscal year 1975 have been budgeted. Please explain what this involves.

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is a question like the American Film Institute. The ANTA theater was received by the Government, by the Endowment, in 1969, as a gift from the American National Theater and Academy. The gift at that time was assessed at $1,215,000.

That was the difference between the value of the property, which was appraised in 1969 at $2,300,000, and the outstanding mortgages on that property. The terms of the gift were that upon payment of the first and second mortgages, the Endowment would own the property outright. But until the second mortgage had been paid, the Government would hold only a conditional equity in the property.

Meanwhile, the Government undertook as a part of a rather complicated arrangement to maintain the theater as a going theater, and to contract with ANTA to operate it.

We tried for 4 years to explore alternate uses for this theater which is at 52d Street and Broadway. We originally began by bringing in out-of-town companies to play in the theater. We considered next using it as a vehicle for nonprofit productions of any kind which would come in on a "four-walls" basis.

We considered also turning it over as a national theater for dance to be operated under a university in New York or other auspices.

We sounded out New York State and City institutions in theater and dance to see if they felt they could take on this responsibility. We met with little response. The fact is that over these 5 years, real estate values in midtown Manhattan have declined. In addition, theaters under commerical ownership are not being fully used.

Needless to say, commercial theater owners resent the use of a Government theater in what appears to them to be competition with their own institutions. So we have reluctantly come to the conclusion that there is no purposeful use for this building under Government auspices which would justify continuing expenses of $150,000 each year in order to keep the theater dark, and additional costs running into hundreds of thousands of dollars to renovate the theater.

POSSIBLE DISPOSITION OF THE BUILDING

Mr. MCKAY. Are you going to keep it?

Mr. STRAIGHT. No, sir. On the recommendation of the National Council on the Arts, we went to the board of ANTA, and said very frankly, we would like the board to consider the possible return of this gift to ANTA, which is a public institution federally chartered by the Congress for certain designated purposes. They could not, let us say, sell the property and buy real estate in Florida with the proceeds.

They would have to use the proceeds to advance theater in the United States.

The board has met and has approved in principle the return of this theater property, with the corresponding responsibilities of paying off the mortgages.

Mr. McKay. Who holds the mortgages?

Mr. Straight. The mortgages are held by a bank, First National City Bank of New York.

Mr. Evans. It is a first and second mortgage?

Mr. Straight. Only the second mortgage is outstanding now. We obtain appraisals from two real estate firms in New York. One said its value was $1,300,000, and the other estimated the value at $1,700,000. In both cases, the value of the land free and clear was held to be greater than the value of the theater as an ongoing concern, so you would have to subtract from the $1,300,000 or the $1,700,000, the cost of demolition of the theater.

Mr. Evans. How much is outstanding on mortgages?

Mr. Straight. Currently, $615,000.

Mr. Evans. How much would it cost to tear down the building?

Mr. Straight. Probably $200,000. What has to be determined is: Should we pay off the mortgage by a short-term turnover of Government funds, sell the property, and return the net proceeds to the Endowment, or to the Treasury, or should we return the property to ANTA.

The question is somewhat complicated by the fact that ANTA does not concede that the property is ours to sell. The president of ANTA maintains vigorously that the property belongs to ANTA, and that if we choose to abrogate the contract——

Mr. Evans. What would you suffer if you abrogate the contract?

Mr. Straight. We would lose the potential benefit of sale on the open market—that part of the net proceeds which might come to the Endowment. But should ANTA take the property back and sell it, it is bound by its congressional charter to use those net proceeds in the advancement of the theater, which is after all a purpose of the Endowment.

The president of ANTA feels passionately that the proceeds of any sale would be ANTA's to dispose of, and that ANTA would dispose of them to advance the theater.

Mr. Evans. Do you agree with that position?

Mr. Straight. We will of course look to the National Council on the Arts to make a recommendation to us.

On balance, I feel that the simplest course would be to give the property back to ANTA rather than to engage in litigation to determine who owns the theater.

Mr. Evans. Thank you.

Mr. Straight. I am glad you asked this question, because it is a matter of great concern to us. We feel the matter will have to be resolved this year. We feel that the Congress should be kept fully informed as to developments. We will, if we can, seek the guidance of the Congress.

Mrs. Hansen. We just have to be aware of the gifts we receive.

You felt very strongly about Westbeth, which is another example of the Endowment engaging in an operational program. I think time has proven that the Endowment function is as a policymaking foundation, not an operating agency.

Mr. Straight. That is correct.

PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an additional $994,000 for preservation, for a total program of $2,600,000.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Madam Chairman, the $2,600,000 is broken down as follows. For museum conservation a rather minor increase is requested to a little over $1 million, from $900,000 this year.

For museum renovation, a rather substantial increase is requested because it is regarded as an important activity related to the Bicentennial, the increase being from $1,781,402 this year to $2,800,000 for next year. In addition, private contributions given to match our treasury fund will make this figure even greater.

For film preservation the request is the same as last year: $300,000. For dance preservation, which means the filming of dance performances for future generations, $350,000 is requested, an increase of $182,942 over last year. And for architecture preservation, a pilot program, the request is for $100,000.

Mr. YATES. What are you going to do with that?

You do not have enough money to save the building, do you?

Mr. LACY. No, sir. That will be used to develop research which would then take the form of publications that would assist communities all over the country. The problems that come up regarding preservation are recurring ones. We felt if we could put out a set of really good technical assistance manuals that dealt with common problems such as the legal, the social, and the programmatic, that this would be the best use of our funds, because we realize we could never have the amount that we would need to meet the demand in historic preservation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us some examples of where you worked together. You can insert that in the record.

[The information follows:]

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

There are two Departments of Cabinet-level rank (Department of HUD and Interior), one advisory body within the executive branch (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation), and a congressionally chartered corporation (The National Trust for Historic Preservation) that have prime areas of responsibility for historic preservation.

The Department of the Interior, through the National Park Service, operates historic sites and parks that are within Federal ownership. The National Park Service also maintains a system of recording significant historic areas and properties throughout the United States. Under the 1966 Historic Preservation Act, the Park Service provides yearly grants to each State for preservation programs. These funds are used almost exclusively for state-wide survey activity and capital, brick and mortar-type projects.

The Advisory Council for Historic Preservation is charged by law to monitor compliance by Federal agencies with the various provisions of Federal law and Executive orders on historic preservation. It makes no grants and provides no field services.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a body whose full attentions are directed to historic preservation. They have a limited grant program for technical assistance studies, historic properties, and service their membership through conference, publications and field offices.

The Endowment stands in a unique relationship to this subject and to these other agencies. We operate no properties and have no capital funds for acquisition or renovation of structures. We do not monitor or regulate compliance with

preservation laws. But we do provide grants for conceptualization studies and we can support governmental entities, universities, nonprofit corporations, and individuals. No other agency has this range of clients. In addition, the Endowment is unique in the position from which it views historic preservation. Our concern is for the enhancement of townships and landscapes. If preservation activity is warranted, it is because the renewal of an area or adaptive use of an old railroad station or factory or city hall will bring about not only the physical preservation of a structure, but a more rewarding and pleasureful environment for the citizens of that community.

The Endowment does have a cooperative working relationship with these other agencies. For example, the Endowment, in conjunction with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, is planning a conference for July 21–23 in Indianapolis on the subject of "Adapting Railroad Stations for Multiple Use."

The Endowment gave a grant of $32,000 to the National Trust for Historic Preservation under our "City Edges" program. The funding was for a study of 20 existing historic districts across the United States. The National Trust for Historic Preservation also has a grant application pending for fiscal 1974 under our "City Options" program.

In addition, the Endowment communicates informally with these organizations on a regular basis through its various other activities. Architecture program staff members represent the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts at meetings of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the American Committee for the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property. Staff members have spoken at the last two annual meetings of the National Trust for Historic Preservation on Endowment progress and have briefed the office staffs of both the National Trust and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation on our program. The Endowment is represented as a working partner in many Federal preservation activities, ranging from the U.S.A./U.S.S.R. Environmental Exchange Agreement to the U.S. National Committee for UNESCO Cultural Consultation Conference to a projected conference on railroad station preservation, jointly spnsored by the National Trust, the Advisory Council, the Department of Transportation, and the Arts Endowment.

"CITY OPTIONS" AND FEDERAL DESIGN

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting, an additional $773,000 for the environment, for a total program of $2,550,000.

Will you please explain that?

Mr. STRAIGHT. The total funding for "City options," Madam Chairman, is $2,150,000 and for Federal design, $400,000, and Mr. Lacy, if you have time, would be glad to summarize that.

Mr. LACY. We would like to give you a further breakdown on the geographic distribution of the applications which have come in. I believe I covered city options this morning.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you doing now in your Federal design program?

Mr. LACY. Last spring, we held for the first time a Federal design assembly which was aimed at Federal administrators and designers with responsibilities for design and it dealt with all of those agencies that have construction responsibilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. I do not think anybody will have any money except the GSA. They have a big new rental program. You better keep your eyes on what they are up to.

Mr. LACY. We have frequent dealings with them, Madam Chairman.

We have started an important program within the Federal Government to promote a sense of the importance of design. You might be familiar with the newsletter which the endowment is now producing, called Federal design matters. It is circulated among all of the agencies, in an attempt to promote better design in Government agencies. The Endowment will act as a clearing house for activities concerning design within the Federal Government. We are also working on an updating of the principles of Federal architecture, and we have a very successful program for the improvement of Federal graphics.

GENERAL PROGRAMING, RESEARCH, SERVICES

Mrs. HANSEN. For your information, the Federal Government has got no place to go but up.

You are requesting an additional $2,205,000 for general programing, research, services, for a total program of $5,495,000.

What necessitates this large increase in this activity?

Mr. STRAIGHT. In the case of general programing, which is one part of that item, the Council has felt the Endowment should not lock itself completely into activities projected in advance under our various program guidelines for each year.

The Council has held that 10 percent of our budget should be kept free for flexible programing. Our actual request amounts to very much less, about 4 percent, but nevertheless it is an effort to maintain some freedom of action under our different programs. It would not be correct to say that this is a program in itself. It is simply an effort to maintain in all program areas some freedom of action for new and developing programs. It has proven to be an essential tool in responding to unforeseen needs and opportunities in the past. In addition, funds for services to the field are severely needed for the nonprofessional as well as the professional groups.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an additional $636,750 for program development and evaluation, for a total portion of $2,460,000. What is the status of this program? Does this program cover the entire scope of your activities? Are these your consultants?

Mr. STRAIGHT. This is correct.

THE BICENTENNIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Relative to the Bicentennial, I believe you testified this morning that out of the total amount there will be approximately $16 million?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is not in the context of shooting off firecrackers?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Certainly not.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is in the context of celebrating creativity in the world of music, dance, and so on?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. And doing what we can to maintain the very best of the heritage we have in the cities, such as London Mills?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you place in the record the steps that you take before you approve a program?

Mr. STRAIGHT. We will do that.

[The information follows:]

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION

The Endowment is seeking constantly from artists and cultural institutions ideas and recommendations on needs of artists and cultural institutions and ways that the Endowment can respond to those needs. This includes not only development of new areas of support, but modification or termination of established program categories.

Program development funds are important in providing part-time and temporary staff assistance to either staff out development of programs or to free up full-time staff so they can devote more time to program development. Often one or more groups of advisors knowledgable in the area under consideration are invited to meet with Endowment staff to discuss and provide recommendations to the Endowment and Council. Two recent examples are meetings on dance and the media (film/television), and folklife. Program categories of support are initiated generally on a pilot basis. Through this process, objectives are defined and guidelines prepared.

THE TREASURY FUND

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $10 million for the Treasury Fund.

What assurances do you have that you will receive $10 million in private contributions in fiscal year 1975?

Mr. STRAIGHT. We are going to do everything we can to encourage private contributions.

Mrs. HANSEN. I see the contributors are listed here for 1973. Your total private contribution was what, $3.5 million?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes.

Mr. YATES. How do these work?

I have been looking in here, and I see they are individual contributors.

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is correct.

Mr. EVANS. I see one here for $34,000.

Mr. STRAIGHT. That would probably be a contribution for a symphony orchestra. Instead of being given directly to the symphony, it would come to the Endowment and we would then release an equivalent sum in Endowment funds.

Where institutions in the country are generating private funds, we have endeavored to steer them into the Treasury Fund.

Mr. YATES. Here is one of the Board of Estimates for $135,000. What would that be?

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is the contribution from the city of Baltimore for the Baltimore Museum of Art.

Mr. YATES. Here is another one for $98,000. Would this be representing a group?

Mr. STRAIGHT. It is a contribution by an individual on behalf of a museum.

Instead of giving it directly, the donor would be asked by the museum to give it to the Endowment in order to release an equivalent sum from the Treasury Fund.

Mr. YATES. Then you are in the nature of a conduit.

Mr. STRAIGHT. We try to set in motion private contributions. For example an Endowment challenge grant to the Metropolitan Opera has brought in $725,000 from supporters of the Metropolitan in the past 3 weeks alone.

Mr. CLARK. There is another interesting aspect of most of the Treasury Fund operation. When someone comes in with say $85,000, that releases the same amount from the Treasury Fund.

That combined amount of $170,000 is then made as a grant to whatever the project is, and has to be locally matched again. So in effect we are really getting three non-Federal dollars for each Federal dollar from the Treasury fund.

Mr. STRAIGHT. We also attract small contributions, Congressman Yates.

Mr. YATES. I notice one for $100,000.

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is probably in support of a theater company.

IN-KIND MATCHING

Mr. MCKAY. Madam Chairman, I wonder if we might have a list of some of the in-kind contributions, as compared to the Treasury contributions, the kind that show what we are getting of cash versus in-kind.

As you go into some of our Federal grant programs, some of these States are allowed in-kind matching, and when you get to some of it, it is a pretty shaky thing. It shows a great scorecard, but it really is not that much, and that is why I ask this question.

Mr. STRAIGHT. The question of in-kind matching can be important in the area of State grants and some of our other programs, but not in the Treasury fund donations, which are entirely cash. In the artists in schools program, schools may provide such in-kind resources as studio space or janitorial services, for example. The pressure from the Endowment is to try to insist that the matching contribution be in cash, but it may take a number of years to get to that point in terms of acceptance by a local school board or a State legislature.

Mr. MCKAY. See if you can give us some idea of in-kind.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Certainly.

[The information follows:]

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS/ARTS ENDOWMENT PRACTICES

The National Endowment for the Arts considers in-kind contributions as a valuable resource available to applicants and grantees in planning for and carrying out certain projects.

In-kind contributions (noncash contributions) must be specifically identified with and essential to the successful completion of an approved project. They may consist of the fair market value charges for (1) volunteer personal services, (2) donated supplies and materials, and (3) a pro rata amount (rental value) for equipment, buildings and land.

Volunteer personal services hourly rates charged to a project may not exceed the hourly rate that such services could command in a free market. Donated supplies and materials are charged to a project in an amount not to exceed the current fair market value of the quantities of supplies and materials directly consumed in the project.

Equipment, buildings, and land are charged (1) in proportion to the direct benefits to the project and (2) at the fair market value. In the event of a substantial contribution representing the use charge of buildings and land, the Endowment reserves the right and may request evidence that such value was established by an independent appraiser (i.e., private realty firm or GSA representatives).

All applicants and grantees satisfying their matching requirement using resources representing noncash contributions (as defined above) are advised that all project costs of grants are subject to audit by designated Federal auditors. The Federal Government reserves the right to recover its grant funds in those situations where Federal audits disclosed that contributions—in-kind—needed by grantee to meet matching requirements do not satisfy the above criteria.

The arts endowment is making substantial efforts to move in certain programs toward a higher proportion of hard cash matching. Nevertheless, the in-kind contributions which we do accept for matching purposes represent real and valuable resources which directly benefit the specific projects in question.

For example, the Michigan artrain (originally contributed as an in-kind contribution to Michigan Council on the Arts) is moved from town to town by the railroads in the various States the train visits. In every case the railroads are contributing the total—and substantial—cost of this transportation. In the towns visited by the artrain, substantial in-kind involvement is represented by the site preparation, accomplished variously by municipal governments, park boards or civic groups. The site thus prepared remains a permanent community resource. In most cases, the electrical power and equipment is supplied in-kind by the local power company. Much of the printed informational material for artrain visits is designed and printed free as an in-kind contribution by local professional artists and printing companies. Local newspapers and broadcast stations contribute free advertising space and air time in support of the artrain visit. For local arts activities associated with the artrain visit (such as exhibits, workshops and performances) auditoriums, stores, banks, and other public places are made available without charge as further commitment of community resources.

The foregoing are but a few examples of the type of substantial community involvement and in-kind contributions which are generated in a great many Endowment-assisted projects.

CONCLUSION OF ARTS ENDOWMENT TESTIMONY

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Straight, thank you very much.

I think you and the members of your staff have done a very good job. Please tell Miss Hanks that the committee wishes her very well.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the National Endowment for the Humanities, and our principal witness is Mr. Ronald Berman.

Mr. Berman, I know you have a general statement which is quite long. We will place it in the record and you may summarize it.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of Dr. Ronald Berman

I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear before you again to present our appropriation request as submitted by the President for fiscal year 1975. This budget proposes $72 million in definite appropriations and $10 million in indefinite funds to match gifts generated from private or non-Federal sources. The combination of Federal and non-Federal funds represents an increase of $31 million over appropriations for the current fiscal year, yet still remains below the currently authorized level and the optimum funding requirements estimated at the time of the Endowment's reauthorization four years ago. When measured against the variety of programs which the Endowment conducts and the vast number of citizens whom these programs serve, the requested funds appear especially modest.

Since my last appearance before you, the serious social and economic problems confronting this nation have not diminished, but increased. Yet, we take encouragement from accumulating evidence that the citizens of this nation increasingly recognize that humanistic learning and insights contribute to a better understanding, and, hence, wiser long-term solutions to these problems. Public demand for access to humanistic understanding is eloquent testimony of the value placed on the work to which this Endowment is dedicated. I am here to request funds to assure that pursuit of the national goal -- to attack social and economic problems through efforts guided by the best possible humanistic understanding of man and society -- can be not only sustained, but enhanced. The Endowment has only been at work a short time, so that a comprehensive assessment regarding pursuit of that goal is not yet possible; but, with the funds provided us, we have been able to continue to nurture humanistic activities conducive to our society's basic health, and to extend our support to an ever larger number of organizations, institutions, agencies, and individuals. In addition to visible outward growth, experience has contributed to the Endowment's more mature vision, enabling us to perceive more clearly our obligations to and the needs of our full constituency, the American people. This total constituency, of course, includes several hundred thousand scholars, teachers, librarians, museum staffs, and other professional humanities practitioners, but it also extends to diverse groups of this nation's people which have not traditionally been involved in humanistic education. The Endowment's efforts to bring these newly identified constituents into active and meaningful contact with the humanities have been guided by the legislative mandate which makes clear that the National Endowment for the Humanities, while unique in its orientation, shares with other Federal agencies the responsibility for promoting the general welfare of the citizenry and supporting those high national purposes which bind us as a people.

Consistent with the Endowment's mandate stipulated in the enacting legislation and with our responsibility as a public foundation spending public monies, the Endowment remains dedicated to the idea that the usefulness of the humanities to this nation is our primary concern. We are pleased that many individuals, either directly or indirectly recipients of NEH activities, gain personal pleasure and enrichment from their experience with the humanities. But, while individual fulfillment may be a benefit of our work, it can not be our principal purpose. From the beginning, our mission in its most profound sense has been explicitly social - we have worked to increase our citizens' capacity to anticipate and understand problems through the application of insights gained from the fields of humanistic

learning, such as history, philosophy and ethics. To bring the fullest extent of our knowledge resources to bear on solutions of present national problems is of course one goal which shapes our work, but we also have faith that with increased ability to evaluate the past and the present, and to intelligently extrapolate from those sources an informed public can avoid future crises of the sort that have historically demanded quick, but temporary, problem-solving measures.

It is perhaps appropriate at this point to suggest that much of the commentary on events in this troubled year reveal the need, perhaps not always consciously understood, to place our most immediate concerns--the nation's present crises--within a broader context, one providing a greater philosophical and historical perspective. And clearly our citizens are searching for this perspective as they attempt to understand and deal with a variety of social and economic problems which have direct impact on their lives and a bewildering array of ethical problems inevitably emerging in a society in which institutional authority withers while scientific and technological knowledge and bureaucratic structures flourish. While we do not suggest that the humanities can (or should) in themselves solve these problems, we do know that people can solve them more effectively when they are capable of dispassionate, critical consideration and discussion of issues which touch them on deep emotional levels. Rational discourse does not come naturally, nor does critical and unemotional evaluation of problems involving basic human values and basic human fears and desires. Critical thought and reasoned discussion are learned attributes of man, the development of which are and always have been the fundamental goal of truly humanistic endeavor. And the Endowment is committed to pursuing this goal as it is also the goal of increasingly larger numbers of Americans who not only recognize the value of humanistic knowledge, but also believe that it can and should be available to all of the people equally.

FY 1973-74 Highlights

Reflecting the growing national interest in the humanities, in FY 1973 the Endowment received 5,237 applications, requesting $167.3 million. Because of limited funds, actual grants numbered only 1,256 and totalled $40.4 million. Even so, these grants aided individuals and institutions in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. (I might note here that applications received as of December 31, 1973--the halfway point in fiscal year 1974--numbered 5,286, exceeding the total for FY 1973, indicating the accelerating interest in humanistic activity.)

The following are but a few of the varied accomplishments made possible through bipartisan support in the Congress this past year:

--30 million Americans viewed the Humanities Film Forum on public television; and while complete figures are not available, members of over 1 million households in one large city alone were viewers of the nine-part version of War and Peace, which NEH funds recently helped bring to the public.

(Thus for the price of a one-minute commercial during prime-time television--$275,000--the Endowment has brought a truly magnificent work of our Western heritage to enthusiastic audiences--and at the cost of less than one cent per viewer, not counting rerun audiences.)

--The number of individuals in small towns receiving the "National Humanities Series" presentations passed the one million mark in 1973.

--With NEH support, instructional programs in the humanities were strengthened in almost 100 higher education institutions.

--Nearly 1,000 individual scholars and teachers received support for projects increasing our knowledge about ourselves and our institutions.

--In response to growing concern, a new program encouraging humanists and scientists to examine jointly ethical implications of current medical and biological research was launched, and the Endowment is now supporting some of the nation's finest minds in assessing the social consequences of such developments as genetic engineering, organ transplants, and human experimentation.

--The offer of private gifts to the Endowment exceeded the limit of the agency's matching authority for the fourth straight year, bringing to over $14 million the documentable level of private money generated by NEH during the seven years of its operating life.

--The first "Courses by Newspaper," carried for twenty weeks by 264 American newspapers, brought humanistic knowledge to an audience of 20 million persons each week, providing them, incidentally, with a new way in which to earn college credit. Although developed over a year ago, topics such as the implications of ever increasing consumption and therefore scarcity of natural energy resources, proved to be particularly relevant when published, a clear demonstration that truly humanistic discussion of great human problems is not limited to brief points in time.

--Especially important, in terms of the future of the humanities in this country, a functioning state-based humanities program will shortly exist in every state of the union. Fully operational in 22 states last year, these programs directly reached more than one million adults, involving them and professional humanists in active and thoughtful examination of critical public issues of concern in their states. I will return to the state-based programs later in my remarks.

FY 1975 Emphases

Carefully evaluated and administered Endowment programs such as the ones I have just mentioned have one unifying purpose--the provision

of humanistic knowledge to the American people. To assure that this purpose is realized, the Endowment's Research Grants Program concerns itself with the production of knowledge; the Fellowships Program assists the development of people responsible for discovering and communicating knowledge; the Education Programs are designed to guarantee that knowledge is transmitted generation to generation through formal educational institutions, at all levels; and Public Programs work to increase the understanding and use of humanities knowledge by the entire adult public.

Although the American public increasingly recognizes that at our particular moment in time the great questions are not scientific but humanistic, the humanities still claim a very small proportion of Federal or national support for production and dissemination of knowledge. $82 million requested for the humanities is a modest sum, indeed, beside the annual $17 billion allocated by the Federal government for scientific and technological research. One indication of the need for additional NEH funds is the number of high quality applications received for which funding simply cannot be provided. Last year expert reviewers, following the usual intensive evaluation process for applications, recommended over $80 million in NEH grants--but only one half of this amount was available for awards. The gap between grants requested and grants awarded will increase this fiscal year to an estimated $175 million, and--even should the current request be approved--to over $200 million in FY 1975.

Within the limits of available funding, the Endowment has since the beginning been responsive to the perceived needs of its humanities constituency. Appropriately, the ways in which this agency has responded have changed over the years. Unsure of the nature and extent of needs, and desirous of encouraging new approaches, but conscious of its responsibility to judiciously evaluate programs, in its first six years the Endowment did not invite applicants to focus upon priority areas, but responded primarily to unsolicited applications. With increased experience, the Endowment was able to define its general grant programs more carefully, and to establish programs specifically directed at recognized needs. The National Humanities Faculty, the National Humanities Series, and most recently the State-based programs are results of this process.

While the Endowment must always be open to unsolicited applications, in 1975 with the funding we are requesting each division of the agency will particularly encourage humanistic activity in certain specific priority areas. A major concern of Public Programs will be support of "program centers" in which professional humanists and TV and film production experts can work to produce humanities programs of the highest quality for distribution not only to the American public but also, hopefully, for export to other countries, thus modifying the present one-way flow of humanistic work. The Education Division will encourage the establishment of interdisciplinary institutes for the

training of humanities scholars-teachers, and especially appropriate in keeping with the Bicentennial, will encourage the development of new American Studies curricula in high schools and colleges. The Fellowship Programs will be restructured to provide faculty from community and small four-year colleges with programs of guided study at major centers of learning and will expand opportunities for non-academic professionals--journalists, lawyers, medical practitioners--to gain a greater perspective on the decisions they make in their daily work. The Research Grants Program will concentrate on support of collaborative efforts to develop major resources and reference tools, and preparation of state and regional histories and archives. The Office of Planning will continue to support projects oriented to non-traditional study and directed toward members of the population not usually benefitting from the humanities. Another Endowment policy decision implemented in 1974 with implications for 1975, which extends this focused activity, concerns a more systematic attempt to develop certain cultural institutions--such as museums and libraries--into centers for continuing community educational experiences in the humanities.

Through its Research, Fellowships and Education Divisions, the Endowment supports programs designed to maintain and indeed to increase the basic strength of the humanities which emanates from the scholars and teachers in our colleges and universities. However, recognizing the importance of our unique task--to promote the use of humanistic knowledge among the general public--the Endowment will place major emphasis in 1975 on Public Programs. The annual budgets reflect the movement toward this objective: in 1973 the NEH Public Programs claimed 31 percent of actual definite funding, in 1974 they will account for an estimated 39 percent, and in 1975 they are planned to comprise nearly 43 percent of regular program funds. As detailed in the appropriations request, this orientation toward the general public will not, however, be confined to the formal "Public Programs" activity next year. In each division, the Endowment will actively seek to assure that all work in the humanities ultimately benefits society as a whole.

The Bicentennial

A major emphasis for the Endowment in 1975 is, of course, the Bicentennial. During the next two years, an overriding purpose will be to promote a thoughtful examination and discussion of the origins, development, and the future of the nation. This thrust does not represent a new mission for the agency, but a natural and highly appropriate reinforcement of the very purposes for which the Endowment was created in 1965, and which the agency has consistently pursued during its operating life. In the present fiscal year, the Endowment is allocating $10 million to Bicentennial activities. The FY 1975 request of $25 million, which represents over one-third of

the requested definite funding, is projected for the purpose of identifying for the nation and supporting those specific activities appropriate to a serious commemoration of this nation's bicentennial. The fiscal year 1975 is crucially important if the Endowment is to have securely in place by 1976 a wide range of activities which will involve the entire population in informed dialogue on the meaning of our nation's past, and the direction its citizens would choose in the present and for the future. The Endowment will use its funds in each of its major program areas to enlist institutions, organizations and people in every part of this nation in pursuit of this goal. Among major activities planned: for the general public, a broad range of media activity--through film, television, and newspapers--is projected; for the adult Americans, State-based programs specifically focused on Bicentennial themes will encourage several million people to join in humanistic analysis of the background of important public policy questions; and organization of the National Bicentennial Youth Debate will assure participation in 1976 of 100,000 young Americans in active study and public discussion about the continuing relevance of principles which moved the founders of this nation 200 years ago. These and other necessary supporting programs carried out in schools and colleges and work by scholars to provide the essential underpinnings of public activity reflect the Endowment's commitment to the celebration of this event through appropriate and meaningful activities involving all of the people.

Reaching the Public: State-based Programs

Our commitment to engage the general public in active participation in the humanities is well-known, but the ways in which this involvement are implemented are less well understood. Perhaps nowhere are the methods employed to put the humanities to use for the public good more immediately evident than in the State-based programs. These programs provide remarkable evidence of how the Endowment is promoting the dissemination and use of humanistic knowledge among the people, and because of the role State-based programs play in our plans, I would like to discuss them in greater detail. Carefully developed since 1971 when this program was instituted upon the recommendation of the National Council on the Humanities and at the urging of the Congress, State-based program groups will be underway in all 50 states by the end of this year, bringing together thousands of citizens, scholars and leaders of educational, cultural and civic organizations throughout each state in discussions of important public policy issues. The FY 1975 request will permit as an integral part of the Endowment's Bicentennial efforts fully operational, regranting programs in all 50 states and 5 territories with up to two million persons directly participating and another five million reached through radio and television.

Individual state committees are typically comprised of a diverse group representing the academic, professional, business, labor, media, and

community civic organization sectors, and representing an excellent range of geographic distribution as well. Through these regranting groups, a central theme of particular interest to the citizens of the states is chosen and means for implementing its wide-spread discussion are devised. Because the topics generated from within the states are of importance to its citizens--and there are an impressive variety of institutions and organizations receiving funding--the impact of State-based activity has been broad, as revealed by these typical examples of programs sponsored through State-based humanities committees.

In the highly industrial state of New Jersey the theme for 1973-74 is "The Work Ethic: Changing Attitudes and Public Policy." Among the regrants in this program are one to the Union Leadership Academy to conduct a discussion program for trade union leaders on "Man and His Work;" another to an adult school permitting it to offer as part of its curriculum a course on "Work and Human Values," in which labor and management leaders will join with academic humanists in the course presentation; and one to the Stevens Institute of Technology campus in Hoboken for a series of seminars and special presentations on historical and humanistic perspectives of "Youth and the Work Ethic" and "The Work Ethic in the Urban Scene."

In Colorado, where the theme is "The Human Dimensions of Colorado's Growth," a grant was awarded to the Ute Mountain Tribal Council and Colorado State University for a program to help the tribe apply humanistic insights to potential problems resulting from the opening of tribal lands for recreational purposes; and through another grant, a group of legislators, planners, humanities scholars and interested citizens were able to meet for a conference on political, legal, economic and human aspects of land-use policy.

In Wisconsin, a young program with the important theme of "Human Values at Stake in Public Taxing and Spending" is beginning to generate a great deal of interest, while in Indiana, citizens are participating in discussions on "Communities in Transition, the Human Side of Policy Issues," and in Mississippi, public attention is being directed at "Education: New Horizons for Mississippians."

One of the best illustrations of this variety, but also of specifically how NEH-sponsored programs reach out to bring people into the process of applying humanistic perspectives is the on going program in Alaska, for which the theme is "Land: Bridge to Commmunity." Special attention there has been directed toward the social effects of rapid development. The Alaska Humanities Forum has been particularly effective in funding programs in which native Alaskans are discussing the human values, as well as the purely economic ones, involved in their choice of land. As an example, a simulation game developed specifically for this purpose has been used, in some cases in villages with as few as four residents, which takes the participants

through the technical operations of land choice, but which all along raises humanistic questions about religious, social, and historical views of land and its meaning. Utilizing this innovative mechanism, the Alaskan natives, who constitute a group which is very difficult to reach but immediately concerned with important choices, are involved in discussions which may greatly improve their ability to make wise and reasoned decisions with lasting implications for them and their children. As this example indicates, activities sponsored through the State-based Program in many cases do not just make humanistic perspectives available, but reflect the Endowment's obligation to bring the humanities directly to the people in forms and with the purposes necessary to stimulate active participation in the process of humanistic inquiry and analysis.

With no less energy and dedication the Endowment will continue to fulfill its explicit obligation to assure the highest level of excellence in the work of humanistic scholars and teachers. Not only is such an effort inherently valuable and consistent with our original mandate, it is also absolutely necessary that the process of acquiring knowledge be continuous, for it is the source upon which we must draw in order to apply the best humanistic insights to the nation's present and future concerns--the humane and reasoned solution of urgent moral, social and economic problems, and the setting of priorities for this nation in its third century.

I believe that our goals--to foster and support the accumulation of humanistic knowledge of the highest quality, and to disseminate and promote the use of such knowledge to every citizen--are not only viable, but crucially important to the health of this society, and it is in support of that statement that I appear today.

I would like to take this closing moment to express my appreciation and that of the entire staff of the Endowment and the members of the National Council on the Humanities for the invaluable services, guidance, and aid provided by the Chairman of this committee. Her seven years as head of this committee have been crucial years for the humanities and the Endowment. That this agency has not only been sustained but that the humanities have begun to play an important role in national life is due to her work, as her insistence that, in a democratic society, the humanities should be not only lovely adornments of an advanced civilization, but also essential working elements in the responsible choices made by an informed citizenry, has strongly affected Endowment policy.

We thank her for her support and particularly for her guidance, and we hope our work will assure that, among the other pleasures of her retirement, the continuing results of her efforts on behalf of this agency and the humanities will be a source of deep personal satisfaction to her for many years.

OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Chairman, this budget proposes $72 million in definite appropriations and $10 million in indefinite funds to match gifts from private sources. While these combined funds represent a $31 million increase over appropriations this fiscal year, the amount sought still remains below the currently authorized level and below that level which would provide greatest usefulness to the American public.

Although we can see that the great questions of our time are humanistic, the humanities continue to claim a very small proportion of Federal assistance. Indeed, $82 million appears a modest sum compared to the $17 billion allocated annually by the Federal Government for scientific and technological research. The total sum, in fact, is about half the increase proposed for our scientific counterpart, the NSF. Our requested funds appear even more modest when measured, as they should be, against the wide variety of programs which the endowment conducts, the vast number of citizens these programs already serve, and our constantly expanding marketplace of ideas.

Since I last appeared before you, the critical problems confronting this Nation have not diminished. The humanities cannot of themselves solve these problems; but they are indispensable to the creation of critical intelligence, which is a necessary first step. Within our constituency are thousands of teachers and scholars—but we now include a vast number of citizens of varied ages, backgrounds, and occupations; few of whom have traditionally been affected by our enterprise—many of whom are now experiencing its benefits. Nowhere more than in our public programs is this evident: for it is here that we sustain the work of our great cultural structures and serve literally millions of our countrymen. Just as clearly, in our divisions of basic education and research we set the conditions for this.

The progress we have made is due to our council, our staff and especially to one other person, the chairman of this committee. She has guided us in our formative years; and if it were not for her we should not exist in our present health or perhaps at all. We owe something to her insistence that, in a democratic society, the humanities and arts should not remain adornments but become working elements of civilization. We hope our future deserves her confidence, for she has certainly made that the mainstay of our past. We are going to miss her.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Berman.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

We will insert justification pages H–2 through H–64 in the record at this point.

[The justifications follow:]

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Summary of Funds Available

	1973 Actual	1974 Estimated	1975 Requested	Increase
Appropriation, definite program	$34,500,000	$44,500,000	$72,000,000	$27,500,000
Appropriation, indefinite matching funds	3,500,000	6,500,000	10,000,000	3,500,000
Total appropriation	38,000,000	51,000,000	82,000,000	31,000,000
Gifts and donations	4,395,037	6,500,000	10,000,000	3,500,000
Transfers from other agencies	135,000[1/]	300,000[3/]	[4/]	-300,000
Recovery of prior years' obligations ...	530,019	- -	- -	- -
Unobligated balance prior year	4,404,683	6,995,206	- -	-6,995,206
Total available	47,464,739	64,795,206	92,000,000	27,204,794
Transfers to Arts Endowment (-)	17,500	- -	- -	- -
Obligations (-)	40,452,032	64,795,206	92,000,000	27,204,794
Unobligated balance	6,995,207[2/]	- -	- -	- -

1/ Includes transfers from the Arts Endowment ($35,000) and Smithsonian Institution ($100,000)
2/ Includes $4,894,578 in definite funds, $77,265 in unrestricted gifts and matching funds, and $2,023,364 in restricted gifts and matching funds committed to approved projects but received too late in the year to be obligated.
3/ Includes transfer of $200,000 from the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission and $100,000 from the Smithsonian Institution.
4/ Excludes potential transfer of $100,000 from the Smithsonian Institution.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Analysis by Program Element

Program and Element DEFINITE APPROPRIATION	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimated	Fiscal Year 1975 Unobligated Balance Prior Year	Fiscal Year 1975 Requested	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimated Total Available	Increase or Decrease
Public	$9,490,223	$19,200,000	--	$30,800,000	$30,800,000	$11,600,000
State-based programs	5,160,094	8,750,000	--	15,000,000	15,000,000	6,250,000
Film-TV program	1,357,973[1/]	4,500,000	--	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,500,000
Museum program	734,430[2/]	2,750,000	--	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,250,000
Program development centers	1,686,846	1,700,000	--	2,500,000	2,500,000	800,000
Special projects ...	550,880	1,500,000	--	2,300,000	2,300,000	800,000
Education	7,831,352	13,145,000	--	15,800,000	15,800,000	2,655,000
Institutional grants	4,101,885	6,570,000	--	7,800,000	7,800,000	1,230,000
Planning	(847,735)	(750,000)	--	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(250,000)
Program	(825,181)	(3,420,000)	--	(4,400,000)	(4,400,000)	(980,000)
Development	(2,428,969)	(2,400,000)	--	(2,400,000)	(2,400,000)	(--)
Projects	3,729,467	3,875,000	--	5,050,000	5,050,000	1,175,000
Higher education	(1,602,954)	(2,500,000)	--	(2,850,000)	(2,850,000)	(350,000)
Elementary and secondary	(2,126,513)[3/]	(1,375,000)	--	(2,200,000)	(2,200,000)	(825,000)
Higher education humanities institutes	[4/]	2,200,000	--	2,200,000	2,200,000	--
Cultural institution programs	--	500,000	--	750,000	750,000	250,000

1/ Includes transfer of $12,500 to the Arts Endowment.
2/ Includes transfer of $100,000 from the Smithsonian Institution.
3/ Includes transfer of $35,000 from the Arts Endowment.
4/ Included under "Higher Education Projects."

Analysis by Program Element (continued)

Program and Element	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimated	Fiscal Year 1975 Unobligated Balance Prior Year	Fiscal Year 1975 Requested	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimated Total Available	Increase or Decrease
Fellowships	$6,993,846	$7,270,000	--	$9,800,000	$9,800,000	$2,530,000
Residential fellowships						
College faculty	--	--	--	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000
Summer seminars	819,989	1,280,000	--	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,120,000
Professions	781,303	1,150,000	--	1,500,000	1,500,000	350,000
Center for advanced study	--	--	--	500,000	500,000	500,000
Independent study fellowships			--			
Senior	1,645,063	1,700,000	--	1/	--	-1,700,000
Younger humanist	2,291,441	1,430,000	--	1/	--	-1,430,000
Selected fields	432,000	550,000	--	1/	--	- 550,000
Jr. college faculty	600,050	660,000	--	1/	--	-660,000
Independent	--	--	--	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Summer stipends	424,000	500,000	--	400,000	400,000	-100,000
Research Grants	5,293,533	6,540,000	--	11,250,000	11,250,000	4,710,000
Research grants	4,408,540	3,290,000	--	4,000,000	4,000,000	710,000
Editing grants	749,523	1,025,000	--	1,500,000	1,500,000	475,000
Research tools	2/	800,000	--	2,200,000	2,200,000	1,400,000
Research resource centers	135,470	725,000	--	800,000	800,000	75,000
Conferences and congresses	--	200,000	--	1,000,000	1,000,000	800,000
Bicentennial history program	--	300,000	--	750,000	750,000	450,000
State history program	--	200,000	--	1,000,000	1,000,000	800,000

1/ Included in "Independent Fellowships" and "College Faculty Fellowships."
2/ Included in "Research Grants."

Analysis by Program Element (continued)

Program and Element	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimated	Fiscal Year 1975 Unobligated Balance Prior Year	Fiscal Year 1975 Requested	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimated Total Available	Increase or Decrease
Planning	$1,191,974	$3,539,577	--	$4,350,000	$4,350,000	$810,423
Development, evaluation and dissemination	989,502 1/	3,139,577	--	3,700,000	3,700,000	560,423
Youthgrants	202,472	400,000	--	650,000	650,000	250,000
Total obligations definite approp.	30,800,928	49,694,577	--	72,000,000	72,000,000	22,305,423
Unobligated balance	4,894,578	--	--	--	--	--
Total definite appropriation available	35,695,506	49,694,577	--	72,000,000	72,000,000	22,305,423
INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION						
Obligations from gifts and matching funds	9,668,604	15,100,629	--	20,000,000	20,000,000	4,899,371
Unobligated balance	2,100,629	--	--	--	--	--
Total indefinite appropriation available	11,769,233	15,100,629	--	20,000,000	20,000,000	4,899,371
GRAND TOTAL	47,464,739	64,795,206 2/	--	92,000,000	92,000,000	27,204,794

1/ Includes all obligations from definite program funds for miscellaneous "Program development and evaluation" activities undertaken by NEH divisions (FY 73: $321,039) as well as specific project grants and $5,000 transfer to the Arts Endowment.

2/ Includes FY 1974 appropriations ($44,500,000 definite and $6,500,000 indefinite), carryover from FY 1973 ($4,894,578 definite and $2,100,629 in gifts and matching funds committed to approved projects but received too late in the fiscal year to be obligated) and transfers from other agencies.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

I. SUMMARY STATEMENT: THE ENDOWMENT IN FY 1975

Introduction: The Dimensions of the Budget

The budget for fiscal year 1975 proposes $72 million in definite appropriations and $10 million in indefinite funds to match gifts generated from private or non-Federal sources. This represents an increase of $31 million over appropriations for the present fiscal year, yet still falls below the currently authorized level and the optimum funding requirements as estimated at the time of the Endowment's reauthorization four years ago. The requested funds appear especially modest when measured against the variety of programs which the Endowment conducts and the vast number of citizens whom those programs increasingly serve; for funds from the Endowment for the Humanities are now broadly spread among a large number of agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals.

This wide audience did not exist eight years ago when the Endowment was created. Indeed, while it continues to serve the traditional humanities constituency comprising the university and the scholar, the maturing status of the Endowment has meant a growing perception of the needs of its full constituency, the American people. This full constituency includes organizations concerned with the communication of knowledge--like libraries, museums, the media--and the various population groups not routinely involved in the humanities --the two-year college vocational student, the rural small town resident, the young person, the adult citizen whether housewife, blue-collar worker, or practicing professional. Efforts to identify these constituents and develop effective ways of bringing the humanities to them have been guided by the legislative mandate which makes clear that the NEH mission is not that of a solitary agency, but to be a part of the Federal government's coordinated ventures in cultural and humanistic progress: the Federal role is complementary to and supportive of that of other government and private sectors. Accordingly the agency's perspective required it to assist and guide experiments, innovations, and traditional programs in the humanities by working with the structures that transmit humanistic knowledge. These structures have been numerous as well as diverse; their supported activities varied and many; their effects, cumulatively, profound.

Reach of the Endowment

During the 12-month period ending June 30, 1973, the Endowment received 5,237 applications, requesting $167.3 million. Because of limited funds, actual grants numbered only 1,256 and totalled $40.4 million. Yet these grants aided individuals and institutions in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. While only a small proportion of the total eligible universe of educational, cultural, and civic institutions could be aided, nevertheless, Endowment funds had a wide and continuing impact:

--By the end of this fiscal year every state of the union will have a functioning State-based humanities program. These programs, fully operational in 22 states last year, directly reached more than one million adults, involving them and professional humanists in active and thoughtful examination of critical public issues of concern to their states.

--Humanities Film Forum, the Endowment's first public television series, was seen by 30 million Americans, the fourth largest audience ever to watch a public television series in this country; and the nine-part version of War and Peace in one large city alone attracted viewers from 1,000,000 households. (Complete figures presently unavailable)

--The NEH-supported Soviet Art exhibition during its six-city tour of the United States attracted nearly one million visitors.

--The number of individuals in small towns receiving the "National Humanities Series" presentations from NEH-funded Program Development Centers, first established in 1969, passed the one million mark in 1973.

--Beginning last September and continuing for 20 weeks, 240 American newspapers have published the first "Course by Newspaper," bringing humanistic knowledge to more than 20 million persons and providing them, incidentally, with a new way in which to earn college credit.

--Over 100 colleges and universities were aided in strengthening their instructional programs in the humanities.

--The 1,079th small college received the BBC Civilisation series for showings to its students and its community, bringing to over one million the total number of citizens who have profited from this remarkable presentation.

--Nearly 1,000 individual scholars and teachers received support for projects designed to increase the Nation's stock of humanistic knowledge.

--The second Jefferson Lecture presented by one of the nation's foremost scholars, Erik Erikson, was broadcast to a vast listening audience of public radio simultaneous with its delivery before a distinguished assembly in the nation's capital, providing thousands of persons with an opportunity to experience the application of humanistic insight to public affairs.

--Responding to the growing concerns about the ethical and value implications of developments in science and technology, the Endowment launched a new program to encourage humanists and scientists to examine particularly the issues resulting from current medical and biological research, and directed $1 million to this end.

--Public and academic libraries across the nation received over $5 million to support a range of activities including cooperative ventures with local schools, improved facilities for humanistic research, a computerized bibliographic network serving many small colleges, and expanded holdings on Black history and modern China.

--For the fourth straight year the offer of private gifts to the Endowment exceeded the limit of the agency's matching authority; particularly noteworthy among the $4.3 million in gifts was the $1.5 million raised by New York citizens and organizations, matching two-to-one a $750,000 NEH challenge grant, to keep available for the public's use the incomparable research facilities of the New York Public Library.

The Need for Humanistic Knowledge

The Endowment's authorizing legislation outlines the framework within which NEH programs are formulated:

> that democracy demands wisdom and vision in its citizens and that it must therefore foster and support a form of education designed to make men masters of their technology and not its unthinking servant.

This calls for a humanistic education producing knowledge which will help every citizen achieve, as the act also specifies, "a better understanding of the past, a better analysis of the present, and a better view of the future."

And with the increased funding available during the past three years, the Endowment has been able to make this kind of knowledge available to an ever-increasing part of our population. The importance of this knowledge is, in turn, more and more recognized by our citizens as they seek--

--to find meaning and purpose in a world of increasing complexity and declining institutional authority;

--to grapple with the ethical questions raised by scientific discoveries and impersonal bureaucratic life;

--to confront the "energy," "pollution," and other economic crises threatening the material conditions and accustomed styles of living;

--to order and resolve these problems and the inevitable value conflicts arising in a pluralistic society; and

--to determine the priorities for a nation approaching its third century.

Endowment programs, although individually justified and discretely administered, have as a unifying, integrating purpose the provision of this humanistic knowledge to the American citizenry, thus:

--The Endowment's Research Grants Program concerns itself with the production of knowledge -- the discovery of new knowledge and the reorganization of knowledge in the light of new needs and new understandings.

--The Fellowship Programs assist the development of people -- the human resources -- responsible for the discovery and transmission of knowledge.

--The Education Programs enable the transmission of knowledge from generation to generation through institutions and programs of formal education.

--The Public Programs seek to increase the use of humanistic knowledge by the adult public to enable a broader understanding of the origin of our values, the development of our culture, and the background of critical public issues.

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 39

Despite the growing feeling that the great questions of our day are humanistic rather than scientific, however, the humanities continue to claim a very small proportion of the Federal or national support for knowledge production and dissemination. Beside the annual $17 billion allocated by the Federal government for scientific and technological research and development, the $82 million requested for the humanities is small indeed. The effect of this minimal support to the humanities can be seen in various aspects of our educational system and the broader society, indicating the scope of the need for NEH funds:

--While the new math and new physics have swept the nation's school systems, the teaching of English, history, and the other humanities subjects shows little change from pre-World War II days: the foundation upon which firm societal values must be built is no longer secure.

--While most colleges and universities have raised the academic level and effectiveness of their science departments, few institutions have been able to effect similar improvement in their humanities departments.

--In 1972 four states reported that no humanities doctorates were awarded in their entire state while all reported the awarding of science doctorates; and beginning salaries of new science B.A. degree holders continue to average 25 percent above their counterparts with humanities degrees.

--Less than two percent of programing on commercial television is in the humanities, and American-produced programs are almost nonexistent; even on public television the few hours devoted to the humanities cannot begin to compare with British-produced programs.

--Less than 20 percent of full-time personnel employed by state and local historical agencies, according to a 1970 study, are professionally trained for their jobs.

--Rising operational costs, growing deficits, and aging plants have made imaginative educational exhibits (as opposed to simple displays), especially those drawing materials from foreign countries, increasingly difficult for museums to mount, and at a time when public demand (as manifested in the thousands of visitors thronging the Soviet art exhibition) is increasing.

--The demand for State-based program funds by local organizations wishing to conduct public forums on critical issues is nearly double the amount granted: Had additional funding been available in the eight states with the most advanced programs, for example, 150,000 more persons could have participated in discussions with professional humanists and could thereby have broadened their understanding of issues confronting them as citizens and public policy makers.

--This nation has never had a comprehensive series of regional and state histories combining sound scholarship and general reader appeal which the Victorian County Histories constitute in Great Britain; and state and local archives, whose resources are essential for developing such works, are disorganized and poorly maintained.

--Public libraries, especially in the large urgan areas, find themselves at the bottom of local government priority, unable to

develop new programs necessary to turn their facilities into community education centers serving their whole population.

--Last year specialist reviewers recommended over $80 million in NEH grants; only half this amount was available for awards. The gap between grants requested and grants awarded will increase this fiscal year to an estimated $175 million, and -- even should the current request be approved -- to over $200 million in FY 1975.

Emphases for 1975

1. Focused Activity. During its first six years, the Endowment, in making its grants, responded almost wholly to unsolicited applications without specifically inviting applicants to focus their talents upon carefully determined priority areas. This was deemed appropriate by the National Council, indeed necessary, in view of the conditions of those early years: lack of models for effective public programs, the fear of Federal control, the need for experimentation, the great accumulation of program ideas and projects during the many years when no Federal money was available for the humanities. Moreover, as a national foundation with a broad mission, the agency was expected to support a variety of locally initiated efforts. The period 1966-71, accordingly, saw a wide range of diverse activities funded in order to determine the extent of the needs in the humanities, to encourage fresh approaches, and to test out suitable programs. As experience was gained, the Endowment moved first to give greater definition to its general grant programs and, increasingly, to establish specific programs directed at recognized needs. Thus the National Humanities Faculty was created, then the National Humanities Series, and most recently the State-based programs. The Endowment must remain open always to unsolicited applications and, by definition, its operation will consist in competitive grantmaking but each division of the agency will in 1975 actively encourage humanists to direct their attention to certain kinds of activities and certain subject areas:

--The Public Programs will attempt to bring humanities scholars and outstanding TV and film production experts together in "program centers" to produce high quality programs in the humanities for broadcast over public stations and subsequent public distribution.

--The Education Programs will encourage, in keeping with the Bicentennial, the development of new American Studies curricula at the high school and college levels and will set up interdisciplinary institutes for the training of humanities teacher-scholars.

--The Fellowship Programs will be restructured away from a primary emphasis on independent study toward programs of guided study at major universities for faculty from community and small four-year colleges; and to programs of collegial research by distinguished scholars.

--The Research Grants Program will move from small individual research activities to support for (1) major resource and reference projects and (2) the preparation of state and regional histories and archives.

--The Office of Planning will continue to seek and fund projects oriented to non-traditional study and to specific groups in the population not normally served by the humanities.

As an extension of this focused activity, another Endowment policy decision implemented in 1974 with implications for 1975, concerns a more systematic attempt to develop certain cultural institutions --such as museums and libraries (including public, school, college, and independent research libraries) -- into centers for community education in the humanities. The resources (books, films, paintings, art works) of these institutions have, of course, always constituted the core of the nation's stock of humanistic material. Traditionally, however, they have been simply raw materials available should they be needed either for independent research or temporary exhibitions or special events hosted by the institution. Beginning this year, the Endowment will solicit a selected number of these institutions who wish to redefine their traditional functions by organizing their resources, supplementing these with outside instructional resources, and providing formal and informal humanistic education programs for the residents of their areas. Operational tests entailing informal participation of the general adult public will be undertaken within the Museum and Special Projects programs; those exploring non-traditional methods and loci for formal education will be undertaken within the recently established Cultural Institutions activity of the Education Program.

2. Public Programs. The basic strength of the humanities has depended and will, of necessity, continue to depend on scholars and teachers in our colleges and universities, for it is in these institutions that the essential materials on man's collective experience are maintained, that knowledge about this experience is produced and transmitted to our young people, and that the skills and insights associated with the humanities are acquired by each new generation of professional humanists. Nevertheless, the unique mission of the Endowment, as reflected in recommendations of the National Council on the Humanities and urged by the congressional committees exercising oversight of the agency, is to promote the dissemination and use of humanistic knowledge among the general public. Movement toward this objective has been reflected in the Endowment's annual budget: in 1973 the NEH Public Programs claimed 31 percent of actual definite funding; in 1974 they will account for an estimated 39 percent; and in 1975 they are planned to comprise nearly 43 percent of regular program funds. This allocation will be used for film and television programs, for museum exhibits, for traveling humanities teams, and for the many projects conducted by local community organizations to effect a direct impact on the broad mass of American citizens. Nor will this public orientation be confined to the formal "Public Programs" activity next year. All parts of the Endowment will supplement and complement the direct formal activity: The Research Grants program will support the preparation of popular state history guides designed for the general reader; the Education Program will support educational activities in public libraries and other community institutions more readily accessible than campuses to all citizens; and the Fellowships and Youthgrants programs will provide extended study opportunities for non-academic individuals. Through these means the Endowment will be energetically pursuing its mission to make the humanities a vital, meaningful force in the lives of all Americans.

Fiscal 1975 expansions in the Endowment's Public Programs will have three major thrusts:

a. State-based Programs. Carefully developed since 1971, State-based humanities program groups under direct Endowment sponsorship will operate in all 50 states by the end of this year. Bringing

together thousands of citizens, scholars, and leaders of educational, cultural and civic organizations throughout the state in discussions of important public policy issues, these programs are demonstrating both the practical application of humanistic knowledge and the possibility of rational dialogue among individuals of diverse interests and background. The FY 1975 request will permit, as an integral part of the Endowment's Bicentennial efforts, fully operational, regranting programs in all 50 states and 5 territories with up to two million adults directly participating and another five million persons reached through television and radio. ($15 million)

b. Media Programs. As the only public agency specifically concerned with humanities programming on public television, the Endowment places the highest priority on developing its support to this medium, along with some small-scale efforts in the field of public radio during the next two years. These mass media will play an important role in NEH efforts to make the Bicentennial period a time for serious reflection about the American experience and the course of our society. The objective in FY 1975 is to support the production of 1-2 hours each week of humanities programming directed at the general adult public and to stress and strengthen the humanities-oriented production capability in the United States. ($6 million)

c. Museum Programs. Although the Endowment's efforts to support truly instructive exhibitions are creating some impact, museums remain in some respects the most ill-used of the nation's humanities institutions. To reach more cogently the millions of persons who visit museums and historical societies each week, the exhibition program of the Endowment designs to support in FY 1975 10-15 major traveling presentations, five small museum exhibits, planning for 20 other exhibition projects, and training programs to increase the supply of skilled museum personnel. ($5 million)

3. The Bicentennial. An overriding purpose of the Endowment during the next two years will be to promote a thoughtful examination and discussion of the origins, development, and the future of the American nation. This thrust does not represent a new or experimental mission for the agency, but rather a highly appropriate reinforcement of the very purposes for which the Endowment was created in 1965 and which the agency has energetically pursued during the seven years of its operating life. The difference between past efforts and those to be undertaken this and next year is that the assurance of additional funding will enable the agency to identify for the nation specific activities appropriate to a serious commemoration of the Bicentennial, and to help develop and precisely focus such activities within its programs.

In the present year, FY 1974, the Endowment is allocating $10 million to such activities. The FY 1975 request projects $25 million, over one-third of the requested definite funding, for these purposes. These sums reflect the keen desire of the Endowment to have in place by 1976 a variety of activities which will involve the total population in informed dialogue on the past and present direction of our society. To accomplish this aim the Endowment will enlist in every region of the land the participation of educational institutions, libraries, museums, historical societies, public television, scholarly associations, research centers, film producers, and civic and community organizations in the development of the following kinds of meaningful programs:

--For the general public, a broad range of media activity including film and television programs comprising serializations of major works by great American writers, documentaries on the birth of the nation, and biographies of its early statesmen; traveling museum exhibitions (Perspectives on America), tracing the nation's evolution and illustrating the modes of life for Americans of different origins and background; special "Courses by Newspaper" using the daily newspaper to inform millions of newspaper readers about the important influences which have shaped American society; and a series of popular state histories, one for each state, which will help laymen, including the many foreign visitors expected in 1976, to relate much-neglected local and state history to the broader sweep of our national history.

--For the adult Americans, the State-based programs will be focused in each of the 50 states on broad Bicentennial themes to encourage several million citizens to examine the background of important public policy questions requiring resolution in the 1970's.

--Paralleling the State-based activity, the National Bicentennial Youth Debate will be organized in FY 1975 to assure participation the following year of 100,000 young Americans in active study and public discussion about the continuing relevance of principles which moved their forebears two hundred years ago.

--The National Humanities Series will ensure that residents in small towns in every state see live presentations by experts on American history and engage in subsequent dialogue with them about the nation's origins and evolution; while persons living in major metropolitan centers will have an opportunity to explore in community forums the great ideas, issues, and traditions which have comprised and shaped the American experience.

--Supplementing the above activities schools, colleges, and universities will be aided in establishing revitalized American history and American Studies Programs in order to assure that these institutions will offer students beyond 1976 the up-to-date, imaginative and intellectually stimulating teaching which these subjects (and the nation) require.

--Undergirding these public and educational programs, and looking to their long-term vitality and relevance, will be a range of scholarly projects which will ultimately benefit all Americans interested in their history: editing of the papers of great statesmen, like Washington; preparation of complete and accurate editions of our major authors' works; studies of the background and events of the Revolutionary period and of the changing structure of American institutions between 1776 and now; investigations of America's relations with the world; organization of state archives to facilitate the work of future historians; and a series of international conferences, bringing the world's most distinguished scholars to this country to exchange with their American counterparts perspectives and insights into the American experience and America's place in world history.

* * * * *

These and the other program elements described in detail on the following pages represent restructuring or refining of established programs, expansions to the level anticipated in the appropriation request for FY 1974, or increases formerly projected at somewhat higher levels in the agency's earlier proposals which formed the basis for its reauthorization last year.

PUBLIC PROGRAMS

(Definite Appropriation)

Activities	1973 Actual	1974 Estimated	1975 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
1. State-based program	$5,160,094	$8,750,000	$15,000,000	$6,250,000
2. Film/TV program	1,357,973	4,500,000	6,000,000	1,500,000
3. Museum program	734,430	2,750,000	5,000,000	2,250,000
4. Program development centers	1,686,846	1,700,000	2,500,000	800,000
5. Special projects	550,880	1,500,000	2,300,000	800,000
Total	$9,490,223 1/	19,200,000	30,800,000	11,600,000

1/ Plus $257,806 in gifts and matching funds..

The Endowment's Public Programs respond to the legislative mandate to bring the humanities to the service of the general adult public throughout the country. The programs seek, through a wide variety of methods and resources, to encourage the use of knowledge, its application to the private and public lives of adult citizens throughout the nation. Through specially formed groups acting as regrant agencies in each state, humanistic knowledge is infused into the discussion of public issues at the state and community level; and through projects in the media, projects involving humanists from universities with community groups, and projects in non-academic institutions such as libraries, historical societies, and museums, understanding of the humanities and their significance is promoted. The fundamental goal of public humanities programs is to put the humanities, through a mutually strengthening dialogue between the scholar and ordinary citizen, to the service of the public good; and all projects are aimed at enhancing public appreciation, understanding and use of the humanities as they relate to the history, culture and values of our society. Through its Public Programs the Endowment promotes public education not of a traditional or conventional kind, but of a kind peculiarly appropriate to the citizens of a democracy, and it will finally broaden throughout the nation the understanding of responsible democratic citizenship.

As part of its purpose to identify and understand the American experience, NEH is committed to the serious exploration of the implications of American history. In all Public Program areas, an increased knowledge of our history and a deep understanding of the principles guiding the nation have been pre-eminent objectives. Inevitably work in these areas is centrally related to the nation's interests. Accordingly, the FY 1975 request contains no radically new programs to commemorate the nation's birth 200 years ago, but rather increased funding levels for those parts of the Public Programs that past experience has shown to be particularly suitable for giving the American people an opportunity to examine their heritage more deeply.

1. State-Based Programs ($15,000,000)

FY 1974 $8,750,000; FY 1975 $15,000,000; increase $6,250,000

At the urging of Congress the Endowment embarked in FY 1971 on a State-based program to test ways in which the agency could share its responsibility for public humanities programs at the Federal level with organizations and institutions at the state and local level. The intent of the experiment was to marshal the human and financial resources in the states for the creation of public humanities programs responsive to the particular concerns of each state, and to do this through persons experienced in approaching the general public in their area.

The State-based program, through a partnership between the Endowment and State-based committees in the humanities, seeks to bring new light to discussions of public policy issues important to each state, to provide at the grassroots level for a continuing re-examination of the values underlying the American experience, and to serve the democratic process by stimulating rational and informed dialogue on the historical and philosophical background of important public issues. From a beginning of 16 states during FY 1971, to 42 states in FY 1973, with the involvement of all 55 states and jurisdictions in FY 1974, the State-based program has confirmed and realized the potential of these in-state resources on which the program is built.

Experience has shown that a substantial number of local institutions and organizations has become effectively involved in the State-based program; that the general adult public and the academic humanists, the key constituencies for the program, willingly participate; and that a significant number of leaders from diverse sectors of the population -- business, labor, the professions -- will commit time and energy to serving on the committees which administer the program in each state. After thorough consultation with the Endowment, a state committee develops a theme embracing some of the public policy issues of prime concern to the citizens of the state, and develops specific procedures for the regranting of Endowment funds, by competitive selection, to organizations within the state submitting proposals upon the chosen theme.

The variety of institutions and organizations receiving grant funds in operational states is impressive, and the number of applicants is growing each year. More than 350 colleges and universities, including community colleges, have been involved in this regrant activity, over 100 libraries and historical societies, 50 educational television and radio stations, and 200 state and local organizations, including Chambers of Commerce, bar associations, labor unions, women's clubs, and farm groups. The impact of state-based activity has been broad: the 22 operational states completing a full grant year funded some 475 regrant projects, averaging 22 regrants per state and $4,000 per regrant. These regrant projects reached more than 4,000,000 adults directly or through television and radio.

The current Endowment funds available for the program in a single state average $165,000. The program has now generated sufficient evidence from its operational states to substantiate the conclusion that they remain underfunded in fiscal 1974 in relation to the demand by their citizens for opportunity to participate in the programs - a demand which steadily increases as the programs take root.

Present funding will sustain fully operational programs, at an average grant of $160,000 per state, in all 55 states and jurisdictions in fiscal year 1974. The request for 1975 is predicated on a fully operational program in all 55 states and jurisdictions, with an increase in the average grant to $275,000, all of which must be matched on a one-to-one basis with private, state and local funds and in-kind gifts. With these funds, the State-based program can extend its proved impact to a potential public compromising every adult American.

Examples of State-based Programs

(i) The Indiana Committee for the Humanities functioned in its first year under the general theme: "Government and the Family." It received 57 proposals requesting a total of $275,000, and funded 37 projects with its available funds of $120,000. These grants ranged from $666 to $8,790, involved approximately 200,000 adults and more than 800 professional humanists, and were conducted through such diverse organizations and institutions as community colleges and major 4-year institutions of higher education, an educational television station, two urban public library systems, a county council of churches, several civic and community organizations, and two local humanities committees created for the purpose. Programs included a public lecture and symposium series sponsored by a city government and co-sponsored by eight civic and community organizations which drew a cumulative audience of 15,000 people; two separate series of discussions in senior citizen high-rises with audiences ranging from 25 to 150 people, focusing on the role of government and the place of the elderly in family life, and four public seminars with philosophers, historians, and other humanists discussing "The Crisis of Divorce" with a public audience.

(ii) The North Carolina Committee in its first year of operation focused on the theme: "Traditions in Transition: The Impact of Urbanization on North Carolina Communities." It received 64 regrant proposals, funding 30 with its available funds of $125,000. Ranging in size from $140 to $25,000 and providing local matching contributions of $216,701, the projects represented every geographical region of the state, reached about 50,000 adults and involved some 300 humanists. Sponsors included 20 colleges and universities in the state, Chambers of Commerce, the League of Women Voters, two technical institutes, two public libraries, and a number of community and civic organizations. Regrant projects included the Johnston County Forum, attended by some 4,000 persons during its three-month program, in which humanists examined, through a series of lectures, discussion groups, study meetings and selected readings, the impact of urbanization on business people, farmers, and the community as a whole. (This forum has been continued through private local funding as a regular community activity.) Another program mounted by a consortium of five colleges for the 26 western counties of the state utilized humanists from the disciplines of history, philosophy, literature and the humanistic social sciences in a consideration of the impact of urbanization and industrialization on the traditional culture of Appalachia. The consortium, through films, discussions, exhibits, and lectures, reached approximately 20,000 adults in the western part of the state.

2. Film/TV Grants Program ($6,000,000)

FY 1974 $4,500,000; FY 1975 $6,000,000; increase $1,500,000

The Film/TV Grants Program provides support for the advancement of the humanities and the communication of humanistic insights to the general public by means of film, television, and radio production and broadcast. Program grants encourage humanities scholars and institutions to combine their talents and resources with professional writers, producers, directors and technicians in the media. The primary operational associates for film and television purposes are public broadcast organizations because they share a commitment to provide cultural, instructional and intellectual programming unavailable on the commercial networks.

Past Endowment-supported projects include such productions as "To Be Young, Gifted and Black," the "Humanities Film Forum," "The Wright Brothers," and "War and Peace." The educational and popular success of these film programs -- "The Humanities Film Forum" alone attracted the fourth largest audience in public television history -- points up the extant interest of a vast audience in this country for high quality films in the humanities, and a need for major expansion of Endowment support in the film and television area. As the sole national agency charged with promoting broad public appreciation of our history and culture, and at the urging of the National Council on the Humanities, the Endowment has given film and television projects high priority over the next several years.

This priority reflects the fact that television, and the use of film for television, is the most pervasive medium of contemporary communication, as indicated by research surveys which reveal that television has become the primary source of information for the vast majority of Americans (64 percent). More than 40 million Americans currently watch television 35 hours or more per week. Programming in the humanities, however, is limited to a very few hours during any typical television season, barely beginning to meet the need for mass-media humanities programming. Thus, the public interest in humanities programming remains largely unfulfilled.

The costs for quality film productions seem high in absolute terms. A 15-hour series involving first-rate scholars, producers, writers, directors, and actors may cost $3 million or more. On the other hand, if such a series reaches some 30 million viewers per program -- as it well may through broadcast and re-broadcast -- or 300 million for the series, the outlay per viewer hour comes out to one cent. For those films with enduring interest and value, the audience will be much greater by distribution to museums, colleges, and community groups over a period of years. The final investment for the highest quality programs thus comes to only a fraction of a cent per viewer. Equally important, high quality television programming in the humanities proves its worth in terms of learning, enrichment of public understanding of the humanities and the larger perspective they offer on value-conflicts affecting the entire society today. These attributes illustrate the value, both humanistic and economic, of Endowment-supported productions.

It should be noted that in the normal course of the grant application process, the film and television program has received in the past, and expects to continue to receive in view of rising interest

in the nation's Bicentennial, applications which bear on American culture and historical themes. In FY 1973, for example, five of the ten grants made by the film and television program were related to peculiarly American topics. At the projected funding level of $6,000,000 for FY 1975, it is anticipated that approximately 70 percent of the projects funded will be related to the historical and cultural antecedents of our present society.

The planning of film and television programs centered in the humanities and designed for general audiences in FY 1975 entails three distinct approaches:

a. Production grants ($4,900,000)

Production grants will be made in two principal areas:

(1) for original productions on history and biography, and

(2) for filmed dramatizations of major works of literature.

Work in the first category, in FY 1975, will emphasize American history, and will include (1) "The Adams Series," a 12-hour program sequence embracing nearly 200 years of American history and society beginning with John Adams, his immediate progeny, and succeeding generations; (2) two separate biographical series on George Washington and Thomas Jefferson; and (3) a documentary series which will analyze "The American Experience" through an examination of American history, government, literature, philosophy, art and architecture, with material drawn from newsreels, archival photos, feature and documentary films. Direct funding of these will require $3.5 million; one-third of the total costs in this area is expected to be met through gifts and matching funds.

In the area of literature the Endowment will expand support of American productions of both stage works and dramatic adaptations of short stories which illuminate the evolution of American society. The works of such authors as Mark Twain, Willa Cather, Herman Melville, Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkner, Eugene O'Neill, and others constitute a fertile source for visual program productions. These presentations will reach tens of millions of people through separate television broadcasts and will cumulatively form the beginnings of a film library of the major works of American and world literature to be made available in colleges and institutions. Direct funding of these will require $1 million in FY 1975. This amount will allow for the completion of 10 one-half hour productions of dramatic serializations of short stories, and two 2-hour productions of classic plays. It is expected that one-third of the total costs in this area will be met through gifts and matching funds.

The content and substance of such humanistic material translated to the film or television medium provides a unique opportunity in which scholars, writers, producers and actors can share their special talents in cooperative activity between countries. At the requested funding level for FY 1975 two grants for such co-production activities will be made to provide support for cooperative ventures by an American public broadcasting station and a British broadcasting organization. The first will be a joint American-British series, of two 2-hour specials entitled, "How We Won the War/How We Lost the War," involving scholars of American and British history examining the causes and effects of the Revolutionary War within a documentary and dramatic format. Another joint project will produce a 1-1/2-

hour dramatization of Dickens' classic novel, Hard Times. The total cost for both of these projects would be $800,000 with half the cost ($400,000) to be shared by the British broadcasters.

b. Development Grants ($500,000)

In order to insure continuing growth and improvement in the quality of the film and television program material in the humanities, the Endowment plans to make two grants of approximately $250,000 each in FY 1975 to create film and television "program centers." These "program centers" will provide the continuity for research, development and eventual production of film and television programs central to the humanities. The "centers'" main responsibility will be to promote and sustain ongoing relationships between humanistic scholars and the best production talent available from both commercial and non-commercial sources. It is planned that during FY 1975 these two "program centers," in addition to research and development activities, will produce 3 hours of pilot programs to explore ways of blending technical talent with humanistic expertise to produce innovative film and television programs of high quality in the humanities.

c. Acquisition grants ($600,000)

The purpose of an acquisition program is to acquire television broadcast rights for existing material of humanistic import, with additional funds to prepare these film and television programs for airing in a series which is complemented by "live" humanistic analysis. Two types of existing films and television material have special significance to the humanities: those which re-create great novels or dramas, such as "War and Peace" (shown this year over public television with NEH aid); and those which describe historical events and provide special insight into the social and cultural characteristics of different historical periods.

Mere showing of such films on television, however, does not fully meet the Endowment's purposes. Indeed, the very power of excellent film to convey strong impressions requires that analysis of the film's content and approach be furnished by competent scholars. Accordingly, each presentation will include careful introductions to establish a general context and printed material to accompany the programs as viewer and teacher guides will be made available.

The FY 1975 request will permit the support of one or more series, consisting of approximately 21 hours of such programs, with primary distribution over the public broadcast network. This will include one series of thirteen hours, including presentations of great dramatic works such as Chekhov's Uncle Vanya, Ibsen's The Wild Duck, and Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer. In addition, support will be provided for the acquisition of a series dealing with the historical roots of the United States. Both series together will cost approximately $600,000.

3. Museum Program ($5,000,000)

FY 1974 $2,750,000; FY 1975 $5,000,000; increase $2,250,000

The purpose of the Endowment's Museum Program is to help the nation's museums and historical societies interpret their collections in an educationally satisfying way to the public. This objective responds to pressing needs identified by the museum profession which

believes that now as never before the success of America's museums depends directly on their becoming effective instruments in an historical and cultural context for the education of the general public. It is the Museum Program's concern to encourage the development of expository programs, to support exhibitions which demonstrate the coherence of a museum's collection, and which put the objects preserved by a museum into their cultural context.

At its inception, the Endowment recognized museums as a focus of its concern and during its first five years provided almost $3.4 million (up to 8 percent of its annual budget) to museums and museum-related projects through its various operating divisions. The 3,681 history museums, the 1,457 science museums and the 886 art museums in the United States all represent unique repositories whereby the history of people, their responses to their environment and the values they develop as a result of that confrontation, can be presented in an articulate manner to a national audience. In FY 1973, 34 grants were made to museums and historical societies. Projects have ranged from training fellowships to major travelling exhibitions, have reached approximately three million people, and have involved the staffs of museums, historical societies, schools, uand universities with the general public in almost every state In FY 1974 the anticipated average size of museum grants will be at the level of $30,000. The cost-sharing contribution of these institutional grants will amount to one-third of the total cost.

In FY 1975 Endowment support for museums will be provided through grants in the following major areas:

a. Interpretive exhibition grants ($3,500,000)

Among the several thousand museums in this country, relatively few are equipped at present to manage valuable collections of even modest dimension, whether they be permanent or borrowed; and perhaps not more than 500 museums house significant collections and have adequate staffs to deal with borrowed exhibitions.

Given this reality and the Endowment's commitment to the broadest dissemination of interpretive exhibitions -- drawn, at least in part, from the major collections -- a significant movement of the program to promote collaborative projects among major museums is proposed in FY 1975. Grants for projects involving the participation of major institutions are envisioned, providing for the pooling of collections and staff in mounting the highest quality exhibitions, thoroughly and imaginatively interpreted. A significant number of such exhibitions will be available for travel either in whole or in part to nearby museums capable of installing and conducting them.

Major exhibitions will be mounted utilizing collections which emphasize the history of the country through visual, tangible objects, and also show the influences of the United States upon other countries. These exhibitions will travel to major institutions in this country as well as other countries and will illustrate comparisons, influences and traditions in the humanities, providing the broadest perspective in the totality of the cultural and historical implications of the past 200 years of American society.

A total of 12 grants for top-level collaborative projects of this kind will be supported at an average cost of $200,000 each for a total of $2,400,000. An additional $300,000 will be provided under the program for 20 planning grants during FY 1975 with a view to

potential funding in the subsequent fiscal year.

Finally, under the Interpretive Exhibition Grant Program, an experimental effort to design and create readily transportable interpretive exhibitions and programs relating to the interpretive exhibitions for use in the smaller museums will be undertaken in FY 1975. In order to test possible models for dissemination eventually among the thousands of small museums, five grants of approximately $160,000 each are contemplated.

b. Museum community education grants ($600,000)

The museum as a resource for the education of the general public, particularly community groups, has not been fully utilized in the past. Museums -- especially those in urban areas with a variety of collections, at least some full-time staff, and a central location -- are a vehicle through which the Endowment explores new ways to increase the educational opportunities for a wide variety of adult populations. Through some 30 grants of approximately $20,000 each, NEH will encourage the development of sound community education programs affording museums the opportunity to be responsive to new audiences which surround them.

Evidence of strong community support in the planning and implementation of programs which focus on ways of better utilizing museum collections will characterize grants for community education programs. These grants will support the development of seminars/film series, outreach programs, orientation galleries, and programs which relate collections to historical events and incidents familiar to audiences, using audio-visual techniques for demonstrations or interviews designed to enhance museum visits.

c. Historical society programs ($500,000)

The Endowment recognizes the importance of historical societies as resources of humanities education for the general public. Until recent times these resources have been used primarily by specialists in carrying out research for scholarly publications. The nation's many thousands of historical societies have unique capacities, in terms of facilities, staff, collections, archives and other resources, but generally they have not been made available to the broad public, except in special cases. This circumstance has inhibited the growth of truly public programs and exhibitions as well as interpretive publications from these important institutions aimed at popular audiences.

The increasing interest of the public in regional, local, and state history documented by these agencies offers a special opportunity for the utilization of, and broad access to, these important resources. The Endowment will make possible, while continuing to support the interpretive use of historical society collections, an experimental program to build on the strength of the agencies' resources by providing funds to journals of historical societies for high quality articles that have a significant public appeal. The program is designed to support professional consultation, design consultation, reader surveys, editorial assistance, and the commissioning of a modest number of articles that encourage the journals to appeal broadly to popular audiences while relying on humanistic scholarship. Planning grants to average $10,000 to $15,000 each for a total of $250,000 will be available to the historical societies. Another $250,000 will also be made available subsequently to implement this planning stage with average grants of $25,000.

d. Museum personnel development grants ($400,000)

Recognizing that no single course of training will provide the wide variety of museum educators with the requisite skills in interpretive exhibitions, the Endowment will adopt several different approaches to personnel development. Through continuation of its fellowships and internships, the Endowment will make it possible for a limited number of people to prepare for museum careers through study in the humanities; such training will develop skills in familiarity with recognized approaches to interpretive projects, producing new professionals and a new kind of competence in the museums they join. Funding to support such training for approximately 13 individuals at an average cost of $8,500 is requested for FY 1975.

Seminars and institutes for the in-service training of museum staff, especially those of the small museums and historical societies, will be sustained in 1975 at a cost of $100,000. These intensive one- or two-week programs, as well as a summer program of greater duration, are an opportunity for beginning professionals from a variety of museums to exchange ideas and information in a fresh context with contributions from experts to stimulate new approaches.

In addition to these established activities, two new areas of personnel development -- improved training for voluntary staff and special workshops for local Bicentennial exhibitions -- will be tested in FY 1975. Almost all museums, large and small, use volunteers as teachers and guides: it is also clear that they are often necessary and can provide valuable service when they have appropriate training. In FY 1975, the Endowment will mount experimental efforts in a defined region of the country, bringing an estimated 50 key volunteers from at least 30 museums in the experimental area together for a total of two weeks of guided workshop training. Funding of $87,500 for this pilot project is requested.

Finally, the Endowment will support workshops in all the 50 states involving museum professionals in common exploration and planning of interpretive exhibits specifically related to American history and culture. These kinds of coordination sessions are crucially important in light of the special and serious responsibility upon the nation's museums to present over the next two years professionally developed exhibitions on our collective past as a nation. Support at the level of $100,000 is required.

Examples of museum program grants:

(i) A grant of $22,579 to the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fé has been made to mount a program which is attempting to respond to the needs of the large number of Spanish-speaking people in a statewide project. The Museum has laid out a program to involve these groups, not simply with the planning of new exhibitions on their history and culture (by public forums and group seminars) but also in collecting interpretive materials, setting up bilingual exhibitions (including videotape, slides, and taped narratives), and evaluating the effectiveness of the materials in attracting and informing the general public of the entire state and the tourist population about Hispano culture.

(ii) Grants totaling $214,900 were made to four museums -- the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., the Los Angeles County Museum of Art in California, the Art Institute of Chicago in Illinois, and the Kimbell Museum of Fort Worth, Texas -- for the exhibi-

tion of paintings on loan to the United States from the Soviet Union. Support was given for the interpretation of the paintings to provide an historical and cultural context: educational programs such as supportive lecture series and films, a brochure which explained some background on the works of art, and multilingual labels. All were made available without charge to over one million Americans visiting the exhibition.

4. Program Development Centers (National Humanities Series) ($2,500,000)

FY 1974 $1,700,000; FY 1975 $2,500,000; increase $800,000

Through the National Humanities Series, live presentations in the humanities are brought to adult audiences in smaller communities (under 50,000 population) throughout the nation. Since the first Center began developing Series programs in 1969, nearly 300 communities have participated in Center programs, in all 50 States. Each participating community is visited up to three times a year by a team of humanists who give prepared presentations on subjects of concern to contemporary adult audiences and to which the humanities offer useful perspective and insight. Each visit extends over several days and involves a number of presentations, some to particular groups (Rotary, League of Women Voters) and at least one for the community at large. Over 100 academic humanists have taken part in Center programs, touring with them for periods as long as six months to areas which do not generally have access to academic resources but which encompass 30-40 percent of the population.

Each of the three Centers currently funded by the Endowment (two fully operational, mounting programs in designated areas of the country, and the third in a "pilot year" of experimentation) has developed its own method for presenting an important subject in a humanistic context and engaging adult audiences in fruitful discussion. The Western Center (located at the University of California at Los Angeles) produces short film segments specifically designed to promote thoughtful discussion of issues which directly affect their audiences. The Midwest Center (located at the University of Wisconsin, Madison) stresses the use of printed materials, excerpts from the humanities on fundamental human concerns. The Pilot Center, the National Project Center for Film and the Humanities (located at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York), is assembling a number of film series on different themes, together with written commentary by humanists, and testing their effectiveness in communities of the Mid-Atlantic States.

During the current fiscal year (FY 1974), two new Centers, in the South and in the East, will be instituted and these will be producing their first presentations in the Fall of 1974. In addition, the three existing Centers will be seeking to respond to the express interests of the communities they serve. Because American cultural and historical topics are by their very nature replete with humanistic values and issues, the two new Centers will develop programs exclusively devoted to such subjects during FY 1975. Existing Centers will naturally be using programs developed in earlier years of operation; in addition, most of their new programming -- and more than half of their total programming -- will address topics concerning American society.

Funding for FY 1974 is $1.7 million to cover renewed funding of the three existing Centers and first-phase funding for two new Centers.

Funding requested for FY 1975 is $2.5 million, for allocation approximately as follows: $700,000 each for the Western and Midwest centers; $400,000 each for new Centers in the South and in the East; $300,000 for the National Project Center (Film Center). Participating communities have generally been contributing $400-$500 per program visit for space rental, publicity costs, and travel to program sites within the area.

Examples of Centers programs:

(i) "We Hold These Truths" -- a program developed by the Western Center examining the origins and present-day reality of civic responsibility in America, presented to general audiences in 28 communities of 13 Western States. After screening a 30-minute film developed by the Center, each panelist gave a 10-15 minute commentary, developing lines of inquiry characteristic of his or her particular discipline. An hour or more of open discussion with the audience makes up the second half of each program.

(ii) "What Values Do We Want To Affirm in the Family?" -- a presentation of the Midwest Center in Red Wing, Minnesota, conducted by Patricia Kane, Department of English, Macalester College. The subject was selected by the participating humanist and a local committee conversant with the concerns of the community. The humanist assembled a set of readings, ranging from Lucius Apuleius to Hawthorne and Faulkner. This material was provided to the prospective audiences in advance of the humanist's visit to the community. The program took place over a period of two days, with the humanist meeting with groups of adults to explore the relationship of the readings and of the humanities generally to value choices and conflicts affecting the family.

5. Special Projects Grants ($2,300,000)

FY 1974 $1,500,000; FY 1975 $2,300,000; increase $800,000

Originally conceived to provide support for a limited number of local projects initiated by community institutions with access to resources in the humanities, the Special Projects program has become the experimental arm of the Endowment's Public Programs, helping to test new methods of relating the disciplines of the humanities to the general adult public. Special Projects has the capacity to respond broadly to applications from all sources of humanities programs -- national organizations, civic and community groups, colleges and universities, as well as those institutions (e.g., a public broadcasting station or a museum) whose project does not fit into the more formally defined areas required by other program activities.

Characteristically, the Special Projects program supports what may become exemplary program models. Three types of projects illustrate areas appropriate to humanistic insight and analysis:

(1) cultural transmission -- the examination of the central traditions of western or other cultures and the great works, questions and ideas which permeate present-day civilization;

(2) self-examination -- the inquiry incorporating philosophy, literature, history and other fields into the values and predominant forces that most deeply affect a citizen's private and public life;

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 40

(3) social examination -- the analysis of problems of significant social dimension which are ofc common concern and to which the humanities have characteristically spoken.

The range of applications to Special Projects includes institutions as diverse as universities and historical societies, public libraries, educational television stations, civic groups and educational councils. In FY 1973 eleven grants, averaging $46,410, were made for experimental humanities programming. These involved more than 230 scholars in the humanities, approximately 10 major universities, eight community colleges, and 120 community groups and organizations. Over a million people were involved directly, or indirectly, through the use of media.

In the current year, FY 1974, the average grant size for experimental programs will be approximately $50,000 for a total of between 10 and 15 grants nationwide. In addition, Special Projects will initiate planning, development and operation of two major urban public humanities projects costing approximately $200,000, and grants up to a total of $200,000 are anticipated to major metropolitan libraries to support public humanities activity uniquely suited to their capacities.

Emphasis next year, FY 1975, will be in three essential types of activities:

(1) experimentation focusing on regional projects, institutional coordination, and the exploration of areas naturally susceptible to humanities programs but certainly unexploited (e.g., cable television -- 12 grants at $50,000, a total of $600,000)

(2) carrying forward the "Great Issues in the American Experience: A Community Dialogue" project, which will support experimental grants in five urban areas to mount community-wide projects around major themes of the great historical documents and events in our past, and their continuing relationship to contemporary America (five grants at $200,000, a total of $1 million)

(3) responding to the stated desire of public libraries to expand current public programs into fields of the humanities. In view of the fact that libraries as community institutions have the largest humanities-related resources alongside colleges and universities, Special Projects will provide grants to major metropolitan libraries and library systems to support workshops and study groups, experimental humanities film programs, and public lectures and seminars. Grants will also be made to leading state library agencies for regional humanities programs of a similar kind (seven grants at $100,000 for a total of $700,000).

Examples of Special Project grants

(i) A grant of $66,275 was made to the University of Arizona for a cooperative project with the state's leading newspapers, other academic institutions, and commercial television stations. The project theme deals with the past and present conceptions of "progress", related to contemporary public issues, including the state's history, urban growth, agricultural development, system of education, impact of technology, legal apparatus, and government. Individual issues are tested monthly, and involve weekly newspaper articles written by academic humanists, followed by a one-hour TV broadcast, and complemented by live discussions established by the state uni-

versity's continuing education division. The entire series will ultimately be summarized in pamphlet form and made available to the public at no cost.

(ii) A grant of $31,996 was made to Washington University, St. Louis, to support a series of presentations on the problems and opportunities of the American City. The project involves the general public, members of local organizations including public libraries, governmental agencies, the media, historical societies, unions, business and professional groups in discussion with 28 faculty on such questions as: the future of American cities, origins and classical models, the European metropolis, suburbia, the ethnic urban experience, cities in literature, the law and metropolitan problems, and political theory and the human condition in urban environments. Presentations incorporate formal lectures, workshops and discussion groups. All sessions are held off-campus at the Teamsters Council Plaza in mid-town St. Louis. Publicity is provided over radio and television.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

(Definite Appropriation)

Activities	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
1. Institutional grants				
a. Planning	$847,735	$750,000	$1,000,000	$250,000
b. Program	825,181	3,420,000	4,400,000	980,000
c. Development	2,428,969	2,400,000	2,400,000	--
2. Education projects				
a. Higher education	1,602,954	2,500,000	2,850,000	350,000
b. Elementary and secondary	2,126,513	1,375,000	2,200,000	825,000
3. Humanities Institutes	--	2,200,000	2,200,000	--
4. Cultural Institutions	--	500,000	750,000	250,000
Total	7,831,352 1/	13,145,000	15,800,000	2,655,000

1/ Plus $3,921,515 in gifts and matching funds.

The NEH Education Programs help educational institutions improve instruction and make more effective use of resources in the humanities. The Endowment serves educational institutions at all levels, funding programs of organized study in the humanities--programs of long or short duration which will help develop or strengthen humanistic education within an institution, discover or sustain relationships among different humanistic disciplines or subjects, and otherwise encourage humanistic pursuits which will be worthy in themselves and will enhance the life of the humanities and the institutions which house them.

It is a relatively recent phenomenon for educational institutions and departments or divisions within such institutions to seek cooperation among themselves in order to enhance their humanities offerings. The Endowment has grown with that phenomenon, indeed has helped to accelerate its pace. Now, as the Endowment's Education Programs become more widely known, the number of applicants increases steadily. Moreover, responsibilities in this area are cumulative, since institutional programs are necessarily funded for three to five years in many cases. The swing towards the humanities

in vocationally-oriented or professional schools (e.g., law, medicine, and engineering) makes one kind of demand upon the Endowment, as does the movement of liberal arts students away from the traditional humanities and into the social sciences. Thus some institutions wish to devise programs to revitalize humanistic instruction, while others wish to effect the introduction of the humanities into their curricula as wholly new enterprises. The NEH Education Programs are designed to aid the accomplishment of both these objectives.

The Endowment's effort to aid and encourage the creation and teaching of interdisciplinary courses is represented particularly this year by a continuation of its program of Humanities Institutes. The demand for this effort has been great, both on the parts of professional educators and students: if successful, it may enhance the art of humanities teaching more than has yet been attempted in American formal education. Meanwhile, to encourage alternative educational patterns, the Education Division also addresses itself to efforts on the parts of the nation's cultural institutions to realize their full potential as places of formal education. This program, justifiably small in its experimental stage this year, shows the promise of demonstrating how cultural institutions, libraries and museums, unlike our other institutions of formal learning, may bring new and deeper knowledge of the humanities to a varied public by making use of the unique resources of these institutions. The aim of this program is to make formal education in the humanities a continuous event in people's lives.

Four major programs characterize the Endowment's work in formal education:

1. Institutional Grants

Institutional Grants are designed to support curricular development in the humanities which goes beyond the limitations of a single discipline, or even a single course. The principal target is the undergraduate student, whether at two- or four-year institutions, but graduate students and students in professional schools have also been served. The programs supported by three types of grants -- Planning, Program, and Development -- are, in a real sense, seminal; thus it is anticipated that they will continue to grow and develop after funding ends, whether or not there is a second application for Endowment support (as there frequently is following the award of a Planning grant). Indeed, in the case of Program and Development grants, a prerequisite is the institutional commitment to continuation of the program after funding ends.

a. Educational Planning Grants ($1,000,000)

FY 1974 $750,000; FY 1975 $1,000,000; increase $250,000

A Planning grant enables an institution which has developed a tentative but concrete plan addressed to curricular needs in the humanities to test that curriculum on a pilot basis and to evaluate the pilot activity toward necessary revision and refinement. This grant allows an institution to test the viability of a proposed curriculum before making a heavy commitment to it in terms of staffing and allocation of institutional resources. Such grants are limited to $30,000 for a period not exceeding eighteen months, and

are sometimes the preliminary stage in an institution's progress into the "Program" or "Development" categories of funding. It should be stressed, however, that Planning grants usually have intrinsic merit which represents useful results even without further applications. Funds are used mostly for released time for faculty--an expense few institutions can presently afford; yet without such periodic planning, the humanities curriculum might stagnate and its influence diminish rapidly. Finally, it should be noted that Planning grant applications and the results of those eventually funded often serve the Endowment's own planning, keeping the agency up-to-date and informed about changes in humanistic education and about effective ways of meeting developing needs.

Growth rate in Planning applications has been some 25 percent annually, i.e., 80 in FY 1973, 120 in FY 1974. Indeed the need for Planning grants is continuous and considerable in that an institution may re-apply and present a valid case for further planning after an interval of a few years. Twenty-nine new grants were awarded in FY 1973; each grant involves on the average 10 faculty who teach 2,000 students; thus these grants had direct impact on 60,000 students and faculty. In FY 1974, 25 such grants are planned. The FY 1975 projection would allow for 35 such grants, and thus affect approximately 70,000 students. Grantees are required to contribute at least 20 percent of the total costs of Planning projects.

Examples of Planning Grants

(i) At Western Kentucky University, in Bowling Green, Kentucky, faculty wish to offer students an alternative means of meeting the fifteen-credit requirement in the humanities which is often a random and diffuse selection of unconnected courses. The pilot course under the Planning Grant will be the Humanities Semester, taught as a series of four concurrent courses, each three-and-a-half weeks in length, in which students will take intensive courses in the history, philosophy, literature, and the fine arts of a given cultural period.

(ii) In Monterey Peninsula Community College, Monterey, California, the faculty wishes to address two problems: students who "drop in" and "drop out" of college, often without earning credit, and students who lack understanding of or enthusiasm for humanistic learning. The solution is a pilot series of two-week mini-courses offering one credit for intensive study of different aspects of western civilization. It is hoped that these two-week intensive experiences will, sooner or later, motivate the student to pursue a particular topic in greater depth by taking a regular course. The program is ambitious, and could provide a model for other two-year institutions with similar student problems.

b. Program Grants ($4,400,000)

FY 1974 $3,420,000; FY 1975 $4,400,000; increase $980,000

A Humanities Program is defined as a group of related courses or an ordered program of studies in the humanities, focusing upon a particular area of study. For example, a Program grant might address a specific region, culture or historical area, or it might reform humanities instruction on a particular level of the curriculum such as freshman year studies. A Program grant is distinguished from a Development grant (see further below) by the scope of its proposed

activity. A Program grant addresses itself to a single aspect of the institution's humanities curriculum, while a Development grant encompasses the full range of instruction in the humanities at the institution. Support is limited to a maximum of $180,000 over a three-year period; during the grant period cost-sharing increases from at least 20% of total program costs in the first year to over 50% in the final year. This enables the institution to assume total costs more readily when funding ends; such commitment to continuation of the program is an essential part of a successful application.

Example of humanities program grants

(i) At Colorado College in Colorado Springs, a Program Grant, typical of the Endowment's interest in supporting the study of local history, will support a Southwestern Studies Program. Courses offered at Colorado will explore the history and sociology of the American Southwest and will be taught by an interracial and interdisciplinary team of faculty. One of the aims of the program is to make students aware of the problems confronting that region today. An advanced seminar for faculty will be held at the Newberry Library in Chicago, using that institution's fine collection of Southwest Americana. This program will reach some 2,000 students directly; many more will be indirectly influenced, however, since the program is expected to be emulated by other institutions.

c. Development Grants ($2,400,000)

FY 1974 $2,400,000; FY 1975 $2,400,000; increase --

These grants provide support sufficient to enable an institution to redirect its entire humanities program by means of a national and unified plan of curricular revision. To qualify for consideration, the institution is compelled to conduct a thorough analysis of its strengths and weaknesses in the humanities; it must furnish a long-range plan to improve both the quality and scope of instruction. Development grants are having a far-reaching impact on the teaching of the humanities in this country: because of their broad scope, their visibility on campus and the special demands they make of an institution, Development grants often effect a major reordering of educational priorities and generate and sustain student interest in the humanities. Development grants average between $100,000 and $200,000 a year over a three to five-year period. Cost-sharing by the grantee institution must be at least 20 percent of total costs in the first year of funding and is required to increase until, in the final year, the institution bears more than 50 percent of the costs. Frequently one-half or one-third of the NEH support is in the form of a gifts-and-matching grant, thereby encouraging private gifts to higher education.

Because of the great care that must be exercised in evaluating applications for grants of this size and complexity, no expansion of the Development grant category is projected for FY 1975. The number of applications in this category is increasing to twice the number in FY 1974 over FY 1973. A program of evaluation initiated in FY 1974 will be continued and expanded in FY 1975. At each grantee institution approximately 100 faculty members and 4,000 students will be directly affected. The grants for FY 1975 will therefore affect almost 30,000 students and faculty in seven states.

Examples of Development Grants

(i) At the University of Denver a Development grant is supporting a new approach to general education courses based on the premise that the proper introductory effort is one which concentrates upon a single culture in a moment of high creativity--such as Elizabethan England, Fifth Century Athens, Sung China--and views it from the perspective of several humanistic disciplines. The student is freed from other academic obligations for a space of one quarter, while undertaking a serious effort to understand the circumstances under which great and enduring cultures were developed. By such intense study of the moral and intellectual struggles of a people whose culture is different from their own, students are achieving not only a fuller understanding of the values of the humanistic disciplines, but also new perspectives on their own culture. This study is undertaken under the guidance of a large staff of specialists in the culture under examination; with both students and teachers thus concentrating their efforts, the study becomes truly a group enterprise and the student is introduced to a community of scholars. On the basis of these concentrated introductory offerings, interdisciplinary programs of extended study, equivalent to a major, are being developed.

2. Education Projects

The purpose of Project grants is to promote the development and testing of imaginative approaches to education in the humanities by supporting demonstration projects that can be completed within one or two years. Most projects are planned and implemented by small groups of faculty and are concerned with experimental courses or programs, the training of faculty in new approaches to their fields, the educational uses of libraries and other cultural institutions, or the development of new teaching materials. This program solicits particularly applications for projects that show promise of serving as models for other institutions.

a. Higher Education Project grants ($2,850,000)

FY 1974 $2,500.000; FY 1975 $2,850,000; increase $350,000

The Higher Education Projects Program encourages interdisciplinary programs, cooperative endeavors between institutions of higher learning (especially between two-year colleges and universities), and proposals that foster the study of the humanities in the professions. All two-year and four-year institutions of higher education in the country are eligible.

Although the number of requests for Higher Education Project grants has not increased significantly in the last year, the average size of the grant has increased from about $30,000 to $45,000 due to the greater scope of proposals. Thus, something over 45 Higher Education project grants are expected in FY 1974. At the requested funding level for FY 1975, this program will provide Project grants to about 55 or 65 institutions with about 20 faculty and 80 students participating in each. Projects will then be funded in nearly all fifty states and involve up to 6,000 students and 1,500 faculty. These figures, however, are merely the immediate audience. Projects will reach a significantly larger audience, due to the requirement for inclusion of a feasible plan for dissemination through scholarly or educational publications, films, or lectures. Institutions are

required to contribute a minimum of ten percent of total project costs; 75 percent of the grantees, however, contribute 20 percent or more. In addition one-fifth of project grants are awarded on a gifts and matching basis, matching private contributions on a dollar-to-dollar basis.

The Endowment has been supporting a number of higher education projects designed to improve instruction in the fields of American history, literature and politics. During the Bicentennial period, increased funding will be allocated to such projects, especially those that bear on the intellectual background, historic development, and consequences of the American Revolution.

Examples of Higher Education Project Grants

(i) The University of Iowa has received $29,232 to conduct a two-week institute in the summer of 1974 to examine the role of slave narratives in Afro-American culture. Thirty participants will be selected from colleges throughout the country with preferences given to applicants from less affluent and geographically isolated schools. They will attend lectures and discussions with such authorities as Benjamin Quarles, Ernest Gaines, and Margaret Walker. Through participation in this program college teachers will be assisted in developing courses in Afro-American history, literature and culture at their home institutions.

(ii) The University of Florida, Gainesville, has received $31,191 to develop an experimental program relating humanistic studies to the pre-medical curriculum through a sequence of two seminars, the first entitled "Literary Definitions of Life and Death," the second entitled "Humanistic Perspectives in Health Care." Advanced pre-medical students will participate in these seminars conducted by faculty representing seven departments of the College of Arts and Sciences and faculty from the medical school. Meetings are held in the classroom and in clinical settings when appropriate. The program evaluation will be used in developing a pre-professional curriculum integrating humanistic studies that could serve as a model for similar endeavors throughout the country.

(iii) The American Philological Association in Illinois received $83,000 for a project on "Classical Humanities in the American Republic." Sixty college teachers of American history and of the classics are to attend summer institutes in 1974 and 1975 in order to gain a deeper appreciation of the interrelationships of their subjects. In 1976 participants will conduct a lecture program on the subject for high school students, college and university communities, and adult groups. To reach an even wider audience, presentations will be videotaped for educational television and papers will be published in appropriate journals.

b. Elementary and Secondary Education Projects

FY 1974 $1,375,000; FY 1975 $2,200,000; increase $825,000

There are three areas in elementary and secondary education in which the Endowment has acquired experience and where distinctively humanistic tasks can be accomplished: the development of excellent curriculum materials by leading humanists and educators, the training of teachers in the use of these materials as well as in new ap-

proaches in teaching, and the activities of the National Humanities Faculty, which has already made a significant contribution to the collaboration of leading scholar-teachers with classroom teachers at the secondary level. Eligibility for funding extends to all elementary and secondary schools, both public and private, and to non-profit organizations.

Recent experience has indicated that the most successful elementary and secondary education projects are those concerned with the preparation of curriculum materials. Thus, in FY 1975, the Endowment is especially interested in encouraging large-scale elementary and secondary curriculum materials projects. The movement towards large-scale projects rather than smaller and more numerous projects results from our experience that the more successful curriculum materials projects have tended to be those designedly of large scope and impact.

Although there has not been a significant increase in the number of requests for elementary and secondary project grants in the last year, the average size of the grant has increased from about $30,000 to $45,000 due to the greater scope of the proposals. In 1974 about 10 project grants will be awarded. The requested funding for FY 1975 will support 15 major curriculum projects as well as maintenance of the present level of the National Humanities Faculty. Institutions receiving project grants are required to contribute a minimum of 10 percent of total project costs; at least 70 percent of grantees, however, contribute 20 percent or more. In addition, one-fifth of the project grants are awarded on a gifts-and-matching basis, matching private contributions on a dollar-to-dollar basis.

A priority in FY 1975 will be to develop improved curriculum materials for the teaching of American history. The intent is to produce materials that will draw upon recent research as well as introduce new approaches in teaching.

Examples of Elementary and Secondary Education Projects

(i) Davidson College, North Carolina, is conducting two four-week summer institutes to prepare a total of fifty African and Asian area specialists from colleges and universities in North Carolina to run in-service training programs for 3,000 to 4,000 teachers in local school systems thruout the state. The institutes will emphasize curriculum content and the use of teaching materials for the secondary school. Information about the project will be disseminated through established educational journals to curriculum specialists across the country.

(ii) The National Humanities Faculty (NHF) conducts a program that brings university professors and other humanists into a selected group of secondary schools who have applied for help. Teachers are enabled to enter into various types of discussions with professional humanists about their common concerns in the teaching of the humanities. In carrying out its work, the NHF conducts two types of projects. The first, the Individual Projects, bring humanists to schools for a total of 20 days of conference with teachers and administrators over a period of one year. The second, the three-year Thematic Project, involves 100 teachers from ninety schools in three consecutive summer seminars on curriculum, and entails a total of 30 days of visits by university professors to each of the 20 schools. In addition to these activities, NHF maintains a publishing program

that disseminates information on the teaching of the humanities to any schools making inquiries. By the close of FY 1974, NHF will have worked with over 225 schools in more than forty states. These currently include urban, suburban, and rural areas around the nation such as schools in Concord, California; Holland, Michigan; Atlanta, Georgia; Hote Villa, Arizona; Yazoo City, Mississippi; Waterville, Maine; Vergennes, Vermont; Portland, Oregon; Sheboygan, Wisconsin; Stephan, South Dakota; and Cambridge, Massachusetts.

(iii) Latin for the Modern School, Inc., Washington, D.C., is developing an elementary school Latin program specifically suited to a modern urban setting. The program includes texts and workbooks for the fifth and sixth grades, teachers' manuals, and a handbook on the organization of a Latin program. Research on a sixth grade Latin program developed by the project director indicates that training in Latin at that level results in increased English vocabulary and comprehension. Large-scale testing of the curriculum for both years (involving 1,000 students) will be followed by wide dissemination of the experience.

(iv) With a $5,550 grant from NEH the University of Colorado Museum is conducting a program to bring the museum to elementary schools in rural areas of northern Colorado as well as to Boulder, Fort Collins and suburban Denver. Museum presentations are coordinated with the curriculum at the teachers' request; Indian craft and culture is the most popular topic. Tours for school children are conducted in the museum as well. In both the tours and school visitations the program emphasizes sense perception of both natural history materials and objects in the museum's Southwest and Plains Indians collections.

3. Humanities Institutes ($2,200,000)

FY 1974 $2,200,000; FY 1975 $2,200,000; increase --

The Institutes program is designed to provide opportunities for the personal development of the individual scholar-teacher and for the translation of recent scholarly research into new interdisciplinary course materials. Three different types of activities will be conducted in the Institutes--faculty retraining, research, and the preparation of teaching material and courses--and their purpose is to relate each to the other in the work of the Institute's participants subsequently in their home institutions.

The need for this program arises from several factors. In recent years the tremendous expansion of research and the proliferation of scholarly writings in all the humanities disciplines have made it extremely difficult for the college teacher to keep up with developments in his or her own field, not to mention new research in related fields. Within the academic community, there is a new and great interest in interdisciplinary studies, and the Endowment has seen an increasing number of applications from institutions attempting to establish such programs, often unsatisfactorily. The chief problem is the lack of scholars capable of conducting interdisciplinary studies and the lack of adequate training facilities. Through its institutes and related activities, the Endowment helps create trained corps of instructors, and, in addition, assists institutions in developing interdisciplinary programs. The Institutes Program represents one way in which the Endowment fosters knowledge on the frontiers where it is often difficult for colleges and universities to move, particularly in the current financial crisis.

Planning for the Institutes began last year for implementation this fiscal year. The program will support the following:

a. Long-term National Institutes (@$1.8 million over three years): Generally housed within major universities, these institutes will bring together in residence, for periods of one year or more, groups of senior scholars and junior scholars drawn from a nation-wide pool, for concentrated study and teaching of designated areas in the humanities. The heart of each Institute will be a program of seminars on specific topics in fields represented by the Institute participants. In addition, Institute Fellows will plan and discuss new courses and programs and prepare model bibliographies and syllabi. Lectures, symposia, and team-taught courses on the topic of the Institute will be presented at some colleges throughout the region of the Institute. Endowment support will cover the salaries of a small permanent staff, fellowships or stipends, library materials, supplies, travel, indirect costs, and consultants.

b. Short-term National Institutes (@ $120,000 for two years): These will provide the same kind of high-level training offered in the long-term institutes to larger audiences over shorter periods of time, since for most college faculty the summers and long weekends are the only time when they are free to participate in such professional development activities. Included will be summer institutes running from four to six weeks, a series of short and long-term seminars, lasting anywhere from several days to four weeks, and traveling seminars or colloquia that would permit contact and collaboration among scholars located at diverse institutions.

In 1974 the program will support one long-term institute and two short-term institutes. The FY 1975 request will permit one long-term institute and two short-term institutes, and will involve representatives of 50 institutions, including 200 participants whose institute experience will directly benefit large numbers of people through subsequent courses in their home colleges. Institutions will contribute a minimum of 10 percent of the costs of the short-term institutes and 20 percent of the costs for the long-term programs.

Examples of Humanities Institutes Grants

Out of such examples as the following, and the perceived need for the encouragement of interdisciplinary courses of high quality, the Institutes Program has emerged. The following examples are not models of the kind of institute which this new program will encourage, but rather illustrate previous NEH experience with this format.

(i) The Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois, in collaboration with 11 major midwestern universities, will develop, over a five-year period, a Center for the History of the American Indian. By offering financial support (approximately seven fellowships annually) and by making research materials available, it will encourage doctoral candidates to become specialists in the history of the American Indian and post-doctoral scholars to equip themselves to teach in the field. Also, each summer the Library will sponsor a summer institute for forty high-school teachers. In addition, the program will prepare three sets of bibliographies which will be made available to high schools, colleges, and Indian tribes and organizations. The goal of the project is to increase significantly the number of qualified scholar/teachers in the field of American Indian Studies.

(ii) An NEH grant is presently in the process of being awarded in support of a long-term institute on the subject of "The Humanities and the National Life." The institute would bring together senior and junior scholars from 20 colleges across the nation to engage in interdisciplinary study of the development of American society and values and to prepare instructional materials for use in American Studies programs of their own and other institutions.

4. Cultural Institutions Program ($750,000)

FY 1974 $500,000; FY 1975 $750,000; increase $250,000

In the past, the Endowment has received inquiries and applications from many libraries, museums, and other cultural institutions that have sought the Endowment's support for the promotion of the educational uses of their special resources. Until FY 1974, the Endowment responded to these inquiries and applications through its established programs, particularly the Education Projects program. For example, in FY 1973 the Education Projects program provided support for a cooperative project of the Folger Shakespeare Library and the school system of the District of Columbia to develop approaches and materials that will enrich the teaching of Shakespeare and the Renaissance in urban secondary schools. To take another example, the Education Projects program provided support for a 1973 summer institute for high school teachers from across the country, sponsored by the University of Maryland and the National Gallery of Art, to train teachers who wanted to introduce or expand art history in their high schools and to develop a curriculum for use by other high school art history institutes that could be set up on a regional level.

Although the Endowment's established programs successfully responded to some of the inquiries and applications from cultural institutions, they could not--because they were not designed to--fully respond to all such inquiries and applications, particularly since many of the inquiries clearly represented or suggested large-scale needs. Moreover, the Endowment's established programs could not help fully develop the potential of cultural institutions to become authentic and distinctive educational institutions. A step in this direction was taken two years ago when the Endowment supported a pilot effort by the Dallas Public Library designed to test the feasibility of using the neighborhood branch library as a local educational facility. In this project workers, homemakers and business people, aided by both library personnel and bibliographic resources, were able to structure and pursue their own course of academic study for which they could receive up to two years of college credit.

The Endowment's new Cultural Institutions Program is an experimental program specifically designed to promote the Dallas kind of project and other educational uses of libraries, museums, and other cultural institutions by helping, in FY 1974 and FY 1975, a small number of libraries and museums develop programs of sequential education. Each program is unified by a theme that is based on the collections of the library or the museum, the geographical area in which the library or museum is located, or the Bicentennial.

In FY 1974, the Cultural Institutions Program will be supporting the following kinds of activities:

(i) An educational program at a large library that is aimed at several different groups (for example, school children, senior citizens, and working people) and that offers both group and individual instruction in organized courses of study. (One program at

$85,000 for the first year and $80,000 per year for the second and third years. Total: $245,000.)

(ii) An educational program at a major museum that is aimed at several different groups and that offers both group and individual instruction. (One program at $85,000 per year for three years. Total: $255,000.)

In FY 1975, the Cultural Institutions Program will support two educational programs at libraries and two educational programs at museums, all designed to demonstrate the capability of local cultural facilities to provide continuing education in the humanities to a wide range of community residents.

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS (DEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS)

Activities	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
I. Residential fellowships				
1. College faculty Fellowships	-	-	2,600,000	2,600,000
2. Summer seminars for college teachers	819,989	1,280,000	2,400,000	1,120,000
3. Fellowships in the professions	781,303	1,150,000	1,500,000	350,000
4. Fellowships for advanced study	-	-	500,000	500,000
II. Independent fellowships				
5. Senior fellowships	1,655,062	1,700,000	1/	-1,700,000
6. Younger humanist fellowships	2,291,441	1,430,000	1/	-1,430,000
7. Fellowships in selected fields	432,000	550,000	1/	-550,000
8. Junior college teacher fellowships	600,050	660,000	1/	-660,000
9. Independent study fellowships	-	-	2,400,000	2,400,000
10. Summer stipends	424,000	500,000	400,000	-100,000
Total	6,993,846 2/	7,270,000	9,800,000	2,530,000

1/ Included in "Independent Study Fellowships" and "College Faculty Fellowships."
2/ Plus $400,000 in gifts and matching funds.

Fellowships are the means by which the Endowment helps individual scholars, teachers, and practitioners of other professions continue to increase their knowledge and understanding in the humanities. A fellowship permits the recipient to free himself from his customary academic responsibilities so that he may reflect, research, plan, and frequently write. Resulting articles and/or manuscripts make new contributions to humanistic knowledge; plans and reflections result in new approaches to teaching and other professional responsibilities.

The results of a fellowship are thus both immediate and long-range. At once, the opportunity for intensive study sharpens a fellow's insights, opens up new perspectives, and expands the scope and quality of the fellow's knowledge. And at the same time these new insights oftentimes provide that necessary vitality of perspective which is the difference between excellence -- in the classroom, in scholarship, in leadership to the fellow's profession -- and retiring mediocrity.

While these opportunities for intellectual growth are particularly important for the quality of work in the humanistic professions, the number of such opportunities available has always been disproportionately small. There are approximately 140,000 college and university teachers in the humanities. At the time the Endowment was established, there were fewer than 500 postdoctoral fellowships annually available to humanists, and this number has not since increased except for the fellowships offered by NEH. A relatively small number of leading colleges and universities has traditionally offered sabbatical leaves to faculty members, but that number has never been large and many institutions have been forced to curtail sabbaticals as a consequence of the economic pinch of recent years.

Entering this situation in FY 1967, the Endowment awarded 157 fellowships and 128 summer stipends for 1967-68 and has increased this number in FY 1974 to an estimated 376 fellowships and 706 awards for summer study -- a substantial increase in postdoctoral fellowship opportunities in the humanities. This growth in the NEH fellowship programs has been accompanied and, indeed, justified by a parallel growth in both the quantity and quality of individual applicants, whose number has jumped from about 1200 in FY 1967 to an expected 5700 in FY 1974.

In conducting its fellowship programs from 1967 to 1973, the Endowment responded to the initiatives of individual humanists who had discrete projects. However, experience has shown that, in addition to the many scholars who are interested in undertaking projects of original research and writing and who need an opportunity to explore their subjects independently and using widely scattered resources, there are many other scholars, indeed the large majority (including particularly teachers in the smaller colleges and junior colleges), who are primarily interested in refreshing their own learning and improving their ability to convey humanistic understandings to their students. These teachers are better served by the opportunity to meet with their peers in a collegial society -- there to pursue, with the stimulation of their fellows, a program of study which is enhanced by the human and physical resources of one major institution.

Accordingly, in FY 1973 NEH established the Summer Seminars which enabled college teachers to participate in organized programs of study at various universities around the nation. Based on the success of these programs -- as testified by both the senior scholars directing the seminars and the teachers participating in them -- and an

examination of the applications submitted to the established fellowship programs of NEH during the past three years, the National Council on the Humanities has recommended a restructuring of Endowment fellowship activities into six programs grouped into two broad categories: (1) residential fellowships, and (2) independent research/study fellowships.

I. Residential Fellowships

1. College Faculty Fellowships (15 institutional grants, 180 fellowships, $2,600,000)

FY 1974--; FY 1975 $2,600,000; increase: $2,600,000

The first category, residential fellowships, will be the Endowment's principal means of enabling individual teachers and scholars to develop their skills and knowledge. These individuals will be offered up to a year of guided study in residence at a selected university. The first and largest audience for these fellowships is the college teacher, whether it is at a two-year or four-year college or at a non-Ph.D. degree-granting university. For them, the fellowship offers a period in which to revitalize their understanding of some corpus of humanistic education and as a consequence of this period of retooling improve their capacity to convey the importance of humanistic learning to their students.

These fellowships will be awarded in clusters of twelve for an academic year of study under the guidance of distinguished scholars at universities with major library resources. They will involve a certain amount of organized study in the form of a discussion course or "seminar" for the twelve fellows during which the fellows will develop a familiarity with the resources of the host university; and they will provide an advisor to assist each fellow in pursuing a personal program of study for the year, assured of access to the resources of a major university library. The framework for this newly defined program grows out of the recognized need of many teachers especially from small colleges for the guidance of experienced scholars in organizing and pursuing their studies. This new college faculty program will subsume most of the projects carried out through the Younger Humanist, Junior College, and Selected Fields programs which will be discontinued as separate activities.

The FY 1975 request will permit 180 fellowships in this program, (Note: In 1974 about 180 fellowships will be awarded to support similar kinds of projects.) Stipends and allowances to the fellows will be fixed at $12,000 for the academic year, and grants will be made to the fellowship universities to cover the stipends and the costs of the programs. The institutional grants are expected to cover twelve fellows each and to average $175,000. Funds are requested for 15 such grants, a number which will enable fellowships to be offered in all major fields of humanistic study. Based on experience in the summer seminars program, a large proportion of these fellowships will go to junior college teachers, and a broad geographical distribution of awards can also be expected.

Examples of College Faculty Fellowships:

(i) An associate professor of English at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania will select from American literature those literary portrayals of Indian life which Indians themselves most value in order to increase the appreciation and understanding of white students for American Indian culture. Working under the guidance of a distinguished

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 41

scholar of the American Indian, he proposes to carry out his study at the University of Arizona, which offers an unusually broad range of courses in the American Indian and furthermore provides ready access to such Indian reservations and tribal lands as those of the Navaho, Hopi, Papago, Hualapai, Fort Apache, San Carlos, Zuni, Jicarilla, Acoma, Laguna, and Mescalero.

(ii) An associate professor of philosophy at Bakersfield, a two-year college in California, will study ethics as applied to the fields of nursing and police science. Such a study will serve as the basis for courses in applied ethics. This is an attempt to move away from purely theoretical speculation and to derive specific, reasoned, and ordered ways of attempting to recognize and deal with moral problems. In this way the project seeks to integrate philosophy into the lives of people performing crucial services in their communities.

(iii) The role of the consumer in American social thought will be studied by an assistant professor of American Studies at Skidmore College. He plans to examine the debate, from 1890 to 1960, over such matters as the implications of a higher and more uniform standard of living, the survival of the individual in a mass society, and the role of the consumer (especially women) in a growing economy. He plans to work in a major library at an urban university, where he can draw on the published writings of business people, labor leaders, novelists, and social critics, making their perceptions intelligible for students and the reading public in terms of social patterns and intellectual traditions.

2. Summer seminars for College Teachers (60 seminars, 720 teachers, $2,400,000)

FY 1974 $1,280,000; FY 1975 $2,400,000; increase: $1,120,000

The purpose of these seminars is to provide opportunities for teachers in junior colleges, four-year colleges, and non-Ph.D. universities to study in their fields with recognized scholars at major universities. Meeting regularly throughout the summer with the seminar director and a small group of their colleagues for discussion and reflection, and with the resources of a research library available for their study and research, the college teachers sharpen their understandings and improve their ability to transmit their understandings to undergraduate students.

The first seminars under this program were held in the summer of 1973. They have proved thoroughly successful both from the point of view of the college teachers and from that of the administering universities and seminar directors. They have also yielded several important secondary benefits, particularly the establishment of ties between major universities and small colleges. Done on a large scale, this program will have a major impact upon the quality of teaching and standards of learning in the small colleges.

Each seminar involves twelve teachers, and funds are requested to increase the number of seminars from 34 in FY 1974 to 60 in FY 1975. The average cost of a seminar is $40,000, including stipends of $2,000 and housing and travel allowances of $250 for each teacher. The number of seminars requested will enable seminars previously limited just to history, English, and philosophy to be offered in all fields of humanistic study. Teachers come to each seminar from all parts of the country. The seminars, together with the College Faculty Program described above, will compose the Endowment's most broadly based fellowship program.

Examples of Summer Seminars:

(i) Professor Wesley Frank Craven, Department of History, Princeton University, "The Revolution as a Pivotal Development in American History"

Certain historiographical problems in the interpretation of the Revolution were an introduction to a review of modern historical literature pertaining to the Revolution's antecedents, development, and forward thrust. Each member of the seminar was given an opportunity to acquire a fresh acquaintance with the literature covering a broad span of early American history. The emphasis fell chiefly upon the eighteenth century, but individuals were encouraged to pursue their special interest pertinent to the general subject. Seminar discussions also dealt with the problem of classroom presentation, but the basic assumption was that effective teaching depends chiefly upon the teacher's opportunity to review and deepen his or her understanding of the subject taught.

(ii) Professor Larzer Ziff, Department of English, University of California, Berkeley, "Literature and Culture in America"

The seminar centered on a re-examination of major works in American literature as they relate to the broader culture. It explored methods by which literary works reveal the society's shared values, collective temperament, or perception of reality. The seminar was designed as a contribution to informing undergraduate instruction in American literature with a sense of the continuity as well as the shifts in American concerns about cultural identity, shared Western Civilization values, recognition of, versus assimilation of, minority cultures, and the meaning of literature in a mass democracy.

3. Fellowships in the Professions (17 grants, 36 fellowships and 168 summer stipends, $1,500,000)

FY 1974 $1,150,000; FY 1975 $1,500,000; increase: $350,000

Leaders in the non-academic professions -- journalism, law, medicine, etc. -- 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 had the time to stand back from their work to examine its philosophical or historical foundations or its wider implications for the community and the nation. Nor have they generally been trained, in the professional schools, to perceive the humanistic dimensions of their work. The quality of the leadership of people in the professions and of professional-school teachers can be enhanced by a period of study designed to broaden and sharpen their humanistic perspectives. In addition to serving the commonweal, the effect should be to demonstrate to their colleagues the importance of humanistic understanding in their professional work.

Twelve fellowships were awarded last year to law teachers and 24 to journalists for study at three institutions during academic year 1973-74, and a like number will be awarded this year for 1974-75. Discussions with individuals in other areas of work, however, indicate that in most professions long-term fellowships are not feasible, and that short-term seminars offer the best kind of opportunities to practicing lawyers and physicians. Five such seminars are planned in FY 1974. The request for FY 1975 will permit 14 seminars with participants from two new professions, in addition to the three

fellowship programs for journalists and law teachers at their present levels.

Stipends in these programs are salary-matching up to $1,500 per month. Grants are made to the host institutions and cover stipends and allowances to fellows and seminar participants plus the costs of offering the fellowship or seminar program. The total cost of the fellowship programs averages $275,000. The anticipated average costs of the seminars is $50,000. The programs are open to applicants on a national basis and the recipients of the first fellowship awards were well distributed throughout the country.

Example of fellowship programs in the professions:

The program for practicing journalists at the University of Michigan provides for 12 fellowships for the full academic year. The Fellows are not candidates for a degree but pursue individual programs of humanistic study under the guidance of a faculty advisor in the fields in which they are working. In addition, the Fellows attend two weekly seminars expressly organized for them: (1) "The Changing Media in a Dynamic Society," conducted by the Director of the program (Professor Ben Yablonky of the Department of Journalism) in which visiting journalists and members of the University Journalism faculty discuss issues of concern to the profession, such as "The First Amendment and The Press," and in which Fellows themselves present papers for seminar discussion, and (2) "Contemporary Problems and Humanistic Perspectives," in which distinguished humanistic scholars from their departments of the University serve as seminar leaders and discuss the profession from their own perspectives. For example, a Professor of Classics is expected to lead a seminar discussion of urban problems and development in the ancient city, demonstrating that factors which the Classicist sees as major influences are perceived differently by the sociologist, politician, or newsman. The program is administered by an 11-member, University-wide Faculty Committee together with the Director.

4. Resident Fellowships for Advanced Study (10 centers, 50 fellowships, $500,000)

FY 1974--, FY 1975 $500,000; increase: $500,000

The nation's great centers for advanced study and the major research libraries and museums offer opportunities to our leading scholars not only for work in their own fields but also for extended discourse with other resident scholars working in other fields, and hence for interchange of ideas at the deepest levels of understanding. The purpose of this program is to enable these centers to provide such opportunities to an optimum number of humanists -- at the same time strengthening the centers by stimulating the fullest use of their resources for study in the humanities and, in many cases, creating a fruitful balance between humanists and social and natural scientists at the center.

The number of centers capable of providing this kind of opportunity is limited. They include the well-known independent centers for advanced study, a few smaller centers of narrower scope, the independent research libraries, the major museums, and a few outstanding university-related centers. The optimum numbers of fellowships and the average amounts of individual fellowships will vary greatly.

The FY 1975 request will provide support to 10 centers during the first year of the program at an average grant of $50,000.

II. Independent Research/Study Fellowships

5.-8. Senior Fellows -- Younger Humanists -- Selected Fields -- Junior College Teacher Fellowships (FY 1975 --)

FY 1974; $4,340,000; FY 1975 --; decrease: $4,340,000

These four programs will be phased out as separate activities at the end of FY 1974 and will be replaced by the Independent Study Fellowships described below and the College Faculty Fellowships programs described in the preceding section.

These Independent Research/Study fellowships are for the individual with a specific and important project of humanistic investigation requiring full-time pursuit; they are therefore limited to senior scholars or promising young scholars who can work independently and who can make significant contributions to humanistic knowledge. In this broad sector, the length of the planned investigation determines whether the individual will seek an independent fellowship or a summer stipend. Through these two broad categories of aid the Endowment will reach an even wider spectrum of individual humanists, whether they seek to research, retool or explore the humanistic impact of their work; whether they come from the ranks of the younger scholar or the established professor; whether they work in the junior college, the four-year college, the university, or in an occupational area outside the academic profession.

The number of awards made available through the NEH programs will still be small in relation to the number of college and university teachers and other humanists who could make effective use of such opportunities, but it is a number which will nevertheless have substantial and wide-ranging impact upon humanistic learning and understanding.

9. Independent Study Fellowships (160 awards, $2,400,000)

FY 1974--; FY 1975 $2,400,000; increase: $2,400,000

This program offers opportunity for independent study and research by scholars with projects which give promise of making significant original contributions to humanistic knowledge. Formerly, fellowships for independent study and research were offered under four separate programs where equal attention was given to an applicant's abilities as a teacher and interpreter of knowledge. Most of the awards have gone to persons whose interests lay primarily in gaining new knowledge and deepened understandings which would be useful to them as teachers rather than in intellectual undertakings requiring the highest originality. Such applicants will now be eligible under the Resident-Fellowship program; thus, the 160 fellowships proposed for Independent Study Fellowships in FY 1975 represent, not a cutting back of support for significant original study, but a continuation of support for such study at the current level.

While these fellowships will be broadly distributed in every way, the sole criteria for selection will be significance and originality. The point of the program will be to enhance the body of humanistic knowledge as much as possible. Stipends will be salary-equivalent up to a maximum of $1,500 per month for up to 12 months.

Examples of Fellowships

(i) The moral foundations of China's renascence will be studied by a professor of Far Eastern history at Southern Illinois University. Born in China and naturalized here in 1959, Professor Kuo believes China's renascence cannot be understood in its profundity through Western theories and precepts. By focusing on the human factor and the moral forces, with constant reference to the character and psychology of the Chinese people and their specific environment, he hopes to introduce a perspective which will be helpful to all those interested in improving East-West relations. He plans to present his findings in book, lecture and article form.

(ii) In 1967 an associate professor of history at Duke University combined social, cultural, intellectual and political history in a study of how the Southern woman perceived her role as plantation wife and broad-gauge administrator and how her role influenced the Southern white man's definition of his responsibilities and style of behavior. Her book, The Southern Lady: from Pedestal to Politics, issued by the University of Chicago Press in 1970 (and in paperback in 1973) proved, according to one critic, that "intelligent and imaginative women's history is at last being written." Equally important was the widespread opinion that the book "is a path-breaking volume which will undoubtedly influence future writings in a virgin field heretofore barely touched." (Quotations from George Frederickson in The American Historical Review, 1971, and Monroe Billington in West Virginia History, 1972.)

(iii) A professor of humanities at Stanford University received a fellowship for the year 1972 to write a critical biography of Bernard DeVoto (1897-1955). The best-known literary figure and most distinguished historian of the Rocky Mountain West, DeVoto was also greatly influential as a novelist and critic. In "The Easy Chair," his monthly column in Harper's magazine, he spoke out for two decades (1935-1955) on many issues -- literary censorship, political snooping, conservation, shoddy products -- which are as alive today as they were in those years. The biography, The Uneasy Chair, published early in 1974 by Doubleday, was praised in Time magazine as "one of the best-written biographies 1974 will see. It consistently goes beyond the limits of its subject to illuminate what it meant to be a writer in the America of the 30's, 40's, and 50's." (Time, February 11, 1974, page 78.) In his review in the New York Times Book Review, Malcolm Cowley commented that the author was "an ideal biographer for DeVoto" since both had been brought up in Utah and both, as the author says, were "novelists by intention, teachers by necessity, and historians by the sheer compulsion of the region that shaped us." (Times Book Review, February 10, 1974, pages 1 and 2.)

10. Summer Stipends (200 awards, $400,000)

FY 1974 $500,000; FY 1975 $400,000; decrease $100,000

These small grants of $2,000 are awarded to college and university teachers to free them from the necessity of summer teaching and to enable them to carry out individual projects of study, research, and writing. Because of a limit of three per institution, the awards are assured a wide distribution. The program has been particularly helpful to scholars in the smaller colleges and universities. A spin-off benefit of the program is the attention it calls to the value of summer study and the benefits to the colleges and universities of providing institutional funds for this purpose. The decrease in the number of awards proposed for FY 1975 reflects an intention to limit

this program to the support of original scholarly work while still providing opportunities for intellectual refreshment to college and junior college teachers through the program of Summer Seminars described above. The distinction between the Summer Stipends and Summer Seminar programs parallels that between the Independent Study and College Faculty Fellowships programs.

Examples of Summer Stipend projects:

(i) The Pagets, a 19th-century English family in science, education, and the church, were studied by an assistant professor of history at Indiana University. She is relating the development of the family over three generations to the larger problems and issues of 19th-century social and intellectual history, such as the impact of Darwin, developments in science and education in the universities, and the changing place of religion and the church in English society. The stipend enabled her to spend the summer in London completing a survey of the sources for her study and their locations and undertaking the first stage of her research. Directly related to her teaching, this project should help her students better understand the influences that shape social life and history.

(ii) An associate professor of art at Berea College in Kentucky will study the arts of Appalachia. He plans to spend the summer searching out Appalachian craftsmen, musicians, writers and storytellers, buildings and objects, then recording, photographing, collecting, and making notes of them. As a result of this study, he hopes to be able to present to his students, and later to the general public, an understanding of the rich heritage of indigenous art of all kinds found in Southern Appalachia.

(iii) An assistant professor of art at Northeastern University in Massachusetts studied the life and work of Le Corbusier, the great architect. He spent the summer working in the archives and research centers of three European countries, and he interviewed more than a dozen friends and associates of Le Corbusier, including the architect's brother. As a result of the summer's work, he completed much of the research for a critical monograph on Le Corbusier.

RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM

(Definite Appropriation)

Activities	1973 Actual	1974 Estimate	1975 Request	Increase or Decrease(-)
1. Research grants	$4,408,540	$3,290,000	$4,000,000	$ 710,000
2. Editing grants	749,523	1,025,000	1,500,000	475,000
3. Research centers	135,470	725,000	800,000	75,000
4. Research tools	1/	800,000	2,200,000	1,400,000
5. Congresses & conferences	--	200,000	1,000,000	800,000
6. Bicentennial history program	--	300,000	750,000	450,000
7. State history program	--	200,000	1,000,000	800,000
	5,293,533	2/ 6,540,000	11,250,000	4,710,000

1/ Included in "Research Grants."
2/ Plus $4,405,281 in gifts and matching funds.

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 fellowmen. The main purpose of the Endowment's Research Grants Program, therefore, is to provide support of American scholarship in the humanities: to support the discovery of new knowledge in the humanistic disciplines, which are the foundation of our educational system; to aid projects to reconsider and revise old knowledge to show anew its bearing on the rapidly changing circumstances of our times; and to support, on a selected basis, the refinement of scholarly knowledge into forms appropriate to the interests and needs of the general public. A central consideration is the potential relevance of proposed projects to the general public understanding of problems of current national concern. Such proposals are encouraged by the Endowment and given the highest priority in the hope of giving humanistic research the greatest possible practical as well as scholarly and educational significance.

Research grants often include matching provisions to generate support for the humanities from philanthropic foundations or private individuals. Support from these sources has risen dramatically: in FY 1969 over $276,000 was granted on a gifts and matching basis; in FY 1971 over $828,000; in FY 1972 $3.3 million and in FY 1973 $4.4 million was granted in gifts and matching, almost as much as

was granted on an outright basis, eloquent testimony to the effectiveness of NEH funds in enlisting new sources of support for the humanities.

It is clear, however, that the number and cost of research applications will continue to increase in FY 1975, although the higher level of funding requested will not allow general program expansion. Indeed, the overall grant making is likely to fall from the past year's average of one out of six applications to one out of seven or even eight.

At the same time it should be emphasized that the funding for the research program has been deliberately kept at low levels during the past five years in order to concentrate the limited appropriations available on other program areas considered most pressing. The need to redress within colleges and universities the imbalance resulting from heavy Federal investment in the sciences and the need to create a basic program capability in the public sector, where there had been none, has required NEH to devote the major part of new funds to areas served by the Education and Public programs, leaving less than adequate funds for research. Thus applications for research grants were discouraged either directly or indirectly as the Endowment's priorities became known to the scholarly community. And thus humanities scholars have continued to have available to them less than one percent of the research funds available to scholars working in the sciences.

While expanded support for research is clearly justifiable simply on the basis of the rising quantity and quality of applications, it is rapidly becoming essential if the advances made in strengthening educational and public programs are to be fully secured and if the opportunities for further progress are to be fully exploited. Basic to curriculum development and the design of new courses in areas like urban and minority history or the technological impact on society and basic to the production of historically accurate programs for television is knowledge, specifically humanistic knowledge, which only trained humanities scholars can produce.

The Research Grants activities for FY 1975 will fall into seven separate programs, several of them separated out this year from more general program categories. These programs are research grants for general purpose research, editing grants, support for research centers, the development of research tools, support in the Bicentennial period to international scholarly congresses and conferences, the preparation of historical guides for popular dissemination in each state by the year of the Bicentennial, and a program designed to lay the foundation for a comprehensive state history program by assessing and organizing local, state and regional historical and archival resources.

To implement these major programs most effectively in the national interest, two principal policy changes will be effected in the Endowment's Research Grants program next year. First, projects involving essentially a one-person investigation will no longer be supported within this program; rather these projects will be considered in the "Independent Study Fellowship" program described in the previous section. This change is designed partially to simplify the administration of small individual projects (thus reducing costs), and also, more importantly, to concentrate research support on significant collaborative projects which will raise the state-of-the-art of

humanistic research and significantly strengthen a broad field of study.

The second, and related, change is to give greater focus to the research grants program by establishing specific priority areas and soliciting applications for work in these. The effect of this change will be to keep the general purpose program at a low level of funding while directing more support to the editing, research tools, and the new Bicentennial and state history programs. A major part of research grants support next year will be reserved for studies and projects relating to the American Revolutionary period and the succeeding two hundred years of American life.

1. Research Grants ($4,000,000)

   FY 1974 $3,290,000; FY 1975 $4,000,000; increase $710,000

2. Editing Grants ($1,500,000)

   FY 1974 $1,025,000; FY 1975 $1,500,000; increase $475,000

Research Grants and Editing Grants support basic work in thirteen major fields and ninety-three areas of scholarly specialization by individual scholars and writers (who may or may not hold academic positions), by consortia of scholars and of institutions, and by learned societies or organizations which sponsor projects looking to the advancement of knowledge.

Since the Endowment's creation, an effort has consistently been made to seek out and support research on subjects relevant to the Revolutionary era, on American history, and on ideas and social evolution generally. The massive effort by the Modern Language Association to edit and publish definitive editions of the writings of our classic nineteenth-century authors is the most striking single example of this effort, but scholarly biographies and editions of the letters and papers of such outstanding Americans as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, Elbridge Gerry, John Jay, John Marshall, Robert Morris, Daniel Webster, Booker T. Washington and Louis Brandeis, among others, promise to add much to our understanding of the American experience. This emphasis will be maintained during the next few years. Meanwhile, support for research and editing projects in other fields runs the gamut from archaeology and anthropology, seeking discovery and surer understanding of our remote past, to research in the history of science, technology and urbanization which look to increasing our knowledge of problems urgently confronting contemporary man. To take one example: completion with Endowment support this year of Professor E.A. Gutkind's eight-volume History of Urban Development will provide historians as well as town planners and interested individuals with the first authoritative and comprehensive treatment of this great subject. Gutkind's History is an example of the way Endowment grants to scholarship can serve practical purposes.

Other examples of Research grants include an account of the development and emergence of regional and minority culture in the United States; a study of the impact of the national news media on society; a study in American family and individual adjustment to urban industrial life, and support to the American Film Institute in Washington, D.C. for the purpose of cataloging the Nation's films dating from 1893.

The request for increased funding for this category of grants reflects Endowment concern to provide continuing support for projects already under way--the growing momentum of the American author project will require over $500,000 next year if its production goals are to be reached--and to be able to provide initial support for the greater part of all new projects rated "excellent" by our reviewers and the National Council. (At the present time about one-third of such projects can be funded.) The request for 1975 will support 125 research projects at an average of $32,000 and 20 editing projects averaging $50,000, in addition to the American authors series.

3. Research Resource Centers ($800,000)

FY 1974 $725,000; FY 1975 $800,000; increase $75,000

The Research Resource Center Program provides support of major research collections and centers for related scholarly activities which, with the universities, are responsible in large degree for advances in American humanistic research over the last two decades. By concentrating scholarly materials and by giving clear focus to the collaborative scholarly efforts of individuals, a center greatly encourages and efficiently accelerates the development of new and established fields of study.

Almost without exception the great national collections are privately supported -- the Research Collections of the New York Public Library, the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, the Newberry Library in Chicago, the Huntington Library in San Marino, California, the Russian Research Center at Harvard, the East Asia Research Center at Ann Arbor, etc. With endowment incomes shrinking from inflation, and support from the private foundations dropping off as their interests periodically shift focus, the situation of these research centers is perilous. The Endowment is committing $725,000 in support of such centers in the current fiscal year, and only a slight increase is planned for FY 1975 in order to support about seven center projects. A large portion of NEH support will be through matching funds in order to encourage the centers to broaden their base of support.

An example of such support is the grant made to the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington. NEH support will enable the Library's staff and Trustees to concentrate their energies and skills over a three-year period on the preparation and implementation of a long-range development program designed to afford a substantially improved financial base for the Library's future.

4. Research Tools ($2,200,000)

FY 1974 $800,000; FY 1975 $2,200,000; increase $1,400,000

This program offers support for research tools -- bibliographies, catalogues, encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, etc. -- which are the most essential reference works for research in the humanities. Hitherto tools projects have been funded from the general Research Grants program; however, the increasing number of applications for these works, the sizable cost of producing them, and their absolutely fundamental value to humanistic research suggest the creation of a separate program so that all such proposals may be justly reviewed on a competitive basis and limited funds be concentrated on the most essential. The Dictionary of American Regional English and the Atlas of Early American History are two of the few but vitally

important tools projects the program has been able to support out of its limited funds for such purposes. Establishment of this program on a substantial basis will benefit not only today's scholars, but generations of Americans to come. Investment in research tools is one of the Endowment's surest ways of investing in the nation's humanistic future.

The increase in this program item is at once the largest change requested year-to-year and the most important in terms of the Endowment's policy. Two years ago a request was made of the American Council of Learned Societies to canvass its thirty-odd constituent societies as to the basic research tools most needed in their various disciplines, costing the recommended projects and themselves assigning priorities to those recommended. An ACLS committee culled from some 250 recommended projects a reduced number of 110 of the highest priority. This survey is the most far-reaching and authoritative ever undertaken by American humanists. It represents the best available professional advice on the basic research needs of the humanities over the near future. The FY 1975 request is for first year support at the minimum projected cost bases of a selected number of these long necessary works.

5. Conferences and Congresses ($1,000,000)

FY 1974 $200,000; FY 1975 $1,000,000; increase $800,000

In recognition of the American Bicentennial, many of the congresses and conferences that groups of scholars and professional societies generally hold elsewhere in the world will be scheduled in the United States. The Endowment already is contributing matching funds for a meeting of The International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy in St. Louis in 1975. The Endowment projects support to the American Historical Association for a World Congress of Historians in San Francisco in 1975, and the officials of the International Society for Enlightenment and Eighteenth Century Studies have received support for a session at Yale University also in 1975. A half dozen such meetings of scholars are known to be under planning and more will be.

These international sessions will be important means for gaining increased recognition of American scholarship, and for enabling American scholars to benefit from the perspectives of others. Because they had felt isolated from the main currents of scholarship in the West, American scholars played important roles in forming many of the international associations of specialists that now exist, and meetings here offer our learned societies a chance to repay hospitality accorded them at conferences abroad funded through ministries of education and other foreign government agencies. No other scholarly activity offers more direct, rapid opportunity to American humanist scholars to keep current with world-wide research in their fields, and to convey new knowledge and insights to their students and to the general public.

The FY 1974 request will aid in the planning of 6-12 international meetings in this country. With an average attendance of about 1,300 at each session, the program ultimately promises a valuable exchange of ideas among approximately 10,000 to 20,000 American and foreign scholars, including the leading figures in the humanities from around the world.

6. Bicentennial History Program ($750,000)

FY 1974 $300,000; FY 1975 $750,000; increase $450,000

In recent years there has been a remarkable growth of interest among the general public in local, regional and state history. (This is especially true among young people, almost 21 percent of whose applications for Youthgrants have been for projects in local and regional history.) Yet the traveler in the U.S., well informed about where to sleep and eat and the fastest way to get there, is given little sound information about how what happened in any location 100-200 years ago may have influenced the course of this society and, therefore, his own life. This country still has no counterpart of the excellent historical guides available in Europe which are regarded as essential traveling companions by many Americans when touring abroad.

In view of the sharply increased mobility of the American public and the anticipated growth in numbers of foreign visitors, the preparation of solid but appealingly written historical materials becomes a pressing necessity, especially at the time of the Bicentennial. To meet this need the Bicentennial History Program through the American Association of State and Local History is supporting the production of a series of popular histories of each of the states, the District of Columbia, and the territories. The volumes will be interpretive essays characterizing the people of a given state historically. Each book, which will average about 150 pages, will reflect the most recent scholarship of historians, folklorists, and archaeologists, but will be written for the general reader. The guides will both inform citizens about the history of their states, and enable them to explore in a serious way the significance of that history for the individual and the nation as a whole. This program looks ultimately to providing about $30,000 per state to support the research, writing and editorial costs of producing such interpretative historical guides in time for the Bicentennial celebrations in 1976. In addition to the major project administered by AASLH, it is anticipated that a number of smaller but analogous projects growing from private or scholarly initiatives will be supported with the requested funds.

7. State History Program ($1,000,000)

FY 1974 $200,000; FY 1975 $1,000,000; increase $800,000

Our best and leading scholars have given their attention almost exclusively to the study of Federal and national history to the serious neglect of state and regional history. At a time when the nation is commemorating the original union of states and at a time when the general public seeks a fuller understanding of the way in which the history of their localities and states relates to the complex history of the nation as a whole, there is a clear and pressing need for definitive scholarly histories of the fifty states. The Endowment, therefore, plans support to a major effort over a long period to produce authoritative and up-to-date scholarly histories of each state.

This program, developed in collaboration with learned and professional organizations (including the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the Society for the Study of American Law and the Society of American Archivists), will support projects designed eventually to bring the level of state histories up to that now enjoyed by Federal history, and secure the production,

over a decade, of a series of authoritative state histories comparable to the Victoria County Histories of Great Britain.

However, the quality and completeness of extant sources as well as their accessibility to scholars varies greatly. Thus, a comprehensive program to inventory historical sources and archival material at the state, county and municipal levels is first required in order to bring them under adequate bibliographic control and to increase their availability to researchers. Work towards this end will begin in FY 1974. This project, funded primarily through the Society of American Archivists, will make possible the survey and organization of these largely scattered and vulnerable records in each State. Expanded archival work and a pilot project to begin the preparation of a history of one or two states will also be undertaken in FY 1975 where the necessary materials are found to be already sufficiently well catalogued and accessible. Experience gained from the pilot projects will be useful in developing schedules for the long-term costs and personnel requirements involved in producing the kind of authoritative history needed fully to explore and document the development of the nation, state by state, and establish thereby a permanent resource.

PLANNING: DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION

(Definite Appropriation)

Activities	1973 Actual	1974 Estimate	1975 Request	Increase or Decrease(-)
Development Evaluation and analytical studies Dissemination	$989,502[1/]	$3,139,577[1/]	$3,700,000	$560,423
Youthgrants	202,472	400,000	650,000	250,000
Total	1,191,974[2/]	3,539,577	4,350,000	810,423

1/ Includes funds for grants and contracts in furthering pilot programs as well as "program development and evaluation funds," not to exceed three percent of Endowment appropriations, for the support of panelists, consultants, printing and information services in connection therewith.

2/ Plus $684,002 in gifts and matching funds.

As the Federal government, through the Endowment, becomes a more important and sustained sponsor of humanistic activity, it is even more essential that the Endowment remain open to new ideas; that it actively seek out and, where necessary, initiate new ways of acquiring and applying humanistic knowledge and more effective means of involving larger numbers of people in humanistic study; and that it continually attempt to evaluate the impact of its own efforts and disseminate information about successful activities carried on by other organizations. Traditionally, about five percent of total definite funding is allocated to these functions, responsibility for which is vested in the NEH Office of Planning.

As the principal staff arm of the Chairman of the Endowment, the Office is charged with advising him on matters of policy and program development. To facilitate its performance in these roles it assumes five general operating functions: it designs and supports pilot projects which, if successful, may be transferred to and become regular operating programs of one or other of the program divisions of the Endowment; it provides for evaluation of NEH funded projects and for special studies on needs in the humanities; it administers the Endowment's "Youthgrants" program, which supports student and youth projects; it coordinates the "Science, Technology, and Human Values" program which supports work concerned with the ethical issues arising from scientific advances; it publishes the Endowment's newsletter, Humanities, and conducts the Endowment's dissemination program, publishing information about work in the humanities generally.

Except for Youthgrants, the Office of Planning does not conduct formal programs of the Endowment, however, and the following headings

are intended only generally to indicate the kinds of activities which the office undertakes and an approximate allocation of Endowment funds which may be anticipated for such functions in FY 1975.

Development ($3,000,000)

The Endowment's major priorities for development have been, and in FY 1975 will continue to be (1) non-traditional study and continuing education, (2) designing programs for special groups in the population not normally involved in the humanities, and (3) identifying critical issues confronting American society to which humanists should be encouraged to speak. Current and projected efforts in these various areas are described below:

1. One of the most remarkable adventures in public education was launched on September 30, 1973, when more than 250 newspapers, with combined circulation of over 20 million, began to bring "Courses by Newspaper" to their readers. The first course is "America and the Future of Man," comprising a series of printed lectures, developed by distinguished scholars from the humanities and related fields of learning, which have appeared once a week for 20 weeks, examining the present situation and future direction of American society. The course is aimed at three audiences:

(a) the casual newspaper reader, who, it is hoped, will be stimulated by the lecture to reflect upon and discuss with family and neighbors the issues treated in each article;

(b) the reader who wishes to explore the subject further and who will be aided by an inexpensive kit of supplementary study materials; and

(c) the reader who wishes to do serious, in-depth study and receive college credit, which he or she may do through arrangement with a college in the area where he or she will be able to obtain supplemental study materials, meet with fellow course participants in occasional seminars, and take a college-level examination.

The project was originally planned for 10 cities, but the initial announcement of the course generated such an enthusiastic response from the nation's newspapers and colleges, as well as the general public, that communities in nearly every state are participating in the initial program.

To assure thorough testing of its concept, "Course by Newspaper" will continue through FY 1974 with a second course on visions of American society as reflected in the works of American writers and statesmen. Extensive evaluation of the project will be undertaken and is expected to yield results by the late spring of 1974.

If these results are favorable, the project will be continued into FY 1975 in order to develop and disseminate by 1975-76 a formal course of study on American culture and civilization. This would assure opportunity for that part of the population -- especially institutionalized persons or those living in relatively isolated areas -- who cannot enroll in traditional educational programs yet would like to engage in serious, disciplined study of the American experience. Cost of the course is estimated at $300,000.

2. Through a recent grant made to the Aspen Institute, the Endowment has continued to involve itself in the exploration of the various uses of the electronic media for continuing education in the humanities. The Aspen grant has focused on the development of humanistic uses of cable TV, but in the discussions with business leaders, scholars, and educators on the uses of the cable, other media have also been suggested for more intensive exploration -- commercial and public TV, radio, cassettes, and the port-a-pak camera. The Endowment is now receiving proposals for the development of humanities courses on television and is also studying the use of the radio for extension education.

It is regrettable that utilization of these media for formal adult education has, thus far, not achieved the kind of effectiveness and public acceptance attained by children's television, for example, Sesame Street. Indeed, "Instructional television" in the humanities has usually meant simply televised instruction, with the professor lecturing at the TV camera. It is, of course, understandable that the treatment of complex ideas, which characterize study of the humanities, poses far greater difficulties than education in basic skills such as reading; and research, development and testing of solid educational programs which exploit the unique capabilities of electronic media are expensive. A televised course equivalent to a college semester course is estimated to cost about $1 million, but once produced, an effective course by media can reach thousands, if not millions, of persons, both on and off the campus, thus extending the walls of the university and eventually paying off the costs of the course's development.

In FY 1974 the Endowment is allocating $400,000 to the systematic development of instructional courses via the media. This effort will require bringing together all essential human resources -- technical production experts, educational psychologists, and humanities scholars -- to design a course incorporating broadcast programs, study materials, community seminars, and occasional direct teacher contact through a nearby college. The FY 1975 request includes $1 million to translate the design of one course into an operating program.

3. In fiscal year 1973, the Office of Planning undertook the role of encouraging increased humanistic attention to ethical and value implications of new developments in science and technology. A Program of Science, Technology and Human Values has been established and NEH, jointly with the National Science Foundation (NSF), has solicited research and educational proposals in this field, expertly guided on program approaches and priorities by a specially formed Advisory Committee.

In the Endowment, the new Program encourages and correlates activity through all the Endowment's established programs -- fellowships, research, formal education, public education, and Youthgrants as well as directly supporting specially designed projects through Office of Planning funding. These latter have included grants to the following: Georgetown University (Kennedy Center for Bioethics) to prepare an encyclopedia of medical ethics; Harvard University (School of Public Health) to collect and prepare case studies in medical ethics, and to provide professional training in the formulation and instructional uses of case studies; New School for Social Research, New York, Dr. Hans Jonas, Professor of Philosophy, to support work on a book to set forth ethical norms in biomedicine; Dr. Leon Kass, Annapolis, Maryland, to undertake studies on the historical meanings

81-850 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 42

of "organisms" and of "health" to throw light on current understandings of bioethics.

The deep concerns prompting special efforts in this area arise because of perplexing issues of human dignity, rights and values which result from recent scientific and technological advances. Particularly awesome examples are in the fields of medical and biological research and practice: organ transplants, psychosurgery, genetic prediction and "engineering," experimentation on human subjects, reproduction control, and prolongation of life. The Endowment feels a distinctive responsibility for assuring that the best humanistic thinking be brought to bear on these critical issues. The Endowment's purpose here is to stimulate and assist humanists -- from disciplines such as history, literature, philosophy, ethics, jurisprudence and comparative religions -- to contribute their knowledge and methods of reasoning, in assessing the human import of scientific onrushes (perhaps engulfments).

The fiscal 1974 amount tentatively stated for support of specially designed projects in the science-values area is $500,000. In view of the rapidity with which new issues are arising, it is proposed to approximately double this amount in fiscal 1975 up to $1 million in order to support a variety of interdisciplinary work in research, training, education, and public-oriented programs.

4. The creation of the Youthgrants program in 1972 was an attempt to assure Endowment attention to a specific group in the population which had not before played an active part in NEH activities. Lack of participation or passive participation in the humanities, is, of course, not confined to young people. Blue collar workers and senior citizens, among others, have been neglected by humanists as potential audiences for the humanities or, at best, have been offered opportunity only for a humanistic education designed for middle class youth. In FY 1975 the Endowment will seek to correct this situation by undertaking special activities aimed particularly at these two groups. Some exploratory work with labor unions is taking place this year.

Endowment concern for the aged is based on several considerations: Senior citizens are often considered retired not only from work but from active intellectual life. Pecently, however, interest in the aged as a distinct group has begun to develop. Sociologists are studying death and dying; and psychologists have taken to examining the effects, both biological and institutional, on the aging individual. Regrettably, few humanists have thus far addressed themselves to the aged either as a field of study or as a natural constituency for the humanities. On the belief that skills and interest in humanistic knowledge does not wane with years -- rather, the exposure of a lifetime evokes a deeper richness in the necessarily acquired wisdom of any variant of cultural study -- the Endowment plans special attention to the particular educational interests and problems of older people next year. This attention will take several forms: (1) encouraging humanists to examine the role of the aged in American society in order to broaden and inform the research conducted by social scientists; (2) supporting the development of special humanities programs and projects appropriate to the interests of older people; (3) exploring the utilization of older humanities teachers and scholars who, though retired from full-time occupations, may nevertheless still desire, and be capable of, productive work, especially in informal community programs for other individuals of their age; and (4) investigating possible programs bringing young and old people together in common exploration of basic human questions.

Evaluation and analytical studies ($400,000)

Sound programming depends on critical evaluation, and that evaluation is no less necessary than it is difficult in an area such as the humanities, which defies the usual standards of quantifiable measurement. Equally important to making sound program decisions is information about the humanities universe, about its needs, and about the human and material resources of other institutions providing support for the humanities. Because of insufficient staff and funds, the Endowment has not until this year been able to build the systematic, sustained capability necessary to provide continuing information on the results of its grants or to examine the implications of other organizations' activities.

In FY 1973 a formal, organized Evaluation Program was instituted within the Endowment, responsibility for the program being vested in a senior level Evaluation Officer. When fully established, the program will comprise three activities:

1. analytical studies of the present status of and needs in the humanities;

2. program evaluation studies to assess the impact and effectiveness of major NEH activities; and

3. studies of selected, representative grant projects which may have bearing upon subsequent requests for Endowment support.

Evaluation work in FY 1974 is being concentrated in the latter two categories. The FY 1975 request includes a large increase in funds for evaluation and analytical studies in order to undertake basic research to improve the "state of the art" of humanities evaluation, studies to identify current needs and trends in certain institutions (with priority to be given to two-year colleges and libraries), and specific evaluation of two NEH programs to be performed through contract with outside experts.

Dissemination ($300,000)

The Endowment's dissemination activities serve two important functions: by disseminating information about successful projects to potential users, the Endowment helps organizations to learn from the experience of others and thereby increases the impact of its efforts and maximizes the uses of Federal funds; and by collecting and distributing information about the state of the humanities, the Endowment may more effectively carry out its legislative mandate to help "develop and encourage the pursuit of a national policy for the humanities."

Because of limited funding, dissemination activities in fiscal 1974 are being confined to three areas: Humanities, the Endowment's highly successful newsletter; the Jefferson Lecture, which, through the appointment this past year of Erik Erikson, attracted extensive coverage in the media and stimulated increased public attention to the humanities and their relation to national life; and the "Good Reading in the Humanities" activity, the Endowment-sponsored series of book lists designed for the general reading public, to help put contemporary problems such as urban development and economic issues into a broader perspective. Also in the latter part of the year staff will begin planning for a system for abstracting, alerting potential users to, and providing at cost copies of, NEH grant reports.

In FY 1975 an expansion of these activities is proposed:

1. monthly publication of Humanities;

2. development of a series of Bicentennial-related reading lists to be issued in 1975-76;

3. establishment of the reports dissemination system described above and investigation of its possible extension into a humanities information center to distribute material about the humanities programs of other organizations;

4. creation of a series of NEH Grant Profiles or case studies describing in detail successful innovations in education, especially in two-year colleges, and in public humanities programs which have been supported by the Endowment and which might be replicated by other organizations in other parts of the country;

These various and long-necessary activities will help the Endowment give concrete expression to that section of its authorizing legislation directing it to "foster the interchange of information in the humanities."

Youthgrants ($650,000)

The Youthgrants in the Humanities program was established to encourage serious humanistic activities which are designed, developed and conducted by students and out-of-school youth. The program has evoked an enthusiastic response from the nation's youth, the NEH congressional authorizing committees, and the general public, both because of the remarkable projects which the program has funded and because of the fact that while Federal and private agencies have long supported youth initiated projects in the sciences, similar support was not available to young people desiring to work in the humanities.

In FY 1973, the first full year of the program's operation, 410 applications were evaluated by a special Youthgrants panel consisting primarily of young people and by the National Council; out of these, 50 awards were made, totaling $218,806. Approximately the same number of grants totaling $250,000 is expected to be awarded in FY 1974.

The projects supported thus far cover all fields of the humanities, involving education, research, archival work, film and community activities in every geographic region. They include a student-run course in film studies administered through a community college in Connecticut; research on Cajun music; a local history study undertaken by high school students in Nevada and similar historical research projects by college students or out-of-school youth in Portland, Oregon, Rock Island, Illinois, Fort Collins, Colorado, and the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee; production of a multimedia presentation on women's history for high schools; and a study of songs from the American Revolution (a project leading to a performance by the grantee as part of the pre-Inaugural concert activities last year.) Many of these are group activities, and all projects have built-in mechanisms for sharing with others the results of the work. Reports on Youthgrants-supported projects clearly indicate that young people through their work are not only furthering their own humanistic education but are demonstrating to both their peers and their community the continuing relevance of the humanities to American society.

In response to the results of the activities supported to date and an expected application level of 600, the Endowment plans in FY 1975 to increase the total number of general Youthgrants awards to about 60, continuing until 1976 a special emphasis on those projects designed to trace the development of national and local institutions -- educational, social, cultural and political -- during the past two hundred years.

In addition to the Youthgrants projects, the Endowment will also support the Bicentennial Youth Debate, presently in its early development. The Debate seeks to promote the involvement of youth in active study of the ideas, principles, and values of the American Revolution. The aim is a program that will attract a broad spectrum of participation and simultaneously encourage them to explore in a serious way the development and dissemination of humanistic knowledge. The forensic format was selected for three reasons. First, debate over basic issues was a critical feature of the nation's beginning years. Second, through their research and subsequent discussion with their peers, students will gain a greater understanding of the era of the Revolution. And finally, the presentation of such activities to a broader audience is expected to foster community-wide discussion on the fundamental questions underlying the birth and growth of the nation. The Debate program will consist of series of local, state, and regional competitions to take place in 1975-76 with televised national competition in July of 1976. Planning and initial organizational work has been started in FY 1974. In FY 1975 organization of the program must be completed and study materials must be prepared to assure that students in every high school and college -- especially those in the rural parts of the country which are not normally involved in the established debate activity -- will have a meaningful opportunity to participate. The FY 1975 request includes $350,000 for this purpose.

IV. MATCHING FUNDS

(Indefinite Appropriation)

	1973 Actual	1974 Estimate	1975 Request	Increase or Decrease(-)
Federal matching	$3,500,000	$6,500,000	$10,000,000	$3,500,000
Gifts and donations	4,395,037	6,500,000	10,000,000	3,500,000
Carryover from previous year[1]	3,874,197[2]	2,100,630	--	-2,100,630
Total available	11,769,234	15,100,630	20,000,000	4,899,370

[1] 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.

[2] Includes $3,260 recovered from prior years' obligations.

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 nearly $4.4 million in FY 1973. Of the total received last year, $3.5 million was raised directly in response to specific matching offers made by the Endowment. It might be noted that a much greater amount could have been raised last year, but the Endowment was forced to severely restrict new matching offers as full matching of the 1973 authority ($3.5 million) was already assured midway in the year. These developments indicate a rapidly growing awareness of and support for Endowment activities among the general public.

Particularly encouraging this past year was the continued increase in the amount of money received on behalf of humanities research projects, activities which traditionally have attracted very little support. The program distribution of the $3.5 million in matchable gifts received during the 1972-73 period is shown below.

Gifts Received, FY 1972-73, by Program

(amounts in thousands)

Program	FY 1972 Amount	FY 1972 (Percent)	FY 1973 Amount	FY 1973 (Percent)
Public	$190	(5)	$108	(3)
Education	1,685	(48)	1,496	(42)
Fellowships	7	(1/)	400	(11)
Research	1,295	(37)	1,419	(42)
Planning 2/	323	(10)	77	(2)
	3,500	(100)	3,500	(100)

1/Less than .5 percent.

2/Includes unrestricted gifts.

Noteworthy among the gifts raised last year was the $1.5 million donated on behalf of the New York Public Library, which, prior to the series of NEH challenge grants, had been plagued by increasing deficits and forced to curtail the operations of its incomparable research facilities. Stimulated by a challenge grant of $750,000 from the Endowment last year, citizens, corporations, and organizations throughout the city and the nation matched the Federal offer 2-to-1 before the year was over. To follow up on the attention generated by its FY 1973 offer, the Endowment this year has made a new challenge offer which could produce over $2 million in private funds for the Library.

In addition to major gifts on behalf of the New York Public Library, many other humanities projects have been made possible through the combined resources of private and public giving, such as comprehensive updating and strengthening of humanities curricula in 10 colleges and universities (Pennsylvania State Medical School; Case-Western Reserve University in Cleveland; Lees Junior College in Jackson, Kentucky; Austin College in Sherman, Texas; Juniata College in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania; Alice Lloyd College in Pippa Passes, Kentucky; Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana; Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Western College in Oxford, Ohio; and Ottawa University in Ottawa, Kansas).

Other gift-supported projects include an exhibit on "Man in his Environment" being prepared for travel by the Field Museum of Chicago; research in Jewish studies at the Yivo Institute in New York City; the development of an American Indian History Center at the Newberry Library in Chicago; studies of Basque culture in Idaho, of Finnish folklore at Suomi College, of Alaska Indian oral history at Fairbanks; an Appalachian film workshop; curriculum development undertaken by the United Tribes of North Dakota in Bismarck; an institute in philosophical theology at the University of Connecticut and a conference on

Asian philosophy and religion being planned in Albany; liberal education at the graduate level for teachers of secondary schools in the inner cities at St. John's College at Santa Fé, New Mexico; a variety of collections of papers or oral histories of modern political figures, such as Carl Hayden of Arizona, George C. Marshall of Virginia and Earl Warren of California, and historic figures such as Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, Frederick Law Olmsted (designer of Central Park in New York and the U.S. Capitol grounds), John Marshall, and George Washington; numerous archaeological expeditions carried out by American universities in this country (southwestern Missouri and southern Maryland) and abroad (Greece, Turkey and Tunisia).

The fiscal 1974 indefinite appropriation is $6.5 million. The fiscal 1975 request is for $10 million. Approximately one-third of these funds will be used in support of film, television, community discussion, and experimental programs for the general public; one-third will be used to stimulate private support for financially threatened research centers and for several score humanities research projects; and the remainder will be used for the Education Division's Institutional programs to help assure that grantee institutions will locate private support which will help them continue their programs when Federal funding terminates.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Gifts Received: Actual 1967-73 and Estimated 1974-75 (in thousands)

	1967-69	1970	1971	1972	1973	Total 1967-73	1974 (est)	1975 (est)
Public	$295	$518	$221	$189	$108	$1,331	$1,750	$2,500
Education	850	956	1,116	1,689	1,496	6,107	1,750	2,500
Fellowship	5	--	--	7	400	412	--	500
Research	274	278	1,045	1,313	2,305	5,215	2,500	3,500
Planning 1/	269	248	118	302	86	1,023	500	1,000
Total gifts	1,693	2,000	2,500	3,500	4,395 3/	14,088	6,500	10,000
Matching funds released	1,693	2,000	2,500	3,500	3,500	13,193	6,500	10,000
Total gifts and matching funds received	3,386	4,000	5,000	7,000	7,895	27,281	13,000	20,000
Unobligated balance from prior year	--	1,549	2,153	4,005	3,872		2,101	--
Adjustments 2/	-81	20	21	3	2		--	--
Total available	3,305	5,569	7,174	11,008	11,769		15,101	20,000

Obligations from Gifts and Matching Funds, FY 1967-75 (in thousands)

Public	506	572	616	626	258	2,578	3,563	5,000
Education	792	1,454	1,468	3,164	3,922	10,800	4,213	5,000
Fellowship	--	10	--	15	400	425	400	1,000
Research	278	735	829	3,311	4,405	9,558	5,883	7,000
Planning	180	645	256	21	684	1,786	1,042	2,000
Total obligated	1,756	3,416	3,169	7,136	9,669	25,146	15,101	20,000
Unobligated balance	1,549	2,153	4,005	3,872	2,100		--	--
Total available	3,305	5,569	7,174	11,008	11,769		15,101	20,000

1/ Includes unrestricted gifts.
2/ Includes returns from prior years' grants (+) and transfers to other accounts (-).
3/ Includes $895 thousand in gifts not eligible for matching.
Note: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert the names of the current members of the National Council on the Humanities in the record.

[The information follows:]

March 1974

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES
Dr. Ronald S. Berman, Chairman

TERMS EXPIRE IN 1976:

Name	Office and phone number	Home and phone number
Mr. Robert O. Anderson	Chairman of the Board Atlantic Richfield Company Atlantic Richfield Plaza 515 South Flower Street Los Angeles, California 90071 Area Code 213 486-3511	612 Kentucky Avenue Roswell, New Mexico 88201
Dr. Lewis White Beck	Burbank Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy University of Rochester Rochester, New York Area Code 716 275-4108	110 Highland Parkway Rochester, New York 14620 Area Code 716 275-8581
Dr. Leslie H. Fishel, Jr.	President Heidelberg College Tiffin, Ohio 44883 Area doce 419 447-2310	Box 343, Route 1 Tiffin, Ohio 44883 Area Code 419 447-2224
Professor A. Louis Blackwell	Department of English Florida A&M University Tallahassee, Florida 32307 Area code 904 222-8030	3945 N. Monroe Street Tallasassee, Florida 23201 Area Code 904 385-2208
Dr. Leslie Koltai	Chancellor, Superintendent Los Angeles Community College District 2140 W. Olympic Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90020 Area code 213 380-8626	
Dr. Sherman Emery Lee	Director, Cleveland Museum of Art 1150 E. Boulevard Cleveland, Ohio 44106 Area code 216 421-7340	2536 Norfolk Road Cleveland, Ohio 44106 Area code 216 321-4428

Name	Office and phone number	Home and phone number
Dr. Herman Hodge Long	President Talladega College Talladega, Alabama 35160 Area code 205 362-2752	
Dr. Rosemary Park (Mrs. Milton V. Anastos)	Graduate School of Education University of California at Los Angeles 407 Hilgard Avenue Los Angeles, California 90024 Area code 213 825-2621	969 Hilgard Avenue Los Angeles, California 90024 Area code 213 478-5977
Dr. Arthur L. Peterson	Department of Political Science Ohio Wesleyan University Delaware, Ohio 43015 Area code 614 363-1261	
TERMS EXPIRE IN 1978		
Dr. Jeffrey Hart	Department of English Dartmouth University Hanover, New Hampshire 03755 Area code 603 646-2301	East Thetford, Vermont 05043 Area code 802 649-1418
Dr. Sidney Hook	Lou Hoover Library Building, Room 226 Stanford, California 94305 Area code 415 321-2300, ext. 3066	Area code 415 493-4964
Dr. Martin Kilson, Jr.	Professor of Government Harvard University Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 Area Code 617 495-4104	4 Eliot Road Lexington, Massachusetts 02173 Area code 617 862-0760
Mr. Irving Kristol	The Public Interest c/o Basic Books 10 East 53rd Street New York, New York 10022	

Name	Office and phone number	Home and phone number
Mr. Richard R. St. Johns	Richard R. St. Johns and Associates Consulting Management 246-26th Street Santa Monica, California 90402 Area code 213 393-8261	Area code 213 456-3377
Mr. Sheldon H. Solow	Solow Building Corporation 375 Park Avenue New York, New York 10022 Area code 212 751-1100	Area code 516 324-5151
Dr. Frank E. Vandiver	Provost Rice University Houston, Texas 77001 Area code 713 528-4141	6134 Chevy Chase Street Houston, Texas 77027
Mrs. Hanna Gray	Dean College of Arts and Sciences Rebecca Crown Center Northwestern University Evanston, Illinois 60201	744 Sheridan Road Evanston, Illinois 60201

PANELISTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please also insert in the record the names of your panelists.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES PANELISTS

DIVISION OF FELLOWSHIPS

Daniel Aaron, professor of English, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Claude K. Abraham, professor of French, University of Florida, Gainesville.
William Abrahams, contributing editor, Atlantic Monthly, Boston, Mass.
Virgil C. Aldrich, professor of philosophy, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.
John T. Algeo, professor of English, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.
William P. Alston, professor of philosophy, Douglas College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.
Richard D. Altick, regents' professor of English, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
David F. Anthony, professor of Asian studies, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.
Wallace A. Bacon, professor of English and speech, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Edward G. Ballard (chairman), professor of philosophy, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
Arnold J. Band, professor of comparative literature, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.
Twiley Barker, professor of political science, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, Ill.
Harry Barnard, biographer and journalist, Wilmette, Ill.
Edward L. Barrett, professor of law, University of California, Davis.
Stephen B. Baxter, professor of history, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
Walter E. Beardslee, professor of history, Northwestern Michigan College, Traverse City.
Herbert W. Benario, professor of classics, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.
Raymond F. Betts, professor of history, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
Russell Blackwood, professor of philosophy, Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.
William Bradley, president, The Edward W. Hazen Foundation, New Haven, Conn.
Gemaine Bree, professor of French, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
Richard Bridgman (chairman), professor of English, University of California, Berkeley.
May Brodbeck, professor of philosophy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Francis Broderick (chairman), professor of history, University of Massachusetts, Boston.
Richard J. Brown, president, Nicolet College, Rhinelander, Wis.
Lenore Buford, chairman, Department of Foreign Languages, Cuyahoga Community College, Cleveland, Ohio.
Jean D. Bundy, professor of French language and literature, Colby College, Waterville, Maine.
Bainbridge Bunting (chairman), professor of art and architecture, University of New Mexico, Alburquerque.
Robert Burke, professor of history, University of Washington, Seattle.
Eleanore Bushnell, professor of political science, University of Nevada, Reno.
John Cawelti, professor of English, University of Chicago, Ill.
Norman Clark, professor of history, Everett Community College, Everett, Wash.
Hilary Cleveland, professor of history, Colby Junior College, New London, N.H.
Ruby Cohn, professor of English and theater, University of California, Davis.
Richard Cole, professor of history, Luther College, Decorah, Iowa.
Joel Colton, professor of history, Duke University, Durham, N.C.
Robert Commanday, music critic, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco.

Patricia Crawford, professor of philosophy, California State University, San Diego.

Robert B. Crawford, professor of Chinese history, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Delora G. Cunningham, professor of English, San Francisco State University, California.

Mark Curtis, president and professor of history, Scripps College, Claremont, Calif.

Louise Cuyler, professor of musicology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Willia E. Daughtry, professor of music, Hampton Institution, Hampton, Va.

Thomas E. Davitt, S. J., professor, Law School, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.

Midge Decter, literary editor, World, New York, N.Y.

Herbert Deinert, professor of German, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Leon Depres, lawyer and alderman, Chicago, Ill.

David Dienrick, professor of social science, Long Beach Community College, Calif.

Roland Dille, president, Moorhead State College, Moorhead, Minn.

Edward Dumbauld, U.S. district judge, western district, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Julius Duscha, director, the Washington Journalism Center, Washington, D.C.

Helen G. Edmonds, professor of history, North Carolina Central University, Durham, N.C.

Stanley M. Elkins, professor of history, Smith College, Northhampton, Mass.

Yvette Fallandy, dean of academic affairs, California State College, Sonoma, Calif.

Roy M. Fisher, dean, school of journalism, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Regina Flannery, professor of anthropology, Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

Charles Forcey, professor of history, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Merlin H. Forster, professor of Spanish and Portuguese, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

John Freeman, professor of history, Western Wyoming College, Rock Springs.

Constantine J. Gianakaris, professor of English, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo.

Daniel Gillis, professor of classics, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

John Goff, professor of history and department chairman, Phoenix College, Phoenix, Ariz.

Malcolm Goldstein, professor of English, Queens College, Flushing, N.Y.

Stephen R. Graubard, editor, Daedalus, professor of history, Brown University, Providence, R.I.

J. Glenn Gray, professor and chairman of philosophy, Colorado College, Boulder.

Stanley Greenfield, professor of English, University of Oregon, Eugene.

Llwellyn Z. Gross, professor of sociology, State University of New York, Buffalo.

Albert Guerard, professor and chairman, Committee on Modern Thought and Literature, Stanford University, Calif.

Ralph Guzman, professor of politics and community studies, University of California, Santa Cruz.

Rollo Handy, professor of philosophy and provost, faculty of educational studies, State University of New York, Buffalo.

William E. Harkins, professor of Slavic languages, Columbia University, New York.

Karl Gottlieb Harr, Jr., president, Aerospace Industries Association of America, Washington, D.C.

Sydney J. Harris, columnist and theater critic, Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill.

T. George Harris, editor, Psychology Today, Del Mar, Calif.

William C. Havard, professor of political science and dean of arts and sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.

Raul Hilberg, professor of political science, University of Vermont, Burlington.

Mark Hirsch, professor and chairman, History Department, Bronx Community College, New York.

Norman Hjelm, senior editor, Fortress Press, Philadelphia, Pa.
Roger Hornsby, professor of classics, University of Iowa, Iowa City.
Daniel Howard, chairman and professor of English, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.
Prof. John Hulteng, school of journalism, University of Oregon, Eugene.
John C. Hunter, professor of history, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.
Jane C. Hutchison, professor of art history, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
J. Joseph Huthmacher, professor of history, University of Delaware, Newark, Del.
Phyllis Jackson, professor and chairman, Department of foreign Languages, Pasadena City College, Calif.
Alf E. Jacobson, professor, Department of Social Studies, Colby Junior College, New London, N.H.
Iredell Jenkins, professor of philosophy, University of Alabama, University.
A. Dewey Jensen, professor of philosophy, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff.
W. T. Jones, professor of philosophy, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.
W. Donald Jordan, professor of English, Chicago City College, Wright Campus, Ill.
Prof. George I. Juergens, Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
Justin Kaplan, writer, biographer, Cambridge, Mass.
Morton A. Kaplan, professor of political science, University of Chicago, Ill.
William Kennick, professor of philosophy, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
Frank E. Kirby, professor of music, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.
George L. Kline, professor of philosophy, Bryn Mawr College, Pa.
Herman Hogan, editor, Book Week, Chicago Sun-Times, Chicago, Ill.
Harold Kolb, Jr., professor of American literature, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
Milton R. Konovitz, professor, school of industrial and labor relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
Karl Koreber, professor of English and comparative literature, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
Hyman Kublin, professor of history, Brooklyn College, N.Y.
Barbara M. Lane, professor of history, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Jack F. Leach, professor and chairman, Department of Government, Monterey Peninsula College, Monterey, Calif.
Kenneth Levy, professor of music, Princeton University, N.J.
Robert W. Lewis, professor of English, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.
Gillian Lindt, professor of sociology, American University, Washington, D.C.
Shaw Livermore, professor of history, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
Irving Lowens, music critic, Washington Evening Star and News, Washington, D.C.
Bates Lowry, professor of art history, University of Massachusetts, Boston.
Maynard Mack, Sterling professor of English, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Arthur Mann, professor of history, University of Chicago, Ill.
Paul G. Manolis, executive editor, Oakland Tribune, Oakland, Calif.
Ruth B. Marcus (chairman), professor of philosophy, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Elizabeth Martin, professor of English, Odessa College, Odessa, Tex.
John K. Mathison, professor of English, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.
Allen J. Matusow, professor of American History, Rice University, Houston, Tex.
John May, president, San Francisco Foundation, Calif.
William F. May, professor of religious studies, Indiana University, Bloomington.
John W. McCoubrey (chairman), professor of art history, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Elisabeth McPherson, professor of English, Forest Park Community College, St. Louis, Mo.

Lore Metzger (chairman), professor of English, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

Sylvan Meyer, editor, Miami News, Fla.

Robert Middlekauff, professor of history, University of California, Berkeley.

Robert J. Miller, professor of anthropology and Indian studies, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Alfred Moir, professor of art, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Joan Moore (chairman), professor of Sociology in Urban Affairs, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

William R. Mueller, professor of English, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.

Walter F. Murphy, professor, Department of Politics, Princeton University, N.J.

June Nash, professor of anthropology, City College of New York, New York City.

William John Niven, professor of history, Claremont Graduate School, Calif.

David W. Noble (chairman), professor of history, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Clarence E. Olson, books editor, St. Louis Post Dispatch, Mo.

Paul R. Olson, professor of Spanish, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Robert Ornstein, professor of English, Case-Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Alfonso Ortiz, professor of anthropology, Princeton University, N.J.

John W. Padberg, S.J., professor of history and executive vice president, St. Louis University, Mo.

Thomas Parrish, editor and writer, Berea, Ky.

Robert B. Patterson, professor of history, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Lionel Pearson, professor of classics, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

Fernando Penalosa, professor of sociology, California State University, Long Beach.

Bradford Perkins, professor of history, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Frank Peters, music critic, St. Louis Post Dispatch, Mo.

Edward N. Peterson, professor of history, Wisconsin State College, River Falls.

David H. Pickney, professor of history, University of Washington, Seattle.

Henry D. Piper, professor of American literature, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Gerald M. Platt, professor of sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

Gerrard S. Pook, architect, Chicago, Ill.

Richard L. Predmore, professor of Spanish, Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Francis Paul Prucha, professor of history, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.

Samuel T. Ragan, secretary of the North Carolina State Department of Art, Culture, and History, and editor and publisher of the Southern Pines Pilot, Raleigh.

John Rath, professor of history, Rice University, Houston, Tex.

J. Saunders Redding, professor of English, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Maria Reichenbach, professor of philosophy, Los Angeles City College, Los Angeles, Calif.

Gale Richards, professor of speech and drama, Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz.

Robert E. Richardson, Jr., professor of English, Manchester Community College, Conn.

Robert C. Richter, assistant to the president, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York City.

David G. Robinson, president, Edison Junior College, Fort Myers, Fla.

Carl A. Roebuck, professor of classics, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Hans Rosenhaupt, president, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Princeton, N.J.

Joe B. Rushing, president, Tarrant County Junior College, Fort Myers, Fla.

Charles T. Samuels, professor of English, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

Charles L. Sanford, professor of American civilization, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 43

Hugo Schmidt, professor of German, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.
Hans Schmitt, professor of history, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
Richard Schwartz, dean of the law school and professor of sociology, State University of New York, Buffalo.
Robert H. Schwoebel (chairman), professor of history, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wilfred S. Sellars, professor of philosophy, University of Pittsburgh, Pa.
George S. Sessions, professor of philosophy, Sierra College, Ricklin, Calif.
James Roger Sharp, professor of history, Syracuse University, N.Y.
Currin V. Shields, professor of Government, University of Arizona, Tucson.
George H. Shirk (chairman), attorney, president of the Oklahoma State Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Lewis P. Simpson, William A. Read, professor of English and editor, Southern Review, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.
Donald Singer, vice president for academic affairs, Southwestern College, Chula Vista, Calif.
Joseph C. Sloane, professor of art history, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
Bernice Slote, professor of English, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
Daniel M. Smith, professor of history, University of Colorado, Boulder.
David G. Smith (chairman), professor of political science, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Halsey Smith, director of the center for research and advanced study, University of Maine, Portland.
Roger Smith, vice president for planning and development, Tulsa Junior College, Tulsa, Okla.
Donald Snepp, professor of english, San Francisco City College, Calif.
Eli Sobel, professor of German, University of California, Los Angeles.
Fred A. Sondermann (chairman), professor of political science, Colorado College, Colorado Springs.
Blake L. Spahr, professor of German, University of California, Berkeley.
Stanley Spector, professor of Chinese studies and director of East Asian language and area center, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Edward H. Spicer, professor of anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson.
Lawrence D. Steefel, Jr., professor and chairman of art history, Washington.
Jack M. Stein (chairman), professor of Germanic languages and literature, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Mary I. Stephens, director of academic program development, Brown University, Providence, R.I.
Sidney Stovall, chairman, humanities department, Central Piedmont Community College, Charlotte, N.C.
Walter A. Strauss (chairman), professor of French, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
Edward D. Sullivan (chairman), professor of French, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
George Tatum, Rodney Sharp professor of art history, University of Delaware, Newark.
Delma Tayer (chairman), department of languages, Yakima Valley College, Yakima, Wash.
Jerome Taylor, professor of English, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
Stuart Tave (chairman), professor of English, University of Chicago, Ill.
Leland J. Thielemann, professor of French, University of Texas, Austin.
Robert F. Thompson, professor of art history, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Samuel D. Thurman, dean, college of law, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.
Frank A. Tillman, professor of philosophy, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Richard Tucker, professor of history, Mary Homes Junior College, West Point, Miss.
Darwin Turner, professor of English, University of Iowa, Iowa City.
John E. Van de Wetering, professor of American history, University of Montana, Missoula.
Rudolph J. Vecoli, Director of the Center for Immigration Studies and Professor of History, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Theodore Voorhees, Dechert, Price, and Rhoads, Washington, D.C.

Homer C. Wadsworth, director, Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations, Mo.

George R. Waggoner (chairman), dean of the college of liberal arts and sciences and professor of English, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Peggy M. Walsh, chairman and professor of history, Metropolitan State College, Denver, Colo.

Virgil K. Whitaker, professor of English, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

Frank T. White, professor of philosophy, Queensborough Community College, Bayside, N.Y.

Robert Williams, director, division of archives, history, and records management, Department of State, Tallahassee, Fla.

T. Harry Williams (chairman), professor of history, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Thomas Willis, music critic, Chicago Tribune, Ill.

J. Robert Wilson, lawyer, Manhattan, Kans.

Nicholas Wolterstorff, professor of philosophy, Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Elizabeth H. Wooten, head, division of humanities, Cleveland State Community College, Cleveland, Tenn.

Melvin C. Wren, professor of history, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio.

Nathalia Wright, professor of American literature, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Charles E. Wunderlich, professor of music, Mansfield State College, Mansfield, Pa.

Edwin M. Yoder, editor, Greensboro Daily News, N.C.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH

J. O. Brew, professor of anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.

Richard Dorson, professor, Institute of Folklore, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.

Solomon Katz, provost, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Machteld J. Mellink, professor of classical and Near Eastern archaeology, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Henry A. Millon, professor of architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Theodore Saloutos, professor of history, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.

Richard Scammon, Elections Research Center, Washington, D.C.

David W. Scott, consultant, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

Sally Y. Sedelow, professor of computer science, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

Franc M. L. Shor, National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C.

Weldon Thornton, professor of English, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.

John E. Turner, professor of political science, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

William G. Waite, professor of music, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

DIVISION OF EDUCATION

Roger Abrahams, African and Afro-American Research Insitute, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

Archie J. Bahm, department of philosophy, the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

James Banner, department of history, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.

Richard Barksdale, department of English, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

William Bennett, department of philosophy, Boston University, Boston, Mass.

Frithjof Bergmann, department of philosophy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Aldo Bernardo, department of romance languages, SUNY/Binghampton, Binghampton, N.Y.

Abraham Bernstein, Dalton, Pa.

Louisa Beyer, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.
Sarah Blanshei, department of history, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
Phyllis Bober, Bronx, N.Y.
Reuben A. Brower, department of English, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Norman Cantor, department of history, SUNY/Binghampton, Binghampton, N.Y.
David Herbert Donald, and Harry C. Black, professors of American history, the Institute of Southern History, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Joe E. Elmore, dean of academic affairs, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.
Edward L. Farmer, department of history, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Paula Fichtner, department of history, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Joseph W. Fordyce, St. Louis Junior College District, St. Louis, Mo.
Richard Gambino, school of education, Queens College, Flushing, N.Y.
Mary Latimer Gambrell, president-emeritus, Hunter College, New York, N.Y.
Herbert Garfinkle, department of political science, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.
James L. Godfrey, department of history, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.
Robert A. Galdwin, dean, St. Johns College, Annapolis, Md.
Joseph T. Gordon, department of English, the Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Philip L. Graham, Esq., Bronxville, N.Y.
John Greenway, professor of anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.
Robert A. Hagstrom, chairman, division of humanities, Jamestown Community College, Jamestown, N.Y.
Lee Hall, chairman, department of art, Drew University, Madison, N.J.
Neil Harris, department of history, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Kurt Jankowsky, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.
Howard E. Kiefer, faculty of the humanities, SUNY/Brockport, New York, Brockport, N.Y.
Sandra Kohler, department of English, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Ruth B. Marcus, department of philosophy, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Jacquelyn Mattfield, dean of academic affairs, Brown University, Providence, R.I.
R. Neill E. Megaw, department of English, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
August Meier, department of history, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.
Clarence Mondale, American studies department, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.
Richard Morgan, government department, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.
Jack F. Padgett, Albion, Mich.
Donald Peterson, Mill Valley, Calif.
William J. Petrek, dean, college of liberal arts and sciences, Hofstra University, Hempstead, N.Y.
Marianne R. Phelps, dean of students, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.
Thomas Ragle, president, Marlboro College, Marlboro, Vt.
Zora Rashkis, Culbreth School, Chapel Hill, N.C.
Ralph Raymond, department of political science, DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.
Kenneth Rhodes, Catonsville Community College, Catonsville, Md.
Ramon Eduardo Ruiz, department of history, University of California/San Diego, La Jolla, Calif.
Ora Lee Russell, McAllen, Tex.
Konrad Schaum, department of foreign languages, University of Denver, Denver, Colo.
Lionel R. Sharp, department of English, Cazenovia College, Cazenovia, N.Y.
J. Harry Smith, president, Essex County College, Newark, N.J.
William Stanmeyer, professor of law, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

Mary I. Stephens, dean of educational programs, Brown University, Providence, R.I.
Jane Thompkins, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Thompson, Bloomington, Ind.
Dain A. Trafton, department of English, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.
Frank W. Wadsworth, academic vice president, State University of New York, Purchase, N.Y.
Norman Watson, chancellor, Coast Community College, Costa Mesa, Calif.
Richard D. Weigle, president, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
Alan Weinblatt, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Darlene R. White, Atlanta, Ga.
Sherley Williams, University of California, San Diego, Calif.
Martin Wiltgen, Mankato Senior High School, Mankato, Minn.
J. Harvey Young, department of history, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS

Malcolm Arth, chairman and curator of education, the American Museum of Natural History, New York, N.Y.
George E. Bair, director of educational television general administration, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.
Arthur Barron, chairman of film division, school of the arts, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
Craig C. Black, director and curator of vertebrate paleontology, the Museum of Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Tex.
Howard C. Boozer, director of education development administration, RCA, Camden, N.J.
Donald Deppe, chief of community service and continuing education branch, Bureau of Higher Education, Washington, D.C.
Gray Doresy, school of law, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Leslie C. Drew, director of the Museum of the Rockies, Montana State University, Bozeman, Mont.
Bruce H. Evans, assistant director and chief curator, Dayton Art Institute, Dayton, Ohio.
Lewis Freedman, drama producer, CBS, New York, N.Y.
Richard Freedman, associate professor of english, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.
Robert Fresco, producer/director/writer, Willis-Fresco, New York, N.Y.
L. Thomas Frye, curator of history, the Oakland Museum, Oakland, Calif.
Bradley Hunt Gunter, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Richmond, Va.
Richard Hanser, writer/producer of special projects, NBC, New York, N.Y.
Gladys Hardy, Newton, Mass.
Thomas E. Headrick, vice president for academic affairs, Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.
Roger Henkle, professor of English, Brown University, Providence, R.I.
William Howze, New Haven, Conn.
David Hupert, head of education department, Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, N.Y.
Michael Kan, curator of African and South American Art, Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Joseph F. Kauffman, professor, Department of Educational Administration, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Douglas M. Knight, division vice president of education systems, RCA Corporation, New York, N.Y.
T. A. Larson, department of history, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.
Earl Roger Mandle, associate director, Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Minneapolis, Minn.
Geoffrey Marshall, department of english, University of Oklahoma, Norman Okla.
William E. Marshall, director, Colorado State Historical Society, Denver, Colo.
Ernest E. McMahon, Royal Oak, Md.
Gary Nash, professor of history, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.
Helmuth, J. Naumer, executive director, Fort Worth Museum of Science and History, Fort Worth, Tex.

Philip M. Nowlen, director, center for continuing education, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Harry S. Parker III, vice director for education, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, N.Y.

Richard L. Predmore, Department of Romance Languages, Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Hanna T. Rose, New York, N.Y.

Marvin S. Sadik, director, National Portrait Gallery, Washington, D.C.

William D. Schaeffer, Modern Language Association, New York, N.Y.

Essie Silva, Director, Urban Corps, Miami, Fla.

David Stewart, director of national program projects, Corporation of Public Broadcasting, Washington, D.C.

Susan M. Stitt, Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, Mass.

Linda Sweet, Education Department, Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Saul Taffet, president of Telemated Motion Pictures; chairman, NYU Film/TV Extension School, New York, N.Y.

Carl Tjerandsen, dean of extension, University of California, Santa Cruz, Calif.

Louis M. Tucker, assistant commissioner for State history, New York Department of Education, New York, N.Y.

Aaron B. Waller, director, Museum of art, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Gabriel Weisburg, curator of art history and education, Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio.

Nils Y. Wessell, President, Alfred Sloan Foundation, New York, N.Y.

Otto Wittmann, director, Toledo Museum of Art, Toledo, Ohio.

OFFICE OF PLANNING

Youthgrants in the Huamnities

Susan Albertson, student, Department of Sociology, Boston College, Boston, Mass.

Glen Cameron, student, Jamestown College, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Lo Christy, graduate student, history of consciousness program, University of California, Santa Cruz, Calif.

Tom Copeland, past youthgrant recipient, Gays Mills, Wis.

Michael Dunn, instructor, Department of Classics, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

Vaughn Glasgow, assistant professor of fine arts, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Michael Gowell, director, Center for Creative Cinematography, New Hampshire Network, Durham, N.H.

Michael R. Howard, student, school of Architecture, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

Karl Keating, student, Law School, University of San Diego, San Diego, Calif.

Mark Mallory, student, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.

Diane Maresca, associate director, Center for Continuing and Developing Education, SUNY, Stony Brook, N.Y.

Twila Martin, codirector, Turtle Mountain Community College, Belcourt, N. Dak.

Eric McFadden, student, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Sandra Moon, student, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

Drummond Pike, field representative, youth project, San Francisco, Calif.

Cecilia Preciado, teacher, Chino, Calif.

Amalie Rothschild, filmmaker, New York, N.Y.

Barbara Salz, College Editorial Department, Jovanovich Harcourt Brace, New York, N.Y.

Stuart Samuels, assistant professor, American history, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trisha Segall, teacher, Lackey High School, Indian Head, Md.

Geraldine Sumter, student, Lower Richland High School, Gadson, S.C.

Jill Tabbutt, student, College of the Atlantic, Maine.

Robert Tyrrell, editor, the Alternative, Bloomington, Ind.

Tom Vogelman, student, University of Vermont, Jericho, Vt.
Hanes Walton, Jr., professor of political science, Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.
Janet Waterman, director of student activities/American history teacher, Ithaca High School, Ithaca, N.Y.
Suzanne Weaver, assistant professor of political science, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Lisa Zweben, student, Bethesda Chevy Chase High School, Chevy Chase, Md.

Advisory Committee on Program of Science, Technology and Human Values

Midge Decter, literary editor, World magazine, New York, N.Y.
Marjorie Grene, professor of philosophy, University of California, Davis, Calif.
Thomas Kuhn, professor of the history of science, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
William McNeill, professor of history, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Ernest Nagel, professor of philosophy, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
Derek de Solla Price, Avalon professor of the history of science, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Paul Ramsey, professor of Christian ethics, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
Nathan A. Scott, Jr., Shailer Mathews professor of theology and literature, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

STATE-BASED COMMITTEES

Mrs. HANSEN. At this point also insert the members of the State Humanities Councils in the record.

[The information follows:]

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP LISTS

STATE-BASED PROGRAM

DIVISION OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS

ALABAMA COMMITTEE FOR THE HUMANITIES AND PUBLIC POLICY

MEMBERS:

Mr. Henri M. Aldridge
General Counsel
International Paper Company
Papermill Road
Mobile, Alabama 36600

Mr. James K. Baker
Attorney
1630 4th Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

Mr. Dwight Burgess
Executive Director
Urban League of Birmingham
505 17th Street, North
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

Professor Virgil Davis
Chairman
Social Sciences Division
Mobile College
Mobile, Alabama 36613

Rabbi Mark Elovitz
2179 Highland Avenue
Birmingham, Alabama 35207

Dr. Luther Foster
President
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama 36088

*Conrad M. Fowler
Judge of Probate
Shelby County
Columbiana, Alabama 35051

Mrs. A. G. Gaston
President
Booker T. Washington Business College
P. O. Drawer 697
Birmingham, Alabama 35201

Mr. Milo B. Howard, Jr.
Director
Department of Archives and History
State of Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Dr. Kermit Johnson
President, University of Montevallo
Montevallo, Alabama 35115

Mr. Durard LeGrand
Editor-Birmingham Post-Herald
Birmingham, Alabama 35202

Dr. David Mathew
President
University of Alabama
University, Alabama 35486

Dr. Harry Philpott
President, Auburn University
Auburn, Alabama 36830

Dr. John Ramsey
Department of History
University of Alabama
University, Alabama 35486

Mr. Malcolm Smith
1915 Monticello Road
Florence, Alabama 35630

Mrs. Mary George Waite
President
Farmers and Merchants Bank
Centre, Alabama 35960

Mr. Barney Weeks
Alabama Labor Council
1018 18th Street, South
Birmingham, Alabama 35205

Mr. Clyde Williams
President
Miles College
Birmingham, Alabama 35208

* Chairman

3/74

ALASKA Humanities Forum

MEMBERS:

Dr. Charles C. Bovee
Acting President
Sheldon Jackson College
P. O. Box 479
Sitka, Alaska 99835

Mr. Dwayne Carlson
President
Alaska Federation of Labor
1035 E. 28th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

*Dr. Don M. Dafoe
Vice President for Public Service
University of Alaska
College, Alaska 99701

Mrs. Mary Hale
Box 10078
Klatt Station
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Mr. Jay Hammond
Naknek
Alaska 99633

Mr. Ronald K. Inouye
1752 College Road
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

*Chairman

STAFF:

Mr. Gary Holthaus
Executive Director
Alaska Humanities Forum
429 D Street, Room 211
Loussac Sogn Building
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Mr. Michael S. Kennedy
Director
Alaska State Museum
Pouch FM Subport
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Mrs. Ellen Hope Lang
Box 909
Sitka, Alaska 99835

Mr. John A. Moore
Box 1071
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Mr. Claus M. Naske
History Department
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Mr. Isaac Piscoya
Kauwarek, Inc.
Box 505
Nome, Alaska 99762

Mr. Joseph E. Senungetuk
Box 81707
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

1/74

ARIZONA Council on the Humanities and Public Policy

MEMBERS:

Mr. Darwin Aycock
Secretary-Treasurer
Arizona State AFL-CIO
520 W. Adams
Phoenix, Arizona 85003

Dr. Hugh T. Broadley
Professor of Art
Art Building, Room 212
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona 85281

Dr. Edward W. Cleary
Professor of Law
Law, A.H. 218
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona 85281

Dr. Edward B. Danson, Director
Museum of Northern Arizona
P. O. Box 1389
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001

Mrs. Kathryn K. Gammage
Director of Gifts and Endowments
Administration 210
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona 85281

Mrs. Samuel P. Goddard, Jr.
4724 E. Camelback Canyon Drive
Phoenix, Ariznoa 85018

Dr. George Hall
Executive Director
State Community College Board
1535 W. Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dr. Eugene M. Hughes
Vice President for University Programming
Box 5621
Northern Arizona University
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001

Mrs. Marion M. Kelley
2708 East Third Street
Tucson, Arizona 85716

Mr. Diego Navarrette
Pima Community College
Tucson, Arizona 85709

Dr. William R. Noyes
Coordinator of Curricular Matters
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Mr. Jones Osborn
House Wing
State Capitol Building
1700 W. Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
and
Editor, Yuma Daily Sun
Yuma, Arizona 85364

Rabbi Albert Plotkin
930 W. Catalina
Phoenix, Arizona 85013

Mrs. Vernon Roudenbush
Upland Estates
Safford, Arizona 85546

Dr. John P. Schaefer, President
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85546

Dr. John W. Schwada, President
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona 85281

Dr. Emory Sekaquaptewa
Assistant Professor of Anthropology
Anthropology 318
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

ARIZONA Council on the Humanities and Public Policy --con't

Mr. William R. Shover
Director of Public Relations
Republic and Gazette
Phoenix Newspapers Incorporated
P. O. Box 1950
Phoenix, Arizona 85001

Mr. William Hawes Smith
Valley Center
241 North Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85001

Mr. Calvin C. Straub
3710 North 7th Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85014

Mrs. Louise Tester
Executive Director
Arizona Commission on the
Arts and Humanities
6330 North 7th Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85014

*Dr. Raymond H. Thompson
Head, Department of Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85281

Dr. Morrison F. Warren
Associate Professor of
Education
I. D. Payne Learning Lab.
Education 116
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona 85281

*Chairman

STAFF:

Ms. Lorraine Frank
Executive Director
Arizona Council on the
Humanities and Public Policy
P. O. Box 3183
Tempe, Arizona 85283

NEH COLORADO Committee

MEMBERS:

Col. Clotilde Dent Bowen
Chief of Dept. of Psychiatry
Fitzsimmons General Hospital
Denver, Colorado 80204

Dr. Phillip Boxer
Dean of the College
of Liberal Arts
Metropolitan State College
250 West 14th Aven., Box 40
Denver, Colorado 80204

Dr. Lawson Crowe, Provost
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Mr. Henry Fairlie
1808 Hillside Drive
Boulder, Colorado 80302

*Dr. David Hawkins
Director of Mt. View Center
for Environmental Education
1511 University Avenue
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Dr. John Lymberopoulos
Dean of Division of Continuing
Education
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Dr. Thompson Marsh
University of Denver
College of Law
200 West 14th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

Mr. William E. Marshall
Director, State Historical
Society of Colorado
200 Fourteenth Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80203

Dr. Charles Nilon
Department of English
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Mr. Kenneth Oakleaf
Assistant Director
Community Resource Development
Cooperative Extension Service
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado 80521

*Chairman

Mr. Richard Pratt
Aspen Institute for
Humanistic Studies
P. O. Box 219
Aspen, Colorado 81611

Ms. Amy Roosevelt
Assistant Director
Colorado Council on the
Arts and Humanities
1550 Lincoln, Room 205
Denver, Colorado 80203

Mr. Robert Sheets
Executive Director
Colorado Council on the
Arts and Humanities
1550 Lincoln, Room 205
Denver, Colorado 80203

Mr. Al Smith
415 Elm Street
Julesburg, Colorado 80737

Professor Duane Smith
Department of History
Room 220
Fort Lewis College
Durango, Colorado

Representative Michael Strang
The Colorado House of Representatives
State Capitol Building
Denver, Colorado 80203

Dean Robert B. Yegge
Yegge, Hall and Evans
Attorneys at Law
1340 Denver Club Building
Denver, Colorado 80202

STAFF:

Ms. Patricia Shanks
Executive Director
NEH Colorado Committee
855 Broadway
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Ms. Ann Lewis
Administrative Assistant
NEH Colorado Committee
855 Broadway
Boulder, Colorado 80302

CONNECTICUT Humanities Council

MEMBERS:

Mrs. Grace Birch
175 Brooklawn Avenue
Bridgeport, Connecticut 06604

Mr. Bice Clemow, Editor
West Hartford News
Box 1
West Hartford, Connecticut 06107

Dr. John Collinson
Dean, School of Arts and Sciences
University of New Haven
West Haven, Connecticut 06516

Mr. Russell G. D'Oench, Jr.
Middletown Press
472 Main Street
Middletown, Connecticut 06457

Mr. David N. Gidman
Professor of History
Manchester Community College
60 Bidwell Avenue
Manchester, Connecticut 06040

Dr. Eugene Golob
College of Social Studies
Wesleyan University
Middletown, Connecticut 06457

Dr. Elbert Gross
Chairman, Social Sciences
Western Connecticut State College
Danbury, Connecticut 06810

Mr. Gordon M. Jensen
Chairman, Department of History
University of Hartford
200 Bloomfield Avenue
West Hartford, Connecticut 06117

Mrs. Geraldine W. Johnson
Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools
45 Lyon Terrace -- City Hall
Bridgeport, Connecticut 06604

Senator Nicholas A. Lenge
95 Steele Road
West Hartford, Connecticut 06119

Mrs. Alic Meyer
18 Lantern Hill Road
Easton, Connecticut 06108

Mr. Tomas Z. Miranda
Columbus School
275 George Street
Bridgeport, Connecticut 06604

Sister Mary Christel Nolan
South Catholic High School
South Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06114

* Mr. Richard C. Noyes
Executive Vice President,
Hartford County Manufacturers Association
80 South Main Street
West Hartford, Connecticut 06107

Professor Helen Reeve, Chairman
Department of Russian
Connecticut College
New London, Connecticut 06320

Mr. Robert H. Roggeveen
Connecticut State Labor Council
AFL-CIO
9 Washington Avenue
P. O. Box 5278
Hamden, Connecticut 06518

Mr. Richard Sharpe FAIA
Richard Sharpe Associates
30 Connecticut Avenue
Norwich, Connecticut 06360

Dr. Milton R. Stern, Professor
Department of English
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut 06268

Senator Ruth O. Truex
State Senate
State Capitol
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse
Auerbach Service Bureau for Connecticut Organizations
G. Fox & Co. Building
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

STAFF:

Mrs. Marianne Barnaby
Executive Director
Connecticut Humanities Council
250 Court Street
Middletown, Connecticut 06457

* Chairman

DELAWARE Humanities Council

MEMBERS:

Ms. Frances Andrews
Office of Community Relations
Delaware Technical and
Community College - South
Box 610
Georgetown, Delaware 19947

Dr. John R. Bolig
Res. Director
Delaware Mod System
ETV Building
Dover, Delaware 19901

Dr. Joseph P. del Tufo
Department of English
Delaware State College
Dover, Delaware 19901

Dr. Frank B. Dilley
Associate Provost
University of Delaware
Hullihen Hall
Newark, Delaware 19711

Mrs. Elise du Pont
Rockland Road
Rockland, Delaware 19732

Ms. Simone Fitzpatrick
Wilmington College
Box 762, Manor Branch
New Castle, Delaware 19720

Mrs. Winifred C. Harris
Assistant to the President
Delaware State College
Dover, Delaware 19901

Mr. Anthony Higgins
Little Stanning Farm, R.D. 3
Newark, Delaware 19711

Mr. David Kaigler
Delaware Technical and
Community College
Box 610
Georgetown, Delaware 19947

* Chairman

Ms. Charlotte Mach
Cannon and Poplar Streets
Seaford, Delaware 19973

Mrs. Candida McBride
2502 West 17th Street
Wilmington, Delaware 19806

Dr. Luna I. Mishoe
President
Delaware State College
Dover, Delaware 19901

* Mr. John A. Murray, Director
Division of Continuing Education
John M. Clayton Hall
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19711

Mr. Brooks M. Parker
R.D. 3, Box 293
Laurel, Delaware 19956

Dr. Gary F. Petty
Executive Director
Delaware Technical and
Community College
1924 North du Pont Parkway
Dover, Delaware 19901

Dr. David A. Schulz
Division of Urban Affairs
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19711

Mr. Ronald W. Starnes
Associate Professor
Religion and Philosophy
Wesley College
College Square
Dover, Delaware 19901

STAFF:

Dr. Rona G. Finkelstein
Executive Director
Delaware Humanities Council
2600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Wilmington, Delaware 19806

12/73

FLORIDA Citizens' Committee for the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Mr. Cecil Beach, Director
Library Services Division
Department of State
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Mrs. Oneida Carpenter
806 Old Grove Manor
Jacksonville, Florida 32207

*Dr. Harold Crosby, President
University of West Florida
Pensacola, Florida 32504

Dr. Richard A. Dwyer, Chairman
Department of English
Florida International University
Tamiami Trail
Miami, Florida 33144

Dr. Robert Flick, Chairman
Humanities Department
Florida Technological University
Orland, Florida 32816

Dr. E. A. Giordano, Director
Program Development and Continuing Education
Board of Regents
Collins Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Mr. Art Hallgren
First Vice President
Florida AFL-CIO
P. O. Box 357
Allapattah Station
Miami, Florida 33142

Dr. Ward Hellstrom, Chairman
Comprehensive English Department
Anderson Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Mrs. Cleo Higgins
Acting Chairman
Division of Humanities
Bethune-Cookman College
Daytona Beach, Florida 32015

*Chairman

Mrs. Audrey Patouillet
2305 Williams Drive
Clearwater, Florida 33516

Mr. Charles Potter
Vice President
Burdines, Inc.
Miami, Florida 33101

Dr. B. Gresham Riley
Acting Provost
New College
Sarasota, Florida 33578

Dr. David G. Robinson
President
Edison Community College
Fort Meyers, Florida 33901

Dr. Richard Ryder, Director
Division of Humanities
Miami-Dade Junior College
South Campus
Miami, Florida 33156

Mrs. Essie Silva
Director, Urban Corps
395 N.W. 1st Street, Room 102
Miami, Florida 33128

Dr. Robert H. Spiro, President
Jacksonville University
Jacksonville, Florida 32211

Mr. Robert Williams, Director
Division of Archives, History and Records Management
Department of State
401 East Gaines
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

STAFF:

Dr. Donald R. Eastman, III
Executive Director
Florida Citizens' Committee for the Humanities
P. O. Box 12657
University Station
Gainesville, Florida 32604

Committee for the Humanities in Georgia

MEMBERS:

Miss Joyce Blackburn
St. Simons, Georgia 31522

Dr. William T. Blackstone
Professor and Head, Dept. of
Philosophy & Religion and
Chairman, Division of Social Sciences
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30601

Dr. N. Gordon Carper
Head, Social Sciences Dept.
Berry College
Mt. Berry, Georgia 30149

Dr. Pope A. Duncan, President
Georgia Southern College
Statesboro, Georgia 30458

Mr. J. W. Fanning
Vice President for Services
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30601

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
582 University Place, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Mrs. Mary Hitt
Mayor of the City of Jesup
Jesup, Georgia 31545

Dr. Alex B. Lacey, Jr.
Professor, Political Science
Georgia State University
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Mr. Thomas W. Mahler, Director
Center for Continuing Education
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30601

Dr. Benjamin Mays
3316 Pamlico Drive, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30311

Dr. Elliott W. McElroy
Chairman, Dept. of Philosophy
Valdosta State College
Valdosta, Georgia 31601

Miss Eugenia Price
St. Simons, Georgia 31522

Mr. William Rogers
Editor, The Forest Blade
Swainsboro, Georgia 30401

Dr. Grant S. Shockley
Professor of Christian Education
Candler School of Theology
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

* Dr. Richard Wiegand, Director
Dept. of Continuing Education
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia 30322

Dr. Prince Wilson
Executive Secretary
Atlanta University Center Corp.
55 Walnut Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

* Chairman

STAFF:

3/74

HAWAII Committee for the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Reverend Abraham Akaka
Pastor, Kawaihao Church
957 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dr. Shiro Amioka
Superintendent of Education
1390 Miller Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. George Chaplin
Editor, Honolulu Advertiser
605 Kapiolani Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Herbert Cornuelle
President, Dillingham Corp.
1441 Kapiolani Boulevard
18th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Jack Darvill
President
The Kamehameha Schools
Kapalama Heights
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Father Daniel J. Dever
Superintendent, Catholic Schools
P. O. Box 1247
Honolulu, Hawaii 96744

Dr. Roland Force
Director, Bishop Museum
1355 Kalihi Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

Mrs. Barbara Franklin
2640 Dole Street, #C-1
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

*Chairman
**Vice Chairman

*Dr. Thomas H. Hamilton
Advisor to Kamehameha Schools
and Bishop Estate
681 South King, Suite 202
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mrs. Margaret Harada
Teacher, Waipahu High School
1661-B Waikahalulu Lane
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Mrs. Harriette Joesting
Writer and Researcher
3663 Woodlawn Terrace Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

**Dr. Richard H. Kosaki
Chancellor, West Oahu College
Bachman Hall, Room 103
2444 Dole Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dr. Thomas W. Maretzki
Professor of Anthropology and
Psychiatry
Department of Psychiatry
University of Hawaii
3675 Kilauea Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dr. Herbert Marguilies
Professor of History
University of Hawaii
Crawford Hall, Room 208
2550 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Mrs. Mary Matayoshi
Director, Continuing Education
and Community Service
University of Hawaii at Hilo
P. O. Box 1357
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

STAFF:
Mrs. Annette Lew
Executive Director
Hawaii Committee for the Humanities
465 S. King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

3/74

HAWAII Committee for the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Reverend Abraham Akaka
Pastor, Kawaihao Church
957 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dr. Shiro Amioka
Superintendent of Education
1390 Miller Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. George Chaplin
Editor, Honolulu Advertiser
605 Kapiolani Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Herbert Cornuelle
President, Dillingham Corp.
1441 Kapiolani Boulevard
18th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Jack Darvill
President
The Kamehameha Schools
Kapalama Heights
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Father Daniel J. Dever
Superintendent, Catholic Schools
P. O. Box 1247
Honolulu, Hawaii 96744

Dr. Roland Force
Director, Bishop Museum
1355 Kalihi Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

Mrs. Barbara Franklin
2640 Dole Street, #C-1
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

*Chairman
**Vice Chairman

*Dr. Thomas H. Hamilton
Advisor to Kamehameha Schools
and Bishop Estate
681 South King, Suite 202
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mrs. Margaret Harada
Teacher, Waipahu High School
1661-B Waikahalulu Lane
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Mrs. Harriette Joesting
Writer and Researcher
3663 Woodlawn Terrace Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

**Dr. Richard H. Kosaki
Chancellor, West Oahu College
Bachman Hall, Room 103
2444 Dole Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dr. Thomas W. Maretzki
Professor of Anthropology and
Psychiatry
Department of Psychiatry
University of Hawaii
3675 Kilauea Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dr. Herbert Marguilies
Professor of History
University of Hawaii
Crawford Hall, Room 203
2550 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Mrs. Mary Matayoshi
Director, Continuing Education
and Community Service
University of Hawaii at Hilo
P. O. Box 1357
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

STAFF:
Mrs. Annette Lew
Executive Director
Hawaii Committee for the Humanities
465 S. King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

3/74

HAWAII Committee for the Humanities --con't

Mrs. Barbara Meheula
SECRETARY and Fiscal Agent
with Miss Agnes Conrad
Executive Director
Hawaii Foundation for History
and the Humanities
465 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dr. Brett Melendy
Professor of History
University of Hawaii
Crawford Hall, Room 208
2550 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Mrs. Steve Moser
R. R. 1
Haiku, Maui 96708

Mr. Edward H. Nakamura
Attorney
Bouslog and Symonds
63 Merchant Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mrs. Marjorie Sinclair
Associate Professor of English
University of Hawaii
Kuykendall Hall, Room 616
1733 Donaghho Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

A. A. Smyser (Bud)
Editor, Honolulu Star-Bulletin
605 Kapiolani Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dr. Beatrice Yamasaki
Associate Professor of
Philosophy
University of Hawaii
and Vice-Chancellor, Manoa
Hawaii Hall, Room 105
2500 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dr. George A. Warner
President, Hawaii Pacific College
841 Bishop Street, 3rd Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Association for the Humanities in IDAHO

MEMBERS:

Mr. A. L. Alford, Jr.
Lewiston Morning Tribune
Lewiston, Idaho 83501

Ms. Judith Austin
1621 Martha
Boise, Idaho 83706

Dr. Birdsall Carle
Magic Valley Memorial Hospital
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301

Ms. Alice Dieter
Communications Department
Boise Cascade Corporation
P. O. Box 50
Boise, Idaho 83728

Dr. Richard Etulain
Basque Studies Program
Getchell Library
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada

Dr. William Gibson
Department of English
Idaho State University
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

Mr. Robert Hammes
P. O. Box 367
St. Maries, Idaho 83861

Dr. Ernest Hartung
President
University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Mr. Richard Magnuson
Box 1147
Wallace, Idaho 83873

Dr. Kent Marlor
Department of Political Science
Ricks College
Rexburg, Idaho 83440

Mr. Donald Mitchell
Legal Department
Boise Cascade Corporation
P. O. Box 50
Boise, Idaho 83728

Dr. Ralph Sayre
Department of History
College of Idaho
Caldwell, Idaho 83605

Mr. Jerry Scheid
780 Jeri
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

Mr. Milton Small
Office of Higher Education
413 W. Idaho
Boise, Idaho 83702

Mr. Ralph Smeed
Room 3, Harmon Building
Caldwell, Idaho 83605

Ms. Phy Smith
2825 Westmoreland Drive
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

Dr. Elizabeth Stevenson
Assistant Dean
College of Letters and Science
University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho 83843

*Dr. Charles D. Wright
Department of English
Boise State College
Boise, Idaho 83707

*Chairman

STAFF:

Mrs. Rose Bowman
Executive Director
Association for the Humanities in Idaho
P. O. Box 424 -- Boise Idaho 83701

12/73

ILLINOIS Council for Humanities and Public Issues

MEMBERS:

Dr. Ann Ida Gannon
President
Mundelein College
Chicago, Illinois 60626

*Dr. Eldon L. Johnson
Vice President
Governmental Relations and
Public Service
University of Illinois
377 Administration Building
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Mrs. Marion B. Lamet
305 Polk Street
Warsaw, Illinois 62379

Dr. Martha Luck
Dean, Evening Division
Northwestern University
Wieboldt 609
339 East Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Mr. A. B. Lundahl
Senior Vice President
Deere and Company
John Deere Road
Moline, Illinois 61265

Mr. Michael Maibach
911 Greenbrier
DeKalb, Illinois 60115

Dr. John Margolis
Department of English
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois 60201

Dr. George McClure
Department of Philosophy
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

Mr. Robert W. Murphy
Executive Vice President and
Chairman of Executive Committee
Borg-Warner Corporation
200 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Mr. Thomas Nayder
President
Chicago Building Trades
Council
130 North Wells Street
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dr. Richard J. Nelson
President
Northern Illinois University
Lowden Hall 301
DeKalb, Illinois 60115

Mr. Thomas L. Nicholson
Mayer, Brown & Platt
231 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Mr. Paul Simon
Harvard University
John Fitzgerald Kennedy School
of Government
Institute of Politics
79 Mount Auburn Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dr. Winton U. Solberg
Department of History
303 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Ms. Sara Spurlark
Assistant Principal
Kenwood High School
5015 South Blackstone
Chicago, Illinois 60615

Dr. Paula Wolff
College of Business and
Public Service
Governors State University
Park Forest South, Illinois 60466

*Chairman

STAFF:

Dr. Marvin Vawter
Executive Director
Illinois Council for Humanities
and Public Issues
411 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois 61801

The INDIANA Committee for the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Mrs. Edmund F. Ball
1707 Riverside
Muncie, Indiana 47303

Dr. Robert E. Burns
Associate Dean, Arts & Letters
and Professor of History
University of Notre Dame
South Bend, Indiana 46556

Mrs. Bennie Mae Collins
2168 Arthur Street
Gary, Indiana 46404

*Dr. Marvin E. Hartig, Dean
University Evening College
University of Evansville
P. O. Box 329
Evansville, Indiana 47701

Mr. Edward N. Howard
Director, Vigo County
Public Library
222 N. 7th Street
Terre Haute, Indiana 47801

Mrs. G. Irving Latz, II
1919 Hadley Road
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46804

Mrs. Reggy A. Loar
Curator of Education
1200 W 38th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208

Dr. L. O. Nelson
Administrative Dean
Regional Campus Administration
Stewart Center, Purdue University
West Lafayette, Indiana 47907

*Chairman

STAFF:

Dr. Martin Sullivan
Executive Director
Indiana Committee for the Humanities
4200 Northwestern Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

Mr. Bill Patterson
President, Local 111, UAW
431 S. Shortridge Road
Indianapolis, Indiana 46219

Dr. Robert W. Richey, Dean
Division of Continuing Education
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Dr. Marcus E. Riedel, Chairman
Department of Philosophy
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana 47809

Mr. Martin D. Schwartz, President
Schwartz Paper Company, Inc.
2900 Devon Road
Muncie, Indiana 47304

Dr. John Tuckey, Chairman
Department of English
Purdue University
Calumet Campus
Hammond, Indiana 46323

12/73

IOWA Board for Public Programs in the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Dr. Marvin A. Anderson
Dean, University Extension
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50010

Mrs. Helen Gleeson
4010 Perry Way
Sioux City, Iowa 51104

Mrs. June Goldman
Citizen Representative
128 South 8th Street
Esterville, Iowa 51334

Mrs. Mary A. Grefe
Citizen Representative
3000 Grand Avenue
No. 917
Des Moines, Iowa 50312

Dr. Peter Harstad
Director
Iowa State Historical Society
402 Iowa Avenue
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Dr. Richard Herrnstadt
English Department
203 Ross Hall
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50010

Dr. Walter Houf
History Department
Drake University
Des Moines, Iowa 50311

Mr. James B. Morris, Jr.
Attorney
221 Locust
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dr. Raymond Nelson
Academic Dean
Morningside College
Sioux City, Iowa 51106

Mr. William B. Quarton
1204 Merchants National Bank Building
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401
after Nov. 1st until May 1st
Plaza East
4300 N. Ocean Blvd.
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33300

*Dr. Robert F. Ray, Dean
Division of Extension and University Services
C-107 East Hall
University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Dr. Norman Thomas
Department of Philosophy
Simpson College
Indianola, Iowa 50125

Dr. Clarence H. Thompson
8909 New York
Des Moines, Iowa 50322

Dr. Edward Thorne
Speech Department
University of North Iowa
Cedar Falls, Iowa 50313

*Chairman

STAFF:
Mr. Philip L. Shively
Executive Secretary
Iowa Board for Public Programs in the Humanities
c/o Division of Extension and University Services
C-207 East Hall
University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

1/74

KANSAS Committee for the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Mr. Don Ablah
251 North Crestway
Wichita, Kansas 67208

Dr. J. Hamby Barton
Dean, Southwestern College
Winfield, Kansas 67156

Mrs. Joyce Boone
806 Center Street
Garden City, Kansas 67846

Dr. Martin H. Bush
Vice President for
Academic Resources
Wichita State University
Wichita, Kansas 67208

Mr. Robert Caldwell
415 East Crawford
Salina, Kansas 67401

Dr. Mary Collins, O. S.B.
Assistant Professor
Kansas School of Religion
University of Kansas
1915 Stratford Drive
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Mr. L. C. Crouch
Assistant Commissioner of
Continuing Education
State Department of Education
120 East Tenth Street
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Mr. Paul Fleener
2321 Anderson Street
Manhattan, Kansas 66502

Dr. Dale Gleason, Chairman
Department of English
Hutchison Community Junior College
1300 North Plum
Hutchison, Kansas 67501

Mr. Cletus Grosdidier
R. R. #1
Eudora, Kansas 66025

Miss Cora Hobble
1101 Polk Street
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Mr. Tony Lopez
Executive Director
Kansas Commission on Civil Rights
State Office Building
Topeka, Kansas 67501

Dr. John Peterson
Dean of Liberal Arts & Sciences
Kansas State Teachers College
Emporia, Kansas 66801

Dr. W. Stitt Robinson
Department of History
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Dr. John Somer, Assistant Professor
Department of English
Kansas State Teachers College
Emporia, Kansas 66801

Miss Nola Tedesco
1603 West 15th, Apt. 408-D
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Dr. Howard Walker
Dean, Continuing Education
Division of Continuing Education
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

*Dr. D. Arthur Zook
Executive Director
Associated Independent Colleges
of Kansas
515 Capitol Federal Building
700 Kansas Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66603

STAFF:

Ms. Marion Cott
Executive Director
Kansas Committee for the
Humanities
1018 Merchants Bank Building
8th and Jackson Streets
Topeka, Kansas 66612

KENTUCKY Humanities Council, Inc.

MEMBERS:

Dr. Earl A. Alluisi
Vice President for Planning
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky 40208

Mr. George L. Atkins, Jr.
Mayor, City of Hopkinsville
P. O. Box 707
Hopkinsville, Kentucky 42240

Mr. Brady Black
Vice President and Editor
Cincinnati Enquirer
617 Vine Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45201

Mrs. Lucile T. Blazer
2711 Seminole Avenue
Ashland, Kentucky 41101

Mrs. Edythe Hayes,
Assistant Superintendent of
Schools
Fayette County Schools
400 Lafayette Parkway
Lexington, Kentucky 40506

Ms. Carolina Krebs, Professor
19 Pawnee Trail
Louisville, Kentucky 40207

Dr. Thomas M. Kreider
Vice President, Kentucky
Humanities Council
Professor, Berea College
Box 2351
Berea, Kentucky 40403

*Dr. Jim W. Miller, Professor
(Western Kentucky University
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101
1512 Eastland Drive (HOME)

Dr. Paul Murphey
Professor, Department of Philosophy
Transylvania University
Lexington, Kentucky 40508

*Chairman

Dr. Paul Oberst
College of Law
229 Law Building
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky 40506

Mrs. Priscilla Robertson
12627 Osage Road North
Anchorage, Kentucky 40223

Dr. Harold Rose, Chairman
Department of Adult Education
Morehead State University
UPO 1343
Morehead, Kentucky 40351

Mr. Larry D. Stanley, Coordinator
Faculty & Instructional Development
University of Kentucky
Community College System
114 Breckinridge Hall
Lexington, Kentucky 40506

Dr. W. Frank Steely
President, Northern Kentucky
State College
Highland Heights, Kentucky 41076

Ms. Betty L. Taylor
Director
Child Development Services
System
Louisville Board of Education
Room 603
4th & Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Rev. Jack E. Weller
Box 337
Lothair Station
Hazard, Kentucky 41701

STAFF:

Dr. Arthur E. Curtis, Executive Director
Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc.
206 Breckinridge Hall
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky 40506

LOUISIANA COMMITTEE FOR THE HUMANITIES

MEMBERS:

Rabbi Murray Blackman
Temple Sinai Congregation
6227 St. Charles Ave.
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

Mr. Richard E. D'Aquin
Editor & General Manager
The Advertiser
P. O. Box 3268
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Dr. Dardanella V. Ennis
Department of Humanities
Grambling College
Grambling, Louisiana 71245

*Dr. E. C. Harrison
Vice President for
Academic Affairs
Southern University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70813

Mr. A. Otis Herbert, Jr.
Director of Archives and Records
Service
Secretary of State
P. O. Box 44422
Capitol Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Dr. Homer L. Hitt, Chancellor
University of New Orleans, Lakefront
New Orleans, Louisiana 70122

Mr. Jack McCarthy
Director of Education
State of Louisiana
AFL-CIO
P. O. Box 3477
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

*Co-Chairmen

STAFF:

Rev. David Boileau
Executive Director
Louisiana Committee for the Humanities
Box 12, Loyola University
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

Mrs. William G. McWilliams
10021 Smitherman Drive
Shreveport, Louisiana 71105

Mrs. Ernest N. Morial
1101 Harrison Ave.
New Orleans, Louisiana 70122

Dr. G. Leon Netterville, Jr.
President
Southern University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70813

Dr. Paul T. Nolan
Professor of English
Box 552, U.S.L. Station
University of Louisiana
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Mrs. Edward G. Randolph, Jr.
1801 Bush Avenue
Alexandria, Louisiana 71301

Dr. Sid Romero
Professor of History and Government
University Station
Southeastern Louisiana University
Hammond, Louisiana 70401

Dr. Raleigh A. Suarez
Vice President for Academic Affairs
McNeese State University
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70601

*Dr. Cecil G. Taylor
Chancellor
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dr. Robert C. Whittemore
Dean, University College
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

3/74

MAINE HUMANITIES COUNCIL

MEMBERS:

Mr. Norman Beaupre
Assistant Professor of French
St. Francis College
Biddeford, Maine 04005

Dr. Constance Carroll
Associate Dean
College of Liberal Arts
University of Maine
Portland, Maine 04103

Mr. Fred Clough
Oxford Paper Co.
Rumford, Maine 04276

Mr. Gary Cook
Maine Federated Labor Council
133 Park Street
Livermore Falls, Maine 04254

Mr. Walter Corey
72 Parsons Road
Portland, Maine 04100

*Mr. Robert Dow
Director of Marine Research
Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries
State House
Augusta, Maine 04330

Mrs. Mary Lou Eaton
King's Arm Terrace
Judkins Avenue
Bath, Maine 04530

Mrs. Ada Graham
Wyman Road
Milbridge, Maine 04658

Dr. John Hakola
Associate Professor of History
University of Maine at Orono
Orono, Maine 04473

Mr. Parker F. Hennessey
Commissioner, Department of Public Safety
State House
Augusta, Maine 04330

Mr. Alan Karstatter
President, Unity College
Quaker Hill
Unity, Maine 04988

Dr. James McLaughlin
Nasson College
4 Edwards Street
Springdale, Maine 04083

Dr. Donald R. McNeil
Chancellor, University of Maine
228 Deering Avenue
Portland, Maine 04102

Mr. John Stevens
Commissioner, Department of Indian Affairs
State House
Augusta, Maine 04330

STAFF:

Mrs. Mary Sleeper
Executive Director
Maine Humanities Council
P.O. Box 780
Camden, Maine 04343 3/74

*Chairman

Maryland Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy

MEMBERS:

Mr. George Allen, Executive Director
Regional Education Service Agency
of Applachian Maryland
110 Washington Street
Cumberland, Maryland 21502

Mrs. Margaret Denan Armstrong
Coordinator of Cultural Enrichment
Activities
Department of Education
Administration Building Annex, Rm.228
Oliver and Eden Streets
Baltimore, Maryland 21213

Ms. Mary Combs Barber, Director
St. Mary's City Commission
St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686

Mr. Herbert Cahan, Vice-President
Westinghouse Broadcasting Company
WJZ-TV, Television Hill
Baltimore, Maryland 21211

Dr. Dan T. Carter
Department of History
University of Maryland
7312 Radcliffe Drive
College Park, Maryland 20740

*Mr. Edwin Castagna, Director
Enoch Pratt Free Library
400 Cathedral Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Mrs. Raymond Palmer Delano, Jr.
Hebron's Gift
R.D. 1
Nottingham, Pennsylvania 19362

Dr. Stanley J. Drazek, Vice-Chancellor
University College
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742

Mr. P. William Filby, Director
Maryland Historical Society
201 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Dr. Lucia Hawthorne, Chairman
Speech Communication and Theater Arts Dep
Morgan State College
Hillen Road and Cold Spring Lane
Baltimore, Maryland 21212

Dr. Norman James, Chairman
Department of English
Washington College
Chestertown, Maryland 21620

Dr. Maurice Mandelbaum
Professor Philosophy
Johns Hopkins University
Homewood Campus
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy Moss
Vice-President/Treasurer
Afro-American
628 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Dr. Steven Muller, President
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Dr. Phoebe Stanton
Professor of Art
114 West University Parkway
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Mr. Garry Wills, Journalist
106 Upnor Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21212

*Chairman

STAFF:

Ms. Maria M. Heyssel
Executive Director
Maryland Committee for the Humanities
and Public Policy
Room 307, Maryland Hall
The Johns Hopkins University
34th and Charles Sts.
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

3/74

MICHIGAN COUNCIL FOR THE HUMANITIES

MEMBERS:

*Dr. William B. Boyd
President
Central Michigan University
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan 48858

Mr. Robert D. Cahow
Executive Secretary
Michigan Community College
Administrators
814 Michigan National Tower
Lansing, Michigan 48933

Dr. John E. Cantlon, Provost
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Dr. W. J. Cohen, Dean
School of Education
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Professor Morton Gordon
1217 Naples Court
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dr. David Harper, President
First Independence National Bank
234 State Street
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Mr. Conrad Hillberry
Kalamazoo College
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001

Mr. Charles House
Administrative Assistant to
the President
Central Michigan University
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan 48858

Professor Gloria House
Department of Interdivisional
Studies
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Mrs. Clara Jones, Director
Detroit Public Library
Detroit, Michigan 48233

Dr. Lee Katz
Director, Special Projects
and Research Development
204 Pearce Hall
Eastern Michigan University
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

Mrs. Olga Madar, Vice President
United Auto Workers
UAW Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson
Detroit, Michigan 48214

Professor Raleigh Morgan
Romance Languages Department
4132 Modern Language Building
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Mr. Harding Mott
Mott Foundation
Flint, Michigan 48503

**Mrs. Sarah Power
Assistant to the Chairwoman
Commission for Women
2064 Administration Building
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Mrs. Mary Reiss
Adult Education Consultant
Department of Education
Lansing, Michigan 48924

Dr. Frank Rhodes, Dean
College of Literature,
Science and the Arts
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dr. Leonard Roellig
Provost for Academic
Programs and Planning
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Dr. Allan F. Smith
Vice President for Academic
Affairs
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Mr. Don Stevens
P. O. Box 335
Okemos, Michigan 48864

Dr. Richard E. Sullivan, Dean
College of Arts and Letters
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

STAFF:

Mr. Ronald D. Means
Department of Continuing
Education
Room 7, Kellogg Center
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48824

*Chairman
**Alternate Chairman

MINNESOTA Humanities Commission

MEMBERS:

Ms. Eugenie Anderson
Tower View
Red Wing, Minnesota 55066

Reverend Michael Blecker
President
Saint John's University
Collegeville, Minnesota 56321

Dr. Hiram Dracke
Research Professor of History
Concordia College
Moorhead, Minnesota 56560

*Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Director
Minnesota Historical Society
Cedar Street & Central Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Mr. Robert H. Rolph, Director
Hennepin County Library
300 Nicollet Mall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

Mrs. Janet Schroeder
Assistant Director
Duluth Public Library
101 West 2nd Street
Duluth, Minnesota 55802

Dr. John C. Schwarzwalder
Executive Vice President
Twin City Area Educational
Television Corporation
1640 Como Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

* Chairman

STAFF:

Ms. Lynn M. Smith
Executive Secretary
Minnesota Humanities Commission
Metro Square
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Dr. Myron Swanson
Chairman, Humanities Division
Bemidji State College
Bemidji, Minnesota 56601

Dr. Howard Swearer
President
Carleton College
Northfield, Minnesota 55057

Ms. Doris Wilkinson
Associate Professor of
Sociology
Macalester College
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dr. Donald Woods
Associate Dean
General Extension Division
and Summer Session
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

3/74

MISSISSIPPI Committee for the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Dr. John K. Bettersworth
Vice President for Academic Affairs
Mississippi State University
Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762

Dr. Owen Cooper
Mississippi Chemical Corp.
Yazoo City, Mississippi 39194

Dr. Thomas J. Flynn, Chairman
Department of Philosophy
and Religions
University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi 38677

*Dr. Porter L. Fortune, Jr.
Chancellor
University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi 38677

Dr. Jack W. Gunn
Dean of the College
Delta State College
Cleveland, Mississippi 38732

Mr. George Howell
Box 1267
Pascagoula, Mississippi 39567

Mrs. Betty DuVall King
Box 184
New Albany, Mississippi 38652

Dr. Robert Mayo
President
Hinds Junior College
Raymond, Mississippi 39154

Dr. R. A. McLemore
President emeritus
Mississippi College
224 Kitchings Drive
Clinton, Mississippi 39056

*Chairman

Dr. Charles W. Moorman
Dean of the University
University of Southern Mississippi
Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39401

Dr. Linwood Elden Orange
Professor of English
University of Southern Mississippi
Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39401

Dr. Matthew Page
165 Union Street
Greenville, Mississippi 38701

Dr. John A. Peoples, Jr.
President
Jackson State College
Jackson, Mississippi 39217

Mrs. Roland H. Powell
2360 Montebello Drive
Jackson, Mississippi 39200

Dr. Sarah A. Rouse
Chairman
Division of Humanities
Mississippi College
Clinton, Mississippi 39056

Dr. Estus Smith, Dean
School of Liberal Studies
Jackson State College
Jackson, Mississippi 39217

Dr. Parham H. Williams, Jr.
Dean of the Law School
University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi 38677

STAFF:

Mrs. Cora Norman
Executive Director
Mississippi Committee for
the Humanities
P. O. Box 335
University, Mississippi 38677

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE FOR THE HUMANITIES

MEMBERS:

*Dr. Howard A. Barnett
Professor of English,
and Vice President
Lindenwood College
St. Charles, Missouri 63301

Mrs. Kelsey Beshears
President, St. Joseph NAACP
511 S. 16th Street
St. Joseph, Missouri 64501

Dr. William Bondeson
Professor of Philosophy
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri 65201

Dr. Georgia Bowman
Chairman, Department of
Communication
William Jewell College
Liberty, Missouri 64068

Mrs. Claudine Cox
440 E. Tampa Street
Springfield, Missouri 65805

Dr. Fred B. Goodwin, Chairman
Division of Language & Literature
Southeast Missouri State College
Cape Girardeau, Missouri 63701

Dr. Charles E. Curran
Kansas City Association of
Trust and Foundation
406 Board of Trades Building
Kansas City, Missouri 64105

Mr. Gerald Dunne
School of Law
St. Louis University
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

Dr. Thomas Law
President, Penn Valley
Community College
3201 Southwest Trafficway
Kansas City, Missouri 64111

Mrs. Jane Shapleigh
1310 Manson Road
St. Louis, Missouri 63131

Dr. Seymour A. Smith
President
Stevens College
Columbia, Missouri 65201

Mr. Malcolm C. Van Deursen
Assistant Dean and Director
Division of Conferences and
Community Programs
School of Continuing Education
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Dr. Walter B. Wright, Dean
Continuing Education & Extension
University of Missouri -- K.C.
5100 Rockhill Road
Kansas City, Missouri 64110

*Chairman

STAFF:

Mr. Robert Walrond, Executive Director
Missouri State Committee for the Humanities
Box 1145A, Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

3/74

MONTANA Committee for the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Dr. Earl J. Barlow
Superintendent of Schools
Browning, Montana 59601

Mrs. Louise Cross
1510 East Ames Wye
Glendive, Montana 59330

Mr. David Drum
3112 Radcliffe Drive
Billings, Montana 59101

Dr. Roy Huffman
Vice President for Research
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana 59714

Mrs. Alma Jacobs
Head Librarian
Great Falls Public Library
Great Falls, Montana 59401

Mr. William MacKay, Jr.
Laz-E-L Ranch
Roscoe, Montana 59071

Dr. Pierce Mullen, Chairman
Department of History
Government, and Philosophy
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana 59715

Mr. James Murry
Executive Secretary
Montana State AFL-CIO
P. O. Box 1176
Helena, Montana 59601

*Dr. Robert T. Pantzer
President
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

Mr. Bradley Parrish
Hillcrest Drive
Lewistown, Montana 59457

Mr. Hal Stearns
Executive Director
Montana Bicentennial Commission
c/o Montana Historical Society
Helena, Montana 59601

Dr. Joseph Ward
Professor of English
Carroll College
Helena, Montana 59601

Mrs. Margaret S. Warden
208 3rd Avenue North
Great Falls, Montana 59401

Professor Flora Willett
Department of English
Eastern Montana College
Billings, Montana 59101

Dr. John Van der Wetering
Chairman, Department of History
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

*Chairman

STAFF:

Dr. Bruce Sievers, Director
Montana Committee for the Humanities
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

31-869 O - 74 - pt 2 - 45

NEBRASKA Committee for the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Dr. Robert Z. Apostol
Associate Professor of Philosophy
Creighton University
Omaha, Nebraska 68131

Ms. Laura Berge
Coordinator of Library Services
Panhandle Library of Nebraska
Lisco, Nebraska

Mr. Keith Blackledge
North Platte Telegraph
Box 370
North Platte, Nebraska 69101

Dr. William A. Brandenburg
President
Wayne State College
Wayne, Nebraska 68787

Mr. Adam Breckenridge
Professor of Political Science
University of Nebraska 6850
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

Mr. William Caldwell
Pepper Creek Ranch
Hay Springs, Nebraska 68347

Mr. Dick Hahan
Carson National Bank
Auburn, Nebraska 68305

Mr. Clifford Hanson
Professor of the Humanities
Dana College
Blair, Nebraska

Dr. Charles Harrington, Dean
School of Humanities
Chardon State College
Chadron, Nebraska 68337

Professor Harry Hoffman
220 Fine Arts Building
Kearney State College
Kearney, Nebraska 68847

Mrs. Andrew Hove
705 West Lexington
Minden, Nebraska 68959

*Chairman

Professor Robert L. Hupp
Northeast-Nebraska Technical College
Norfolk, Nebraska 68701

*Dr.Edward Janike
5601 Sunrise Drive
Lincoln, Nebraska 68510

Mrs. Hal Lainson
229 University Blvd.
Hasting, Nebraska 68901

Mr. Arlen Miles
Holt County Independence
O'Neill, Nebraska 68763

Mr. Douglass Morrow
Hale Junior High School
6143 Whitmore Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68152

Mr. Verne R. Moseman
615 West First Street
Grand Island, Nebraska 68801

Mr. Joseph C. Tye
Attorney
Kearney, Nebraska

Dr. William T. Utley, Dean
College of Continuing Studies
University of Nebraska
Omaha, Nebraska 68132

Mrs. Milton Waldbaum
1403 S. 91st Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska 68124

Mr. Ralph Wardle
Professor of English
University of Nebraska
Omaha, Nebraska 68132

STAFF:

Mr. Michael Holland
Executive Director
Nebraska Committee for the Humanities
RFD 2, Box 65A
Kearney, Nebraska 68847

NEVADA Humanities Committee

MEMBERS:

Dr. William Fiero, Jr.
Geo-Science Department
University of Nevada
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109

Mr. Charles Greenhaw
Department of English
Northern Nevada Community College
901 Elm Street
Elko, Nevada 89801

Dr. Robert D. Harvey
Chairman, English Department
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada 89507

Dr. Ronald Jack
Political Science Department
University of Nevada
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109

Ms. Lavonne Lewis
2741 Milo Way
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

Dr. Frank S. Lucash
Acting Chairman
Philosophy Department
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada 89507

Ms. Harriett L. Sheldon
Chairman
Social Services Department
University of Nevada
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109

*Dr. Wilbur S. Shepperson
Chairman, History Department
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada 89507

Mr. Herman Van Betten
Associate Professor of English
University of Nevada
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109

Dr. Robert G. Whittemore, Dean
College of General Extension
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada 89507

Mr. Thomas E. Wilson
State Comprehensive Health
Planner
208 North Fall Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Mr. Thomas R. C. Wilson, III
Attorney at Law
60 Court Street
Reno, Nevada 89501

* Chairman

STAFF:

Mrs. Norice M. Smith
Executive Director
Nevada Humanities Committee
1101 North Virginia Street
Reno, Nevada 89503

3/74

NEW HAMPSHIRE Council for the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Mrs. Thelma Babbitt
Hancock, New Hampshire 03349

Judge Jean Louis Blais
164 Main Street
Berlin, New Hampshire 03570

Mr. Paul Bofinger
Society for the Protection of
New Hampshire Forests
5 South State Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Mr. Melvin R. Bolden
Director, Graphics Design
New England College
Rural Route #8
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Dr. Thomas N. Bonner, President
University of New Hampshire
Durham, New Hampshire 03824

Mrs. Nancy H. Bryant
Laconia Adult Education
P. O. Box 309
Laconia, New Hampshire 03246

Dr. Nancy Dean
Associate Dean of College
of Liberal Arts
University of New Hampshire
Durham, New Hampshire 03824

Mr. James D. Ewing
Publisher
Keene Evening Sentinel
Keene, New Hampshire 03431

Mr. Thomas W. Gerber
Concord Monitor
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Mr. William R. Jarvis
Jarvis Hill
Claremont, New Hampshire 03743

Dr. John Kayser
University of New Hampshire
Social Science Center
Durham, New Hampshire 03824

Mrs. Donna L. McEachern
50 Meadow Road
Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801

*Professor Elting E. Morison
(M.I.T. - Massachusetts)
Peterborough, New Hampshire 03458

Mr. Keith Nighbert
Station WENH-TV
Box Z
Durham, New Hampshire 03824

Dean Placidus Riley, OSB
St. Anselm's College
Manchester, New Hampshire 03102

Mrs. Lea Stark
2 Auburn Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Dr. J. Duane Squires
New London
New Hampshire 03257

Rev. John Timm
Concordia Lutheran Church
211 North Main Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03031

Mrs. Ruth Jeffers Wellington
(Mrs. Stephen B.)
Jeffers Hill Road
Pike, New Hampshire 03780

Dr. Susan O. White
Social Science Center
University of New Hampshire
Durham, New Hampshire 03824

Dr. Charles T. Wood
Professor of History
Dartmouth College
Hanover, New Hampshire 03775

STAFF:

Mr. Stephen Taylor
Executive Director
New Hampshire Council for
the Humanities
Box 271
Meriden, New Hampshire 03770

NEW JERSEY Committee on the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Mrs. Clara L. Allen, Director
Communications Workers of America
AFL-CIO, District #1
355 Chestnut Street
Union, New Jersey 07083

Mrs. Barbara Broadwater
Administrative Assistant
Office of the Mayor
Camden, New Jersey 08101

Dr. Frank Elliott
President
Rider College
Trenton, New Jersey 08602

Dr. Seymour N. Feldman
Chairman, Department of
Philosophy
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Dr. Jeremiah S. Finch
Professor of English &
Secretary of the University
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dr. Lawrence Frymire
Executive Director, New Jersey
Public Broadcasting Authority
1573 Parkside Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08638

Mr. Leonard C. Johnson
President, New Jersey
Manufacturers Association
Sullivan Way
Trenton, New Jersey 08628

Dr. Renee R. Kogel
Assistant Professor of History
Saint Peter's College
Jersey City, New Jersey 07036

Dr. C. Fred Main, Jr.
Professor of English
Van Dyck Hall 305-C
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Mr. Casto Maldonado, Assoc. Director
Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey
222 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08608

Mrs. Lois Marshall
Dean of Community Services
Bergen Community College
400 Paramus Road
Paramus, New Jersey 07656

Dr. Richard P. McCormick
Professor of History
Bishop House
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Dr. Stanley J. Menking, Pastor
Haddonfield Methodist Church
29 Warwick Road
Haddonfield, New Jersey 08033

Dr. Richard E. Onorevole
Assistant Superintendent of Schools
Administration Building
School Street
Piscataway, New Jersey 08854

Dr. Bernard G. Peltz, Dean
Career and Continuing Education
Camden County College
Blackwood, New Jersey 08012

3/74

NEW JERSEY --con't

Mrs. Leah P. Sloshberg
Director, State Museum
P. O. Box 1868
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Mr. J. Harry Smith
President
Essex County College
31 Clinton Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102

*Dr. Hamilton Stillwell, Dean
University Extension Division
Rutgers University, 77 Hamilton St.
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Dr. Marie Wanek
Department of History
Glassboro State College
Glassboro, New Jersey 08028

Dr. John Willis
History Department
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

*Chairman

STAFF:

Mr. David Cayer, Executive Director
New Jersey Committee on the Humanities
137 Church Street
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

3/74

NEW MEXICO Humanities Council

MEMBERS:

Dr. Frank Angel, Jr.
President
New Mexico Highlands
University
Las Vegas, New Mexico 87701

Dean J. Burchenal Ault
St. John's College
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Dr. Luciano Ramon Baca
Director of Evaluation
State Department of
Education
Education Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87105

Dr. Monroe Billington, Chairman
Department of History
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88310

Mrs. J. Leslie Davis
C S Ranch
Cimarron, New Mexico 87714

Mr. Roland Dickey
Director of Public Information
New Mexico Institute of Mining
and Technology
Socorro, New Mexico

*Dr. Thomas M. Gale, Dean
College of Arts and Sciences
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001

Mr. Neal Gonzales
Executive Secretary AFL-CIO
117 North Jefferson
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

The Reverend B. C. Goodwin, Jr.
District Superintendent
New Mexico Conference
The United Methodist Church
2002 Westridge Road
Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220

Mr. Gordon K. Greaves, Editor
The Portales News-Tribune
Portales, New Mexico 88130

Dr. Ferrel Heady, President
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

Mr. Robert Hoffman
American Bank of Commerce
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Dr. Frank W. Ikle, Chairman
Department of History
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

Dr. Katheryn Lee Lawson
1738 Lafayette Drive, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

Mrs. Walter M. Mayer
P. O. Box 851
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Mr. Arthur G. Ortega
Attorney-at-Law
Bank of New Mexico Building
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

Mr. David M. Salman
Representative
State Legislature
La Cueva, New Mexico 87123

*Chairman

12/73

NEW MEXICO Humanities Council -- con't

Dr. James P. Shannon
8205 Guadalupe Trail, N.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Mrs. Lucille Stilwell
Southwestern Corporative
Educational Laboratory
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

Dr. Sabine Ulibarri
1402 Dakota, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110

Dr. Jack Williamson
Department of English
Eastern New Mexico University
Portales, New Mexico 88201

Dr. Helen Gibbens Wilson
Chairman
Department of Philosophy
New Mexico Highlands University
Las Vegas, New Mexico 87701

Dr. Dudley Wynn
Department of English
University of Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131

STAFF:

Dr. Allen Gerlach
Executive Secretary
New Mexico Humanities Council
300 Scholes Hall
The University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131

12/73

The NORTH CAROLINA Committee for Continuing Education in the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Dr. Elie Maynard Adams
Kenan Professor of Philosophy
UNC--Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

*Dr. George E. Bair
Director of Educational Television
General Administration
UNC--Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Dr. Richard Bardolph
Jefferson Standard Professor and
Head, Department of History
UNC--Greensboro
Greensboro, North Carolina 27412

Miss Doris Betts
Director of Freshman English
UNC--Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Dr. John T. Caldwell, Chancellor
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina 27607

Mrs. Jean Eason, Director
Office for Adult Students
UNC--Greensboro
Greensboro, North Carolina 27412

Dr. Ben E. Fountain, Jr.
State President
Department of Community Colleges
114 West Edenton Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

Austin T. Hyde, Jr., M.D.
Norris-Biggs Clinic
Rutherfordton, North Carolina 28139

Dr. James W. Jackson
Dean, Educational Innovation
Appalachian State University
Boone, North Carolina 28607

Dr. H. G. Jones, Director
Department of Archives and History
P. O. Box 1881
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

Mr. Thomas J. Lassiter, Editor
The Smithfield Herald
P. O. Box 1417
Smithfield, North Carolina 27577

Dr. Sarah M. Lemmon
Chairman, Department of History
and Political Science
Meredith College
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Dr. Lena Mayberry
Isothermal Community College
Spindale, North Carolina 28160

Dr. David J. Middleton, Dean
Division of Continuing Education
East Carolina University
Greenville, North Carolina 27834

Dr. Cecil Patterson, Dean
Undergraduate Education
North Carolina Central University
Durham, North Carolina 27707

Mr. Sam Ragan
Editor, The Pilot
Southern Pines, North Carolina 28387

Mr. Donald R. Roberts
Department of Social Studies
St. Mary's College
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Dr. Thelma Rountree
Academic Dean
St. Augustines College
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Dr. Dwight Rhyne
Associate Director
Extension Division
UNC--Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Mr. William Thorp
1605 W. Thomas Street
Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27801

STAFF:

Dr. James Noel
Executive Director
North Carolina Committee for Continuing Education
in the Humanities
1209 W. Market Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27403

NORTH DAKOTA Committee for the Humanities and Public Issues

MEMBERS:

Ms. Alvina Alberts
Fort Totten Indian Reservation
Fort Totten, N.D. 58335

Professor Everett A. Ballman
1019 10th Avenue, N.W.
Minot, N.D. 58701

Mrs. Carolyn Bowe
209 Linden Court
Fargo, N.D. 58102

Mr. Robert L. Hanson
Logging Camp Ranch
Rhame, N.D. 58651

Dr. Warren Henke
Department of History
Bismarck Junior College
Bismarck, N.D. 58501

Mrs. Elvira Jestrab
217 East 11th Street
Williston, N.D. 58801

Mrs. Ruth Johnson
Box 1347
Jamestown, N.D.

Dr. Ellie C. Kilander
Dean of Women, Old Main
North Dakota State University
Fargo, N.D. 58102

Dr. Laurel D. Loftsgard
President, North Dakota
State University
Fargo, N.D. 58102

Ms. Twila Martin
Project Anticipation
Box 8272, U.N.D.
Grand Forks, N.D. 58201

STAFF:

Mr. Everett Albers
Executive Director
North Dakota Committee for the
Humanities and Public Issues
Box 136
Dickinson, N.D. 58601

Mr. Verne C. Neff
417 East 11th St.
Williston, N.D. 58801

Dr. Bernard O'Kelly
Dean of Arts and Sciences
University of North Dakota
Grand Forks, N.D. 58201

Mrs. Lorraine Reis
Box 193
Napoleon, N.D. 58561

Dr. Corwin Roach
1257 N. University Drive
Fargo, N.D. 58102

Mrs. Gayle Roen-Pearson
75 4th Avenue South
Grand Forks, N.D. 58201

Professor Robert Scheeler
Department of English
Minot State College
Minot, N.D. 58701

Mrs. Ora Stewart
Grafton Public Library
Grafton, N.D.

* Dr. D. J. Tweton
Chairman, Department of History
University of North Dakota
Grand Forks, N.D. 58201

Mrs. Jean Waldera
Department of Speech and Theatre
Dickinson State College
Dickinson, N.D. 58601

Mr. Gary Williamson, Manager
Center Power Electric Co-op. Inc.
Highway 52 South Bypass
Minot, N.D. 58701

* Chairman

12/73

The OHIO Committee for Public Programs in the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Mr. Gervis S. Brady, Director
Stark County Historical Society
Box 483
Canton, Ohio 44709

Mrs. Jean S. Calhoun
Vice Provost for Humanities
and Arts
Case Western Reserve University
Crawford Hall, Room 4130
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Mrs. Mildred L. Chavous
2121 Willamont Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43219

Mr. Richard M. Cheski
Assistant State Librarian
Library Development
The State Library of Ohio
65 South Front Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Dr. Kenneth E. Davison
Chairman
Department of American Studies
Heidelberg College
Tiffin, Ohio 44883

Dr. Kenneth Haygood, Dean
Division of Continuing Education
The Cleveland State University
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Dr. James R. Kincaid
Professor of English
The Ohio State University
Denney Hall, Room 421
Columbus, Ohio 43210

Reverend Robert B. Kirtland
P. O. Box 2558
Station B
Toledo, Ohio 43606

Dr. Warren F. Kuehl, Director
The Center for Peace Studies
The University of Akron
Akron, Ohio 44325

*Dr. Thomas H. Langevin
President
Capital University
2199 East Main Street
Columbus, Ohio 43209

Mrs. Mary K. Lazarus
2094 Park Hill Drive
Columbus, Ohio 43209

Mr. Joseph D. Lewis
Assistant Professor of History
Central State University
Wilberforce, Ohio 45384

Dr. Frank R. Neuffer, Dean
The Evening College
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, Ohio 45221

Mrs. Rachel Redinger
Trumpet in the Land
P. O. Box 275
Dover, Ohio 44622

Mr. Ray H. Rosenblum, President
WMOA Radio
P. O. Box 708
Marietta, Ohio 45750

Mr. Al Shipka, President
Greater Youngstown Area
AFL-CIO Council
400 Realty Building
Youngstown, Ohio 44503

Dr. Hollis S. Summers
181 North Congress
Athens, Ohio 45701

Mr. Robert L. Tracht
Executive Manager
Lima Area Chamber of Commerce
53 Public Square
Lima, Ohio 45801

STAFF:

Dr. Richard Wood
Executive Director
The Ohio Committee for
Public Programs in the
Humanities
2199 E. Main Street
Columbus, Ohio 43209

OKLAHOMA Humanities Committee

MEMBERS:

Dr. George Carney
Asst. Professor of Geography
Oklahoma State University
1223 E. Connell
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074

Dr. John L. Dowgray, Jr.
Vice-President for
Academic Affairs
University of Tulsa
600 S. College Avenue
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74104

Dr. Michael Ford, Chairman
Department of Humanities
Oklahoma City University
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73106

Ms. Patty Johnston
11105 Blue Stem Road
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73114

Dr. James Kirby
Head, School of Humanistic
Studies
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074

Dr. David Levy
Associate Professor of History
University of Oklahoma
455 West Lindsey
Norman, Oklahoma 73069

* Dr. Geoffrey Marshall
Acting Assistant Provost
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma 73069

Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Director
Tulsa City-County Library
400 Civic Center
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103

Mrs. Jane Oden
Coordinating Council of
Community Service
913 E. Elm Street
Altus, Oklahoma 73521

Mr. Marion Opala, Director
Administrative Office of
the Judiciary
Supreme Court of Oklahoma
305 State Capitol
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Mr. Bruce Owen
Vice President and Dean of
Instruction
Southern Oklahoma Junior College
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dr. William E. Sims, President
Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma 73050

Dr. Thurman White
Vice President for Continuing
Education
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma 73069

* Chairman

STAFF:

Mr. James Vore, Executive Director
Oklahoma Humanities Committee
11018 Quail Creek Road
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120

Mr. David J. Markes, Asst. Dir.
Oklahoma Humanities Committee
11018 Quail Creek Road
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120

12/73

OREGON COMMITTEE FOR THE HUMANITIES

MEMBERS:

Mr. Erick Allen, Jr.
Editor
Medford Mail-Tribune
Medford, Oregon

Dr. R. Duane Andrews, Director
Continuing Education, Oregon
State System of Higher Education
219 Gill Coliseum, University Campus
Corvallis, Oregon 97331

Dr. Robert Clark
President
Oregon University
Eugene, Oregon

Mr. Theodore W. deLooze
Chief Tax Council
State of Oregon
State Office Building
Salem, Oregon 97301

Mrs. J. W. Forrester
818 N.W. 11th Street
Pendleton, Oregon 97801

Dr. Charles E. Garth
Chairman, Department of
Sociology & Anthropology
Willamette University
Salem, Oregon 97301

*Chairman

STAFF:

Mr. Charles Ackley
Executive Director
Oregon Committee for the
Humanities
1633 S.W. Park
Portland, Oregon 97201

Mr. Paul Hanlon
2745 Southwest Summit Drive
Portland, Oregon

Mr. Samuel Johnson
P. O. Box 356
Redmond, Oregon 97756

Ms. Wilma Morrison
2379 Southwest Cedar
Portland, Oregon

Mr. John Scharff
P. O. Box 1151
Burns, Oregon 97220

*Mr. Thomas Vaughan, Director
Oregon Historical Society
1230 S.W. Park Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97205

Mrs. Simeon Winch
2665 N.W. Cornell Road
Portland, Oregon 97210

Mr. T. C. Price Zimmerman
Professor of History
Reed College
Portland, Oregon 97202

3/74

The Humanities in PENNSYLVANIA, a Public Committee

MEMBERS:

Mr. Donald M. Alstadt
President, Lord Corporation
1635 West 12th Street
Erie, Pennsylvania 16505

Dr. Luther Binkley
Professor of Philosophy
and Department Chairman
Director of Humanities
Program
Franklin and Marshall College
College Avenue
Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17604

Mrs. Louise B. Black
Assistant Professor of
English
Elizabethtown College
Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania 17022

Mr. William Carr
Director of Public Relations
INA Corporation
1600 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

Dr. Dennis Clark
Samuel Fels Fund
2 Penn Center Plaza
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Sister Lynn Conroy
Assistant Professor of English
Seton Hall,College
Greensburg, Pennsylvania 15601

Sister Ann Marie Durst
President
Rosemont College
Rosemont, Pennsylvania 19010

Mr. Ben Fischer, Director
Contract Administration
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222

Mr. Floyd B. Fischer
Vice President for Continuing
Education
The Pennsylvania State University
212 J. Orvis Keller Building
University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

Dr. A. Daniel Frankforter
Assistant Professor of History
The Pennsylvania State University
Behrend Campus, Station Road
Erie, Pennsylvania 16510

Dr. Anthony Garvan
Professor of American
Civilization
University of Pennsylvania
College Hall
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Mr. Austin Gavin
Vice President
Pennsylvania Power and Light Co.
Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18101

Ms. Barbara Harris
Manager of Public Relations
Sun Oil Company
1608 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Mrs. Ferne Hetrick, Chairman
Pennsylvania Historical
and Museum Commission
Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108

12/73

The Humanities in PENNSYLVANIA, a Public Committee --con't

Ms. Caryl M. Kline
Director of Continuing
Education for Women
253 Cathedral of Learning
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

Mr. Abbot A. Leban
Sr. Vice President
Colonial Penn Group, Inc.
5 Penn Center
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Mr. Claude Lewis, Columnist
The Evening Bulletin
30th and Market Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

Mrs. Sondra Myers
1121 Myrtle Street
Scranton, Pennsylvania 18510

Dr. Herman Niebuhr
Vice President for University-
Wide Planning
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122

Mr. Robert Pease
Executive Director
Allegheny Conference on
Community Development
200 Ross Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

*Chairman

STAFF:

Dr. Charles MacKay
Executive Director
The Humanities in Pennsylvania, A
Public Committee
Bucknell University
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837

Mr. Richard C. Richardson, Jr.
President, Northampton County
Area Community College
3835 Green Pond Road
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18017

Dr. Rhoten Smith, Provost
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

Mr. Eric W. Springer, Esq.
Horty, Springer, Mattern & Symons
4614 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

*Dr. Charles H. Watts, II
President
Bucknell University
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837

Mrs. Rex T. Wrye, President
Pennsylvania Federation of
Women's Clubs
321 North 29th Street
Camp Hill, Pennsylvania 17011

3/74

The RHODE ISLAND Committee for the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Dr. Manuel L. DaSilva
Bristol County Medical Center
1180 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Mr. Frederick R. DeCesaris, Jr.
1863 Atwood Avenue
Johnston, Rhode Island 02919

Mr. James J. Doyle
Editorial Editor
Providence Journal-Bulletin
75 Fountain Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Dr. William F. Flanagan
President
Rhode Island Junior College
400 East Avenue
Warwick, Rhode Island 02886

Mr. Peter A. Laudati, Jr.
Peter A. Laudati & Son
49 Weybosset Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Dr. William D. Metz
Department of History
85 Upper College Road
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, Rhode Island 02881

Mr. G. William Miller
President
Textron
40 Westminster Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

★ Hon. Florence K. Murray
Chairman
Superior Court of Rhode Island
Providence County Court House
250 Benefit Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

*Chairman

Mr. Ernest Nathan
Chairman of the Board
Elmwood Sensors Inc.
1655 Elmwood Avenue
P. O. Box 2821
Cranston, Rhode Island 02907

Very Rev. Thomas R. Peterson, O.P.
President
Providence College
River Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island 02918

Dr. William H. Robinson, Jr.
189 Irving Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island 02906

Hon. Frank J. Sgambato
581 Woonasquatucket Avenue
North Providence, Rhode Island 02911

Dr. Paul van K. Thomson
Academic Vice President
Providence College
River Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island 02918

Dr. Barbara S. Uehling
Academic Dean of the College
Roger William College
Old Ferry Road
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Dr. William F. Wyatt, Jr.
Chairman, Department of
Classics
Brown University, Box 1935
Providence, Rhode Island 02912

STAFF:

Mr. Thomas H. Roberts
Executive Director
86 Weybosset Street, Room 307
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

12/73

SOUTH CAROLINA Committee for the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell
President
Furman University
Greenville, South Carolina 29613

Dr. Rosamond Boyd
442 Union Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29208

Mr. Frank Davis
Vice President for Public Relations
South Carolina Electric & Gas Company
Box 764
Columbia, South Carolina 29218

Dr. John C. Guilds, Jr.
Vice Provost
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Mr. James G. Holmes
President
Columbia Office Supply
Box 327
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

Mr. Donald W. Janicula
60 Meeting Street
Charleston, South Carolina 29401

Dr. Lewis P. Jones
Professor of History
Wafford College
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29301

Dr. E. M. Lander, Jr.
Professor of History
Clemson University
Clemson, South Carolina 29631

*Dr. Nicolas P. Mitchell
Associate Provost for Educational Services
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Dr. Nettie P. Parler
Chairman, Department of English
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, South Carolina 29115

Mrs. Granville T. Prior
Executive Director
South Carolina Historical Society
195 East Bay
Charleston, South Carolina 29401

Mr. Julia Wells
Professor of English
Morris College
Sumter, South Carolina 29150

Dr. A. G. D. Wiles
112 Salisbury Drive
Summerville, South Carolina 29483

*Chairman

STAFF:

Dr. Porter Barron
Executive Secretary
South Carolina Committee for the Humanities
Suite 604, Columbia Building
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

3/74

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 46

SOUTH DAKOTA Committee on the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Mr. Arthur Amiotte
Manderson, South Dakota 57756

Mr. Noah Brokenleg
Mission, South Dakota 57555

Mr. Loren Carlson, Director
State-Wide Educational Services
University of South Dakota
Vermillion, South Dakota 57069

Mr. James Gillihan
Cultural Preservation Director
Department of Public Education
and Community Affairs
State Capitol
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

Ms. Sylvia Henkin
1525 South Second Avenue
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57100

Mr. James Jelbert
First National Bank of the
Blackhill
Spearfish, South Dakota 57783

Mr. Leonel Jensen, President
South Dakota Historical Society
Wall, South Dakota 57790

*Dr. Jack W. Marken, Head
Department of English
South Dakota State University
Brookings, South Dakota 57006

*Chairman

STAFF:

Mr. John Whalen, Executive Director
South Dakota Committee on the Humanities
Box 35, University Station
Brookings, South Dakota 57006

Father Stanislaus Maudlin, Director
American Indian Cultural Research
Center
Blue Cloud Abbey
Marvin, South Dakota

Ms. Harriett Montgomery
1728 South Third Street
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401

Reverend Daniel R. Rice
Dakota Wesleyan University
Mitchell, South Dakota 57301

Mr. R. Milton Rich
Coordinator for Continuing
Education
South Dakota State University
Brookings, South Dakota 57006

Mrs. Virginia Simpson
1916 Ninth Street
Rapid City, South Dakota 57701

Mr. Stanford O. Stenson
Sioux Falls Continuing Education
Center
1101 West 28th Street
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57100

Ms. Jean Walz
Department of English
South Dakota State University
Brookings, South Dakota 57006

3/74

TENNESSEE Committee for Relating the Humanities to Public Policy

MEMBERS:

Dr. Richard Bicks
969 Madison Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38104

Mr. Hayward C. Brown
Route 1, Box 83B
Rossville, Tennessee 38066

Mr. Joseph Carroll
109 West 5th Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37917

Mr. William V. Chafin, Jr.
Executive Director
Columbia & Maury County Chamber
of Commerce
P. O. Box 187
Columbia, Tennessee 38401

Mrs. Frances Neil Cheney
School of Library Science
George Peabody College
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Mrs. Lois Clark
901 College Street
Knoxville, Tennessee 37921

Mr. W. J. Michael Cody
Burch, Porter and Johnson
Law Offices
130 North Court Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38103

Dr. Granville Davis
Dean of Continuing Education
Southwestern at Memphis
Memphis, Tennessee 38112

Dr. John Hurt Fisher
Department of English
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916

Mr. Newman Jones, Jr.
P. O. Box 566
Dyersburg, Tennessee 38024

Dr. James Kilroy
Department of English
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Mr. Turner Kirkland
Holly 51 South
Union City, Tennessee 38261

Dr. James Lawson
President, Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

*Chairman

Mrs. Thelma Lewis
155 Cherry Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38117

*Dr. William H. Masterson
305 East Brow Road
Lookout Mountain, Tennessee 37350

Dr. Robert H. E. Mielke
Department of Philosophy
East Tennessee State University

Dr. Ralph Norman
Associate Dean of the College
of Liberal Arts
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916

Dr. Marcus Orr
Department of History
Memphis State University
Memphis, Tennessee 38111

Dr. Rosenpene Purnell
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee 37207

Mr. Gerald Quick
General Manager, WBBJ-ABC
P. O. Box 2387
Jackson, Tennessee 28201

Mr. Walter Waren Shanks
442 East Spring Street
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501

Mr. Herbert R. Silvers
P. O. Box 679
117 Highland Avenue
Greeneville, Tennessee 37743

Mrs. Wilma Dykeman Stokely
405 Clifton Heights
Newport, Tennessee 37821

Mr. John Werner
207 Professional Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402

STAFF:

Ms. Jane Crater
Executive Director
The Tennessee Committee for Relating
the Humanities to Public Policy
The Provident Building
Suite 369
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402

Texas Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy

MEMBERS:

Professor Effie Kaye Adams
P. O. Box 1734
Longview, Texas 75601

Dr. Richard Adams
Dean of Humanities
University of Texas-San Antonio
San Antonio, Texas 78229

*Dr. Thomas B. Brewer
Vice Chancellor and Dean of the University
Texas Christian University
Box 29130A
Fort Worth, Texas 76129

Mrs. Chalmers Burke
Route 2, Box A-31
Midland, Texas 79701

Mr. Pablo Calderon
240 Crestmont Drive
El Paso, Texas 79912

Dr. A. J. Carlson
Assistant Dean of Humanities
Austin College
Box 1648
Sherman, Texas 75090

Mr. Hugh Davis
President, Sabine Area Labor Council
P. O. Box 157
Port Neches, Texas 77651

Mrs. Wilhelmina Delco
1805 Astor Place
Austin, Texas 78721

Dr. Emmet Fields
Vice President and Dean of Faculties
University of Houston
Houston, Texas 77004

*Chairman

Mrs. Sue Flanagan
Director, Sam Houston Memorial Museum
Sam Houston State University
Huntsville, Texas 77340

Dr. Joe B. Frantz, Director
Oral History Project
Sid Richardson Hall 2.305
University Station
Austin, Texas 78712

Dr. Thomas Hohstadt
Director, The Amarillo Symphony
3706 Kingston
Amarillo, Texas 79109

Mr. Al Lowman
Institute of Texas Cultures at San Antonio
P. O. Box 1226
San Antonio, Texas 78294

Dr. Miguel Nevarez
Dean of Students
Pan American University
Edinburg, Texas 78539

Rabbi Levi Olan
3131 Maple Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75201

Dr. Alan Y. Taniguchi
School of Architecture
Rice University
Houston, Texas 77001

Dr. David M. Vigness
Chairman, Department of History
Texas Tech University
Lubbock, Texas 79409

STAFF:

Dr. Sandra L. Myres
Executive Director
Texas Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy
P.O. Box 19096
University of Texas at Arlington
Arlington, Texas 76019

3/74

VERMONT Council on the Humanities and Public Issues

MEMBERS:

Dr. Edward C. Andrews
President
University of Vermont
Waterman Building
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Dr. Robert S. Babcock
Provost
Vermont State Colleges
322 S. Prospect Street
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Mr. Michael Choukas, Jr.
Headmaster, Vermont Academy
Saxton's River, Vermont 05154

Mr. Marshall Eddy, Teacher
Middlebury Union High School
Middlebury, Vermont 05753

Dr. John Fey, President
National Life Insurance Co.
National Life Drive
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

Miss Sally Holden
Planned Parenthood
8 Greene Street
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Mrs. Aline Pat Hunt
Member, State Board of Education
Derby Road
Morgan, Vermont 05819

*Dr. David J. Littlefield
Chairman, Department of English
Middlebury College
Middlebury, Vermont 05753

*Chairman

STAFF:

Dr. Victor R. Swenson
Grant House
P. O. Box 58
Hyde Park, Vermont 05655

Mr. Kelton Miller, Editor
Bennington Banner
Banner Publishing Corporation
Bennington, Vermont 05201

Mr. Fred Mold, Director
Fairbanks Museum
St. Johnsbury, Vermont 05819

Mrs. Rosalyn Oakes
Member, Commission on Housing
Guilford, Vermont

Mr. William Osborne
Lower Websterville, Vermont

Dr. Royce S. Pitkin
Marshfield, Vermont 05658

Dr. Carl Reidel, Director
Environmental Program
University of Vermont
194 South Prospect
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Dr. Remington Rose, Chairman
Department of English
Windham College
Putney, Vermont 05346

Mr. Joseph Trombley
Morrisville, Vermont 05661

Hon. Sterry R. Waterman
U. S. Circuit Judge
Federal Building
St. Johnsbury, Vermont 05812

Mr. Rush Welter
Bennington College
Bennington, Vermont 05201

12/73

VIRGINIA FOUNDATION FOR HUMANITIES AND PUBLIC POLICY

MEMBERS:

Mr. Arthur W. Arundel
President, Arundel Communications
1204 Xerox Building
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Mr. J. D. A. Barr
President, Cofers, Inc.
1611 Colley Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia 23517

Dr. Dorothy N. Cowling
Vice President for Administrative Affairs
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virgina 23220

Dr. William C. Havard
Dean of Arts and Sciences
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Blacksburg, Virginia 24061

Dr. Edward L. Henson
Professor of History
Clinch Valley College
Wise, Virginia 24293

Dr. T. Graham Hereford, Jr.
Professor of Humanities
A224 Thornton Hall
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia 22901

Mr. Lee C. Kitchin
President
Times-World Corporation
P. O. Box 2491
Roanoke, Virginia 24010

Mrs. Dorothy S. McDiarmid
390 Maple Avenue, East
Vienna, Virginia 22180

Dr. Frank A. McDonald
Professor of Philosophy
College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Dr. Nancy B. McGhee
Avalon Professor of the Humanities
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia 23368

Mr. J. Hugo Madison
Commissioner in Chancery
Suite 1226
United Virginia Bank Building
Norfolk, Virginia 23510

*Dr. Edgar F. Shannon, Jr.
President
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia 22903

Mr. Elton Smith, Jr.
Division Superintendent
King and Queen County Public Schools
King and Queen Court House, Va. 23085

Mr. Jack Wilkinson
Regional Manager
Laborers' International Union of N.A., AFL-CIO
Suite 502, RCA Building
1901 North Moore Street
Rosslyn, Virginia 22209

* Chairman

STAFF:

Mr. Robert C. Vaughan
Executive Director
Virginia Foundation for Humanities and Public Policy
205 Miller Hall
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Va. 22903

3/74

WASHINGTON COMMISSION FOR THE HUMANITIES

MEMBERS:

*Dr. David G. Barry
Professor of Biology
The Evergreen State College
Olympia, Washington 98505

Dr. H. Paul Castleberry
Professor of Political Science
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington 99163

Mr. James Duree
Attorney at Law
North Montesano
Westport, Washington 98595

Dr. Herbert Ellison
Associate Provost
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98105

Mr. Eugene Hooper
Shoreline Community College
Social Science Department
16101 Greenwood Ave., North
Seattle, Washington 98133

Mr. Donald Horowitz
Deputy Attorney General
Chief Social & Health Services Div.
P. O. Box 1788
Olympia, Washington 98504

Ms. Lenore Lambert
Yakima County Board of County Comm.
Yakima, Washington 98901

Mrs. Marjorie Lynch
Regional Director--ACTION
1601 2nd Ave.
Seattle, Washington 98121

Dr. Robert McDonnell
Chairman, Dept. of English
Western Washington State College
Bellingham, Washington 98225

Mr. George Powell
1700 Washington Bldg.
Seattle, Washington 98101

Ms. Mary Ann Reynolds
State Librarian
Washington State Library
Olympia, Washington 98504

Mrs. Harriet Rice
Editor and Publisher
Pacific Search
715 Harrison Street
Seattle, Washington 98109

Mr. Ken Rystrom
Managing Editor, The Columbian
P. O. Box 180
Vancouver, Washington 98660

Dr. Franz K. Schneider
Professor, Comparative Literature
and English
Gonzaga University
Spokane, Washington 99202

Dr. Lloyd Schram
Dean, Continuing Education
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98105

Mr. Norman Schut
Executive Director
Washington Federation of State
Employees, AFL-CIO
524 S. Jefferson
Olympia, Washington 98501

Ms. Carolyn Simonson
Instructor in English
Tacoma Community College
5900 S. 12th St.
Tacoma, Washington 98465

Dr. Clarence J. Simpson
W. 805 Hawthorne Road
Spokane, Washington 99218

Ms. Karen Sotomish
Quinalt Tribal Council
P. O. Box 1118
Tahola, Washington 98587

WASHINGTON COMMISSION FOR THE HUMANITIES (cont.)

Ms. Julia D. Stuart
1209 S. Grove Street
Spokane, Washington 99204

Dr. John N. Terry
Deputy Director, State Board for
Community College Education
319 E. 7th Avenue
Olympia, Washington 98504

Ms. Pearl Wannemaker
415 W. Mercer, Apt. 1001
Seattle, Washington 98119

Dr. William Wylie, Manager
Division of Biology
Batelle Northwest Laboratory
Richland, Washington 99352

Dr. Robert Yee,
Chairman
Dept. of Political Science
Central Washington State College
Ellensburg, Washington 98926

* Chairman

STAFF:

Mr. William Oliver
Executive Director
Washington Commission for the Humanities
Olympia, Washington 98505

WEST VIRGINIA Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy

MEMBERS:

Mrs. Gilbert S. Bachmann
Chapel Road, Bethlehem
Wheeling, W. Va. 26003

* Dr. James L. Chapman
President
West Liberty State College
West Liberty, W. Va. 26074

Dr. Elizabeth Cometti
1 Hilltop Court
Charleston, W. Va. 25314

Rabbi Samuel Cooper
1706 Qiarrier Street, East
Charleston, W. Va. 25300

Mrs. Robert K. Emerson
Huntington Galleries
Park Hills
Huntington, W. Va. 25701

Dr. James G. Harlow
President
West Virginia University
Morgantown, W. Va. 26505

Dr. Forrest H. Kirkpatrick
P.O. Box 268
Wheeling, W. Va. 26003

* Chairman

STAFF:

Mrs. Paul W. McCreight
113 Fairfax Drive
Huntington, W. Va. 25705

Dr. Robert F. Munn
The Library
West Virginia University
Morgantown, W. Va. 26506

Dr. Felix Paull
Chairman, Dept. of English
West Virginia State College
Institute, W. Va. 25112

Dr. Dallas B. Shaffer
Chairman, Department of
Social Studies
Potomac State College
Keyser, W. Va. 26726

Dr. O. Norman Simpkins
Chairman, Dept. of Sociology
and Anthropology
Marshall University
Huntington, W. Va. 25701

Dr. Edward M. Steel
Department of History
West Virginia University
Morgantown, W. Va. 26505

Dr. William J. L. Wallace
President
West Virginia State College
Institute, W. Va. 25112

3/74

WISCONSIN Humanities Committee

MEMBERS:

Dr. Bernard Adams
President, Ripon College
Ripon, Wisconsin 54971

Dr. Lee Alexander
Professor of Literature
Beloit College
Beloit, Wisconsin 53511

*Mr. James Batt
Executive Director
Wisconsin Academy of
Sciences, Arts, and
Letters
1922 University Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin 53705

Dr. George Carter
Professor of History
University of Wisconsin
La Crosse
LaCrosse, Wisconsin 54601

Dr. E. David Cronon
Professor of American History
University of Wisconsin
5601 Varsity Hill Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53705

Mr. Robert DeZonia
Executive Director
Wisconsin Association of
Independent Colleges &
Universities
110 East Main Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703

Mrs. Joyce Duckert, Librarian
Janesville Public Library
400 Seminole Court
Janesville, Wisconsin 53545

Dr. Gareth Dunleavy
Professor of English
University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee
2723 East Bradford Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

Mr. J. Willard Hurst
Professor of Law
University of Wisconsin Law
School
3972 Plymouth Circle
Madison, Wisconsin 53705

Mr. Irving Maurer, President
American Family Insurance Co.
30 Fuller Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53704

Mr. Bert McNamara, President
United Steel Workers of
Wisconsin
615 E. Michigan
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204

Dr. George Miller
Professor of American History
Ripon College
Ripon, Wisconsin 54971

Mr. Anthony Moe, Director
Educational Communications
Board
318 Robin Parkway
Madison, Wisconsin 53705

Dr. Robert E. Najem,,Director
National Humanities Series:
Midwestern Center
214 Lowell Hall
610 Langdon Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

12/73

WISCONSIN Humanities Committee --con't

Mr. Leslie Paffrath, President
Johnson Foundation, Inc.
Racine, Wisconsin 53401

Rev. Donovan Palmquist
Pastor, Village Church
1108 North Jackson Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Mrs. Anna T. Robinson
Professor of English
University of Wisconsin
Center System
Waukesha County Campus
1500 University Drive
Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186

Mr. Sam Sauceda
Professor of Spanish
Marquette University
1834 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

Mrs. Gretchen Schoff
Department of Integrated
Liberal Studies
2129 Kendall Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin 53703

Dr. James Morton Smith
Director, State Historical
Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Mr. Andrew Spheeris
President, Radio Station
WEMP and President of Wisconsin
Broadcasters Association
1551 E. Goodrich Lane
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53217

Dr. George Strother
Vice Chancellor
University Extension
University of Wisconsin
527 Extension Building
432 North Lake Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Mr. Gerald Viste
Senior Vice President
Employer's Insurance Co.
2000 Westwood Drive
Wausau, Wisconsin 54401

STAFF:

Mrs. Patricia Anderson
Executive Director
Wisconsin Humanities Committee
c/o State Historical Society
of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

3/74

WYOMING Council for the Humanities

MEMBERS:

Mr. Henry Chedey
415 Fremont Avenue
Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901

Mr. William Dubois
1002 Randall Avenue
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

Mr. Mel Fillerup
2007 Kerper Boulevard
Cody, Wyoming 82414

Rev. John Gerberding
1529 Crestnut
Casper, Wyoming 82601

Dr. Deborah Hardy
Room 351, American Studies
University of Wyoming
Laramie, Wyoming 82071

Mr. William Heuer
Box 170, North Fork Rt.
Lander, Wyoming 82520

* Dr. John T. Hinckley
Social Science Division
Northwest Community College
Powell, Wyoming 82435

Mr. Neal Miller
717 South Durbine
Casper, Wyoming 82601

Mrs. Alma Nicol
344 Washington
Lander, Wyoming 82520

** Mrs. John Simons
3811 Monte Vista Drive
Casper, Wyoming 82601

Mr. Guido Smith
Eastern Wyoming College
Torrington, Wyoming 82240

Mrs. Virgil Thorpe
106 South Sumner
Newcastle, Wyoming 82701

* Chairman
** Vice-Chairman

STAFF:

Ms. Audrey Cotherman
Executive Secretary
Wyoming Council for the Humanities
Box 3274, University Station
Laramie, Wyoming 82071

12/73

IMPACT OF NEW BUDGET

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you briefly describe for the committee the impact of the fiscal year 1975 budget on your current program emphasis?

Mr. BERMAN. I think it will change the emphasis somewhat.

If we start with the State-based humanities program: this will mean an operational program in every one of the 50 States and territories.

It will also mean an increase in the ability of each of these State groups to do the kind of regranting work for which they were designed, so that we will have more money to give to more local community organizations—small colleges, libraries, historical societies, public television stations, civic and volunteer groups, including people from business and labor—on behalf of projects they have designed to bring citizens into contact with humanists for discussion of public policy issues.

In short, local, grassroots organizations are going to get what we hope is a larger and better slice of the pie. From there, we go on to the dozens of other programs that we have elected to support in order to reach large groups of people in as high quality a way as possible.

NEED FOR FILM-TV PROGRAM

For example, we would like to have the very best film and TV program possible.

I think that television can still be described in the words used about a decade ago: It is basically a vast wasteland.

Mrs. HANSEN. A vast wasteland. It is worse than that most nights of the week.

WAR AND PEACE

Mr. BERMAN. I hope you have liked Tuesday nights when we have been able to put on "War and Peace."

Mrs. HANSEN. I have watched some of those.

Mr. MCDADE. I was privileged to watch most of the programs of "War and Peace," and I think it is clearly one of the most outstanding things I have seen done on television. I think that mirrors as well many of the other things that the humanities have sponsored on television, that have helped tremendously to increase the quality in television programs in the United States.

I think it is of tremendous impact personally, but I certainly do not profess to be an expert.

We do handle the FCC in another committee. We constantly talk to them about the quality of television in the United States of America. It may be that the best way to achieve improvements in quality is to foster such programs as exemplified by "War and Peace."

You have a significant increase in this budget for both film and television. Tell me a little about that. What kind of costs do you have? What kind of impact do you make with your budget?

Mr. BERMAN. I would like to think we can not only have some effect on the wasteland, but on the people, for whom the programing is designed.

One of the unfortunate facts is that we are able to put on only a couple of hours per week of all of the hours that have been programed.

In other words, quality work is at a very low ratio to everything else, but one of the good things to remember is the great number of people reached for the very tiny costs.

The Humanities Film Forum reached millions of people at the cost of 3 cents a head. "War and Peace" will reach them for three-quarters of a cent a head. This is real value.

NEH IMPACT ON PUBLIC TELEVISION

Mr. YATES. It is interesting that it is broadcast on public television channels. I know it is going on the major channels, at least part of it is, but it raises a very serious point whether the most artistic programs begin on the public television outlets.

Mr. BERMAN. They do now, Congressman Yates, and I think part of that is the willingness of PBS and CPB to accept our creativity and critical imagination.

I do not want to be immodest, but I think we are somewhat responsible for bringing to their attention the educational possibilities of public TV, and I also have to say they have been forthcoming.

Mr. YATES. Even their drama has been better, they are really first-rate shows.

Mr. BERMAN. One of the interesting things for the future is that the TV people who have made all these—Mobil, Time-Life, everyone connected with Masterpiece Theater—cooperate with NEH, and we really have the prospect of a solid partnership over the determinate future.

We are discussing, for example, transferring the best of Masterpiece Theater TV onto film for circulation to libraries, schools, colleges, and other groups. We participated with Mobil in "War and Peace"; they not only put up half the costs, but they paid for many of the things that helped its success including school study guides, brochures, and advertisements.

Mr. YATES. How much did that cost?

Mr. BERMAN. That cost the Government roughly $275,000, which, as I have previously remarked, is the cost of about 1 minute of commercial time of the Super Bowl.

It cost Mobil a little bit more, but then we got them to do the advertising.

Mr. MCDADE. I like the impact, and I like the thought that there is an institution in Government that does make available to those who want to click that dial, a bit of entertainment that just might be perhaps a little bit above the normal quality that is sponsored on the regular advertising shows, and I do not know of a finer example of that than the programing sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

I think it is a superb accomplishment. I think there will be changes in commercial television. I may be wrong, but I think this will be based on the sort of cutting edge that humanities has supplied.

Can you comment on that?

Mr. BERMAN. Yes, the first point is that of course the people in public television have approached us—I just mentioned Mobil and

Time-Life. We are also getting into closer association with production firms like BBC, discussing for the future things that even commercial television may want to carry.

BICENTENNIAL FILM-TV PROGRAMS

I think this will be especially true of the Bicentennial programs that will enlarge upon and present for the popular, but I hope still educated imagination, stories of the American 18th century and 19th century, and the fate of our revolutionary ideals.

Mr. YATES. It sounds very exciting. We have written language into an appropriation bill that handles the Federal Communications Commission, urging the FCC to take a few positive steps to improve the quality of television, to look at what it does on television, if indeed it does have an impact on violence, and for 4 years, so far, we have not been able to get the Federal Communications Commission to do anything, but at least as one member of the Congress, who sees some of the taxpayers' dollars being spent, I feel there is at least an opportunity to change to a channel that may be showing some kind of high quality entertainment, and I think humanities has done a great job of bringing that about.

EXAMPLES OF TV-FILM PROJECTS

Mr. BERMAN. I have only mentioned "Samuel-Goldwyn-Mayer" type productions, but there are other things that you might want to be reminded of.

I think you might recall we won a prize for the Wright Brothers' documentary; we are supporting a series of films on science, on education, on the construction of dams in Nigeria, on virtually every subject that is amenable to teaching. Through these means the Endowment has tried very hard to answer a question brought up earlier by Mr. McDade, and by other people in Congress: What kinds of audience are we going to serve, to whom should we make our works available?

We think it is significant that "War and Peace" was available to millions of people every night of its broadcast, as will be our science and human value television shows—that is, high quality truly educational programs available to every area which public television can reach.

Mr. MCDADE. I concur with what you say. We need to upgrade some of this programming, most of which over commercial TV is made to make a dollar. The long-term effect of what it can do to our values, our aims, our goals, is not considered, and so anything that will upgrade that and move into a higher plane, I think we have to do, and if you are the cutting edge, that is fine.

Mr. BERMAN. We really like to think that there is an impact.

I can think of one thing ongoing right now that virtually everyone could ascertain a statistical truth of, and this is the "French Tapestries" film running at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. I understand it is easier to get into almost any place in New York than to get into the gallery movie hall to see that film which we sponsored, John Barcroft does have a further word on impact.

EFFECT ON COMMERCIAL TV

Mr. BARCROFT. Congressman McDade, an example of impact: When "War and Peace" was proposed, not a single commercial television network expressed any interest at all. Now that War and Peace has been shown with this rather small grant, it is going to be sold for syndication on commercial stations after it is shown yet once more on public broadcast at no cost to the Government. I think this is an illustration of how the endowment can make a rather small investment that shows there is a public interest for this kind of program, and then how the commercial networks—at their own costs, and at no cost to the Government—will see a use for this kind of programing, a use that they did not see until after somebody makes a small investment and demonstrates that there is an audience that will watch.

There are other examples of this over the last 3 years, when endowment funded programs were shown on public broadcasts, attracted wide viewership and were then subsequently picked up and shown at no cost to the public by commercial sponsors. These examples demonstrate that there is some contribution to be made even on this matter of suggesting to the commercial television industry that this kind of programing does have an audience.

Mr. YATES. Where it is not seen as well because of the interruptions of the commercials.

Mr. BARCROFT. And at lower costs.

Mr. MCDADE. Sesame Street, that was put together by a grant of the U.S. Office of Education, and the commercial televisions turned it down, so it wound up on UHF, and the tragedy is where you have the more disadvantaged children, most of the television sets were not configured for this high band, and they missed it.

Commercial television then found out there was an audience and then began to offer it, but tragically there were a lot of children who might have benefited from this kind of program but were unable to.

Mr. BARCROFT. It is not true the U.S. Office of Education paid for Sesame Street. The Office of Education paid $5 million, but the National Endowment for the Humanities was a joint funder: We put up $10,000.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. McDade asked about cost-benefit ratios. I can give you one more statistic: The second viewing of "War and Peace," which takes roughly 18 hours of prime time for the whole series, will be offered at a tenth of a cent per viewer, so we figure we get some pretty good margins.

Mr. YATES. How much will the commercial channels pay for it?

Mr. BERMAN. Well, I think the going rate per hour is——

Mr. YATES. I do not mean that. You paid something like a half million dollars in conjunction with Mobil.

Mr. BERMAN. We each paid about a quarter of a million dollars.

Mr. YATES. To whom did you pay that, the British producer?

Mr. BERMAN. For the most part. We also supported special editing and commentary which was done in this country.

Mr. YATES. And I assume our VHF stations will buy it from the British producer, but pay much more?

Mr. BERMAN. I assume the costs will be about $150,000 per hour. For us, the total cost for 36 hours—that is two viewings of this nine-part series, 2 hours each part—will be $300,000, which is a sum hardly to be looked at seriously by commercial people who pay that much, as I said, for 1 or 2 minutes of the Super Bowl.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN VALUES PROGRAM

Mr. MCDADE. We were looking at the question of ethics and science, and we had a fascinating discussion last year. Could you possibly update me?

What is the humanities doing about the ethical questions that arise in a field like science?

Mr. BERMAN. Congressman McDade, we are doing a great deal. I tend to think we are doing probably as much or more as any other institution in the world right now.

The National Science Foundation and the Humanities Endowment have set up a joint committee to bring together the best scientists and philosophers to advise us on ethical and value matters relating to health—physical and mental—and problems of life and death.

In addition to that, the endowment itself has made so far around $5 million worth of grants to, for example, Georgetown University, in order to put together their encyclopedia on the ethical problems connected with biological advances such as organ transplants. This will constitute a standard reference work on the traditional positions taken by theologians, legal scholars, and other humanists on problems of bioethics. Another grant will help the Field Museum prepare an interpretive exhibit on the human being and the environment, an exhibit which will travel to various museums.

This is—we were speaking of the cutting edge—this is the very cutting edge of most of our human problems, where they ought to be anticipated, I think, in the next decade.

Mr. MCDADE. What kind of cooperation does the American medical profession provide in trying to look at these questions?

Mr. BERMAN. We have worked not so much with the medical profession on these methods but more through people who are, let us say, philosophers in the history of science, with scientists themselves, with NSF, with occasional medical schools, like that of course in your own State, which is where one of the most notable projects is going on. This I think has brought in a good many institutions and individuals not directly involved in daily medical practice itself.

I think the reason for this is clear, that we are not dealing with matters upon which the medical profession has taken a cohesive stand, although to be sure one of the most well-known recent results from our science and ethics program has been connected with medical factors, and this is the book "The Victim is Always the Same," which is a series of researches, debates, and I suppose you could call them reflections, on what it is to work on a constantly evolving human frontier. That book, "The Victim is Always the Same," talks about the ethical problems involved in dealing with patients who have roughly a 50–50 chance of not surviving operations.

It makes you realize that we are dealing, not with ivory tower matters but with something extraordinarily real and current.

Mr. McDade. I am glad that somebody is examining it. It is an increasingly complex issue.

Mr. Berman. We are astonished to find the private foundations are nowhere near as concerned about this area as the Government foundations—except, of course, the Joseph Kennedy, Jr., Foundation with whom we communicate readily.

We would like to give you this document. There is an enormous list of grants we have made in this field. They total $5 million over the past few years, including a recent group which amounts to $1.2 million.

[Note: A detailed list of the grants was supplied to the committee.]

NEH AND THE BICENTENNIAL

Mrs. Hansen. Will you describe for the committee the current status of your work relative to the Bicentennial?

You will recall that there was a great feeling in the committee that your agency could do as much for the bicentennial as any agency in Government, as to the reasons of why America was established, and how it has evolved. What portions of your funds will be directed for this effort?

Mr. Berman. Madam Chairman, right now, about a quarter of our funds; in the year to come, we hope a higher percentage, I would say roughly a third of our fund will be directed toward bicentennial activities.

Mrs. Hansen. Such as?

BICENTENNIAL COURSE BY NEWSPAPER

Mr. Berman. Well, one of the first of these, of course, would be for the general public.

We will have a special "Course by Newspaper" project.

Mrs. Hansen. I follow that in some of our newspapers.

Mr. Berman. As you know, the first "Course by Newspaper" has just been in operation. The project operates as follows:

There are 20 lectures, one a week in the newspaper, they are all free, all you have to do is buy a newspaper.

They circulate in what is to me the incredible figure of 263 newspapers in the United States, with about 20 million circulation. The bicentennial course will offer documentary information, historical information, and above all, critical information, not only on the revolutionary period, but on the fate of the ideas of our foundation in modern times. We have been able to get some of the better scholars in this country to work on it, for example, no sooner had Martin Kammen won the Pulitzer Prize for 17th and 18th century history, than we conscripted him for this project. He has just completed his work which you will not see for a few months.

Mrs. Hansen. What is your cost factor?

Mr. BERMAN. I think it is under $200,000. It is $195,000. It is now 263 newspapers that it is in, and soon there will be an additional 10 with a combined readership of about 20 million.

We hope for all kinds of improvement, quality and coverage, and more and more for direct education tie-ins.

I think it is a good thing to have the things appear, but we do not want to sit around and hope the materials are used. We have to see that they are used in courses, that extension education uses them, and that eventually people have the opportunity to get some kind of college credit. Along with the lectures there is a readable kit of materials that the first course put out.

This is a $10 packet. For $10, there is an awful lot of value. If I may pass it out to the members of the committee, there are very, very fine texts here, which local colleges use in conjunction with the newspaper articles to give credit to the students using the course.

Mr. TASHDINIAN. The kit includes a record, an anthology of readings and a study guide. There is even a game which we did not support, but which the publisher of the kit threw in.

Mr. BERMAN. The game is playful. I do not like it, very much, but it is an added bonus.

Mr. TASHDINIAN. We have a listing of all the participating newspapers.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was interested in this, because three of them are in my district.

[NOTE: The information was supplied to the committee.]

STATE ARCHIVES

Mrs. HANSEN. What else do you have on the Bicentennial?

Mr. BERMAN. We are also trying very hard to look into the question of historical archives.

Many States, not to speak of dozens of smaller communities and towns, have archives that are in a fairly useless condition. They have been so for centuries. Our support can help to ameliorate this situation.

Mrs. HANSEN. The archives program is very valuable I think. Not only are some in very bad shape but some are disintegrating; some are stored in damp basements.

BICENTENNIAL STATE HISTORIES

Mr. BERMAN. All of our luck has been good with this.

We also have a series of readable bicentennial State histories that we mentioned to you, Madam Chairman, for the first time last year. We got them off the ground with a crackerjack list of the first group. Six of the leading historians, not only in the United States, but really the world, are involved.

We addressed ourselves to this task of doing the State histories, and these people are going to be assisted by NEH programs that will help people organize the historical archives, to bring to life things that have been lost, to catalog things, and to try to restore others, in short to try to make sure that every State, and for as many communities as we

can possibly reach, there will be a foundation of historical authority, that the documents will be there, that they will be classified, they will be used, turned into history books.

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, what else do you have for the Bicentennial?

NATIONAL HUMANITIES SERIES

Mr. BERMAN. I think we certainly ought to mention the National Humanities series.

This is one of our two major efforts whereby people in small towns, outside of universities, outside of formal educational organizations, are given some access to the best of what can be lectured, debated, or even enacted. Residents in small towns in every State will see live presentations by experts on American history, and engage in dialog with them about a broad range of topics of interest to the Bicentennial.

This is our major traveling program. The best thing about it is that it is designed to stimulate people to respond so that the ideas discussed can become the subject of a whole evening debate, which in a small town in winter one can look forward to.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON PAPERS

Mrs. HANSEN. What is happening to the Washington papers?

Mr. BERMAN. The George Washington papers?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. EMERSON. I have an up-to-date report for you.

The first four volumes will go to the press at the end of the year. These are George Washington's diaries for his whole life, although there are gaps, and they have never been published before in an accurate way.

They will be out in public at least by the end of 1975, and thereafter they aim to publish one volume a year at the University of Virginia Press; so the project is rolling, and ultimately they will have under control somewhere around 200,000 individual items, although they do not intend to publish all of those, but they will be on computer and available to scholars.

I might say they originally thought the papers might deal with 100,000 items, but as this research progresses, they have calls from all over the country of unknown Washington items that have been in the hands of private individuals for generations, so this project is going to lay a brand new foundation for work on George Washington.

NATIONAL HUMANITIES FACULTY

Mr. MCDADE. Will you refresh my recollection?

Do you still have use of a program, the visiting lecture series?

Mr. BERMAN. You are probably referring to the National Humanities Faculty. The faculty is much more obviously educational, it is concerned with university scholars visiting and consulting in secondary schools, working with teachers in those schools.

Mr. MCDADE. The classroom type thing?

Mr. BERMAN. Yes, to improve classroom teaching.

TRAINING OF MUSEUM CURATORS

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a footnote at the bottom of page 2 which indicates a transfer of $200,000 from the Bicentennial Commission, and $100,000 from the Smithsonian. Please explain this.

Mr. BERMAN. The $100,000 from the Smithsonian is used by us for the training of curators. As you know, we have one of the largest programs for this purpose.

PURPOSE OF MUSEUM PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Where do you begin and where do the arts end?

Mr. BERMAN. Well, I think we ought to begin with our legislation. The Humanities Endowment is responsible for the history, theory, and criticism of fine arts as well as other humanities fields. What this means essentially, is that we ought to be able to support the institutions that are in turn responsible for fine arts, and the people that teach them, and for the works themselves. Because of this interpretation, we support fellowships, educational exhibits, and many other aspects of museums, of importance to museums and the public. However we have nothing to do with the physical maintenance and preservation, or with the actual creation of art works which is the mission of the Arts Endowment. In our museum projects, we try very hard to maintain a high educational emphasis that deals strictly with those items delineated for us in the original legislation.

An example I think will clarify the situation. When the Soviet exhibition came to the United States, our part in it was to have workshops and seminars connected with this, to finance lectures, to put on local radio programs for the general public, to give explanations of this exhibit, to work with the documents around it, to have brochures that would give a general educational synthesis and summary of what the exhibition meant. Virtually, all of our museum projects have to do with museum exhibitions.

We do not construct, we do not preserve, we do not maintain, we do not go into staff support or repair. The only things we do pertain to the history and criticism of this particular subject, and the relationship of art works to our general culture.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why don't you place in the record a summary list of what you are doing on the Bicentennial.

Mr. BERMAN. We will be glad to.

[The information follows:]

The Endowment and the Bicentennial

Underlying the Endowment's creation in 1965 was the strong belief that increased knowledge of our history as a people and a deep understanding of the principles guiding the nation would be pre-eminent among the agency's objectives. And during its eight years of operation the Endowment has pursued this objective in all of its programs. As part of its established mission it has been supporting a broad spectrum of activities by individuals and institutions directed at illuminating the American past, its impact on the present course of the nation, and its relationship to other cultures and civilizations. Thus, a major part of the Endowment's business is, and will always be, closely related to what a serious observance of the Bicentennial should intend.

It is the Endowment's conviction that the Bicentennial of the nation becomes important and significant ultimately to the degree that its Federal government recognizes its meaning and opportunity. If the Federal government conveys in its programs for the Bicentennial a strong sense that it is invoking the highest ideals of American life, that it seeks to recapture the high intelligence of its founding fathers, that it understands the spirit of its history's most moving documents, then other public and private organizations and agencies concerned with the Bicentennial should follow in course. A most appropriate and ultimately most fruitful way of recognizing the Bicentennial will be by extending exactly the kind of thoughtful, nationwide exploration of America that the Congress intended the Endowment to encourage. Accordingly, during the next two years, rather than undertaking radically new programs to commemorate the nation's birth 200 years ago, the Endowment proposes, essentially, to expand those parts of its program which past experience shows to be particularly suitable for giving the American people an opportunity to examine their heritage more deeply, and to use this examination for charting more clearly the course and priorities for this nation in the future.

With increased funding the Endowment will be able to identify some special priority "sub-programs" within its divisions which will call for projects specifically Bicentennial in nature. Any Bicentennial activities supported by the Endowment will be extensions of its normal activities and conducted through its normal processes. The FY 1975 budget will permit the Endowment to solicit proposals which will, in the public program, emphasize American themes in film, television, and community projects; in education, aid in the establishment of interdisciplinary American studies programs at all educational levels; in the fellowships program, address important issues confronting the nation from the Revolutionary period to the present and the future; in the research grant program, focus support on popular works, reference works and new editions dealing with American culture and local history; and in planning and development activities, seek new ways of involving young people and other specific sectors of the population in active analysis and discussion of the American experience. These will not be programs different in kind from those which the Endowment characteristically sponsors, but they will indicate a special interest and concern that the nation seize this opportunity to explore more deeply and thoughtfully its own heritage.

Administration of Bicentennial Activities

While giving a special priority to Bicentennial-related projects, the National Council on the Humanities has stressed that all such proposals must -- like all other Endowment-supported work -- place primary emphasis on the humanities and must be submitted within the broad guidelines of established NEH program areas. Accordingly, proposed Bicentennial projects undergo the same review process, are evaluated in accordance with the same criteria, and, if funded, are administered in the same way as other NEH projects. However, in view of the anticipated volume of inquiries and applications, a Bicentennial office has been established within the Endowment to coordinate these activities, and the director of that office is responsible directly to the Chairman.

There are, in effect, three possible classifications of Bicentennial projects: 1) those so designated and approved by the Domestic Council Cabinet-Level Bicentennial Committee; 2) those identified by the Endowment staff as projects appropriate to the commemoration of the Bicentennial; and 3) those identified by the applicants themselves as related to the Bicentennial. An individual project may fall within two or three of these categories, of course, but the categories serve to distinguish the Endowment's share in the total Federal commitment from its own priorities and from the special purposes of its applicants. The activities listed immediately below refer to the first category -- projects approved by the Domestic Council Cabinet-Level Bicentennial Committee. In FY 1974 approximately $10 million is being expended on the planning, design, or initiation of these projects. The FY 1975 appropriations request anticipates $25 million (over one-third of the requested definite funds) plus additional support from gifts and matching funds on behalf of these activities, each of which is described on the following pages.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
Bicentennial Projects, FY 1975*

1. State-based Humanities Programs. Operational programs, administered by State Committees on the Humanities, supporting in all 55 states and territories local Bicentennial projects directly involving millions of citizens in discussions with humanists about important public policy issues of concern to their state. (Funding: FY 1974 $4 million; FY 1975 $15 million.)**

2. American Film Review. Production of films and film series on the American heritage for television broadcast, including "The Adams Series" (a 12-hour program sequence covering 200 years of American history beginning with John Adams), biographical series on George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and a joint U.S.-British series on the Revolution and its effects. (Funding: FY 1974 $1.7 million; FY 1975 $3.2 million.)

3. America's Authors on Films. Dramatizations of great works of American literature -- short stories, plays, and writings by such writers as Mark Twain, Willa Cather, Ernest Hemmingway and Eugene O'Neill -- which illuminate the American character and experience. (Funding: FY 1974 $300,000; FY 1975 $800,000.)

4. Perspectives on America. Design and preparation of up to six major interpretive museum exhibits which will travel to various areas of the country and which will illustrate the nation's origins, growth, and evolution. (Funding: FY 1974 $475,000; FY 1975 $1.7 million.)

5. Skills for the Bicentennial. Training workshops for staffs of museums and historical societies in all 50 states relating to the design, presentation, and coordination of Bicentennial interpretive exhibits. (Funding: FY 1974 $25,000; FY 1975 $50,000.)

6. National Humanities Series. Humanities programs on Bicentennial themes developed by the NEH Program Development Centers involving live presentations and audience participation for the nation's smaller communities. (Funding: FY 1974 $200,000; FY 1975 $1.5 million.)

7. Great Issues in the American Experience. Community discussion programs -- organized around great historical questions and issues in our past which have continuing relevance to contemporary America -- developed and conducted for broad-scale participation by citizens in major metropolitan areas. (Funding: FY 1974 $500,000; FY 1975 $1 million.)

---

* Projects approved by the Domestic Council Cabinet-Level Bicentennial Committee.

** Change in 1974-75 funding reflects both (1) increase in NEH grants to State-based committees and (2) shift in committees' regrants from partial to total focus on Bicentennial-related projects.

8. College Courses for the Bicentennial. New humanities programs for colleges and universities examining the American Revolution, the subsequent development of the nation, and America's place in the world. (Funding: FY 1974 $360,000; FY 1975 $750,000.)

9. History in the High Schools. Preparation of improved and up-to-date curriculum materials in American history and development of interdisciplinary American studies courses for the high school classroom. (Funding: FY 1974 $250,000, FY 1975 $750,000.)

10. Scholarship for the Bicentennial. Original research on the background and events of the Revolutionary period, the development of American institutions, history and culture of U. S. minorities and regional groups, and America's relations with other countries. (Funding: FY 1974 $850,000; FY 1975 $2,500,000.)

11. Letters and Papers of Great Americans. Editing of the papers of American statesmen -- including George Washington, John Jay, Robert Morris, John Marshall, Daniel Webster, and Booker T. Washington -- and preparation of definitive and complete editions of the works of major nineteenth-century American writers such as Hawthorne, Thoreau, Melville, and Whitman. Funding: FY 1974 $900,000; FY 1975 $2 million.)

12. International Bicentennial Conferences. Congresses and conferences of international scholarly organizations bringing the leading figures in the humanities from around the world to the United States in recognition of the Bicentennial. (Funding: FY 1974 $200,000; FY 1975 $1 million.)

13. Bicentennial Histories for the States. A series of guidebooks to each State, the District of Columbia and the territories, providing the general public with interpretive essays relating the history of each State to that of the nation. (Funding: FY 1974 $300,000; FY 1974 $750,000.)

14. Bicentennial Course by Newspaper. Development of a college-level course, using newspaper articles and aimed at the general public on the historical and philosophical background of issues which have shaped American civilization. (Funding: FY 1974 or FY 1975 $300,000.)

15. Good Reading for the Bicentennial. Preparation of annotated reading lists of humanistic works which deal with the Revolution and the creation of the Union and which are suitable for the general public. (Staff planning to be supported from administrative funds in FY 1974-75; no program funds expected to be used until FY 1976.)

16. National Bicentennial Youth Debate. Organization of a program involving thousands of high-school and college students in every state in research on American history and discussion on selected issues concerning the course of American society. (Funding: FY 1974 $150,000; FY 1975 $250,000.)

Total Bicentennial project funding (from definite, gifts and matching funds combined)

FY 1974: $10,210,000
FY 1975: $31,550,000

MATCHING FUNDS FOR STATE-BASED PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $6,250,000 for State-based programs, for a total program of $15 million.

Can you explain that please? Can these funds be matched?

Mr. BERMAN. I think I can safely say, Madam Chairman, by asserting there has been no history of difficulty in raising money within these States. So far, every indication has been that the States can raise these funds. I will submit more for the record. I will submit a printed sheet put out by the North Carolina group, which indicates the kind of amounts, the kind of projects, and most interesting of all, the source of these amounts for our State-based programs.

They come from business, from universities, they come from local institutions, the chambers of commerce.

[The information follows:]

STATE-BASED PROJECTS

NORTH CAROLINA

Projects Funded in 1973

1. Amity Community, Inc. ($1,500)	Georgina Hancock	A Forum on Families and Urban Schools
2. Appalachian Consortium, Inc. ($40,000)	W.H. Plemmons	The Impact of Urbanization on Rural N.C. Appalachia
3. Caldwell Community College ($4,000)	H. Edwin Beam	Traditions and Transition--An Autobiography of Caldwell County
4. Campbell College ($4,500)	Norman A. Wiggins	Harnett County Forum: The County in Transition
5. Carolina Readers Theatre ($10,000)	Hardy and Doll	Readers Theatre Looks at Issues of Public Policy
6. Cooperating Raleigh Colleges ($14,000)	Austin Connors	Goals for Raleigh
7. Duke University ($2,337)	Walter Burford	The Black in the City
8. Duke University ($2,150)	Susan Carr	Traditions in Transition: The Urban Elderly
9. East Carolina University ($2,029)	Hester and McMillan	Cultural Stability and Change Reflected in Folkways
10. East Carolina University ($3,000)	John C. Ellen	Tobacco and the Future of Eastern North Carolina
11. Elon College ($6,000)	John G. Sullivan	Toward Freedom and Dignity: An Appraisal of the Humanities in Transition
12. Fayetteville State Univ. ($7,000)	DeField Holmes	Cumberland County Town Meeting: A County In Transition
13. Guilford College ($3,000)	Carroll, Kent, Stocsen & Herrick	The Presidency & the Executive Branch Under the Constitution
14. Greensboro Junior League ($10,000)	Ms. B. McAdoo	Gateways
15. High Point College ($600)	Earl P. Crow	Forum on Abortion
16. James Sprunt Institute and Duplin Co. Council Human Resources ($5,000)	Kathleen Craven	The Duplin Colloquiums
17. Johnson C. Smith University ($3,590)	Coleman Rippy	The Impact of Urban Redevelopment on Elderly Black Family Life in Charlotte
18. Johnston Co. Public Library & Johnston Technical Institute ($1,500)	John Tart	The Johnston County Forum: Political Decision-Making in an Urban Society
19. Johnston Technical Institute, Agri. Ext. Service & Chambers of Commerce ($3,500)	Gary C. Dent	The Impact of Urbanization on Values Affecting Community Leadership
20. League of Women Voters ($2,750)	Barbara Sarudy	The North Carolina Child in Trouble: The State and the Family
21. Lenoir Community College and Lenoir Co. Historical Assoc. ($900)	Jesse L. McDaniel	Lenoir County Land Use: Past, Present and Future
22. Mount Olive College ($2,500)	Sidney Johnson	The Rural Family in Contemporary Society
23. N.C. State University ($5,335)	Theodore Hyman	A Forum on Mass Media & Political Decision-Making
24. N.C. State University ($3,254)	Frank Emory	Decision-Making in Wilson County: The Impact of Urbanization on the Local Political Process
25. N.C. State University ($3,988)	Betty Wiser	Family Roles in Transition
26. N.C. State University & Stage-73 ($4,450)	Reynolds and Wood	Nobody's Listening--The Way Things Are; The Way Things Ought to Be
27. Northwest Econ. Dev. Commission ($2,500)	Woodall and Snavely	The Impact of Urbanization & Land-Use Policy on the Archeological Record of N.C.
28. Pembroke State University ($8,000)	Raymond Rundus	The Future of the Indian Family in a Changing World
29. Queens College ($4,100)	Abernathy & Preyer	The Changing Role of Woman: Traditions in Transition
30. Raeford Women's Club ($3,000)	Mina Townsend	The Hoke County Forum: A County Faces the Future
31. Richmond Technical Institute ($8,000)	Jo Ramsey	Richmond County Directives
32. Rocky Mount AAUW ($4,880)	C. Mottershead	The Decision-Making Process as it Relates to N.C.
33. Sandhill Regional Library System ($1,600)	Tope & Bridgman	Black Leaders: A Historical & Contemporary Discussion
34. Sandhills Community College ($5,000)	Jane McPhaul	Implications of Aging in the Modern Rural Community
35. Saint Augustine's College ($3,000)	Boyer & Gaines	Women: Reflections and Opportunities
36. St. Luke United Methodist Church ($3,435)	Rev. Andrew Brown	Ethics in Civil Law: Policemen Seminars
37. St. Andrews Presbyterian College ($5,000)	F. Whitney Jones	Traditions in Transition: Black Contributions to the Entire Community
38. Sampson Technical Institute ($2,400)	Nelson and Findt	Explorations in Community: Black Mountain College 1933-1956
39. Shaw University ($3,000)	Bonnie Gillespie	The Sampson County Tradition: A Community Discussion of the Effects of Urbanization on our Lives
40. Stanly County Public Library, Pfeiffer College & Stanly Tech. Institute ($2,800)	Annie Kelley	Southside and the Political Decision-Making Process
41. UNC--Chapel Hill Chaplain's Council ($3,000)	Robert Johnson	Stanly County Forum: A Focus on Traditions in Transition
42. UNC-Chapel Hill ($2,781)	Paul Fendt	Values in the American Political Process
43. UNC-Chapel Hill ($2,300)	Paul Fendt	Dialogue: Inmate and Humanist
44. UNC-Chapel Hill ($7,000)	Sidney Cohn	Values in Dialogue
45. UNC-Charlotte ($4,250)	Morrill & Perzel	A.J.'s Family: A Farm Family in Transition
46. UNC-Charlotte ($2,500)	Donald MacKay	The Urban Center Needs Its Past: Historical Preservation
47. UNC-Greensboro ($2,000)	Roy Schantz	Anatomy of Freedom: Changing Concepts in an Urban World
48. UNC-Greensboro ($500)	Walter Beale	Women and the Political Process
49. Wake Forest University ($3,000)	James H. Smith	Greensboro Symposium on Language and Society
50. Wayne Community College ($2,540)	Powell and Ward	Traditions in Conflict: The Image of the Lawman in Transition
51. Wilson Co. Technical Institute & Wilson Community Improvement Assoc. ($1,965)	Warner Heston	Community at a Crossroads: Directions for the Future Wayne County and Urbanization
52. Winston-Salem State Univ. ($5,000)	Howard Barnes	The Power of the People: Understanding the Political Decision-Making Process
53. W-S Acad. Urban Affairs Cons. ($7,175)	David M. Smith	The Black Family in Transition in Winston-Salem
		Winston-Salem Value Assessment Seminar

Mr. BERMAN. As to the actual operation of the State-based program, I think it would be appropriate if Mr. Barcroft made some comments.

GROWTH OF STATE-BASED PROGRAMS

Mr. BARCROFT. The increase reflects three things.

First, the program is now in an operational status in 38 States. We will be glad to place it all in the record. We will have in fiscal year 1975, programs in all 50 States plus the five territories in operation, so a portion of that increase simply reflects completion of this program in terms of operational grants of all States and territories.

Second, the program in every State—in terms of the applications to the State committee—has doubled or tripled between the first year of our operation and the second year. For example, in the first year of the program, the State committee in Georgia received 22 applications. This last year it received 103. They believe, and we believe, that the quality of those applications would permit at least a third to be funded, and that would require at least $300,000.

The third reason for the increase is that without exception, every State has overmatched the endowment—the endowment's policy is a one-to-one match—and for example, in North Carolina, on a program grant of $125,000 from NEH, the matching dollars totaled $216,000.

The Indiana committee just received a $200,000 foundation grant over 3 years to supplement the Federal funds and to match the Federal funds, so we think there is a considerable amount of evidence that these committees cannot only use the money but also generate additional private funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please place in the record that information, including the themes of the various States. I think the State programs are of particular interest to everybody in Congress.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 12, 1974

DIVISION OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS

STATE-BASED PROGRAM

Status Report

State	Committee	Status	Grant
Alabama	Alabama Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy	Planning	15,000
Alaska	Alaska Humanities Forum	2nd Year	182,000
Arizona	The Arizona Council on the Humanities and Public Policy	Planning	15,000
Arkansas	---	Preplanning	---
California	---	Preplanning	---
Colorado	NEH Colorado Committee	1st Year	170,000
Connecticut	Connecticut Humanities Council	1st Year	185,000
Delaware	Delaware Humanities Council	1st Year	167,500
Florida	Florida Citizens' Committee for the Humanities	2nd Year	170,000
Georgia	Committee for the Humanities in Georgia	3rd Year	225,000
Hawaii	Hawaii Committee for the Humanities	1st Year	155,000
Idaho	The Association for the Humanities in Idaho	1st Year	170,000
Illinois	Illinois Council for Humanities and Public Issues	Planning	15,000
Indiana	The Indiana Committee for the Humanities	2nd Year	250,000

State	Committee	Status	Grant
Iowa	The Iowa Board for Public Programs in the Humanities	2nd Year	190,000
Kansas	Kansas Committee for the Humanities	2nd Year	170,000
Kentucky	Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc.	1st Year	170,000
Louisiana	Louisiana Committee for the Humanities	2nd Year	190,000
Maine	Maine Humanities Council	3rd Year	160,000
Maryland	Maryland Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy	Planning	15,000
Massachusetts	---	Preplanning	---
Michigan	Committee for the Humanities in Michigan	Planning	15,000
Minnesota	Minnesota Humanities Commission	3rd Year	200,000
Mississippi	Mississippi Committee for the Humanities	2nd Year	275,000
Missouri	The Missouri State Committee for the Humanities	3rd Year	180,000
Montana	Montana Committee for the Humanities	2nd Year	275,000
Nebraska	Nebraska Committee for the Humanities	1st Year	170,000
Nevada	Nevada Humanities Committee	2nd Year	160,000
New Hampshire	New Hampshire Council for the Humanities	1st Year	170,000
New Jersey	The New Jersey Committee for the Humanities	1st Year	230,000
New Mexico	New Mexico Humanities Council	1st Year	170,000
New York	---	Preplanning	---

State	Committee	Status	Grant
North Carolina	North Carolina Committee for Continuing Education in the Humanities	2nd Year	275,000
North Dakota	North Dakota Committee for the Humanities and Public Issues	1st Year	170,000
Ohio	The Ohio Committee for Public Programs in the Humanities	2nd Year	250,000
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Humanities Committee	3rd Year	200,000
Oregon	Oregon Committee for the Humanities	3rd Year	225,000
Pennsylvania	The Humanities in Pennsylvania, A Public Committee	1st Year	170,000
Rhode Island	The Rhode Island Committee for the Humanities	1st Year	155,000
South Carolina	South Carolina Committee for the Humanities	2nd Year	175,000
South Dakota	South Dakota Committee on the Humanities	2nd Year	165,000
Tennessee	Tennessee Committee for Relating the Humanities to Public Policy	1st Year	170,000
Texas	Texas Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy	1st Year	170,000
Utah	---	Preplanning	---
Vermont	Vermont Council on the Humanities and Public Issues	1st Year	155,000
Virginia	Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy	Planning	15,000
Washington	Washington Commission for the Humanities	2nd Year	170,000
West Virginia	West Virginia Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy	Planning	15,000
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Humanities Committee	2nd Year	150,000
Wyoming	Wyoming Council for the Humanities	3rd Year	143,186

OPA 3/25/74

NEH State-based Program - In Brief

Purpose: To promote examination by the adult public and humanists of important public policy issues.

Origin: (a) Congressional urging during 1970 reauthorization hearings that the Endowment experiment with state-level humanities programs for the general public and that NEH give attention to the relevance of the humanities "to current conditions of national life", and (b) subsequent recommendation by National Council on the Humanities to develop and fund pilot programs.

Unique Problems Confronting Establishment of Programs: (a) Multiplicity of organizations with some involvement in the humanities; no single focus within any state. (b) Lack of existing structures for conducting public education in the humanities. (c) Few precedents for effective programs involving citizens and professional humanists in examination of contemporary problems.

Program Development:

In FY 1971: Representatives of humanities-related organizations (colleges, libraries, historical societies, museums, state arts and humanities councils) in six states were invited to form committees and to design and conduct experimental programs. (Total FY 1971 funds obligated: $587,400.

In FY 1972-74: Based on results of the first six states, planning for similar programs was begun on a phased basis in other states. By the end of FY 1974 all 50 states will be participating in the planning or operational stage. (Total funds obligated: FY 1972, $2,216,540; 1973 $5,160,000; 1974 $8,750,000.)

In FY 1975: The appropriation request will provide for fully operational programs for all states with average grants of $275,000; Regrants will focus on Bicentennial-related humanities projects. (FY 1975 request: $15,000,000.)

Typical Program Operation:

a. Committee formation: On invitation of NEH, representatives of institutions with experience in the humanities, adult education, and public affairs form (and subsequently expand) a "nuclear" committee to survey resources and needs of their state and determine feasibility of a state-based program. In addition to humanistic scholars and institutional administrators, committees normally include business people, union leaders, newspaper editors, judges and others from the professions, members of civic and cultural organizations.

b. Program design grant: To design an effective program focussing on issues of genuine concern to their state, a Committee may receive a $10,000 - 15,000 grant. Consulting with citizens in public meetings, the Committee selects a broad issue or theme (see attached) around which a program can be developed, and sets up necessary administrative machinery to carry out the program to support, through regrants, locally inititated projects bringing adults and humanists together to examine the issues.

c. Operational grant: Once the above work has been completed, the Committee is eligible to apply for a one-year grant (this year $150,000 - 200,000) for local project regrants averaging $4,000 and involving several hundred citizens. Federal funds are matched on at least a one-to-one bais.

Results of NEH State-based Programs

-- Serious discussion of critical societal problems by thousands of citizens across the nation.

-- Expanding use and appreciation of humanistic knowledge as necessary for rational personal and public decision-making.

-- Growing interest by scholars and college administrators in working with the adult public.

-- Growing body of information about effective public education in the humanities.

-- Support by growing numbers of educational, cultural, and civic organizations; stimulation of private, local, and state support for public humanities activity.

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 48

STATE-BASED HUMANITIES COMMITTEE (FY 1973)

THEMES BY STATE

State	Theme
Alabama	(Planning)
Alaska	Land: Bridge to Community
Arizona	Frontier Values under the Impact of Change
Arkansas	(Preplanning)
California	(Preplanning)
Colorado	The Human Dimensions of Colorado's Growth
Connecticut	Being Heard--Understanding Public Issues and How They Are Dealt With In Connecticut
Delaware	Government, Power, and the People of Delaware: A Humanistic Inquiry into Government and How Well It Serves Us
Florida	The Maddening Crowd: Population Density and the Future of Florida
Georgia	Georgia Values in Transition: Land, Liberty, and Learning
Hawaii	Cosmopolitanism and Public Policy in Hawaii
Idaho	Idaho's Growth: The Role of Human Values in Directing Its Course
Illinois	Breaking Barriers: Individual and Governmental Responsibility
Indiana	Indiana Communities in Transition: The Human Side of Policy Choices

STATE-BASED THEMES BY STATE (continued)

State	Theme
Iowa	Education and the Future of Individual Freedom and Social Responsibility
Kansas	Kansas in Transition: The Human Dimension of Community Development
Kentucky	Our Public Agencies: Servants or Masters
Louisiana	People, Political Power and Public Policy: The Future of Louisiana
Maine	Payrolls or Pickerel: Modern Development Needs and Maine's Traditional Values
Maryland	(Planning)
Massachusetts	(Planning)
Michigan	(Planning)
Minnesota	Regionalism and the Individual in Minnesota
Mississippi	Education: New Horizons for Mississippians
Missouri	The Humanities and Contemporary Issues in Missouri: Public Need and Individual Rights in Education, Justice, Environment, and Cultural Heritage
Montana	Political Power in Montana
Nebraska	Nebraska Communities Face the Future: Public Issues and Community Decision-Making
Nevada	The Role of Law in Modern Society
New Hampshire	New Hampshire in Transition: The Individual and the Community Amid Growth and Change
New Jersey	The Work Ethic: Changing Attitudes and Public Policy

STATE-BASED THEMES BY STATE (Continued)

State	Theme
New Mexico	New Mexico's Cultural Mosaic: Designs for Educational and Economic Growth
New York	(Preplanning)
North Carolina	Traditions in Transition: Urbanization and the Future of North Carolina Communities
North Dakota	The Dilemma of Space: North Dakota's Conflicts and Choices in Land Use, Economic Opportunities, and Population Patterns
Ohio	Justice, Law, and Public Opinion
Oklahoma	Government and the People of Oklahoma: Citizen Values in Community Decisions
Oregon	Man and the Land: Community and Individuality
Pennsylvania	The People of Pennsylvania and Their Institutions: Who Does What?
Rhode Island	A Sense of Community: Adaption and Change
South Carolina	South Carolineans in Transition: Industrial, Urban and Cultural Change
South Dakota	Education in a Changing Rural Society
Tennessee	Them and Us: What Divides Tennesseans? What Can Unite Them?
Texas	Government and the Individual in Texas: A Humanistic Inquiry into How Individuals and Groups Influence Political Life
Utah	(Preplanning)

STATE-BASED THEMES BY STATE (continued)

State	Theme
Vermont	Freedom and Unity: Individual Rights and Collective Needs
Virginia	(Planning)
Washington	Education and Public Policy: Changing Perspectives
West Virginia	People and Mountains: Potential in Peril
Wisconsin	Taxation and the Humanities: Inquiry Through Public Dialogue
Wyoming	Century III: Continuity and Change: A Humanistic Approach to Policy Issues in the Areas of Education and Environment

STATE-BASED THEMES

1. People, Government, and Public Policy
Connecticut--Public Issues and How They are Dealt With
Delaware--Government, Power and the People
Hawaii--Cosmopolitanism and Public Power
Illinois--Individual and Governmental Responsibility
Indiana--The Human Side of Community Policy Choices
Kentucky--Our Public Agencies
Louisiana--People, Political Power and Public Policy
Montana--Political Power in Montana
Nebraska--Public Issues and Community Decision-Making
Oklahoma--Citizen Values in Community Decisions
Pennsylvania--The People and Their Institutions: Who Does What?
Texas--Government and the Individual
Wisconsin--Taxation and the Humanities: Inquiry through Public Dialogue

2. Economic/Population Growth and Changing Values
Arizona--Frontier Values under the Impact of Change
Colorado--Human Dimensions of Colorado's Growth
Florida--Population Density and the Future of Florida
Georgia--Georgia Values in Transition: Land, Liberty and Learning
Idaho--Role of Human Values in Directing Growth
Kansas--The Human Dimension of Community Development
Maine--Modern Development Needs and Maine's Traditional Values
New Hampshire--The Individual and the Community Amid Growth and Change
New Jersey--The Work Ethic: Changing Attitudes and Public Policy
North Carolina--Urbanization and the Future of North Carolina Communities
Rhode Island--Community: Adaptation and Change
South Carolina--Transition: Industrial, Urban and Cultural Change

3. Education
Iowa--Education and Individual Freedom and Social Responsibility
Mississippi--Education: New Horizons for Mississippians
New Mexico--Designs for Educational and Economic Growth
South Dakota--Education in a Changing Rural Society
Washington--Education and Public Policy
Wyoming--Policy Issues in Education and Environment

4. Land Use and Environment
Alaska--Land:Bridge to Community
North Dakota--The Dilemma of Space
Oregon--Man and the Land
West Virginia--People and Mountains--Potential in Peril

5. Law and Individual Rights
Missouri--Public Need and Individual Rights in Education, Justice, Environmen
Nevada--The Role of Law in Modern Society
Ohio--Justice, Law and Public Opinion
Vermont--Individual Rights and Collective Needs

6. Regionalism
Minnesota--Regionalism and the Individual in Minnesota
Tennessee--What Divides Tennesseans? What can Unite Them?

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, here's another matter, a letter from an applicant which needs a response from you.

Mr. BERMAN. The deputy chairman is mentioned in this letter, and I think he can say something at this moment.

Mr. KINGSTON. We have had an inquiry from you on this, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. They wrote me the letter and want to know what it is all about.

Mr. KINGSTON. As I read this letter, it seems to me, it is another case, and it has happened before, where the fairly standard refusal letter which we send out—it is unfortunately necessary to use a form refusal letter, because there are so many thousands of applicants that have to be turned down—evokes a request for us to explain adequately in a special letter, the reasons for the rejection.

I think we had given these applicants a great deal of help in the initial stage of preparing their application, and so when the applications was rejected by the National Council, they very understandably looked for further help in explaining what its deficiencies were so they may come back; obviously in this case the typical bureaucratic response does not help them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do they go through the State council on this one?

Mr. KINGSTON. No. We will, as we always do, when somebody comes back and asks, we will indeed respond and indicate what the problem was.

COMPONENTS OF FILM-TV PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a $1,500,000 increase for the Film-TV grants program, for a total program of $6 million. We had a very interesting discussion on this earlier. How are allocations decided upon between the various components of this program, such as production grants, development grants, and acquisition grants?

Mr. BERMAN. I would say that we try to maintain a balance between these, Madam Chairman.

Production of films is one of the more expensive kinds of projects that can be undertaken today, whereas acquisition of films can mean a savings of sometimes of up to a thousand percent, and so we are, I think, somewhat biased in favor of acquisition.

At the same time, especially with the dozens of film grants, we try very hard to respond to the needs of the smaller film making organizations in this country with our small grants.

As a matter of fact, sometimes these grants can be very small indeed, under $10,000, as in a list I have here, that I will be happy to submit for the record.

[The information follows:]

PUBLIC DIVISION FISCAL YEAR 1973 GRANTS

Film and TV	Outright	G. & M.	Total
American Crafts Council, New York, N.Y., Thomas R. Davenport, "Shaker Film Project," PN-7658-73-133	$13,000	$20,000	$33,000
Center for Understanding Media, New York, N.Y., Robert Geller, "Anthology: The American Short Story on Film," PN-8578-73-269	92,286	.....	92,286
Cinema Liberte, Inc., Yardville, N.J., Frederick W. Chandler, "Film Strip on the Newburg Conspiracy," PN-8766-73-243	9,625	.....	9,625
Community Television of Southern California (KCET), Los Angeles, Calif., Mark S. Waxman, "Humanities Film Series," PN-8387-73-158	603,942	.....	603,942
Mohawk-Hudson Council on Education TV (WMHT), Schenectady, N.Y., Jack Ofield, "Film Production: Two Centuries of the New York Rural Craftspeople," PN-8473-73-241	15,000	.....	15,000
Metropolitan Pittsburgh Public Broadcast, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., Prof. Mat von Brauchitsch, "Production Center for Television in Humanities," PN-10395-73-433	10,000	.....	10,000
WGBH Educational Foundation, Boston, Mass., Michael Rice, "War and Peace Serial," PN-9840-73-432	275,000	.....	275,000
WGHB Educational Foundation, Boston, Mass., Michael S. Rice, "Research for Roland Freeman Film, An American Photographer," PN-8180-73-7	620	.....	620
WGBH Educational Foundation, Boston, Mass., John Irving, "The Archeology of the North American Indian," PN-7585-73-103	76,000	.....	76,000
Educational Broadcasting Corp. (WNET/13 TV), New York, N.Y., Virginia Kassel, "Second Phase of Adams Family," PN-7936-73-178	250,000	.....	250,000

COOPERATION WITH THE SMITHSONIAN

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $2,250,000 for museum programs.

Do you work with the Smithsonian on this program?

Mr. BARCROFT. Mr. Paul Perrot of the Smithsonian, and the museum's staff meet weekly to discuss the area of common interest, so there is contact between them to make sure there is no duplication, and each knows what the other is doing.

In the reference on page 22, a relatively small amount of endowment money goes for the training of museum personnel. It is divided in the request for 1975, in really two parts.

Approximately $200,000 is for continuation of seminars and institutes, aimed at museum curators and the historical society personnel that have been in operation for about 3 years.

BICENTENNIAL MUSEUM TRAINING PROGRAMS

However, there are three special workshops for 1975, that do relate to the Bicentennial.

The American Association for State and Local History did a survey of about 4,000 local historical societies and museums, asking them what kind of professional advice they most needed over the next 3 to 5 years, and the answer was they needed help in dealing with the Bicentennial, that there was pressure in the community to do some exhibits. The museum staffs wanted them to be of high quality, and the one aspect of these workshops is to provide assistance for the staff of small museums and historical societies in helping them to use their community resources.

In addition, volunteers are used by almost all museums and historical societies, large and small, to interpret the collections of historical sites of the public. The AASLH survey identified a need for a train-

ing program for volunteers, to help them explain the background and the context of these objects in their collection—the historical and cultural context of any object. In this way volunteers can do a better job to explain objects to the public. Moreover, they do not want to duplicate activities on the Bicentennial, so they wanted the support from the endowment to be able to consult and coordinate on exhibits which will have major impact in their State, rather than for each organization to do individual ones that will duplicate. So that whole $200,000 which is mentioned in the second half of that statement relates to those three different kinds of workshop activities to help museums and historical societies deal with the Bicentennial.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am intrigued to see that you mention beginning professionals. As you know, many museum people are not young, and a new crop should be coming along to get into this.

Mr. BERMAN. One of the more interesting things about the museum program, are very like the aspect we spoke of in connection with the film and TV, the museums probably draw more people in America; I know more people went to museums than went to football games last year. That is an established statistic.

IMPACT OF NEH MUSEUM PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Please place in the record the number of people in America that your Endowment has touched.

[The information follows:]

The Universe of the National Endowment for the Humanities

Examples of the many and numerous groups in the population which constitute the universe of NEH beneficiaries are given below. First, however, it should be noted that the impacts of NEH grants are wide and various, as Endowment programs have a diversity of both direct and indirect effects, both immediate and long-term results.

The range of direct, immediate beneficiaries covers the junior college teacher who receives a summer stipend for individual study of American Indian culture, the several scholars who are preparing an historical atlas of the United States, a group of college faculty who are integrating ethical studies into their engineering and pre-med curricula, or a team of 5-10 persons designing a "Course by Newspaper" on critical societal issues.

In all these cases, however, the immediate grantees have received NEH funds because their work will serve ultimately hundreds, even millions, of Americans: The jr. college teacher's knowledge of American Indian culture will benefit hundreds of students during his teaching career; the historical atlas will be used by hundreds of other scholars and in thousands of classrooms and libraries, continually enriching education and aiding future acquisition of knowledge, thus providing progressively greater benefits to more persons; the revised college curriculum will be emulated by other institutions and help train thousands of young people for professional work affecting innumerable members of the general population; the Course by Newspaper will appear in hundreds of city newspapers read by millions.

In addition, the effects of one small grant can be spread out over different time periods and felt by ever larger numbers of people at each stage. Thus, for example, a Youthgrant of $2,910 to an 18-year-old girl in Southern Nevada helped her organize a local history project which directly involved 35 4-H club members and which resulted in four television presentations and an historical exhibit at the Nevada State Fair which helped thousands of people gain a greater understanding of the development of their state.

Some specific examples demonstrating the various ways NEH grants touch different numbers and groups of Americans are provided below:

PUBLIC PROGRAMS:

1. Film-TV programs:

a. The Humanities Film Forum attracted an average of 2.6 million television viewers for each of its 12 programs, making it public television's fourth largest audience attraction. (Thus with a total audience of 30 million viewers and at a total cost of slightly over $600,000, this meant a cost of 2¢ per viewer per program; and with the reruns the cost will be even lower for this series of superb films illuminating the history and culture of our own and other societies.)

b. While final national figures are not yet available for the recent War and Peace series sponsored by NEH, in the New York City area alone television sets in an estimated one million homes tuned in for this series. (With the

total viewing expected to equal "Humanities Film Forum" programs, the cost of War and Peace to the public (i.e. $275,000 which matched a gift from Mobil Oil) was about what a one-minute commercial -- $200,000 - $300,000 -- costs during prime time television (e.g. Superbowl).

c. Last year, through the NEH grant to the National Gallery of Art the 1,079th small college received the BBC Civilisation series for showings to its students and its community, bringing to over one million the total number of citizens who have profited from this remarkable presentation.

2. State-based programs. Regranting NEH funds to nearly 500 local community projects which bring citizens together for discussions with humanists on important public policy issues, the 22 operating state programs have involved one million adults directly and millions more indirectly through media programs; and the audiences have been diverse as projects have been conducted not only by educational institutions but also by civic, farm, labor, business and women's groups. With operating programs in all 55 states and territories planned for 1975, these audiences will double.

3. Museum programs: The Soviet Art Exhibition, funded in part by NEH, attracted nearly one million visitors during its six-city tour (Washington, Ft. Worth, Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit and New York) of the United States; while in New York, it is apparently easier to gain admittance to any other show than it is to view the film on French Tapestries now being shown at the Metropolitan and funded by the Endowment. (It is interesting to note that in terms of annual visitors, the Metropolitan Museum of Art is now New York's most famous attraction, beating both the Statute of Liberty and Times Square.)

4. National Humanities Series have presented live presentations combined with audience dialogue on humanistic subjects to over one million persons in small towns across the nation since 1969.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS:

1. Last year an estimated 100,000 students and faculty were directly affected by Education Division awards designed to support humanities curricula development and strengthening in nearly 100 colleges and universities. Many of these NEH grants have produced models, stimulating similar improvement in other institutions, while other grants (e.g. to the American Studies Association) have supported programs sending expert curriculum consultants to many small and isolated colleges around the country, and while summer institutes bring hundreds of teachers together to learn about new developments in their subject areas.

2. The National Humanities Faculty between 1971 and 1973, has involved 830 teachers and administrators in 200 different high schools (representing all 50 states) while 1,661 teachers were indirectly involved. (Assuming that each teacher had impact on 30 students, the audience affected increases dramatically, approximately 75,000 people.)

3. Secondary school curriculum projects supported by NEH can eventually affect teaching in every school district. For example a recent grant to the California Bar Association will aid the development of materials for all civics courses taught in the nation's high schools.

4. A comparative note about NEH grants: Analysis of total 1972 Federal agencies' funding for colleges and universities indicates that NEH funds are more broadly distributed than Federal funds generally. Federal money is heavily concentrated in major universities, while NEH funds the full range of schools, including junior colleges, Black and Indian colleges, small private institutions as well as State colleges and universities.

FELLOWSHIPS: This year the Endowment is making fellowship awards in all 50 states directly benefitting 1,093 persons, including not only teachers and scholars but also practicing professionals (journalists, lawyers, medical practitioners) whose work affects the daily life of the broader society. The impact of just one program (summer seminars) on small colleges is indicated in the attached material.

It should also be noted that the impact of fellowship awards extends beyond the individual recipients, their students, fellow scholars, and future generations of academics, as can be seen by the eventual publications of fellowship recipients -- such as Ann Firor Scott's The Southern Lady: from Pedestal to Politics, and Wallace Stegner's The Uneasy Chair (a biography of Bernard De Voto) -- which are enthusiastically received by critics and public alike.

RESEARCH GRANTS: Research grants -- as they are designed to aid in the production of new knowledge -- lay the foundation for all education and public activity in the humanities; thus while their immediate beneficiaries are measurable, their ultimate effects are so vast as to be incalculable:

-- Untold numbers of Americans, young and old, are benefitting from the definitive editions of our great 19th-century writers (like Thoreau, Twain, Emerson, Whitman) being produced by nine university presses.

-- The histories now being prepared for each of the states of the union will help millions of Americans and foreigners (who are expected to visit this country during the Bicentennial period) to relate local and state history to that of the nation.

-- Both present and future generations of Americans will also be served by the development and publication of NEH-supported research tools -- collections of papers of American statesmen (like Washington and Jefferson), bibliographies, catalogues, encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, etc. -- that is, those essential reference works needed for research in the humanities, development of curriculum materials, productions of films and television programs, and the design of museum exhibitions.

PLANNING:

1. The first Courses by Newspaper ("America and the Future of Man") was carried this past fall and winter in 263 newspapers throughout the country with

a total circulation of nearly 20 million, providing readers not only with information about contemporary economic and social issues (e.g. economic growth, population control, ethical problems resulting from biological and medical advances) but also with a way to obtain college credit.

2. Several hundred young people -- from high school students to young professionals -- in nearly every state have received Youthgrants to do independent work in the humanities, culminating in museum exhibits on local history, bilingual curriculum materials, humanities films, and other projects helping the residents of their communities acquire humanistic knowledge.

3. Each year The Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities-- in which humanists (last year Erik Erikson, this year Robert Penn Warren) apply their learning and insights to broad questions of public concern-- is broadcast over National Public Radio, which comprises 141 local stations listened to by millions of persons around the country.

Individuals Participating in the 1973 Summer Seminars Came from the Following Institutions:

ALABAMA	
Lurleen Wallace State Junior College	Andalusia
Walker College	Jasper
Stillman College	Tuscaloosa
St. Bernard College	St. Bernard
Spring Hill College	Mobile
Bishop State Junior College	Mobile
Alexander City State Junior College	Alexander City
ARIZONA	
Central Arizona College	Coolidge
Yavapai College	Prescott
ARKANSAS	
State College of Arkansas	Conway
Philander Smith College	Little Rock
CALIFORNIA	
Los Angeles Pierce College	Woodland Hills
Lone Mountain College	San Francisco
Fresno Community College	Fresno
Westmont College	Santa Barbara
California State Polytechnic University	Pomona
City College of San Francisco	San Francisco
Cuesta Community College	San Luis Obispo
Gavilan College	Gilroy
College of San Mateo	San Mateo
Polomar College	San Marcos

Participants in Summer Seminars (by institution and state)

CALIFORNIA (cont.)	
Sierra College	Rocklin
American River College	Sacramento
California State University	Turlock
COLORADO	
Adams State College	Alamosa
CONNECTICUT	
Mitchell College	New London
Middlesex Community College	Middletown
Mattatuck Community College	Waterbury
DELAWARE	
Delaware State College	Dover
Delaware Technical and Community College	Georgetown
Brandywine College	Wilmington
FLORIDA	
Lake-Sumter Community College	Leesburg
Florida Memorial College	Miami
Central Florida Community College	Ocala
GEORGIA	
Georgia College	Milledgeville
Mercer University	Macon
Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta
Fort Valley State College	Fort Valley
Paine College	Augusta

Participants in Summer Seminars (by institution and state)

HAWAII	
University of Hawaii	Hilo
IDAHO	
Boise State College	Boise
Idaho State University	Pocatello
ILLINOIS	
Parkland College	Champaign
Eureka College	Eureka
Mundelein College	Chicago
Trinity Christian College	Palos Heights
Rockford College	Rockford
Trinity College	Deerfield
Southwest College	Chicago
Barat College	Lake Forest
Quincy College	Quincy
Millikin University	Decatur
Greenville College	Greenville
INDIANA	
Saint Joseph's College	Rensselaer
IOWA	
Central College	Pella
Luther College	Decorah
Northwestern College	Orange City
Iowa Lakes Community College	Estherville
Iowa Lakes Community College	Emmetsburg

Participants in Summer Seminars (by institution and state)

IOWA (cont.)	
Upper Iowa College	Rayette
Southeastern Community College	Keokuk
Iowa Western Community College	Clarinda
Iowa Wesleyan College	Mt. Pleasant
Graceland College	Lamoni
KANSAS	
Saint Mary College	Leavenworth
Benedictine College	Atchison
Bethany College	Lindsborg
Labette Community Junior College	Parsons
KENTUCKY	
Alice Lloyd College	Pippa Passes
Thomas More College	Covington
Pikeville College	Pikeville
Transylvania University	Lexington
LOUISIANA	
Northwestern State University of Louisiana	Natchitoches
Grambling College	Grambling
MAINE	
Bates College	Lewiston
MARYLAND	
Villa Julie College	Stevenson
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	Princess Anne

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 49

Participants in Summer Seminars (by institution and state)

MASSACHUSETTS

Simmons College	Boston
Wheaton College	Norton
Newton College	Newton
Anna Maria College	Paxton
Fitchburg State College	Fitchburg
Our Lady of the Elms College	Chicopee
Holyoke Community College	Holyoke
Westfield State College	Westfield
Greenfield Community College	Greenfield
Southeastern Massachusetts University	North Dartmouth
Berkshire Community College	Pittsfield
Lowell State College	Lowell

MICHIGAN

Albion College	Albion
Aquinas College	Grand Rapids
Michigan Christian College	Rochester
Saginaw Valley College	University Center
Concordia Lutheran Junior College	Ann Arbor
Spring Arbor College	Spring Arbor
Central Michigan University	Mt. Pleasant

MINNESOTA

St. Mary's College	Winona
College of St. Scholastica	Duluth
Bemidji State College	Bemidji
Moorhead State College	Moorhead

Participants in Summer Seminars (by institution and state)

MINNESOTA (cont)	
Gustavus Adolphus College	St. Peter
Fergus Falls State Junior College	Fergus Falls
Concordia College	Moorhead
St. John's University	Collegeville
Southwest Minnesota State College	Marshall
MISSISSIPPI	
Millsaps College	Jackson
Coahoma Junior College	Clarksdale
Pearl River Junior College	Poplarville
Tougaloo College	Tougaloo
MISSOURI	
Drury College	Springfield
Columbia College	Columbia
University of Missouri	Rolla
Florissant Valley Community College	Ferguson
Fontbonne College	St. Louis
Missouri Southern College	Joplin
NEBRASKA	
Nebraska Wesleyan University	Lincoln
North Platte Junior College	North Platte
Doane College	Crete
College of St. Mary	Omaha
NEVADA	
Clark County Community College	Las Vegas
University of Nevada	Las Vegas

Participants in Summer Seminars (by institution and state)

NEW JERSEY	
Union College	Cranford
Alphonsus Junior College	Woodcliffe Lake
Seton Hall University	South Orange
NEW YORK	
Le Moyne College	Syracuse
LaGuardia Community College	Long Island
State University of New York	Oneonta
State University College	Geneseo
Skidmore College	Saratoga Springs
St. Thomas Aquinas College	Sparkhill
Elizabeth Seton College	Yonkers
Pace College	New York
NORTH CAROLINA	
Bennett College	Greensboro
Louisburg College	Louisburg
Elizabeth City State University	Elizabeth City
Warren Wilson College	Swannanoa
Belmont Abbey College	Belmont
Gardner-Webb College	Boiling Springs
East Carolina University	Greenville
OHIO	
Cuyahoga Community College	Parma
Youngstown State University	Youngstown
The Western College	Oxford
Wright State University	Dayton

Participants in Summer Seminars (by institution and state)

OKLAHOMA	
Oscar Rose Junior College	Midwest City
Phillips University	University Station, Enid
OREGON	
Clackamas Community College	Oregon City
Southwestern Oregon Community College	Coos Bay
PENNSYLVANIA	
Lock Haven State College	Lock Haven
Seton Hill College	Greensburg
Beaver College	Glenside
Allentown College	Center Valley
Grove City College	Grove City
College Misericordia	Dallas
Shippensburg State College	Shippensburg
York College of Pennsylvania	York
Elizabethtown College	Elizabethtown
Gannon College	Erie
RHODE ISLAND	
Roger Williams College	Bristol
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Allen University	Columbia
Claflin College	Orangeburg
SOUTH DAKOTA	
Huron College	Huron

Participants in Summer Seminars (by institution and state)

TENNESSEE	
Maryville College	Maryville
Motlow State Community College	Tullahoma
TEXAS	
Mountain View College	Dallas
Blinn College	Brenham
West Texas State University	Canyon
Odessa College	Odessa
Texas College	Tyler
Cook County Junior College	Gainesville
Amarillo College	Amarillo
San Antonio College	San Antonio
Sul Ross State University	Alpine
Alvin Junior College	Alvin
Abilene Christian College	Abilene
Tarleton State College	Stephenville
VIRGINIA	
Eastern Shore Community College	Wallops Island
University of Richmond, University College	Richmond
Washington and Lee University	Lexington
Mary Baldwin College	Staunton
Northern Virginia Community College	Annandale
Sullins College	Bristol
Randolph-Macon Women's College	Lynchburg
WASHINGTON	
Bellevue Community College	Bellevue
Grays Harbor College	Aberdeen

Participants in Summer Seminars (by institution and state)

WASHINGTON (cont.)	
Northwest College	Kirkland
Walla Walla Community College	Walla Walla
Clark College	Vancouver
Eastern Washington State College	Cheney
Evergreen State College	Olympia
WEST VIRGINIA	
Fairmont State College	Fairmont
Wheeling College	Wheeling
West Virginia University	Morgantown
WISCONSIN	
Mount Scenario College	Ladysmith
Cardinal Strich College	Milwaukee
Lakeland College	Sheboygan
Ripon College	Ripon
WYOMING	
Casper College	Casper
PUERTO RICO	
Puerto Rico Junio College	Río Piedras

Mr. BERMAN. We have started to build up numbers on this. There are 300 million people in America that went to museums. Of course, there are only 250-million Americans, but I am talking about repeated admissions.

Mr. MCKAY. Could this not be tourists from Europe?

Mr. BERMAN. Yes, it includes them.

In any case, we can never establish the identity of the man who goes through the turnstile, but I hope the important fact that so many turns have been registered is important.

An individual exhibition, like the Chinese exhibition which comes here in November, is expected to draw more than a million people, which is more people than there are in Washington.

Clearly it will be hard to repeat attendance because it will be hard to get in. And it will not be children; it will be people drawn from a long ways off. There are certain basic exhibitions—and this will be one—which can as a matter of fact drain the whole cultural interest of counties, and I think of States. I should not be surprised if a large portion of the eastern seaboard's interest will not be satisfied by this one single exhibition.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

Mrs. HANSEN. You show an $800,000 increase for the program development centers for a total program of $2,500,000.

Can you explain that?

Mr. BERMAN. Part of that criterion has to do with the Bicentennial. We are trying to use these program development centers to put on national humanities series programs that will be of national interest in 1975 and 1976.

I think a second criterion has to do with the consumers on the spot, that people in the Midwest and Far West are interested basically in adult education courses, audience discussions and presentations dealing not only with American historical life, but with life as it is lived at present in the United States.

For further details, perhaps Mr. Barcroft could add a thing or two.

Mr. BARCROFT. The Midwest and Western centers have been in operation for 2 years and are fully operational.

The experience of those two centers has been that in their first year about $400,000 can be usefully used in an initial operational year, so we believe that $400,000 for an Eastern and Southern center is about the right level to start those new centers; but as Dr. Berman mentioned, I think, Madam Chairman, I could relate it back to the way the small museums and historical societies feel about the Bicentennial.

A small community also wants a bicentennial program that is more than just a parade, and these centers are getting very heavy pressure on requests from small communities to bring in some kind of a program which is an assessment of our American past, and therefore in 1975 they have made plans to mount their programing centrally around that, and indeed the Midwestern and Western centers already do, so one of the programs is "We Hold These Truths," which is a program that goes to communities all over the Midwest.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you would get people aware of what is in their Constitution, that would be quite an accomplishment.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

You are requesting an $800,000 increase for special projects grants, for a total program of $2,300,000. What is this about?

Mr. BERMAN. This represents an increase in the number of grants that we can give, plus an increase, although it is not a very great one in the average amount of each grant.

We expect somewhere from 10 to 15 grants now to be made possible in the vicinity of $15,000.

We hope that there will be about five community dialog grants on great issues, at about $200,000.

Seven grants at the sum of $100,000 to major metropolitan libraries, films, lectures, a seminar, and we hope to involve State library agencies as best as possible in some experimental public humanities projects.

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING GRANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an additional $250,000 for educational planning grants, for a total program of $1 million.

There has been some criticism of your fellowship program, as you are well aware.

Mr. BERMAN. I think we are making more friends than we have before on some of these issues, I am happy to report.

I think we have patched things over. It looks good anyhow. With education, the planning grants are necessary, because humanities in the university are something of a disadvantaged group. Generally, the people that teach humanities break down into teachers of English, teachers of history, teachers of language, they tend to be the workhorses of any university culture curriculum. Just about everything they do is cut and by their contracts.

In order for a university to upgrade itself, a tremendous amount of imaginative and constructive work has to be done by people in unison. You have got to bring in experts from outside to tell you what can be done in relationship to the total educational picture.

SUPPORT OF SMALL COLLEGES

Mrs. HANSEN. Doesn't your program also spill over into small colleges, which do not have the same expertise as your larger universities?

Mr. BERMAN. Yes, Madam, I think that is exactly the point.

Many of these are smaller places, and when we talk about education, it is not just the University of Chicago, or Texas. It is not just these places we are talking about; we are also talking about community colleges, junior colleges, small 4-year colleges, every conceivable variety of place that is not on its own able to develop a persuasive program in the humanities, one that can capture something for the students, and give the students something for their dollar.

What our basic educational grant is doing is to try to give them an ideal to shoot at, acquaint them with experts, and with ideas around which to build a program, allow time for the faculty to train themselves, and to talk about acquisition for their library, and do what I think is important—persuade their colleagues and their administra-

tion that the job of humanistic education is as important as at least building a football stadium.

On the whole, the job of an education grant is organizational. I think maybe at this point if I could introduce our new education director, Dr. Rosenblatt, he could champion the cause quite eloquently.

Dr. ROSENBLATT. The grants are important, and the community colleges are beginning to realize how important the humanities are.

We also use planning grants to deal with the basically transient situation, which community colleges have. We hope to put on a pilot program in this area.

The grants also are used to allow people who are participating in vocational education to get something of the humanities, thereby to create eventually a public which will not only see "War and Peace," but which will understand it.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM GRANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please explain your program grants, where you have an additional $980,000 for a total of $4,400,000.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Chairman, this is potentially one of the more exciting programs within the division and within the endowment.

It allows for a comparative studies program in some schools, in others a way to commemorate the Bicentenial in a serious, educational manner by introducing or upgrading interdisciplinary American studies.

American studies have been at a standstill. The program grants are the kind of grants that can with a number of sources built in it, revitalize an existing humanities curriculum, create a new subject, or create an entirely new and needed department.

If it is successful within a university, the university is asked to assume costs and continue it on, but for a very small investment, these programs can go a long way, and then there are smaller areas of study that can be isolated and profit from it.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. How are you able to differentiate between program grants and development grants?

Mr. BERMAN. The program grants look to developing one unit of humanities education—say a series of courses or interdepartmental activities in a particular part of a university or college. They do not look to change the entire college program. They look to providing something new that was needed.

Development grants, are on a much larger scale and have the purpose of refurbishing the whole humanities curriculum of the institution.

The general process works like this: A college will come to us and say they would like to try the whole thing over.

Ordinarily, this calls first for a planning grant. If the results of the planning grant make sense, then they will be eligible for, and sometimes encouraged to apply for, a development grant which would change entirely the nature of the humanities education within a 4-year college, a 2-year college, or university.

FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Mr. YATES. I wondered how much of your money went to universities and colleges.

Mr. BERMAN. Would you like a breakdown on that?

Mr. YATES. How much does your money go to the major universities?

Mr. BERMAN. We can come up with that. We may have it.

Mr. TASHDINIAN. We can provide it for the record.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES FUNDS AWARDED TO HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1973

In fiscal year 1973, a total of $40,469,532 was obligated by the endowment on behalf of humanities' projects, carried out by organizations, institutions or individuals. Of that amount, $21,806,192 went either directly to colleges or universities or to faculty or personnel in these institutions. These funds covered a variety of educational programs ($8,305,849), scholarly research projects ($4,036,125), individual faculty fellowship projects ($6,820,245), and public and other activities ($2,643,973).

The breakdown of the $21,806,192 by type of institutions is as follows:

2-year colleges	$1,157,528
4-year colleges	4,888,348
Universities	15,760,316

The breakdown of that funding by enrollment size of institutions is as follows:

Under 2,500	$4,329,986
2,500 to 9,999	4,626,419
10,000 plus	12,849,787

HIGHER EDUCATION PROPORTION OF TOTAL FUNDING

Mr. TASHDINIAN. Approximately half of our total funds go to 2-year and 4-year colleges and universities.

Mr. YATES. Is there a listing in the justification of the amounts that went to each?

Mr. TASHDINIAN. No, but we could provide for the committee a complete listing of last year.

[NOTE: The information was supplied to the committee.]

Mr. KINGSTON. There is a difference between the amount of our money that goes through institutions and the amount that goes specifically for education within the institutions. Since the institutions house the personnel and material resources within the humanities. half of our funds go to institutions, but somewhat less than half goes for the kinds of formal education programs that we have just been talking about and which our education division grants support.

HIGHER EDUCATION PROJECT GRANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $350,000 for higher education project grants, for a total program of $2,850,000. How is this program different from the others?

Mr. BERMAN. One of the interesting things, Madam Chairman, about the higher education projects, I think, is precisely the disseminative power.

As we look over the amounts and the kinds of grants, we see that these are what might be called our mailbox responses—responses to unsolicited applications.

We have no big stipulations which we try to force upon our prospective grantees.

Projects are especially open; all of those educational institutions in the United States which have one single thing they want done well may come to us for help.

As I look over this list of recent grants, we have assisted places in Pippa Passes, Ky.; in Albion, Mich.; Davidson, N.C.; Jamestown, N. Dak.

Those include the minor leagues, if you will, of American education, that need major assistance.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us an example.

Mr. BERMAN. The State board of higher education, in North Carolina, established an institute which would serve 15 different institutions a year for 3 years, eventually involving most of the States' senior institutions of higher learning to help them revitalize their humanities instruction. A team of faculty at each institution are aided in making an appraisal of their curriculum; they study the special problem of the institution and develop proposals for curricular revision, which is then implemented with the help of outside experts.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Mrs. HANSEN. You have requested an $825,000 increase for elementary and secondary education projects, for a total program of $2,200,000.

Please highlight what this is about.

Mr. BERMAN. Yes, I think Roger Rosenblatt can say something to the point.

Mr. ROSENBLATT. Part of the increase is for the National Humanities faculty which was not up for funding in fiscal 1974. This accounts for $750,000, which is most of the difference between fiscal year 1974 and fiscal year 1975.

Another part of the difference is a growing awareness on the part of the Division of Education Programs on how far the humanities extend. We begin to get more and more concerned about bringing the humanities to the elementary as well as secondary schoolchildren.

How to do this, we are not absolutely sure. We are considering a number of promising projects, and as you know, we——

Mrs. HANSEN. I see you picked Oregon for one of the grants.

Mr. ROSENBLATT. Yes, Ma'am.

The large-scale curriculum development project is something that has captured the endowment interest to a high degree.

One grant which we are on the edge of making is to the California Bar Association in connection with the American Bar Association to develop materials that will extend throughout the whole country to redesign civics courses in high schools in order to help students understand what Government means.

COOPERATION WITH STATE BOARDS OF EDUCATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you work with the State boards of education in your secondary and elementary education levels?

Mr. ROSENBLATT. Yes, and it has become a criterion for the acceptance of a grant to get some receptivity on the part of a board of education.

Mr. MCKAY. I hope they will do that to get history teachers to teach history.

Some districts think anybody can teach history, but they do not give them any more than Washington was born and cut down the cherry tree, and they do not know any more than that, and that is false. As a result students get a false sense of history.

Mrs. Hansen. That is the school board's fault. They sometimes hire a history teacher whether he knows anything or not.

Mr. BERMAN. So much for the design of the curriculum materials.

Mr. KINGSTON. A decade ago there was a tremendous move forward in revising the scientific curriculum in secondary schools. That has simply not been done yet in the humanities.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $2,200,000 for the Humanities Institute. Please explain this.

Mr. BERMAN. I might say—getting back to the secondary schools—that rehabilitation is greatly needed. It seems to me that most of secondary education is not nearly so good as it can and should be.

NEH RELATIONSHIP TO OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't the Office of Education responsible for this?

Mr. KINGSTON. I think the Office of Education is very much concerned with education broadly, with basic skills and with equal opportunity for and availability of education and with courses and vocational training. When it comes to focusing on the materials, the particular subject matters of education, the Office of Education is not essentially well placed—especially in respect to the humanities curricula.

Mrs. HANSEN. They deliberately stay out of that kind of thing so they do not get in the position of pushing curriculums; is that not true?

Mr. KINGSTON. That may be true.

Mrs. HANSEN. Whereas you have an overall humanities group that can go in and work with the State boards of education.

Mr. KINGSTON. Yes, we can and do work with all kinds of groups.

Mr. YATES. They are talking about adequacy of materials.

Mr. KINGSTON. We are working with the scholars and the teachers, there is a much easier access for us when it comes to focusing specifically on actual materials of study since we are not limited to working with just one part of the system as the Office of Education is in many of its programs.

PURPOSE OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You have requested a $250,000 increase for the cultural institutions program, for a total program of $750,000.

Mr. BERMAN. I think that the basic purpose of the cultural institutions is to make use of the fact that there are a lot of places like museums and libraries which have an educational cast to them.

Probably an educational function they do have, but they are not used for education. They are just used as places to walk through, a library for circulation of materials, and museums, small or large, simply as a place to view exhibits.

It stands to reason, however, that the collection of books, or the collection of artifacts and exhibits have some educational function, that the place is physically located in an advantageous place for education, generally in the midst of other forms of educational institutions, and that they can be turned to more effective use.

The simple fact of our thrust for cultural institutions is to make use of places like museums and historical societies, like libraries, where special educational activities, adult education, and other forms of informal education may take place.

RESTRUCTURED FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Berman, you are proposing to restructure the Endowment's fellowship activities. What has brought about this change, and what advantages do you foresee with this new structure?

Mr. BERMAN. The change has been brought about by our own reflections.

We have decided that there is often a greater amount of utility in structured programs of study than in individual independent study.

After examining the hundreds of fellowship grantees that have been successful, we have come to this kind of conclusion: That the purposes served by most fellowships fall into two categories.

Now, clearly half of the applicants in our limited universe—because of their basic capabilities and the importance of their projects—ought to be free to go wherever it is they want to go, to do whatever they want to do, to write the individual book, or the individual monograph important to their field; but the other half are probably better served by going to major universities where their teaching will be improved, by going to places where they can work in groups, and most important of all, going to places which have the essential materials in their field of study.

It seems to me that people who want fellowships in American studies, for example, might well go to someplace like the Wilson Center in Washington, which is right across the street from the Archives, and people who want to study Shakespeare's works might well go to the Folger or the Huntington.

The institutions themselves are assisted by these block fellowship donations by NEH, particularly during this period of economic difficulties. We can give them enough funds to take on fellows and to carry on their mission of providing the production of new knowledge.

COLLEGE FACULTY RESIDENTIAL FELLOWSHIPS

Mrs. HANSEN. You have requested $2,600,000 for college faculty fellowships. This is a new program. Please give us the details on how it will operate.

Mr. BERMAN. I think essentially the reasons obtain here that I just mentioned.

We plan to give as many as 180 fellowships to a very large group of applicants in the humanities all over the country to enable them to pursue guided study at selected universities with good faculty and good library resources.

We can enable the recipients as teachers to improve the necessary body of skills needed for good teaching.

What we intend to do is put them in clusters of 10, 12, 15 in universities that have major resources.

We want seminars formed around the cluster. In short, we want an organization and clear purpose guiding them during their fellowship period.

Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Chairman, that increase is somewhat deceptive, because of the reorganization, this program, and one other in which an increase appears to be requested, actually replace four which have been phased out.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which you decided to dispense with. That was the area where you were being criticized.

Mr. KINGSTON. We decided to gather many of our fellows together into critical masses rather than let them loose.

SUMMER SEMINARS FOR COLLEGE TEACHERS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an additional $1,120,000 for summer seminars for college teachers for a total program of $2,400,000.

Mr. BERMAN. This is one of the programs I am most enthusiastic about.

There has not really been up until this time an attempt to deal with people who have not been competitive with major fellowships.

The people in seminars are not going to write great books, they are not going to edit the papers of our founding fathers, but they are going to go back to their community college and do a lot of work in the classroom.

The first reason of seminars is to make them better teachers, and that is to upgrade them in the business where they come from.

We are able to take groups of people of 10 to 15, they come from every conceivable small and impoverished place in the United States, and we can help them.

These places may be perfectly fine, but I have not heard of many—they are virtually lost on the map of American education—but something needs to be done about upgrading them.

They are such places as Spring Hill College in Mobile, Central Arizona College—they are not the major university leagues, but the minor leagues have just as much right to try to exist and function as well as the major leagues do.

We insist that our fellowship support be available to these places, on recognition that they need to be helped.

We send recipients to Berkeley, to Harvard and Yale, we send them to work there under the guidance of a selected teacher.

Mr. LONG. You have not mentioned Johns Hopkins yet.

Mr. BERMAN. I could. In any event, what we are doing is sending people from the smaller to the bigger, from the less developed to the more developed, from the less sophisticated to the more sophisticated in the hopes the whole enterprise will be upgraded.

Mr. MCKAY. Why don't you try reversing the process?

Mr. BERMAN. We do that in our national humanities faculty. We take the best people we have and send them out to the furthest extreme of Alaska to work with secondary school teachers there.

The summer seminar program is also designed so that the two groups of people in America can get acquainted with each other, from the smaller and the bigger colleges.

Mr. MCKAY. I think we have a tendency after we have lived in our little circle, we begin to get into that ivory tower, and we forget to remember what is going on, and we create all kinds of ideas, I am expressing just what you are telling me about, Madam Chairman, we begin to live in our ivory towers, and I suggested one time, and I did not get a very warm response, that some of our school administrators that have been so many years out of teaching ought to be retired or go back to the classroom, and that each professor periodically should be required to go live in the area of his proficiency for a year.

If they are economists, make them go back to work for the banks so that they get some realism, rather than all theory.

Mr. LONG. This was the purpose of the Chinese cultural revolution. I once thought the Chinese cultural revolution was madness, but the more you read about it, the more sense it makes.

The Chinese have succeeded in avoiding some of the worst abuses of power concentrated in the Russian government bureaucracy which despite the fact they were Communists.

Mr. BERMAN. That is an issue completely resolved.

FELLOWSHIPS IN THE PROFESSIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You have requested an increase of $350,000 for fellowships in the professions, with a total program of $1,500,000.

Mr. BERMAN. Well, the first reaction we get on this one, it is how are you going to get people in those professions to pay much mind to things that are fundamental otherwise.

The professionals in law, medicine, and journalism should have opportunity to gain a broader humanistic perspective on their daily work. This is a need that I think virtually all of us agreed was necessary a few minutes ago when we were discussing ethics and technology.

Mr. YATES. What do you hope to achieve by this? What is the prospective reaction you are looking for?

These are not teachers. These are people who are not going to be missionaries.

Are you just fostering their further education?

Mr. BERMAN. No; it has nothing to do with that at all. What we are trying to do is, I think, essentially to affect two groups, one is within the professions themselves, and the second is people who are going to be concerned with educating those who go into the professions.

The whole notion is to have the humanities entered into the very curriculum of medical schools, even engineering and architecture

schools, to have them become a part of the curriculum, so that everyone who goes to these professions will understand them, the history of what they are doing, the philosophy, and in the case of some of the hard sciences like biology, some of the value studies that have to do with the practice of their discipline.

Mr. YATES. Are you taking people at the heads of their professions? How do you select these people?

Mr. BERMAN. The selection is done by the university's graduate schools themselves who invite and receive direct applications once we have made a bloc grant to the institution.

Mr. YATES. Except these are lawyers. These are practicing lawyers, you say, and practicing doctors, physicians.

How are they selected?

Mr. BERMAN. They are selected by the university itself.

SEMINAR FOR PRACTICING LAWYERS

These individuals are not going into graduate degree programs at all, but rather into, for example, month-long seminars for the lawyers. One such program is going to be offered at the University of Wisconsin this summer, and the other, that is by Prof. Lewis Hearst.

Mr. YATES. What is the nature of the seminar?

Mr. BERMAN. I have actually a copy of the leaflet that we sent around on this one, and he says in this, the participants will explore the historic roots of American public policy, concerning the structure of governmental power, and including aspects of federalism, and the allocation of power between Government and private decisionmakers. They would concentrate on the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Mr. YATES. Now, a person then applies where?

Mr. BERMAN. To Professor Hearst.

Mr. YATES. May anybody do that?

Mr. BERMAN. Any practicing lawyer.

Mr. YATES. Any practicing lawyer may do that.

What does he pay for that?

Mr. BERMAN. The stipend is $1,500 for the month.

Mr. YATES. Do you pay this for him?

Mr. BERMAN. Yes.

Mr. YATES. How do you select them?

Mr. BERMAN. They are selected by the university on the basis of their eminence and prominence as practicing lawyers, and of promise leadership in their profession.

Mr. YATES. How do you determine the prominence of a practicing lawyer?

A young practicing lawyer is not as prominent as an old practicing lawyer.

Mr. BERMAN. He will be beyond the state of apprenticeship and have gotten into the early stages of his mature career.

Mr. YATES. He takes the seminar, Professor Hearst selects him, and he goes back to his practicing profession as a better man, is this the point?

Mr. BERMAN. I think so.

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 50

IMPACT OF FELLOWSHIPS IN THE PROFESSIONS

Mr. KINGSTON. These are critical professionals, they influence the way people think, they influence perhaps Government action. Not all people can be reached, but if on the basis of the suitable recommendations, some of the most promising younger professionals can be reached, this is just one way of introducing questions of value into these professions.

I think in some ways, it relates to the questions Congressman McDade asked concerning the medical ethics.

In the medical profession, if a small group of medical practitioners meet for a short period to discuss the implications, the moral decisions which are made, in the practice of the profession, then hopefully this group, year by year, will become a force in the profession, simply so that these ideas might be raised within the profession itself.

They are not taking degrees. They are not going to get qualifications on the basis of the fellowship, but hopefully they will help permeate the profession with these questions of value.

Mr. YATES. In other words, you are hoping to make quasi-missionaries out of them?

They have an impact in terms of their further impact on their own profession?

Mr. KINGSTON. Yes; that is precisely the hope—by the kinds of studies which they may subsequently produce themselves, by their response within conventions, and so on.

THE HUMANITIES IN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Mr. BERMAN. There is one variable, it is something that we have not mentioned, which is a much wider program within our Division of Education, which is implanting the humanities within the professional education curriculums itself—for lawyers in one university, and for engineers in another university, and all physicians at yet a third. Thus within the medical school itself, there are going to be mandatory courses in medical ethics; within the law school curricula itself, there will be a mandatory course in history and philosophy of law, and the moral quality of law, issues not often paid due attention in most of the professional schools.

If we are not only going to make missionaries among the few established lawyers; but at the same time are doing this with a great body of people in the graduate schools preparing to become lawyers, I think it will work out.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is far better to experiment in philosophy than on people's bodies.

Mr. YATES. We have not heard what the programs are in the medical schools yet.

CENTERS FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a $500,000 increase for resident fellowships for advanced study. This is also a new program. How will it differ from the one being carried on at the Woodrow Wilson Center?

Mr. BERMAN. The program at the Woodrow Wilson Center is fairly restricted. I do not think, as a matter of fact, that it would in itself be

viewed even as humanistic; it concerns specialties such as oceanography right now, and political science. However, a number of advanced research centers do exist in the United States, many connected to the universities, some of them quasi-independent. That they perform valuable services for the humanities there is no question.

We have the Folger Library in Washington. We have the Huntington Library in Pasadena. We have the museums like the National Gallery here in Washington.

The American Academy in Rome is an example of some of these American institutions which operate outside the country, and we support some American-directed study centers outside of the United States, in Japan and China for example, which are quite important.

In short, the United States is distinguished by having a large network of research and resource centers that are part of the quasi-independent universities that need a tremendous amount of assistance.

We are able basically to do two things: one is to help the Newberry or the Folger, or the Dallas Public Library: it will help them survive the financial troubles of the present, and I reckon of the future.

Second, we are able to humanize them by making sure that their purpose from now on will include very, very broadly humanistic functions.

If we are to go to the Wilson Center; for example, and offer to supply them with the expenses for six Fellows a year, we are going to make sure the six Fellows are in the humanistic professions. We are going to make sure the Wilson Center adjusts itself to our purposes. So the two things are the importance of these valuable places to this country and the other is to bring to their attention the humanistic problems.

PURPOSE OF INDEPENDENT FELLOWSHIPS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are asking for an increase of $2,400,000 for independent study fellowships. This is a new program which replaces the senior fellows, younger humanists, selected fields and junior college teacher fellowships. Will you please highlight that.

Mr. BERMAN. The emphasis on everything we have discussed up until now has been on purpose, on function, and on organization.

We have tried to bring people and organizations together, we have tried to serve special purposes such as propagation of the humanities.

With independent fellowships, as it were, we let all of the stops go. We simply opened our mail box to every qualified person in America who has a bona fide reason of his own for study.

Out of this come things as diverse as Pulitzer Prizes, or scholarly works, or works that will probably never be celebrated by our newspapers, never will win an award, but will nevertheless contribute to the solid assistance year in and year out of teaching of the humanities.

Nothing is better for us than to reward the able practitioners—to the tune of 150 to 250 people a year—so they can renew themselves, do personal study, and as we ought to never forget, keep on making, discovering, and rediscovering the humanities that all of the other NEH programs are designed to disseminate.

Without the people in the libraries, we would not have anything to teach about.

SUMMER STIPENDS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a decrease of $100,000 for summer stipends, with a total program of $400,000.

Will you please explain that?

Mr. BERMAN. Before I mention that, I wonder if I could hold up this NEH book, which perhaps Congressman McKay would like to take a look closer at.

It is by Wallace Stegner. It is a biography about Bernard DeVoto, a distinguished historian and influential scholar on the American West.

Mr. MCKAY. He comes from my district, Ogden, Utah.

Mr. BERMAN. This is a current example of people who have received independent fellowships. I wish every book that came out was that distinguished.

Now, the summer stipends are a miniature version of the independent fellowships. They are small amounts of money given for 1 or 2 months to a great body of people who have small individual projects of study, research, or writing which they could complete in the summer if they had some support.

RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $4,710,000 for the research grant program, for a total program of $11,200,000.

Will you please explain that?

Mr. BERMAN. I think this could be one of the showcases of the endowment's aspirations.

Here are some examples. The great New York Public Library collections, we all know, is a national resource. Through an endowment matching grant, the library was able to raise over $2 million which enabled it to keep its research facilities operating. Without this assistance, the library would have had to close its doors to the hundreds of scholars and users all across the country.

Our research division also has helped build the collection of one of the world's greatest microfilm manuscripts.

EDITIONS OF AMERICAN AUTHORS

This division is responsible for the work of the Center for Editions of American Authors, whose editions are very soon going to go over the 100-book figure. In some instances, the CEAA work provides the only reliable edition of the work of people like Melville, Mark Twain, Whitman, Hawthorne, and others.

STATE AND LOCAL HISTORIES

Other things that are going to be done through the research grants program include the project I mentioned earlier today, the 50 States and local histories that are going to be done by us through the good auspices of the Association for State and Local History.

In conjunction with this is the rejuvenation of our local archives, the collection of this material, the support of groups and students and professors engaged in large communal projects, eventually the produc-

tion of something that has not existed, 50 good, reliable histories of each State of the United States.

RELATIONSHIP OF RESEARCH AND FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. You mention that two principal policy changes will be effected in the research grants program. Please explain these changes.

Mr. EMERSON. The two changes are that we will refer to the fellowship division almost all one-man research applications and we will apply our research division resources against the large collaborative projects which represent the research basis for the future, rather than the research of today.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

RESEARCH TOOLS

Mr. EMERSON. This is my second point.

The comprehensive collection of materials, the reference guides, the atlases, the gazeteers, the dictionaries, the encyclopedias, and so forth, which represent basic research support needs for the future. As an example, we have no good atlas of early American history or dictionary of American regional speech.

All we have are commercial projects with no scholarly quality. These research tool requirements have been developed by the American Council of Societies, in a canvas of their 30 or more constituent scholarly societies of their needs for the future, and you will notice this is the largest single item in the research project.

DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a $560,423 increase for development, evaluation, and dissemination for a total program of $3,700,000. Will you explain that?

Mr. BERMAN. This is our Office of Planning and Analysis, this Madam Chairman, takes into account the fifth and last operating division of the endowment.

This office is invaluable, not only because it does all of the work on our budget preparation, but because it does all of the new investigation of the humanities in NEH itself, for example, courses by newspaper.

OPA has developed Youthgrants in addition. OPA is in charge of our scientific and technological program better known as Science and Human Values. In brief, everything for which the phrase "cutting edge" could rightfully be applied is the product of this very small but highly active division.

YOUTHGRANTS PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You have an increase of $250,000 for Youthgrants, for a total program of $650,000. To whom are these awarded?

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Tashdinian is the man behind this.

Mr. TASHDINIAN. The Youthgrant program was designed to support projects designed by students and young people so the basic eligibility criterion is that one must be a younger person, which our consultant panel and the National Council has defined as somebody who is no more than 30; in fact, most of the recipients are undergraduates, or graduate students, young filmmakers, and other young professionals in their early 20's.

BICENTENNIAL YOUTH DEBATE

As regards the increase for fiscal year 1975, there will be a slight increase in the Youthgrant projects, but the major increase is for the Bicentennial youth debate program, which will involve high-school and college-age persons in every State in research and discussion about broad questions underlying the development of the Nation.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many grants? What is the size of each?

SIZE OF YOUTHGRANTS

Mr. TASHDINIAN. The Youthgrants vary from about $2,000 for an individual project up to $10,000 for group projects, for example, a project with five to six kids working in the summer researching local history for a local museum exhibition, or a humanities film project; these would take $10,000.

We are supporting about 50–55 this year, and we would hope to do about 60 next year.

IMPACT OF NEWS MEDIA ON SOCIETY

Mr. MCDADE. In your research grants, there is one listed as "the impact of the national news media on our society."

Is that a completed study?

Mr. TASHDINIAN. It is just being completed, and we will be getting a final report sometime next month.

It was originally launched about 1 year ago.

It is designed to examine what American society tells itself about itself through the national news media, what kind of events they cover, and what their social role is.

Mr. YATES. How comprehensive a study is that?

Mr. TASHDINIAN. The grant is for about $20,000.

Mr. YATES. Then it is not very comprehensive.

MATCHING FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $10 million for matching funds.

What are the prospects of your receiving private contributions to this extent in fiscal year 1975?

Mr. BERMAN. We find it difficult of course to predict the future, but we can go with some degree of exactness on the past.

Right now, we have about $4 million obligated for matching, for the current level, which is $6.5 million.

We think that we are going to reach that level without too much difficulty by the close of the fiscal year.

I think that the economy is in sad straits, probably there are going to be difficulties in aggregating a lot of private funds.

But on the other hand, the larger the funds for both arts and humanities, the greater the chance for gifts and matching funds to come together since the endowments can use their money to stimulate support by private organziations.

I would remain, I believe, optimistic financially.

As cultural institutions, in both arts and humanities seek more help, it becomes more and more their business to pull together the varying sources of revenue; so I think there is going to be increased energy on the part of libraries and universities, and of all of the other constituencies we serve, to try to direct gift funds to the Humanities Endowment.

Going to present allocations, I can see we are just about presently meeting our present demands.

SOURCES OF MATCHING FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Are most of your contributions from foundations or individuals?

Mr. BERMAN. They vary just incredibly. I have to say that as names in our register of donors the number of individuals add up to just as much as foundations; but of course as far as actual funding, the foundations clearly give us much bigger pieces of money.

Mrs. HANSEN. They stipulate which projects and which efforts they are to be spent on?

Mr. BERMAN. For the most part, Madam Chairman, they do so because people like to attach their names to specific projects.

There is some unrestricted gift money, but it is far in the majority restricted funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. For what type of activity do they usually give funds?

Mr. TASHDINIAN. They range across the board. We have been pleasantly surprised at research projects as they have been attracting a great deal of money. Until recently, donors wanted to be associated with rather larger splashy public projects, and we have been gratified they have been willing to support local scholarly projects, sometimes local history or national history.

On the question of gifts offered by private foundations, they offer us a gift usually only after a project has already been approved by the National Council on the Humanities. The Council's approval is necessary before the chairman can offer support of the project, and then the gift comes in response to an offer by us to make a matching grant.

NO SUPPORT TO FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS

Mr. YATES. May I ask a question?

Did I understand you to say that some of your money goes to foreign institutions?

Mr. BERMAN. No, it does not, Congressman Yates.

It only goes to institutions which have a direct connection with American home-based institutions.

Virtually all of our money, and this goes close to 100 percent, goes for the people who are American citizens, or to suborbital institutions.

like the language center in Tokyo, which is supported in turn by a kind of league of American universities.

We are very careful about the tax money going to citizens themselves.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would like to say that I have a very splendid letter from Sargent Shriver on humanities. He pays quite a tribute to the Endowment for the Humanities.

Mr. LONG. Could I ask a question, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. HANSEN. Certainly.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF GRANTEES

Mr. LONG. This whole thing is very exciting. Obviously there is a tremendous job to be done here.

How do you solve the problem of staying with a central theme and avoiding dissipating your energies.

Mr. BERMAN. This is a good question because it is a hard one.

I think that we are reasonably successful in doing this. I also think that it's the business of any national enterprise to try to support the things that are worthwhile with the expectation some of them are not going to pan out. Some of them will in fact turn out to have been scatter shots.

You want to proceed on this basis of admitting that, otherwise, what we try to do is have the best system of review.

This is step No. 1, to have the best system of review of all projects proposed for support.

Let me put it this way. We know we are going to get in somewhere around 600 or 700 applications for individual fellowships.

We know we are going to fund between 150 and 200 of these. Now, the 150 to 200 successful awards are, we hope, not going to have their effect wasted precisely because they will have been reviewed by the best and finest authorities we can find throughout the United States and who we have incorporated into our review panels.

REVIEW PANELS

One of the essential structural principles of the endowment is to have level after level, even to the point of tedium, of review, I suppose.

When we submit project applications to the best people we can assemble from the various professions and disciplines, there is an added guarantee that the project must make some sense to the people in the field themselves, that it is going to have some importance.

Now, even after going through this kind of review a project may turn out not to be as good as we wished, but we have done what ever is humanly possible.

Mr. LONG. Maybe you have done too much. I am just wondering whether you are going in for overreview. Henry Allen Moe ran the Guggenheim Foundation as a one-man operation. He was a person of ideas and of tremendous intelligence, tremendous perception, and he was not afraid to take chances.

I imagine he must have made lots of mistakes, but still he broke a lot of new ground, and gave a lot of people a start.

Mr. BERMAN. I can say that I agree with you.

Mr. LONG. You have a vast bureaucracy to take the place of that one man.

Mr. BERMAN. One good thing about it, we are literally taking the place of that man, but the happy news is that our programs of review seem to have attracted the best people from all of the reaches of American life.

It is now routine to see among our panelists those names one would have expected to see among the Guggenheims; so if we are looking at terms of results, our review process seems at least to have gotten on to the very kind of quality Mr. Moe has established for our culture.

That is one thing, with some due modesty that I am proud of.

Mr. LONG. But you have vastly greater resources.

Mr. BERMAN. Yes, we do. I think there is a special claim on my approval, not to say affection, of our fellowship division, because they have made a kind of organized universe out of the fragmented world of American scholarship.

On any given day at the Endowment, it will be like working in one of the great libraries, because all of the good scholars will be there consulting with us.

They will all be talking over the problems we have, and most important of all, they will be picking the people who through our fellowships will soon be winning the Pulitzer Prizes and the national book awards, and setting the tone of American scholarships in the future.

I do not like to take chances, but I think a Government agency like ours is vulnerable.

Mr. LONG. You have to. Of course, you are going to be criticized by a lot of Congressmen if you do take chances, but it does seem to me if you do the kind of job you are supposed to do, you should take chances.

This is what an academic bureaucracy which is always overly conservative is less apt to do.

Mr. BERMAN. Let me put it this way. I play the odds, try in other words to be at the track, and I try to take the best bet.

Being at the track implies we are interested in results, but by playing the odds we try to make the best deal we can for the long run.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Mrs. HANSEN. We will now consider administrative expenses. We will insert the justification pages in the record at this point.

[The pages follow:]

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FY 1974 - $6,500,000 FY 1975 - $11,000,000

Increase - $4,500,000

The genesis of the workload of the Foundation lies in the numbers of applications received. From this beginning, the number and size of grants will be determined. It must be emphasized, however, that regardless of the availability of funds, each application must be processed by the staff, submitted to a panel, and thence to the appropriate National Council. This processing requires people; it also requires a substantial amount of travel in providing technical assistance and attending panel meetings. Further, it generates a need for various administrative services such as space and equipment. Parenthetically, as a result of P.L. 92-213, this budget contains a request for almost $1 million for space rental.

As the number of awards grows, the expanded services of accounting and auditing are required. Moreover, because of the duration and the terms of many grants, the need for these two services remains years after the grant is obligated.

The effect of growing appropriations, as well as the ever-increasing popularity of the Foundation's programs, is clearly recognized. One thing which is not apparent is the seriously understaffed condition of this agency during the past three years. The rapid growth of the Foundation has imposed problems not present in a less dynamic environment. Therefore, the Foundation, as it establishes patterns in an area heretofore unexplored by the Government, cannot be compared with an older agency operating under a level funding situation. Hence, our request for additional personnel is based upon rational estimates of our current requirements, as well as those generated by additional funding.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SUMMARY OF FUNDS AVAILABLE

	1973 ACTUAL	1974 ESTIMATE	1975 REQUEST	INCREASE
Appropriation, Definite	$5,314,000	$6,500,000	$11,000,000	$4,500,000
Unobligated Balance Prior Year	97	97	-0-	
Total Available for Obligation	5,314,097	6,500,097	11,000,000	
Obligations	5,287,300	6,500,097	11,000,000	
Unobligated Balance	$ 26,797*	$ -0-	$ -0-	

*Includes $26,700 unobligated balance lapsing.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SUMMARY OF OBLIGATIONS BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT

	1973 ACTUAL	1974 ESTIMATE	1975 REQUEST	INCREASE 1975 COMPARED WITH 1974	PAGE REF.
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS	$1,819,045	$2,041,600	$3,800,000	$1,758,400	S-5
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES	1,529,066	1,704,000	2,900,000	1,196,000	S-6
SHARED STAFF	1,939,190	2,754,400	4,300,000	1,545,600	S-7
TOTAL	$5,287,300	$6,500,000	$11,000,000	$4,500,000	

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SUMMARY OF OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

		1973 ACTUAL	1974 ESTIMATE	1975 REQUEST	INCREASE 1975 COMPARED WITH 1974
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION:				
11.1	Permanent Positions	$3,085,644	$3,985,500	$ 6,120,200	$2,134,700
11.3	Positions Other Than Permanent	416,172	434,900	894,700	459,800
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation	40,523	50,800	75,700	24,900
	Total Personnel Compensation	3,542,339	4,471,200	7,090,600	2,619,400
12.1	Personnel Benefits - Civilian	281,312	435,500	662,300	226,800
21.0	Travel and Transportation of Persons	301,251	342,300	588,800	246,500
22.0	Transportation of Things	2,387	2,000	3,000	1,000
23.0	Rent, Communications & Utilities	271,615	685,700	1,216,100	530,400
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	144,980	95,100	319,000	223,900
25.0	Other Services	408,615	290,800	832,900	542,100
26.0	Supplies and Materials	79,336	102,400	127,300	24,900
31.0	Equipment	255,465	75,000	160,000	85,000
42.0	Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	TOTAL	$5,287,300	$6,500,000	$11,000,000	$4,500,000

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

		1973 ACTUAL	1974 ESTIMATE	1975 REQUEST	INCREASE (DECREASE) 1975 COMPARED WITH 1974
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION:				
11.1	Permanent Positions	$1,118,046	$1,378,000	$2,213,000	$ 835,000
11.3	Positions Other Than Permanent	161,604	163,700	398,000	234,300
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation	12,361	15,200	23,000	7,800
	Total Personnel Compensation	1,292,011	1,556,900	2,634,000	1,077,100
12.1	Personnel Benefits - Civilians	97,771	146,200	253,000	106,800
21.0	Travel and Transportation of Persons	171,337	178,400	419,000	240,600
22.0	Transportation of Things	36	-0-	-0-	-0-
23.0	Rent, Communications & Utilities	37,878	58,200	89,000	30,800
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	65,960	50,600	101,000	50,400
25.0	Other Services	139,020	34,200	290,000	255,800
26.0	Supplies and Materials	13,160	17,100	14,000	(3,100)
31.0	Equipment	1,872	-0-	-0-	-0-
	TOTAL	$1,819,045	$2,041,600	$3,800,000	$1,758,400

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

		1973 ACTUAL	1974 ESTIMATE	1975 REQUEST	INCREASE (DECREASE) 1975 COMPARED WITH 1974
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION:				
11.1	Permanent Positions	$1,018,562	$1,317,900	$2,059,200	$ 741,300
11.3	Positions Other Than Permanent	184,485	55,400	208,700	153,300
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation	7,668	8,800	12,700	3,900
	Total Personnel Compensation	1,210,715	1,382,100	2,280,600	898,500
12.1	Personnel Benefits - Civilians	97,844	142,300	207,300	65,000
21.0	Travel and Transportation of Persons	107,156	81,400	49,800	(31,600)
22.0	Transportation of Things	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
23.0	Rent, Communications & Utilities	15,334	22,500	36,100	13,600
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	54,965	23,500	197,000	173,500
25.0	Other Services	35,729	43,900	115,900	72,000
26.0	Supplies and Materials	7,323	8,300	13,300	5,000
31.0	Equipment	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	TOTAL	$1,529,066	$1,704,000	$2,900,000	$1,196,000

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SHARED STAFF

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

		1973 ACTUAL	1974 ESTIMATE	1975 REQUEST	INCREASE (DECREASE) 1975 COMPARED WITH 1974
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION:				
11.1	Permanent Positions	$ 949,035	$1,289,600	$1,848,000	$ 558,400
11.3	Positions Other Than Permanent	70,084	215,800	288,000	72,200
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation	20,495	26,800	40,000	13,200
	Total Personnel Compensation	1,039,614	1,532,200	2,176,000	643,800
12.1	Personnel Benefits - Civilians	85,698	147,000	202,000	55,000
21.0	Travel and Transportation of Persons	22,758	82,500	120,000	37,500
22.0	Transportation of Things	2,351	2,000	3,000	1,000
23.0	Rent, Communications & Utilities	218,403	605,000	1,091,000	486,000
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	24,054	21,000	21,000	-0-
25.0	Other Services	233,867	212,700	427,000	214,300
26.0	Supplies and Materials	58,853	77,000	100,000	23,000
31.0	Equipment	253,592	75,000	160,000	85,000
42.0	Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	TOTAL	$1,939,190	$2,754,400	$4,300,000	$1,545,600

11.1 PERMANENT POSITIONS

FY 1974 - $3,985,500 FY 1975 - $6,120,200

Increase - $2,134,700

The FY 1975 estimate will reflect the personnel costs of a staff of 397.

11.1 PERMANENT POSITIONS
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

FY 1974 - $1,378,000 FY 1975 - $2,213,000

Increase - $835,000

The Endowment has taken a leadership role in developing areas and has emphasized program technical assistance to artists and cultural groups in its planning during the last four years. The most notable Endowment program of leadership is in Federal Design. When this effort was initiated by President Nixon in May 1972 and supported by the Congress no one could have predicted the scope and depth of its impact to date. The future holds even more promise.

Facilitative/technical assistance has always been an important part of the help provided by the Endowment. However, most of this has been done on a time available basis with some exceptions. For example, the Endowment obtained the loan of an employee from IBM to provide financial and management assistance to Expansion Arts applicants and grantees.

A significant portion of the personnel resources requested is to provide an encouragement/leadership role and facilitative/technical assistance. This is true especially in Performing Arts and Public Media, Special Projects, Architecture + Environmental Arts, including Federal Design Assemblies and Federal Graphics. It is an increasingly important component of all programs.

Office of the Chairman

Staff Assistant, GS-9; Secretary, GS-7. Assistance is needed in staffing out plans for speaking engagements and visitations by the Chairman, preparing press releases and other announcements of programs to insure broad dissemination of the Endowment's goals and availability of programs. A full-time secretary is requested for the Chairman's immediate office to handle anticipated public inquiries to that office.

31-868 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 51

Office of Federal/State Partnership

Program Coordinator, GS-12; Program Specialist, GS-5; Secretary, GS-5. A Program Coordinator will be responsible for maintaining almost daily contact with the projected eight Regional Coordinators and assisting in performing the necessary detailed staff work to implement the increased funding levels to state arts agencies in such areas as Project Assistance Internships, and the pilot program for State Arts Agency grants to community arts agencies. A Program Specialist will be needed to monitor program, program development and evaluation, and administrative funds in addition to assisting in the processing of increased numbers of applications and monitoring of grants and cash requests.

Division of Education Programs

Assistant Director, GS-14. An Assistant Director will relieve the Director of the day-to-day administrative duties of this office, as well as act on the Director's behalf during his absence allowing the Director to devote his efforts to the necessary long-range planning of the program which includes the highly successful Artists-in-Schools.

Division of Expansion Arts

Accountant/Advisor, GS-11; Program Specialist, GS-9; Secretary, GS-5. An Accountant/Advisor will be responsible for the financial analysis and evaluation of all applications, cash requests, and final reports made to this program by applicants and grantees. This staff member will be concerned primarily with providing the technical assistance needed by this program's applicants and grantees which are professionally directed, community-based arts groups but which are relatively inexperienced in the preparation of applications, accounting techniques, and other financial matters. A Program Specialist will assist in the processing of applications and grants. It is estimated that the Expansion Arts Program will receive over 500 applications during FY 1974 resulting in grant awards in excess of 250. It is anticipated that during FY 1975 this program will receive approximately 900 applications and will award an estimated 400 grants. A full-time secretary will be assigned to the Assistant Director for administrative support.

Division of Special Projects

Assistant Director, GS-14; Program Specialist, GS-11. This office is responsible for planning and executing a multi-disciplinary program as well as handling special assignments which cannot be met by the other programs. Additional staff activities include the Endowment's relationships with agencies and organizations in the field whose concerns coincide with those of the Endowment including liaison with unions and other labor organizations; the energy crisis, and development of specific programs in touring and mobile activities in all disciplines.

Under the Director, an Assistant Director will be responsible for developing, implementing and administering Endowment support for projects that do not come within the purview of established programs or intimately involve more than one discipline. Initial emphasis

will be on the development of expanded support for Folk Arts, which is very important for the Bicentennial. A Program Specialist will be responsible for assisting in the development of support for Folk Arts as well as responsibility for administering the grants process for applications of a multi-disciplinary nature and the monitoring of the administrative and program funds allocated to this office.

Division of Architecture + Environmental Arts

Special Assistant, GS-13; Research Assistant, GS-11; Secretary, GS-7. This division has been assigned the responsibility of reviewing Environmental Impact Statements monitored by the Council on Environmental Quality. A Special Assistant will be needed to respond to inquiries from other Federal agencies on their statements and to coordinate the review between the Endowment and other responsible government agencies, as well as provide the necessary input on behalf of the Endowment in order to assure professional evaluation. A Research Assistant will provide the statistical and informational background necessary in evaluating these statements and staff out agency requests. A secretary will be needed to provide administrative support for these important responsibilities. In addition, this position will assist in handling this program's increasing volume of correspondence as well as providing other secretarial support.

Historic Preservation

Program Officer, GS-13; Program Specialist, GS-7; Secretary, GS-7. The Endowment's initiatives in support of preservation/conservation of architectural resources has matured to a stage where the Endowment is now viewed as a spokesman and leader in the field. The Endowment has created a meeting ground where the imagination and talents of contemporary designers and planners are applied to the problems of rehabilitating the architectural heritage of our nation's communities for readaptive uses. These efforts include projects involving both public and private structures. A Program Officer, Program Specialist, and Secretary are the minimum staff needed to assure that the Endowment's current posture will result in the type of support and professional assistance so necessary to articulate the point of view which places preservation interests within a broader framework of the man-made environment and community enhancement of goals.

Federal Graphics

Graphics Specialist, GS-13. The Endowment has been fortunate to receive the services of Jerome Perlmutter who has been on detail from the Department of State since Fiscal Year 1973. This reimbursable detail has been extended through Fiscal Year 1976. A Graphics Specialist is needed to assist Mr. Perlmutter in preparing and staffing out evaluations and recommendations for upgrading the graphics of Federal agencies. Evaluations are provided by panelists from outside the government who have enthusiastically supported this effort and donate their time.

Federal Design Assemblies

Program Officer, GS-13. With the support of Congress, the President's May, 1972 statement initiated a program to improve Federal design. To insure that his mandate is carried out, it will be necessary to have a Program Officer who will coordinate the activities related to the Endowment's participation in the Federal Design Assemblies and follow-up, such as production and dissemination of the newsletter, "Federal Design Matters."

Office of Museum Programs

Program Specialist, GS-9. A Program Specialist will administer the large programs for Aid to Special Exhibitions and Conservation which together will total over 150 grant awards in FY 1974 for more than $2.4 million. It is anticipated that applications to these programs will increase by more than 50% in FY 1975. The present two Program Specialists will handle the remaining ten program areas of this office which will total over 700 applications during FY 1974 with grants being made to over 300 individuals and institutions.

Division of Visual Arts Programs

Crafts Coordinator, GS-12; Program Officer, GS-12. A Crafts Coordinator is particularly important in light of the Endowment's increased support for crafts. Because of budget limitations and personnel restrictions, the Endowment has limited its efforts in this field. A full-time individual is needed to plan and supervise administration of the Endowment's efforts and to act as liaison with the field, which is rapidly expanding, especially among our young people. It is expected that the Bicentennial period will generate even more interest in this field.

A Program Officer will provide overall administrative guidance and concentrate on the increased emphasis in "Works of Art in Public Places." These grants are among the most difficult to administer, but when done properly prove to be the most rewarding for the participants. In addition this staff member will serve as liaison with the General Services Administration in the cooperative efforts between the Endowment and GSA in placing art in Federal buildings in addition to being responsible for administering the Photographers' Fellowship Program, Photography Exhibition Aid, Photography Publications, and the pilot program, Photographic Surveys.

Office of Performing Arts and Public Media

Program Administrator, GS-11. This office is responsible for the administration and overall direction of programs in the Performing Arts (Music, Theatre, and Dance) and Public Media (Film, Television, Radio). A Program Administrator will relieve the Director of the day-to-day administrative responsibilities of coordinating the activities and functions of the programs under his jurisdiction, thus allowing him more time to devote to developing and advocating public policy in his programs as directed by the Chairman. The Program Administrator will monitor budget commitments and coordinate the scheduling of panel meetings and preparation of agendas. In addition, this person will assist the Director in special studies involving the direction, execution, and monitoring of Performing Arts and Public Media Programs. The responsibilities of this position were recommended by a policy and operations task force study.

Division of Dance Programs

Tour Coordinator, GS-9. In fiscal 1975, state arts agencies will assume responsibility for developing and managing the Dance Touring Program within broad Endowment guidelines. In order to make the program more responsive to local needs and to strengthen the Federal-State partnership the Endowment has restructured this activity to accomplish this goal. Because a tour of a dance company often covers more than one state, coordination of the activities of dance companies, state arts agencies and local sponsors is essential to the success of this program. A Tour Coordinator will have administrative responsibility for coordinating the logistic aspects of the Dance Touring Program and for processing applications and

administering grants, thus allowing one of the current Program Specialists to administer expanded components of this program such as Fellowships and Production, Resident Professional Dance Companies, Management and Administration, and Dance Films.

Division of Music Programs

Program Specialist, GS-7. This program is responsive to all of the disciplines considered in music. It will have received over 1,500 applications during FY 1974 and will award over 660 grants ranging from assistance to the individual composers to the nation's largest musical institutions. It is also estimated that this program will receive over 4,000 inquires pertaining to its specific programs during FY 1974. A Program Specialist will assist the present one in administering the Orchestra and Opera Programs which entail applications and grants involving large amounts of monies utilizing both Program Funds and Treasury Funds which in themselves are much more complicated to administer than grants made with only Program Funds.

Division of Public Media

Program Specialist, GS-7. This program is one of the newest within the Endowment and the interest and demands expressed by the public has far exceeded the Endowment's expectations. Funding of this program has increased nearly 60% over the previous fiscal year. In addition to grants making, this program also administers the large contract and grant with the American Film Institute totaling $1.75 million. It is anticipated that the growth of this program will at least equal if not exceed FY 1974. A Program Specialist will assist in processing applications which are expected to increase from 305 applications in FY 1974 to over 450 during FY 1975.

Office of Planning and Management

Deputy Director, GS-15; Audit Reviewer, GS-12. This Office is responsible for the divisions of Administration, Budget and Research, Evaluation, Policy Systems and Analysis, Program Information and Secretary to the National Council on the Arts. Follow-up on audits of contractors and grantees is also the responsibility of Planning and Management. The Director serves as principal liaison with the shared staff of the Foundation. A Deputy Director is needed to relieve the Director of the day-to-day administration of these divisions so that he can devote the necessary time to long-range planning of both the Endowment's program and administrative areas. An Audit Reviewer will be responsible for soliciting comments on audit reports, as well as monitoring the implementation of actions taken on audit reports.

Division of Administration

Personnel Liaison Officer, GS-11; Fiscal Analyst, GS-9. This Division is responsible for development of the administrative budget and implementation and supervision of expenditures of both administrative and Program Development and Evaluation funds. This division is also responsible for personnel management, property and space management, travel and transportation management, employee orientation and professional training, including an ongoing work experience/intern

program for persons interested in arts administration as a career, and supervision of Correspondence Section.

Recently the Endowment had to move into space in the McPherson Building resulting not only in a separation from the Shared Staff but also from Architecture + Environmental Arts, including the Federal Design Program, Visual Arts, and staff of the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities. In order to assure that the Endowment's programs continue to receive the support necessary to function efficiently, the Division of Administration must be expanded in order to meet its responsibilities.

A Personnel Liaison Officer will be responsible for ascertaining the Endowment's personnel needs, assisting staff in defining the duties and responsibilities of new positions, recommending realignment of duties and responsibilities as the size of organizational units grows, assisting in the recruitment of professional staff and screening applicants for possible employment within the Endowment.

This position will be the liaison with the Personnel Office of the Foundation, providing them with information pertaining to the Endowment's personnel needs, as well as furnishing them with other pertinent information which is required in various reports and personnel requests to the Civil Service Commission. A Fiscal Analyst will prepare revised budget projections, conduct cost analysis of the Endowment's administrative operations, and coordinate all activities of a financial nature involving the Endowment and the Shared Staff's Accounting Division. This will enable the Administrative Officer to devote more efforts to the long-range planning of the Endowment's administrative function.

Division of Budget and Research

Program Budget Analyst, GA-9; Program Budget Analyst, GS-7. A Program Budget Analyst will be assigned responsibilities for approximately one-third of the Endowment's programs. These responsibilities will include obtaining input from Program Directors for budget requests, monitoring budget allocations, and drafting planning documents at the direction of the Director. A second Program Budget Analyst will be required to maintain detailed budget recods, respond to requests for information on specific programs or grants, prepare reports, and respond to inquiries concerning budget matters.

Division of Policy and Systems Analysis

Program Analyst, GS-12. The Director of Policy Systems and Analysis is currently undertaking a comprehensive review of the Arts Endowment grants process. The Endowment is in its ninth year of grant-making. The grants process has been an evolving one. While substantial changes have been made from time to time, it is felt that now is the time to take a comprehensive look at the process with a view toward streamlining our procedures consistent with the need to be responsive to artists and cultural organizations and assure proper accounting of Federal monies.

In addition, the Endowment is actively engaged in determining the most feasible and economical management information retrieval system applicable to its long-range requirements, as well as current needs. To date, staff has conferred with the General Services Administration, the Office of Management and Budget, and the National

Science Foundation in an attempt to determine what is available within the Government which might be adaptable to the Endowment's needs in this area. A Systems Analyst will be responsible for documenting existing systems and determining the actual needs of the Endowment; this will include consideration of the applicability of an outside information retrival system. This employee will work with Endowment staff to assure that such a system is responsive to agency needs, whether an online component of an outside system or a separate system is chosen.

Division of Program Information

Secretary, GS-7. The functions of this office are to disseminate information about program areas funded by the Endowment to all outlets not covered by the daily and weekly press and to coordinate publications, speeches, articles, and media feature materials related to the Endowment's activities. This office also maintains general broad records on activities, developments, surveys and research in the arts which are pertinent to program information responsibilities. Daily phone calls from the public have more than tripled and are now averaging over 110 per day. Correspondence to this office has increased by more than 50% during the past fiscal year with a weekly average of over 100 requests that must be answered in writing. It is anticipated that this rapid increase in requests by the public will continue as the Endowment activities are expanded. A secretary will be needed to give added support to the staff in answering telephones and typing replies to the public's inquiries.

Secretary to the National Council on the Arts

Secretary, GS-7. This division provides administrative and logistical support to the Presidentially-appointed National Council on the Arts, the more than ten advisory panels and other groups called togeether to give the Endowment advice. This division requires a staff with the ability to deal with people who are at the very top of their professions, artistically, to work with people at the community level who range from those in disadvantaged areas to those of great advantage, and to handle the complexities of arranging large meetings held both in Washington, D.C., as well as other areas of the United States. In addition, this division is responsible for furnishing notices of meetings to the Federal Register and obtaining reports of meetings required by the Freedom of Information Act. A full-time Secretary is needed to provide logistical support to the increasing activities of the National Council on the Arts and advisory panels.

11.1 PERMANENT POSITIONS
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

FY 1974 - $1,317,900 FY 1975 - $2,059,200

Increase - $741,300

Office of The Chairman

Bicentennial Coordinator, GS-13. This position coordinates the Endowment Bicentennial endeavors involving millions of dollars in FY 75, and assists in liaison with other U.S. Government agencies, and state and private institutions to avoid duplication of effort to insure that Endowment grant support is devoted to the most deserving projects that will provide the best results for the dollar invested.

Secretary Stenographer, GS-6. This position, now filled on a part-time basis, is required full-time to provide clerical and administrative support to the Special Assistant to the Chairman for the Bicentennial and the Bicentennial Coordinator. The secretary will type and take dictation in response to hundreds of letter inquiries concerning the agency's Bicentennial programs. Incumbent will route proposals, schedule appointments, travel and meetings for the two professionals and record meetings in shorthand for transcription for agency records.

Secretary Stenographer, GS-6. This position is required to provide administrative and technical assistance to the Special Assistant to the Chairman. The incumbent will receive and log Congressional mail, route it to applicable program directors or program officers and insure submission of information to be used in preparation of replies. Prepares draft letters for the signature of the supervisor; maintains appointment schedules; attends staff meetings and takes notes in shorthand and transcribes notes for record purposes.

Office of Planning

General Note: Nine new positions are required to meet increased OPA responsibilities during FY 1975.

The purpose of the added staff is to undertake serious evaluation efforts, to meet the demand for an efficient grants information system, to develop and institute an effective dissemination system, and to meet increasing workloads of the Youthgrants. Each new position is justified separately below.

Evaluation/Policy Analysis

Program Analyst, GS-11. Pursuant to National Council direction the NEH Evaluation program is being established in FY 1974. An Evaluation Officer (E.O.) position already exists to develop and institute the program. Only limited evaluation activity can be undertaken, however, as the E.O. will have only one full-time support position this year. The new analyst position requested for FY 1975 will permit the following:

(1) Four full-scale program evaluations to be conducted in FY 1975, one per division--with each analyst responsible for two studies;

(2) Two-three special project evaluations ("inspections") requested by the Chairman's Office as a result of public or congressional controversy;

(3) Design and monitoring of two "analytical studies of need" conducted by outside consultants; and

(4) Improved guidance of divisions and grantee evaluation activity. The new position will also free the Program Development unit which is providing some attention to new program ideas and demonstrations.

Research Assistant, GS-5. This position is needed to provide basic data collection and analysis in connection with the four program evaluations to be conducted in FY 1975.

Secretary, GS-6. This position will provide the Evaluation Officer with secretarial support and the unit with basic clerical support.

Program Development

Secretary, GS-6. Of three currently authorized professional positions, only two are filled. No clerical positions are authorized in F Y74. A full-time secretary is needed to provide the Senior Analyst the support needed to complete his analyses. This need is presently being met through part-time help. With the third position to be filled soon, the secretarial/clerical situation will be even more critical.

Clerk-Typist, GS-4. This position will serve the two specialists clerical support in preparation of typed data and statistics resulting from evaluations.

Grant Information

The manual McBee system, which has constituted the Endowment's Grants information system, has always been of limited use and is now clearly obsolete. The combination of an increasing number of grants to be recorded and increasing inquiries from outside the agency make an automated system essential.

In addition, thus far, the grants information system has not been seen as a real management tool aiding the agency head by projecting future costs of projects funded only for one year or by providing quick and continuing analyses of NEH grants. These capabilities will be increasingly necessary as the agency expands. Thus, while automation would permit some time-saving, continued NEH growth and the increasing realization of the need for additional management data both dictate the need for added staff in the grants information unit.

Existing staff will in FY 74 work with an outside time-sharing firm to design a system which will be flexible enough to accommodate new information requirements for the future (that is not possible with the McBee system), to allow rapid retrieval of information, and to produce analyses and reports in support of NEH budget management and evaluation functions. To institute and operate this expanded information system, the following new full-time positions will be needed.

Grants Information Assistant (2), GS-5. Two permanent, full-time assistant positions are now needed to support the grants information system, as is already evidenced by the fact that part-time temporary and overtime help are presently providing more than the equivalent of two man-years of effort.

Clerk-Typist, GS-4. A full-time clerical position will be necessary to support the grants information system and relieve the assistants of routine clerical work. During FY 74, this help has been provided by a temporary employee.

Youthgrants General

In FY 75 Youthgrants projects will increase by 50% as part of the NEH Bicentennial activity. In addition, by FY 75 the Youthgrants program will have ended its two-year experimental course. Although the specific future directions of the program will be set only after a close review of the 1973-74 experience, present indications are that the program has been highly successful in making the public more aware of how young people can enrich themselves and their community through active, creative work in the humanities; at the same time it is obvious that the program has gained a new constiutncy for the Endowment and has suggested a number of possible new program thrusts. Therefore, it is proposed to expand in FY 75 the present limited scope of the Youthgrants program to include a wider range of Youth-oriented activities, especially in connection with the Bicentennial. Also, the Bicentennial Youth Debate (BYD), now in the initial planning stage will be underway in FY 75 and will result in ideas for new kinds of activities involving young people. For the necessary supervision of the BYD, to examine the possibilities for new kinds of appropriat NEH-sponsored youth activities, as well as to oversee the expanded number of regular Youthgrant projects, the present staff needs to be augmented by a clerical position to carry on the increased administrative functions.

Clerk-Typist, GS-4. A permanent clerk-typist is needed to handle the icrease in applications since FY 73 and 50% increase in inquiries (written and telephone).

Public Information Office

Librarian, GS-12/5. A full-time, permanent Librarian is needed to manage the operation of the Endowment's Library of 3,000 volumes and 200 periodicals. The Librarian is responsible for the acquisition of new material for the library, for coordinating with Endowment staff on material required for the library and for superivising the daily operation of the library. The Librarian also assists NEH staff in its research activities and acts as a Liaison with libraries of other governmental and private organizations, such as the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution for the purpose of obtaining loan material not available in the NEH library. For the past several years this position has been filled on a part-time basis.

Publications Specialist, GS-9. A Publications Specialist is needed to write and supervise design and lay out for the Endowment's Annual Report and for the annual Program Information for Applicants brochure. The Publications Specialist will also assist the various divisions and offices in the preparation of brochures, posters and other informational materials prepared annually to inform the public about the Endowment's various programs. In addition, the Specialist will manage the design, layout and production of six "Occasional Papers" commissioned annually by the Endowment to be written by leading scholars on a variety of subjects in the Humanities. The Specialist will also research and write occasional news releases on Endowment activities.

Clerk-Typist, GS-5. A full-time clerk-typist is needed to assist the Publications Specialist and other staff members of the Public Information Office in typing the NEH Annual Report, the Program Information Brochure, Occasional Papers, and news releases. The clerk-typist will be responsible for answering routine correspondence about NEH publications, maintaining files on publications and other activities, and for answering telephone inquiries.

Division of Fellowships and Stipends

College Teachers and Centers Program

Program Assistant, GS-7. This Program Assistant will work under the general supervision of the Program Specialist to screen and process applications in the large College Teachers Fellowships program. This assistant will also do statistical studies of the applications and awards to be used in the evaluation and administration of the program, and will help with studies and research necessary for the new Centers program.

Clerk-Typist, GS-5. This clerk-typist will work with the Program Specialist and assist typing, logging, filing, answering telephones, and performing general secretarial duties.

General Fellowships and Professions Programs

Program Assistant, GS-9. This Program Assistant will work under the supervision of the Program Officer and Specialists for the General (Senior and Younger Humanist) Fellowships and the Professions Fellowships. The position is needed to help respond to the increased numbers of inquiries in these programs, and to assist in evaluation and administration as necessary. The new combined program will have at least twice the number of applications received by the former Senior program alone. This position was filled on a temporary basis in 1974, but is needed on a regular basis to handle the volume of business.

Program Assistant, GS-7. This Program Assistant will work under the general supervision of the Program Specialists to screen and process applications. He will do statistical studies of the applications and awards and assist the General Fellowships Professions programs as needed. The duties will be similar to those performed by the GS-9 Program Assistant, but of a simpler and more routine nature.

Clerk-Typist, GS-5. This position will be needed to assist the Program Specialists and Program Assistants in handling the large volume of correspondence and other clerical work in the new combined and enlarged General Fellowships Program. This will involve correspondence connected not only with the increased number of applications, but also with setting up evaluating panels of consultants.

Administrative Processing

Clerk-Typist, GS-5. This position will be needed to assist with the processing of applications in all programs under the direction of the Staff Assistant. The amount of checking, logging, xeroxing, typing, filing, assembling, and mailing of applications is indicated on the attached chart. In addition, mailing lists of up to

1,200 names must be maintained for the six programs, in addition to routine typing and office work. This was filled on a temporary basis in 1974, but is needed regularly.

Clerk-Typist, GS-4. This Clerk-Typist will perform tasks similar to those of the GS-5 Clerk-Typist described above, and also under the direction of the Staff Assistant. This clerk will perform the regular office work in addition to fellowship processing. This position was filled on a temporary basis in FY 1974 and is needed regularly to handle the high volume of clerical work.

Division of Education Programs

Program Specialist (Planning), GS-11. This person will assist the Program Officer described above in duties pertaining to Planning Grants. He/she will review some 60 pre-proposals, respond to some 400 inquiries, advise 100 applicants, and assist in processing some 120 proposals during the year.

Clerk-Typist (Planning), GS-4. Needed to aid and support the two staff members described above; typing, filing, reception duties. Increase in applications in the Planning category has already been noted in FY 73 and is expected to increase at this rate in coming years: 80 proposals (actual) in FY 73, 100 proposals in FY 74, and 120 proposals in FY 75.

Program Specialist (Cultural Institutions Program), GS-7. This Program Specialist will assist the Program Officer in the Cultural Institutions Program. He will analyze proposals assigned to him by the Program Officer and offer advice to the authors of those proposals on how to proceed in the applications process. He will prepare abstracts of approximately 70 applications per cycle for presentation to the review panel and the Council.

Program Specialist (Program), GS-7. This staff member is needed to assist with the work of processing Program Grant applications, responding to inquiries, interviewing applicants, editing summaries, reviewing pre-proposals. He/she will review some 60 pre-proposals, respond to some 400 inquiries, advise 100 applicants, and assist in processing some 120 proposals during the year. The growth rate in applications in this relatively new category is estimated as follows: 40 final applications (actual) FY 73; 100 final applications (est.) FY 74, 120 final applications (est.) FY 75.

Program Specialist (Elementary and Secondary Education), GS-12. This Program Specialist, whose academic background is in the philosophy of elementary and secondary education, will assist the Program Officer in the Projects Program. He will analyze proposals assigned to him by the Program Officer and offer advice to the authors of those proposals on how to proceed in the application process. He will prepare abstracts of applications for review panels and the Council. He will help to develop and coordinate the Division's programs in elementary education and secondary education and he will supervise the National Humanities Faculty and other elementary and secondary education programs in the division, outside of Projects. At present, there is no person on the division's full-time staff who possesses the special qualifications necessary for this position.

Division of Public Programs

Film/TV

Clerk-Typist, GS-4. This person will supplement the existing secretary in Film/TV, assisting in secretarial duties for 4 professional staff in the Film/TV Program in processing and routing approximately 2,000 incoming telephone calls, 2,500 written inquiries, 250 proposal applications, and some 350 visitors during the fiscal year. Together they will type 5,000 2-page letters; transcribe 1,500 dictaphone tapes; type 3,500 memos and reports; reproduce 250 proposals averaging 35 pages each and abstracts for the National Council averaging 7 pages each; maintain a mailing list of 1,500 names, and process 48 travel authorizations and vouchers for the professional staff and approximately 65 for panelists for the Film/TV program.

Program Development Centers

Clerk-Typist, GS-4. This person will provide clerical assistance for the Program Development Centers by handling 2,000 incoming telephone calls; type their 1,500 letters; transcribe 750 dictaphone tapes; type 1,200 memos and reports; reproduce their 150 proposal applications and abstracts for the National Council; maintain their mailing lists of 1,500 names; receive 150 visitors who come to NEH offices for discussions about programs, and process 26 travel authorizations and vouchers for professional staff of this program, as well as 35 for panelists.

State-Based Program

Clerk-Steno, GS-5. This position will supplement the three secretarial/clerical personnel assisting the six full-time and one part-time professional staff in the State-Based Program. This person will work with other secretarial/clerical personnel in helping the professional staff to maintain liaison and coordination with 55 state committees, averaging 20 members per committee, and the committee's staff directors. Such liaison and coordination includes the handling of approximately 8,000 incoming telephone calls; typing 10,000 2-page letters; processing 9,000 pieces of incoming material; transcribing 6,000 dictaphone tapes; typing 8,000 memos and reports; reproducing 55 state proposals of 40 pages each and 900 pages of abstracts for these proposals for the National Council; distributing 60,000 newsletters to the state committees; maintaining a 2,000-name state committee mailing list and 55 state committee files; processing 193 travel authorizations and vouchers for staff travel and another 55 for state committee staff directors' travel; greeting approximately 400-500 visitors to the NEH, and assisting in logistical matters for five regional meetings and one national meeting of 800 people.

Clerk-Steno, GS-4. This person will work under the senior secretary assisting the six full-time and one part-time professional staff in the State-Based Program. She will be directly responsible for handling the approximately 8,000 incoming telephone calls; typing of 10,000 letters, as well as other such documents as 8,000 memos and reports; opening and distributing 9,000 pieces of incoming correspondence (letters, memos, minutes of meetings, press releases, reports, grant proposals, activity reports); reproducing 55 state

proposals and abstracts for the National Council; assisting in the processing of 193 travel authorizations and vouchers for staff travel; receiving the approximately 400-500 visitors to the office, and maintaining 55 state committee files.

Clerk-Steno, GS-4. This clerical person will supplement the existing clerical person for the Museums Program, and the three professional staff in establishing, maintaining, and reviewing relationships with the Museum Program's primary constituents. This person will be responsible, along with the Clerk-Steno (5/1), for handling approximately 4,500 telephone calls; typing 5,500 2-page letters; processing 4,500 pieces of correspondence (letters, memos, reports, press releases, grant proposals); transcribing 2,500 dictaphone tapes; typing 5,500 memos and reports; reproducing 500 proposals of 30 pages each and 500 abstracts of 5 pages each for the National Council; maintaining a mailing list of 7,500 names and 175 project files; meeting with approximately 700 visitors to NEH offices, and processing 60 travel authorizations and vouchers for staff travel and another 75 for panelists.

Division of Research Grants Programs

Applications Officer/Program Officer, GS-13. In line with the separation of the division's work into two major branches -- Applications and Grants -- the Applications branch needs to be directed by a Program Officer in order to support the division of responsibility outlined by the division's structure. As the division's work moves in the direction of larger and more complex projects, the Applications Officer shares with the Director and Deputy Director primary responsibility for review and development of preliminary inquiries of special promise. In this regard, the Applications Officer will also make site visits or arrange for extramural consultation as such becomes necessary. Given the close involvement with a number of projects later funded by the division, the Applications Officer is responsible for coordinating his or her understanding of the project with the Grants Officer responsible for administration of the division's grants. In addition, the Applications Officer will assist the Director and Deputy Director with the preparation of annual budget estimates for the division and such material requested throughout the year from the Chairman's office. The Applications Officer will generally oversee all of the administrative responsibilities connected to the receipt of new applications to the Research Grants Division. Thus, the Program Officer is responsible for all correspondence directed to the Division in connection with expected and current applications, referring special problems to the Director and Deputy Director as necessary and supervising the duties of the GS-11 and GS-9 Program Specialists and the remainder of the Applications support staff. The Program Officer is responsible overall for the evaluation of projects and for the preparation of materials for the panel and Council Committee meetings, including alerting the Director to problems or proposals of special import.

Clerk-Stenographer, GS-5. The clerk-stenographer, will serve the stenographic needs of the Deputy Director of the division. There is at present no one specifically assigned to this task. This person will handle all correspondence (average of 30 letters per week), other typing, filing, copying, and other stenographic duties relative to the Deputy Director's work.

Clerk-Stenographer, GS-5. The clerk-stenographer serves the stenographic needs of the Program Officer in charge of the Grants Administration Branch of the division. This person handles 30-50 letters per week, as well as performs all other stenographic duties related to the Program Officer's needs. This position has been filled on a part-time basis during FY 74. The increase in grants administration requires a full-time position.

Clerk-Typist, GS-4. This clerk-typist assists in meeting the stenographic needs of the division's Applications Branch. This person assists in typing routine responses to inquiries (approximately 75 per week) and numerous lists and cards necessary for establishing control over some 1,300 applications. This position has been filled on a part-time basis during FY 74.

11.1 PERMANENT POSITIONS -- SHARED STAFF

FY 1974 - $1,289,600 FY 1975 - $1,848,000

Increase - $558,400

The increase in program funds will generate greatly expanded activities in the Shared Staff. Accounting, travel, printing, personnel administration, grants administration, audit, and physical facilities will be affected proportionately. Therefore, the following positions are requested:

Office of the Director of Administration

Management Analyst, GS-11. The internal audit staff is presently comprised of one person. The need for assistance in this area is dictated by good management practice.

Equal Employment Counselor, GS-12. The agency's Equal Employment Plan cannot be approved by the Civil Service Commission until such a position is established and filled. Moreover, the growth of the agency generates the need for such a person who will conduct his activities outside the sphere of the Personnel Office.

Office of Finance

Budget Analyst, GS-11. This position is needed so the office can efficiently draw together the kinds of information analyses and position papers which are increasingly important in advising the Director of Administration and the Chairmen on how actual events relate to projected budget or prior experience. Requested staff will also assist the Budget Officer in developing historical data for management's use in budgeting and planning for future years.

Supervisory Auditor (2), GS-14; Auditor (2), GS-13; Administrative Assistant GS-8. The FY 1975 audit coverage objective of this office is ten percent of active grants/contracts subject to audit. Progression toward that objective, aside from increased man-hours, is being achieved by devoting increased audit effort to surveys of grantee accounting systems and procedures. The auditors performing surveys will generally work alone, subject to overall supervision and review; therefore, they should have a broad background in a variety of audits such as that afforded in public accounting. Thus, the need for additional GS-14 and 13 positions. While the ten percent coverage may seen negligible, audits will generally be confined to larger

grantees/contractors and will cover three years. Therefore, we will audit the same grantees/contractors infrequently. Surveys, the bulk of our coverage, will be directed toward newer grantees/contractors with the objective of reviewing their accounting and reporting capabilities early in their relationship with the Foundation.

Payroll Clerk (2), GS-5. The Payroll Section maintains two payroll systems: a biweekly payroll for regular employees and on alternating weeks, a biweekly payroll for intermittent employees. Payroll processing time for one regular employee for a year requires approximately ten man-hours. The anticipated increase of 297 regular employees in FY 75 is expected to require 1.5 man-years of additional staffing. An increase of 50 payments to intermittent employees per pay period will require an additional 1.5 man-years of staff. Additional staffing is required to accommodate expanding supervisory responsibility and for increases in report preparation time responsibility and for increases in report preparation time due to the Agency's rapid growth.

Operating Accountant, GS-9. This position is required to support one full-time and one part-time accountant in the Grant Accounting and Control Section. This section maintains details on the expenditure status of all open grants. During FY 72, .75 man-years was expended to maintain records for an average of 2,000 open grants. At the end of Fiscal Year 1973, records are being maintained on 7,927 open grants and it is estimated that 18,500 grants will be open at the end of Fiscal Year 1975. The Agency's desire for tighter control over program fund obligations through a grant prevalidation procedure will require an additional one man-year of effort from this unit.

Operating Accountant, GS-12; Operating Accountant GS-9. These positions are necessary in order to comply with the requirements of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, which requires each agency to maintain an accounting system which effectively controls and accounts for its funds, property and other assets and which provides reliable accounting results to serve as a basis for agency budget requests.

A substantial increase in program funds over the past year has created a tripling in documents to be verified, obligated, accrued, paid and filed by this section. It is apparent that each increase in the Foundation's appropriation has a multiplier effect on this section's workload. These positions are considered essential to properly account for and control an estimated 13,000 additional source documents that will be generated as a result of a 35% increase in the Agency's appropriation.

During FY 73, shortages in staffing prohibited critical reconciliations which should have been performed during the year, resulting in heavy year-end workloads. One man-year is requested to perform these reconciliations.

Voucher Examiners (2), GS-7. The Voucher Examination Section is responsible for ensuring the propriety of all Agency disbursements. This section's manpower requirements are naturally correlated with the Agency's spending level. The above positions are requested to accommodate an increase of 15,000 payments to be processed in FY '75. The average processing time per payment is 15 minutes.

Personnel Office

These justifications are predicated on an anticipated 107 new full-time permanent positions (Humanities - 36; Arts - 35; Shared Staff - 36) plus an additional 14% temporary positions.

Personnel Management Specialist (1) GS-13 and (1) GS-12. Two additional Personnel Management Specialists are needed to accomplish the recruiting and staffing required in a timely and responsive manner. It is anticipated that of the 107 new full-time permanent positions to be established approximately 50 will be professional. Recruiting to fill each of these vacancies requires from 8 to 10 hours' effort by the Personnel Specialist. This totals 550 hours which must be added to the 750 hours (10 hours X 75 positions) required to fill vacancies resulting from turnover. This total, 1300 hours, amounts to approximately 2-3/4 man-years. Therefore, two more Personnel specialists are needed since neither can devote full-time to recruiting because they are also responsible for position classification, career counseling of employees, in-service actions (promotions, reassignments, conversions, etc.) correspondence, and special programs such as Upward Mobility, and Public Service Careers Programs. To date this agency has not participated in most of these programs which are required of all agencies.

Program Development and Training Officer, GS-12; Employee Relations and Training Specialist, GS-9. These positions are needed to assist the Personnel Officer in the development of new personnel programs and to review and update existing ones. These are such programs as Merit Promotion, Performance Evaluation, Incentive Awards, Executive Development, etc.

These positions will also be responsible for both the Training Program and the Employee Relations Program. To date we have not had the resources to properly assess training needs nor to in any significant way counsel employees concerning the best courses available. Also neglected has been meaningful follow-up with employees after completion of training. These critiques are essential for future planning and counseling. An important responsibility of this postion will be the development, implementation, and follow-thru of an Agency Executive Development Program as required by the Civil Service Commission under OMB directives. Although the Foundation is small and has few supergrade positions, we nevertheless are required to maintain an Executive Development Program. Another area of graet importance, and one which has received little attention is supervisory training. The Civil Service Commission requires that all supervisors receive 80 hours of formal training. This Branch will also be responsible for organizing and administering and Agency orientation rpogram designed to meet the needs of both Endowments and the Shared Staff.

Supervisory Personnel Assistant, GS-9. A separate Administrative Branch must be established in order to centralize reports and records functions under one supervisor rather than having them spread among other positions which were heretofore necessary due to the size of the staff and which seemed to work well when the Agency was small. For example, the Personnel Officer's secretary has been responsible for virtually all reports. However, she is no longer able to meet these deadlines because of the other demands on her time as the Personnel Officer's secretary and because of the great increase in the number of reports. When the Agency employment ceiling was under 250 we were exempt from many of the reports required of larger agencies. Due to our ceiling of 290 in FY 74 we no longer enjoy this exemption and are now required to make an additional 54 reports annually. These

reports require 1,072 man-hours of preparation. The records functions are currently performed by the two Personnel Assistants with the help of a GS-5 Clerk-Typist. The growth of the Agency has greatly increased the number of records and Official Personnel Files (OPF) to be maintained. The functions should also be placed under the responsibility of one position since these records are extremely important. OPF's must be very carefully guarded and maintained since there are no duplicate records; the accuracy of the materials contained therein is critical. Further, economies can be realized by having lower grade clerks perform these functions under a supervisor (GS-9) rather than by two Personnel Assistants of higher grades. Additional two clerks are necessary (total of 4) to perform these functions.

Clerical Recruiter, GS-9. A Clerical Recruiter is needed to staff the 150 new clerical positions plus vacancies resulting from turnover and the part-time and temporary employees. A recruiter for typists, stenos, and secretaries will be needed to actively recruit and test in high schools and elsewhere. As the Agency grows we are experiencing a significant increase in the mobility of employees within the Agency resulting from greater opportunity for reassignments and promotions.

Office of Grants, NEA

Grants Specialists (2), GS-7 and (2), GS-5. The National Endowment for the Arts will require 45,000 man-hours to process all applications received, grants awarded and payments made in Fiscal Year 1975. This will average out to approximately 1,900 man-hours for each employee of the NEA Grants Office. Approximately 19,000 of these man-hours will be expended on the some 13,000 applications to be processed. The increase of about 30 percent over Fiscal Year 1974 estimated numbers of applications results primarily from greater dissemination of information on the availability of grant funds for Arts Projects.

Grants to be written in Fiscal Year 1975 are estimated at 5,000 representing an increase of about 49 percent over the estimated number for Fiscal Year 1974. We expect to devote about 9,200 man-hours on processing Fiscal Year 1975 grants. The average time expended on processing each Fiscal 1975 grant will increase slightly because of the increased emphasis on the practice started in Fiscal 1973 of combining as many projects as possible under a single grant. The slight increase in processing time is more than offset by other advantages of this approach.

Office of Grants, NEH

Grants Specialist (3), GS-9. Awards anticipated for FY 75 represent a 48% increase over the FY 74 budgeted number and an attending increase of over 9,000 additional man-hours in the specific grants administration functions of application, award, payments, and final report processing. The award function alone, computed at an average of six hours each, will require a total of 12,744 man-hours. The average grant amount awarded has increased to $64,800 but with the interjection of seven new or changed programs in FY 75, in addition to the eight in FY 74, the value per grant should drop to approximately $50,000. Applications are expected to increase to over 10,000, representing a 48% increase over FY 74, and available funds are increasing by 58%. The new or changed programs represent an increase of 44% over the experienced FY 73 programs and greatly increases the complexi-

ties personnel will encounter and the demands on their experience and professional knowledge. Due to these elements, an addition of three GS-9 grant specialists, evidencing the required expertise is considered well substantiated and somewhat conservative.

Administrative Assistant, GS-8. The administrative details evolving from the growth of the Division and the concommitant workload is represented by a minimum of a 68% increase in correspondence, a minimum of a 32% increase in personnel actions (92% increase over FY '73), and includes research and advice on outside training for personnel, internal training, general liaison requirements with the other Foundation elements, as well as grantee organization representatives. To provide the necessary assistance, with the desired functional expertise, finesse, and general level of ability, an Administrative Assistant is essential. An overall increase of 39% in the administrative workload is a load that supervisory and management personnel cannot absorb. Incidental to this is the orientation and training in grants administration of the NEH projected personnel increase from 97 to 184, an increase of 89.7%. Approximately 75% of all Endowment personnel are in some manner concerned with administration of grants and must be made familiar with regulations, policies, and procedures. A projected requirement of 1,500 man-hours, from the administrative level, is made for this orientation requirement in FY 75.

Administrative Services Office

Assistant Procurement Clerk, GS-4. Efficient logistic support for any agency requires the timely and finely coordinated purchasing of equipment, supplies and services in order to enable other staff members to carry out their responsibilities. In addition to the mechanical preparation of purchase orders, there needs to be a proper sense of timing in order to have the material or service in place or completed when it is needed. Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, typewriters, adding machines, and all of the many and varied items necessary to the functioning of the agency have to be available in direct proportion to the size of the operating staff. Research, the initial step in determining what and where to procure material, must be done in depth prior to a decision to issue the purchase order. This entails reviewing catalogs to find the item, insuring that all applicable Federal rules concerning the purchase via GSA schedule are in order, determining that delivery dates and all costs are included in the order, and then preparing the actual order. Once the item is received, it must be inspected for damage, for completeness, and to insure that it complies with the ordering instructions. Finally, after being taken up in the agency inventory the invoice must be processed before payment can be made. All of the above, with the exception of the payment function are accomplished by the Procurement Division.

Purchase orders issued by this agency have been steadily increasing as the organization grows in both financial strength and in personnel. In FY 72, 710 purchase orders were issued and in FY 73, 1,000. This number will probably increase to 1,500 in FY 74 and to 2,000 in FY 75.

Office Machine Operator, GS-3. The installation of an internal duplicating facility, as opposed to contracting all such work to outside companies, has been accomplished. The Printing Clerk and Office Machine Operator presently assigned are under training in the new equipment and are gradually assuming full responsibility for the duplicating requirements of the Agency. An annual output of four million

sides of duplicated work will be normal with the present Foundation staff. With the increase in numbers and the added program requirements anticipated next fiscal year for the agency this amount of production will naturally increase. Additonally, there will be an increase in more sophisticated types of Printing and Binding that have to go to the Government Printing Office. While this does not entail actual production in-house, it does require liaison, administrative work, obligation of funds, and the physical aspects of storing, distribution, inspection and control of printed matter and publications. The two people presently authorized to perform these functions will not be sufficient to process this volume of work while at the same time doing production and maintenance of our own equipment. The addition of an Office Machine Operator to assist in this office is necessary in order to accomplish the work required of this section.

Mail Clerk, GS-4. Incoming and outgoing mail, both regular and Registered/Certified, has continued to grow at a phenomenal rate as this agency has expanded in program scope and personnel. Present sampling shows that over 40,000 pieces of outgoing mail are being processed every month and growing continually. Incoming figures vary from 5,000 to 8,000 pieces of incoming mail per week. To this must be added the increase in simple internal communications via memos, routed correspondence, and others, together with the need to service two locations and it is apparent that this simply cannot be accomplished by two people, as is presently authorized. A recent internal study of a professional auditor reviewed the entire mail system at this agency and thereafter presented a formal report to the Chairman recommending, among other things, that the personnel authorizations to this section be increased in order to maintain basic efficiency in the distribution and collection of U.S. and internal mail. An increase in funds with a proportionate increase in mail volume will necessitate an increase in personnel to accomplish this vital function. Of all of the factors related to the efficient management of any organization, the need for transmittal of written communications is probably the most vital. Any failure in this area causes an almost automatic stoppage in work.

Management Technician, GS-5. The Foundation has been charged as have all other Federal agencies, with the responsibility for having a complete and effective Records Disposal Program, Reports Control System and a Forms Control Unit. Up to the present time, these responsibilities have been fragmented between the Administrative Office and the Administrative Services Office. The Agency has now grown too large and is developing too many records, forms, and reports to continue without a centralized system, and a person who can devote full time to this task. All forms will be ordered and controlled via this one central point and person. New forms will be prepared and processed, and then distributed via the Management Technician. Standard forms will likewise be controlled by this individual, who will order, stock and distribute them. The Agency's records have been slowly removed from the active files and placed in storage, but now the time has come when they must be catalogued, stripped, and forwarded to the Federal Records Center for permanent storage. Reports Control will be another vital function performed by the Management Technician. The Foundation prepares a number of intra-governmental reports, as well as internal ones that are important to the efficient operation of the Agency. Reports controls and reports management functions will insure that all of the above are timely, accurate, and that the appropriate records are kept in order to provide

case files for future reference. The employment of a management technician within the Procedures Branch will attain all of the above ends.

Travel Clerks (2), GS-5. The Foundation now has a centralized Travel Branch which performs complete travel services, from reservation to ticket issuance to preparation of the Travel Authorization and preparation of the vouchers. Travel Authorizations average 200 per month at the present time, vouchers average 425 per month, and ticket issuance runs about 150 per month. Precise assembly-line production figures are extremely difficult to provide because of the variances in each case. For instance, a travel authorization form ordinarily takes about twenty minutes to prepare properly. However, frequently there are a large number of individuals included in a single TA, each requiring individual attention and service. Additionally, there are prepayments and advances in many cases. All of this takes an enormous amount of time only by the utmost diligence and a liberal dose of overtime has the present staff been able to keep current. Fiscal Year 1975 will see a proportionate increase in the amount of travel performed by staff members, consultants and panel members. An increase of two additional travel clerks should be sufficient to accommodate the anticipated growth of the agency in the coming year.

Office of General Counsel

Attorney-Advisor, GS-11. The additional Attorney-Advisor GS-11 for the National Endowment for the Arts is made necessary because of the increase in legal business resulting from the Foundation's growth, especially the growth of the legal business of the National Endowment for the Arts. Specifically, the Arts Endowment negotiated and entered into 22 contracts in Fiscal Year 1973 whereas there were only 6 contracts in 1971. Contracts involve considerable expenditures of time in terms of research, drafting of contract provisions, meetings with staff, and negotiations between the Foundation and the contracting parties. Duties involving contract administration also require considerable time and effort.

In addition, correspondence from the public and grantees requiring legal information and/or advice is on the increase.

Further, an additional attorney could attend, in the place of the Counsel, some of the considerable number of weekly meetings at which the presence of someone with legal background is required. This would give the parties the benefit of having an attorney present and would enable the General Counsel to get the legal information he needs in order to make ultimate decisions, while freeing valuable time which could be better utilized by the General Counsel in other endeavors. Also, on occasion there are different meetings scheduled simultaneously which require the attendance of an attorney. These problems will undoubtedly multiply as the Foundation grows.

11.3 POSITIONS OTHER THAN PERMANENT

FY 1974 - $434,900 FY 1975 - $894,700

Increase - $459,800

Both the National Council on the Arts and the National Council on the Humanities are required to provide a recommendation on every application above $17,500 before any action may be taken on it. Because the number of applications is projected at 23,600 for FY '75, the Councils and the Endowments must increasingly rely on the advice of the panelists on these applications, so that each Council may concentrate on the formulation of policy and overall review of Endowment activities. Panelists provide independent judgment from the field and knowledgeable layment. The wisdom of the Council and panels has been acknowledged by Congress, our various constituent art disciplines and the general public. Panels are being constantly examined to insure that the number of meetings be held to a minimum without imparing Endowment programs.

11.3 POSITIONS OTHER THAN PERMANENT
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

FY 1974 - $163,700 FY 1975 - $398,000

Increase - $234,300

The National Council on the Arts is required not only to recommend on policy but on every application except on Chairman's action. To assist in its responsibilities for professional review of applications, the Endowment has established advisory panels on the recommendation of the Council. In addition, consultants are needed for special assignments and application reviews.

a. Council Meeting..... $ 46,000

Four three-day and one 1-day meetings with 26 members in attendance, $135 per day each.

b. Panelists..... $ 79,000

877 days averaging $90 per day.

c. Consultants and Experts..... $ 52,000

520 days averaging $100 per day.

d. Part-Time and Temporary..... $221,000

As in Fiscal 1974, the Endowment intends to use substantial part-time and temporary personnel resources to maximize the effectiveness of those responsible for program development and planning and to meet secretarial and clerical needs that are essential if the Endowment is to continue to be responsive to artists and cultural groups and responsibly administer Federal monies. This is especially important in planning and executing Bicentennial programming. The Endowment will also be able to meet seasonable manpower needs.

11.3 POSITIONS OTHER THAN PERMANENT
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

FY 1974 - $55,400 FY 1975 - $208,700

Increase - $153,300

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..... $ 54,600

Provision is made for four three-day meetings of the National Council on the Humanities, and two three-day committee meetings.

b. Part-Time and Temporary..... $154,100

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 1974 - $215,800 FY 1975 - $288,000

Decrease - $72,200

This amount represents projected part-time and temporary employment costs.

11.5 OTHER PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

FY 1974 - $50,800 FY 1975 - $75,700

Increase - $24,900

National Endowment for the Arts..... $ 23,000

National Endowment for the Humanities..... $ 12,700

Shared Staff..... $ 40,000

Overtime estimates are based on experience to date and reflect seasonal variations in Foundation workload.

12.1 PERSONNEL BENEFITS - CIVILIANS

FY 1974 - $435,500 FY 1975 - $662,300

Increase - $226,800

National Endowment for the Arts..... $253,000

National Endowment for the Humanities..... $207,300

Shared Staff..... $202,000

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 1974 - $342,300 FY 1975 - $588,800

Increase - $246,500

To carry out the purposes 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 Endowment's activities.

21.0 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

FY 1974 - $178,400 FY 1975 - $419,000

Increase - $240,600

It is essential that adequate travel funds be available to the Endowment staff in order to evaluate projects already funded, to provide badly needed technical assistance to arts institutions (particularly developing ones); to assist state agencies in strengthening their funding and programming, to develop bicentennial programming, to encourage private and other sources of monies. Part of the funds requested will necessarily go to increased travel costs. Another portion is for staff travel in modest amounts for personnel between GS-7 and GS-11 who share responsibility for program administration. These trips are an integral part of the Endowment's active effort to provide upward mobility opportunities for junior staff by giving them evaluation experience and education in attendance at important conferences. The funds for Council, panelists, and consultants are based on past experience.

Staff..... $111,000

Council..... $ 37,000

Panelists..... $208,000

Consultants and Experts..... $ 63,000

21.0 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

FY 1974 - $81,400 FY 1975 - $49,800

Decrease - $31,600

The requested amount is necessary for FY 1975 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.

Staff..... $ 16,600

Council..... $ 33,200

21.0 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS
SHARED STAFF

FY 1974 - $82,500 FY 1975 - $120,000

Increase - $37,500

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 1974 - $2,000 FY 1975 - $3,000

Increase - $1,000

This sum is required to cover charges for the transportation of things. It includes postage used in parcel post and reimbursement of Government personnel for the authorized movement of household effects.

23.0 RENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES

FY 1974 - $685,700 FY 1975 - $1,216,100

Increase - $530,400

23.0 RENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

FY 1974 - $58,200 FY 1975 - $89,000

Increase - $30,800

This budget item will provide for FTS service, for commercial long distance telephone service and telegraph service, and for rental of auto for Chairman.

23.0 RENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

FY 1974 - $22,500 FY 1975 - $36,100

Increase - $13,600

This budget item will provide for FTS service, for commercial long distance telephone service and telegraph service, and for rental of auto for Chairman.

23.0 RENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES
SHARED STAFF

FY 1974 - $605,000 FY 1975 - $1,091,000

Increase - $486,000

This budget provides for $667,000 for space rental, $168,000 for rental of copying equipment, $68,000 for other rental, $98,000 for local telephone service (including installation and service charges) and commercial long distance telephone service and telegraph service, and $90,000 for postage.

24.0 PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION

FY 1974 - $95,100 FY 1975 - $319,000

Increase - $223,900

24.0 PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

FY 1974 - $50,600 FY 1975 - $101,000

Increase - $50,400

The Arts Endowment has experienced a tremendous growth in the volume of requests for copies of the annual reports, the two-year reports, guidelines, general information, and specific program details. Adequate supplies of these materials and others giving current program information must be maintained ready for mailing. The Endowment initiated with the Museum Survey a research program, the results of which require broad distribution.

The estimate for printing and reproduction will be used to cover the following costs:

a. Program announcements, printed guidelines for each program, program reports and instructions, and other program information tools.

b. The Endowment's Annual Report, as required by the Act.

c. The results of Endowment research and surveys.

24.0 PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

FY 1974 - $23,500 FY 1975 - $197,000

Increase - $173,500

Printing costs will show a substantial increase in 1975 because of:

a. A steadily increasing knowledge of the Endowment and its programs by the public and by institutions eligible for Endowment support, with a concurrent increase in informational materials required.

b. The expansion of presently existing programs and the establishment of new programs, both requiring increased numbers of program announcements, application forms, instructions and guidelines.

24.0 PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION - SHARED STAFF

FY 1974 - $21,000 FY 1975 - $21,000

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 1974 - $290,800 FY 1975 - $832,900

Increase - $542,100

National Endowment for the Arts..... $290,000

National Endowment for the Humanities..... $115,900

Shared Staff..... $427,000

The estimate for other contractual services includes the costs for employee training, $90,700; building alterations, $300,000; machine maintenance, $12,000; cost of audit services to be provided by other agencies, $40,000; photo and art services, $43,600; addressograph, $44,600; clipping services, $6,400; robotype, $4,800; moving costs, $19,000; other miscellaneous services, $21,800; study contracts, $250,000.

Based on a feasibility study to be completed in Fiscal 1974, the Endowment will either contract with another government agency or an outside source to design, program and test an automated management information retrieval system. The cost is estimated to be $125,000. This does not include system implementation costs or subsequent operational costs, which are estimated at $75,000 for Fiscal 1975.

Administration of the Arts Endowment's growing programs has been assisted by periodic review of management policy, procedures and operations. Advice has been sought from the Office of Management and Budget and the General Accounting Office. Three years ago, the Endowment retained the services of a management procedures specialist. Last year a policy and operations task force reviewed the overall operations of the Agency and is preparing a report and recommendation on steps the Endowment should consider taking to insure sound, long-range planning. Acting on the preliminary recommendations and after consultation with the Comptroller General of the United States, the Endowment recently employed a full time management analyst. It is anticipated that $50,000 will be needed for study contracts in this very important area.

NOTE: Contracts using program development and evaluation monies for other services have been discussed earlier in this document.

26.0 SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

FY 1974 - $102,400 FY 1975 - $127,300

Increase - $24,900

National Endowment for the Arts..... $ 14,000

National Endowment for the Humanities..... $ 13,300

Shared Staff..... $100,000

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 1974 - $75,000 FY 1975 - $160,000

Increase - $85,000

This estimate covers the cost of various items of equipment and office machines to support the activities of the Foundation.

AUTHORIZATION LANGUAGE

Mrs. HANSEN. Your current authorization states:

> In order to afford adequate notice to interested persons of available assistance under this act, appropriations authorized under subsection (a) are authorized to be included in the measure making appropriations for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which such appropriation becomes available for obligation.

This sounds like an advance appropriation. What is the rationale for this provision and do you expect to make use of this provision?

Mr. REGER. Madam Chairman, please allow me to introduce myself. My name is Lawrence Reger, and I am Director of Planning for the National Endowment for the Arts.

That was a provision that was not in the administration request. It was written by the committees.

Mrs. HANSEN. The authorizing committee?

Mr. REGER. Yes. And we certainly do not expect to use it for fiscal 1976.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are showing a $26,700 unobligated balance lapsing in fiscal year 1973. What was the reason for this lapse?

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. This is the unobligated amount all considered necessary to cover underestimates in the year's obligations.

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a listing of your permanent positions for 1974, and the request for 1975 for the Arts Endowment, the Humanities Endowment, and the shared staff.

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. We would be glad to.

[The information follows:]

PERMANENT POSITIONS

	Number of Positions FY '74	FY '75	Change
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS			
Office of the Chairman	13	15	+2
Office of Planning and Management	4	6	+2
Division of Budget and Research	7	9	+2
Division of Evaluation	2	2	0
Division of Administration	9	11	+2
Council Secretariat	1	2	+1
Division of Program Information	8	9	+1
Division of Systems and Policy Analysis-	2	3	+1
Office of Performing Arts and Public Media	3	4	+1
Division of Music Programs	7	8	+1
Division of Theatre Programs	3	3	0
Division of Dance Programs	4	5	+1
Division of Public Media Programs	4	5	+1
Division of Visual Arts Programs	3	5	+2
Division of Architecture and Environmental Arts Programs	6	12	+6
Federal Graphics Unit	1	2	+1
Federal Design Unit	1	2	+1
Office of Museum Programs	4	5	+1
Division of Special Projects	2	4	+2
Division of Education Programs	3	4	+1
Division of Literature Programs	2	2	0
Division of Expansion Arts	4	7	+3
Office of Federal-State Partnership	6	9	+3
Total	99	134	35
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES			
Office of the Chairman	10	13	+3
Division of Planning and Analysis	15	24	+9
Public Information Office	6	9	+3
Division of Fellowships and Stipends	14	21	+7
Division of Education Programs	17	22	+5
Division of Public Programs	24	29	+5
Division of Research	11	15	+4
Total	97	133	36

PERMANENT POSITIONS

	Number of Positions FY '74	FY '75	Change
SHARED STAFF			
Office of Administration	4	6	+2
Office of Finance	5	6	+1
Audit Branch	10	15	+5
Accounting Branch	17	24	+7
Personnel Division	8	14	+6
NEA Grants Division	13	17	+4
NEH Grants Division	14	18	+4
Administrative Services Division	18	24	+6
Office of General Counsel	4	5	+1
Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities	1	1	0
Total	94	130	36

INCREASE IN PERMANENT POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $2,134,700 for permanent positions. This represents an increase of 35 positions for the arts, 36 positions for the humanities, and 36 positions for the shared staff.

Give the committee a summary of the workload factors involved in arriving at the need for these additional employees.

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. I will speak to it, Madam Chairman, and then I am sure the two endowments would also like to.

Our workload, as you probably know, is based on the numbers of applications we have received. We anticipate about 23,000 applications in 1974. We expect 30,000 in 1975.

Now, after hearing the testimony of the two endowments, I am sure you realized the amount of paperwork processing involved in treating each of these applications. They must be dealt with, because each of these applications must be treated as bona fide and it must be screened and staffed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you furnish the personnel for the panels?

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. No, we do not, but we support the two endowments in their endeavors.

The personnel of the Foundation must increase as the workload increases; as the number of applications increases the endowments must have more panelists.

Mr. KINGSTON. The cost of panelists are covered traditionally in the administrative budget.

INCREASED AUDITING ACTIVITY

Mrs. HANSEN. As you make more grants, it is not necessary to make more audits, and more inspections, and so on, so that you know that your money is being spent properly?

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. That is true.

Mrs. HANSEN. Because if there is one place you can get into trouble, it is the misuse of funds in your programs.

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. This is absolutely true, Madam Chairman. In addition to increased audit activity, additional grants create a great deal of increased accounting activity, increased activity on the parts of the two grants offices that are administering the grants, and, of course, increased oversight and review by the staffs of the two endowments, in following these grants, and in reviewing them or watching them as they progress.

INCREASE IN TEMPORARY STAFF

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a $459,800 increase for positions other than permanent. Will you explain that?

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. To be candid, our personnel ceiling has not been great enough to support the workload that is generated. We have had to supplement our permanent positions with part time and temporary employees.

This is generally what most of the increase represents.

We are unable to accomplish the paper work we have to do, the screening of all of these grants, to answer all of the inquiries or pro-

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 53

vide the necessary technical assistance with the number of people we have on a full time basis.

INCREASE IN STAFF FOR BICENTENNIAL

Mr. REGER. Congressman Yates expressed a ripple effect, and I think one of the major pushes in the arts endowment in the next several years will be to increase our efforts in what we call technical assistance.

Let me give you an example. I am personally convinced from discussions with interested parties, that the Bicentennial is going to be a very good way to encourage new private sources of funding for the arts. Large corporations are coming to us now, saying heavens, what are we going to do for the Bicentennial.

This will happen not only on the national level, it will happen with statewide corporations, and with local corporations, and if we can get the people on our staff to help these organizations, to tell them how to go out and approach a corporation, to say, here is what we can do for you for the Bicentennial, so it is the ABC corporation putting on, let us say, a dance performance for the community. I am convinced if this is done properly, you are going to engender a great deal of new private support for the arts, and it is this kind of thing that we desperately need help for.

Mr. KINGSTON. I know Dr. Berman and Ms. Hanks feel very strongly about this. Mr. Berman just remarked that our administrative funds for personnel have always proved inadequate to the agency. Unfortunately, that is true, and we have been able to keep our heads above water only by supplementing administrative funds with that percentage of program funds allowed for program development and evaluation. This line here includes not only a large number of temporary and part time employees necessary to conduct the day to day business of the organization, but also the panelists and consultants who make judgments.

I think we have never been as concerned about the administrative budget as we are at present this year, because we have precalculated how much money it will actually cost to provide the necessary panelists and consultants in fiscal year 1975 and that total far exceeds, is over and above the figure that appears here. In the humanities endowment: for example, for positions other than permanent, we have requested a very small sum of money on this line with the knowledge that more than $500,000 in addition from our P, D, and E percentage will be necessary to keep us going.

This is a bare bones administrative budget, then, which we already know will have to be supplemented by each endowment by $1 million to cover its panelists and consultants.

INCREASE FOR TRAVEL

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a $246,500 increase for travel and transportation of persons.

Mr. REGER. In the arts endowment, this is a substantial increase for panelists, and a substantial increase for invitational travel, such as in the Federal graphics program, where we reviewed the graphics of Federal agencies.

Many panelists do not get paid. They get only their travel and per diem paid in that period.

We try as much as possible to use the resources of people who are willing to donate their time, if we will pay for their travel to come in and give professional advice, but there is an increase in all areas of travel.

Mr. BERMAN. Many more site advisers are required, and we feel this is a necessary adjunct to our activities, because they need technical advice.

The last time GAO made a survey of our agency, they recommended additional site visits by our professional people, and of course we try to fulfill that. Also again some additional travel will have to be funded through the P, D, and E appropriation.

INCREASE IN COSTS OF RENTAL AND ALTERATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $530,400 for rent, communications, and utilities.

How do your costs compare to last year?

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. I am sure you understand that Public Law 92–313 requires each agency to request funds for space rental at the square foot cost assigned by GSA. This rental cost alone is more than our requested increase.

Mrs. HANSEN. Just rental?

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $542,100 for other services. What are those?

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. The increase is made up of two items. First, alterations which we estimate will be about $300,000 in 1975.

Mrs. HANSEN. Alterations to what?

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. To our spaces.

Mrs. HANSEN. And GSA is collecting rent?

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. Yes!

Mrs. HANSEN. You have to budget for alterations, but you are in a leased building?

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. We are not in a Government building, and any alterations we make, we are charged for.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are charging you rent as if they owned it.

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. If we were in a Government building, we would not pay for it, but we are in a leased building. They in turn pass the rent money to the owner.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much are you paying for that transaction?

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. About 75 cents a square foot, because they are paying about $5.40 a foot, and they are charging us over $6 a foot.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do they need that money for? This is outrageous.

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. We cannot negotiate with them either. We have to pay them what they charge. You cannot even write them a check. They take it out of our Treasury account.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the bill ought to be amended. You should not have to pay for their alterations after they are collecting extra money for the lease.

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. Let me add something else. The alterations are made by a contractor through GSA. We not only pay the contractor's charge, we pay GSA for administering the contract. They get 8.4 percent on top of the contractor's bill.

Mrs. HANSEN. GSA has not managed all of their real estate so efficiently. You tell them we do not want any more of that nonsense. This is ridiculous.

Mr. YATES. What public law is that?

Mr. PAUL BERMAN. 92-313.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you all for a very fine presentation today.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1974.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

WITNESSES

HUGH A. HALL, ACTING ADMINISTRATOR
EUGENE SKORA, GENERAL COUNSEL
WILLIAM BUTLER, ACTING DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION
JOHN W. WARNER, ADMINISTRATOR-DESIGNATE

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration and our principal witness is Mr. John W. Warner, who apparently is absent.

Mr. HALL. Yes, Madam Chairman. The Secretary of the Navy and the ARBA administrator designee, who has not been sworn in, John W. Warner, is accompanying the Vice President in ceremonies at the Naval Academy at this time.

He called me and he asked me to convey to you that he is making every effort to appear here before we conclude and I have a feeling he will make it.

He has not been sworn in yet.

Mrs. HANSEN. There are lots of people who haven't been sworn in who appear here.

Mr. HALL. He is making every effort.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure you have a general statement.

Mr. HALL. While we are here I would like to introduce Mr. LeRoy, who is the Washington State coordinator, chairman of the Bicentennial Commission, and the director of the Washington State Historical Society.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to have you here. At this point, we will insert Mr. Warner's biography in the record.

[The information follows:]

THE HONORABLE JOHN W. WARNER, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

John W. Warner maintains his legal residence in the State of Virginia on a farm near White Post in the Shenandoah Valley. He was born February 18, 1927 in Washington, D.C. His father was the late Dr. John W. Warner, a physician, whose family came from Amherst, Va., and his mother, Martha (Budd) Warner, came from St. Louis, Mo.

He received his early education in the public schools in Washington, D.C., and, following a tour of active military service in the U.S. Navy, entered Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., in September 1946. He majored in general engineering courses, physics and mathematics, and received his B.S. degree in June 1949. The following September he entered the University of Virginia Law

School. His law training was interrupted for a second tour of active military service, this time with the U.S. Marines, and he graduated from the law school with an LL.B. degree in 1953.

Mr. Warner enlisted in the Navy in December 1944 at the age of 17 and was released from active duty in June 1946. He attained the rank of electronic technician third class, following completion of a 14-month course in electronics, which concluded with graduation from the school at the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

He subsequently enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve and was called to active duty as a second lieutenant in October 1950. After a tour of duty in Korea serving as communications officer for Marine Attack Squadron VMA-121 and later as communications officer for Marine Air Group 33, he was released from duty in April 1952. He attained the rank of captain and remained in the Marine Corps until 1961.

Upon graduation from law school, he was appointed law clerk to the Honorable E. Barrett Prettyman, former Chief Judge, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit. He was admitted to the bar in April 1954, and following a brief period in private practice was appointed a special assistant to the U.S. attorney in 1956 and in 1957 was appointed assistant U.S. attorney, Department of Justice. He served as a trial lawyer in the U.S. attorney's office, Washington, D.C., until April 1960, when he joined the campaign staff of then Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

In November 1960 he became associated with the law firm of Hogan & Hartson, and in 1964 was admitted to the firm as a general partner, specializing in corporate and banking law.

Mr. Warner was appointed Under Secretary of the Navy by President Richard M. Nixon and sworn in on February 11, 1969 by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird. He subsequently was nominated by President Nixon to be Secretary of the Navy and sworn in by Secretary of Defense Laird on May 4, 1972. He is the first Under Secretary and Secretary to have served in the uniform of both the Navy and Marine Corps.

In addition to duties as Under Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Warner was given assignments representing the Department of Defense. On July 15, 1971 he was appointed Director of Ocean Affairs, with the primary responsibility of representing the Department in international affairs involving law of the sea.

The President designated him head of the U.S. delegation which met in Moscow in October 1971 and again in Washington, D.C., in May of 1972 to discuss incidents at sea between U.S. and Soviet naval units. Secretary Warner was a member of the Presidential party at the Moscow Summit Meeting and signed, on behalf of the U.S. Government, the Executive Agreement on Incidents at Sea between the United States and the Soviet Union on May 25, 1972.

For his nearly 4 years' service as Under Secretary and then Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Warner received the Department of Defense Distinguished Public Service Medal, on January 10, 1973 from the then Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird. A citation accompanying the medal, signed by Secretary Laird, said in part:

"* * * John W. Warner has provided superb leadership to the Department of the Navy during a difficult period of changing priorities, missions, and resources * * * he has brought great energy, keen foresight, broad vision and expert managerial capacity to guiding the development of new naval forces and concepts * * * and to improving the management of weapons systems acquisition * * * he has ably represented the Department of Defense in international law of the sea negotiations, and the President of the United States in negotiating an Executive Agreement on Incidents at Sea between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Mr. Warner has three children: Mary, Virginia, and John William IV.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hall, how many directors have you substituted for at hearings? They seem to dodge this committee like the plague.

Mr. HALL. I think this is my 31st appearance before congressional hearings as an acting director or an acting administrator or a deputy director.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am glad that you have the courage to appear.

You may place your full statement in the record and summarize it for us.

[The statement follows:]

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION
736 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20276
(202) 382-1776

STATEMENT OF HUGH A. HALL
ACTING ADMINISTRATOR
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
MARCH 29, 1974

My name is Hugh A. Hall. I am Acting Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA).

I am very pleased to appear once more before the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies of the House Committee on Appropriations in support of the budget request of the new Administration for FY 1975.

As you know, the Congress last year enacted P.L. 93-179, to establish the ARBA as a successor organization to the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. That legislation is intended to streamline and expedite the implementation of the plans for the commemoration which were formulated by the Commission. Both the Executive Branch and the Congress clearly indicated their intention that the Administration build on the foundation established by the Commission. Thus, there will be no loss of momentum in carrying forward our Bicentennial commemoration.

Also, as you know, the President has nominated and the Senate confirmed John W. Warner, presently Secretary of the Navy, as Administrator of the ARBA. Secretary Warner is winding up his affairs at Navy and will be appointed as Administrator in the near future.

P.L. 93-179, which established the ARBA, authorizes annual appropriations of not to exceed $10 million, of which not to exceed $1,375,000 is for grants to the States.

The FY 1975 request is for $9,719,000, of which $1,375,000 is for grants to the States. This is a minimum budget required to carry forward Bicentennial coordination and implementation. This appropriation will carry us into the Bicentennial Era which is established by the Congress in P.L. 93-179 as being from March 1975 through December 31, 1976.

That law directs the ARBA to coordinate, to facilitate and to aid in the scheduling of events of local, State, national and international significance sponsored by both governmental and non-governmental bodies. The ARBA is further directed to assure a Master Calendar of balanced Bicentennial programs and events of local, national and international significance, encompassing the three themes of Heritage '76, Festival USA, and Horizons '76, to take place between March 1975 and December 31, 1976.

In order to further the purposes of the Act in FY 1975, we have established major areas of emphasis as follows:

* Accelerated effort through the 10 ARBA Regional Offices to assist State and local communities in completing their final commemorative programs.

* Acceleration of the Bicentennial Communities Program to include, hopefully, more than 4,000 communities. This is a cooperative program with the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National League of Cities and the National Association of Counties.

* Accentuated involvement with the private sector in sponsorship of Bicentennial programs and activities.

* Facilitation of exhibits, foreign attractions, cultural presentations, works of art, etc., for presentation in locations across the country in conjunction with scheduled Bicentennial activities.

* An increased communications program required by the mounting interest in the commemoration which will inform both special interest groups and the general public through film, publications, television, and radio regarding Bicentennial progress.

* Completion of a prototype exhibit program for showing both in the U.S. and abroad which will portray 200 years of American history, with expectations for funding primarily by the private sector.

* Development and implementation of nationwide competitions for essays, films, etc. progressing from the local to the national level with awards to the finalists in 1976.

* Expansion of the information in the Bicentennial Information Network (BINET) by adding many additional projects developing nationwide in BINET and by provision of data from BINET to State Bicentennial Commissions, travel and tourist organizations, and others requiring such information for their Bicentennial planning purposes.

* Coordination of Bicentennial programs of the Federal departments and agencies, including scheduling of activities and events.

* Design, production, and distribution of the third in a series of Bicentennial commemorative medals, an awards medal, and a National Medal for 1976.

* Administration of non-appropriated matching grants program of assistance to the States and non-profit organizations and of the new appropriated grants program of support to the States.

In addition to the FY 1975 request under consideration today, the ARBA has requested a supplemental appropriation of $12,375,000 to fund grants-to-the-States programs authorized in P.L. 93-179. As you will recall, hearings on the supplemental request were held by this Subcommittee on March 12.

We consider the proposed grant programs as a most effective way to involve all segments of our society in the planning and implementation of the Bicentennial. Previous non-appropriated fund matching grants of $2.4 million to the States supported 477 State and local projects with a total estimated cost in excess of $8 million. This is a multiplier of more than 3 to 1.

Many of the projects proposed for FY 1975 are expected to have a similar multiplier effect and hopefully will also involve participation by the private sector. For example, we anticipate that exhibits now under production will ultimately be financed in whole or in part by business firms and that space for showing the exhibits will be provided by museums or other public groups.

A specific instance where such involvement is now developing concerns the Franklin-Jefferson Exhibit where we are hopeful that the private sector will underwrite a substantial portion of the costs and that space will be provided by prestigious organizations.

Unfortunately, it is difficult to secure commitments for such support until an exhibit, film, or other project is developed to the point where its quality and impact is evident. Thus, ARBA must take positive steps and make an initial investment to initiate projects with the expectation that their costs will, in fact, be underwritten by others.

Additional examples of projects being developed for ultimate underwriting by the private sector are a multi-screen film for showing at a major city; the development of an international Theatre Festival, Folklife Festivals, Festivals of jazz, Indian dance, and the like; an international Bicentennial Poster Competition which could result in exhibits, books, posters, etc.

The Program Review and Development budget for FY 1975 for the above projects and related activities is $600,000.

The ARBA efforts to coordinate and facilitate the grass-roots Bicentennial developments will be accelerated in FY 1975, primarily through our 10 Regional Offices. These offices will work with the State Bicentennial Commissions and the numerous communities developing commemorative activities. There are now more than 600 communities which have been designated as Bicentennial Communities.

As the Bicentennial period approaches, ARBA will be more deeply involved in the facilitation and scheduling of commemorative projects across the nation. Such efforts will involve focal Bicentennial cities such as Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, D.C., San Francisco, and Miami, which are mounting major programs designed to attract a large influx of foreign and domestic visitors. Such efforts will include assistance in presenting a balanced program; the facilitation of performing groups, military color guards, bands and marching organizations; assistance in securing exhibits, art, and historic materials; and the scheduling of events in a rational manner throughout the Bicentennial period.

The Program Coordination budget for FY 1975 for coordinating the State and local communities' programs and for facilitation and scheduling of activities is $2,550,000.

The ARBA exhibit program for FY 1975 will include the further design and fabrication and initial showings of the "Age of Franklin and Jefferson" Exhibit, designed by Charles Eames, the "USA '76: The First Two Hundred Years" Exhibit by George Nelson, and a Bicentennial Folklife Exhibit to be initiated in 1975.

The Franklin-Jefferson Exhibit will open in Paris in December of this year to be followed by showings in Warsaw and London. The United States Information Service will conduct the exhibit abroad as one of its major Bicentennial activities. Subsequently, the exhibit will be shown in New York City, Chicago, and San Francisco.

The "USA '76: The First Two Hundred Years" Exhibit will be completed during FY 1975 and is scheduled for its initial showing in the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago in early 1975. The budget for these exhibits and a possible film for FY 1975 is $1,900,000.

The Communications program for FY 1975 will include an all-media approach to the general public, the private sector, foreign governments, and to youth, women, minorities, and ethnic organizations, to induce maximum participation and interest in the commemoration. The communications budget for FY 1975 is $1,300,000.

The Bicentennial Information Network (BINET) will continue to expand during FY 1975 with the addition of data concerning the many Bicentennial projects and events being developed across the nation. It will also respond to increasing demands from Federal agencies, State and local Bicentennial Commissions, the travel industry, and others for information regarding the commemoration. The BINET budget for FY 1975 is $800,000.

International interest in the Bicentennial continues to develop and ARBA will continue to serve as liaison between foreign governments and the many U.S. groups and organizations looking for foreign government participation in their programs. Also, ARBA will work once more with the Smithsonian Institution's Folklife Festival to include foreign participation in the Festival in Washington and subsequent scheduling to U.S. communities having close ethnic ties to the performing groups.

Other international programs to be developed include Operation Sail '76, a project for a visit of foreign sailing vessels to the U.S.; development of a World Theatre Festival, to bring major foreign attractions to the U.S.; and to assist various international meetings and symposia planned for the U.S. in 1976. The budget for international activities in FY 1975 is $200,000.

The final major element of the budget is for office support for staff facilities, etc. This will include support for requirements under P.L. 93-179, which established ARBA, for the 25-member Advisory Council which must meet at least every two months; the 11-member Board which meets at least monthly; semi-annual Board reports and recommendations to the Congress; and an annual report from the Administration to the Congress. The budget for these support services in FY 1975 is $994,000.

In conclusion, Madame Chairman, I am pleased to be able to report that, in spite of many unfortunate problems and delays, a groundswell of interest in and support for the commemoration has developed across the country.

With the establishment of the new ARBA structure, the appointment of dedicated individuals to serve ARBA in all capacities and the funds requested here today, I firmly believe that the Bicentennial of this nation's birth will be a memorable experience. It will be a time for reflection, celebration, and rededication of all of our citizens to the great principles and ideals of our Founding Fathers which are every American's birthright.

Mr. HALL. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

If I may I would like to introduce some key members of our staff. On my left as you know is the General Counsel for the Administration, Mr. Gene Skora. Second to my right is Mr. Stephen Goodrich who is the Assistant to the Director of Finance who is ill today. He is sitting in for him. You know Mr. Joe Bruno who is sitting in the back of the room.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have had quite a speaking acquaintance with Mr. Bruno for several years.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Charles Goodspeed, who is director of State coordination; Mr. Bill Butler, who is the Acting Administrator in charge of Program Development; and I would like to introduce, someone who needs no introduction, Gene Hawkins, who is the liaison with the Department of the Interior Bicentennial Affairs and has had probably a 3- or 4-year history with governmental agencies working with the Bicentennial; and Mr. Duke Zeller, who handles legislative; affairs for the administration.

Mrs. HANSEN. Nice to have you all.

Mr. HALL. As you know my name is Hugh Hall and I am the Acting Administrator. Congress late last year enacted Public Law 93–179 to establish the ARBA as a successor to the ARBC. That legislation is intended to streamline and expedite the implementation of the plans for the commemoration which were formulated by the original Commission.

Both the executive branch and the Congress indicated their intention that the administration build on these foundations. Thus there would be no loss in momentum in carrying forward our Bicentennial observance.

As you know the President nominated John Warner, the present Secretary of the Navy, as administrator and we hope to have him here this afternoon with us. Public Law 93–179 authorizes an annual appropriation of an amount not to exceed $10 million of which $1.375 million is for grants to State bicentennial commissions or committees. The fiscal year 1975 request is for $9,719,000 of which $1,375,000 is for those grants to the States. We feel this is a minimum budget to carry forward Bicentennial coordination and implementation.

This appropriation will carry us into the Bicentennial era, and as you know, the Bicentennial begins in March 1975. The law directs ARBA to coordinate, facilitate, and aid in the scheduling of events of local, State, national, and international significance sponsored by governmental and nongovernmental bodies.

The ARBA is directed to assure a master calendar of balanced Bicentennial programs of events of local, national, and international significance encompassing the three themes developed by the Commission of Heritage '76, Festival, USA, and Horizons '76.

To further the purposes of the act, we have established the major areas of emphasis, and I will run through them quickly.

An accelerated effort through the now 10 ARBA regional offices to assist State and local communities in completing their final commemoration programs. These offices also have a role in reviewing the

grants to the States and reviewing matching grants assistance that may come from private enterprise.

BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

Acceleration of the Bicentennial communities program which has been a most successful program, and we hopefully will have more than 4,000 communities.

As you know, this is a cooperative program developed with the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National League of Cities, and the National Association of Counties.

The accentuation of involvement with the private sector in sponsorship of many of the Bicentennial programs and activities.

Facilitation of exhibits, foreign attractions, cultural presentations, works of art, for presentation in locations across the country in conjunction with scheduled Bicentennial activities.

Increased communications required by the mounting interest in the commemoration to inform both special interest groups and the general public through films, publications, television, radio, et cetera, regarding the Bicentennial.

Completion of prototype exhibits for showing both here in the United States and abroad that will portray 200 years of American history with the expectation for funding to be primarily from the private sector.

Development and implementation of nationwide competitions for essays, and films, progressing from the local to the national level with awards to the finalists in 1976.

Expansion of the information system, the Bicentennial Information Network, by adding additional projects developed nationwide in Binet.

Mr. Secretary, there is a place for you here.

Secretary WARNER. Under the law, I am not able to assume two positions at one time. I expect I had better observe the law with great scrupulousness.

BINET SYSTEM

Mr. HALL. We were just saying for fiscal year 1975 that we are going to expand the Binet information system. We are going to accelerate the coordination of Bicentennial programs of the Federal Government departments and agencies including scheduling of activities and events.

We are involved in the design, production, and distribution of the third in a series of Bicentennial commemorative medals, and also an awards medal and a national medal for 1976. Mr. Skora will display these commemorative medals for you in just a moment.

GRANT PROGRAM

Further, we are going to have to administer of a nonappropriated matching grants program of assistance, as we have done in the past, to the States and nonprofit organizations, and the new appropriated grants program of support to the States.

In addition to the fiscal year 1975 request under consideration today, the ARBA requests a supplemental appropriation of $12,375,000 to fund grants to the States as authorized in Public Law 93-179.

As you will recall, and referred to earlier, the hearings on that supplemental request were held by this subcommittee on March 12.

We consider the proposed grants program a most effective way to involve all segments of our society in the planning and implementation of the Bicentennial. Previous nonappropriated fund matching grants of $2.4 million to the States supported 477 State and local projects with a total estimated cost in excess of $8 million.

PARTICIPATION BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR

This is a multiplier effect of more than 3 to 1. Many of the projects proposed for 1975 are expected to have a similar multiplier effect and hopefully will also involve participation by the private sector.

For example, we anticipate that the exhibits that are now in production will ultimately be financed in whole or in part by business firms, and space for showing of these exhibits will be donated by museums and/or other public groups.

A specific example of such involvement is the Franklin-Jefferson exhibit where we are hopeful that the private sector will underwrite a substantial portion of the cost and that the space will be provided by prestigious organizations.

Unfortunately, it is difficult to secure commitments for support until an exhibit film, or other project is developed to the point where its quality and impact is evident.

Thus, ARBA must take positive steps to make an initial investment to initiate projects with the expectation that their costs will and, in fact, can be underwritten by others.

Additional examples of projects being initiated with ultimate underwriting by the private sector are a multiscreen film for showing in the major cities, the development of an international theater festival, the folklife festivals, festivals of jazz, Indian dance, and the like; an international Bicentennial poster competition program which could result in exhibits, books, posters, and so forth.

COORDINATION EFFORTS

The ARBA efforts to coordinate and facilitate the grassroots Bicentennial developments will be accelerated in 1975 through the 10 regional offices that I mentioned earlier. These offices will be working to develop the Bicentennial communities program in cooperation with the States and we are pleased to announce to you today that there are 642 communities in our Nation that have been designated as Bicentennial communities.

As the Bicentennial period approaches the ARBA will be more deeply involved with the facilitation and scheduling of commemorative projects across the Nation. Such efforts will involve focal Bicentennial cities such as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Miami, and others which are mounting major

programs designed to attract a large influx of foreign and domestic visitors.

Such efforts will include assistance in presenting a balanced program, the facilitation of performing groups, military color guards, bands, and marching organizations, assistance in securing exhibits, art, and historical material and in the scheduling of events in a rational manner throughout the Bicentennial period.

The program coordination budget for fiscal year 1975 for coordinating the State and local communities program and for facilitating and scheduling the activities that we talk about in program review and development total $3.15 million.

EXHIBIT PROGRAM

I will go into some detail of those expenditures later. The ARBA exhibit prototypes for fiscal year 1975 will include the further design and fabrication and initial showings of the "Age of Franklin and Jefferson" exhibit referred to earlier designed by Charles Eames, and the "U.S.A. '76: The First 200 Years" exhibit being designed by George Nelson and a Bicentennial photography exhibit to be initiated in 1975.

As you are aware, the Franklin-Jefferson exhibit is scheduled to open in Paris this December to be followed by showings in Warsaw and London.

The U.S. Information Service will conduct the exhibit abroad as one of its major Bicentennial activities. Subsequently target cities for the exhibit to be shown in this country are New York City, Chicago, and San Francisco.

"U.S.A. '76: The First 200 Years" exhibit will be completed during 1975 and is scheduled for its initial showing in the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago in early 1975.

The budget for these exhibits and a possible film for 1975 is $1.9 million. I must remind you again that we have made many references here about the opportunity for the private sector to step in and underwrite many of these costs and we hope we are going to be successful in that undertaking.

COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM

The communications program for 1975 will include an all-media approach to the general public, the private sector, foreign governments, to youth, women, minorities, and ethnic organizations to induce maximum participation and interest in the commemoration.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why do you always put women right along with minorities? I resent that.

Mr. HALL. We should say majorities, minorities, and youth perhaps.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think women are people.

Mr. HALL. Yes and they are involved, 58 women's organizations agreed on three Bicentennial programs and they are moving ahead.

We referred earlier to the Bicentennial Information Network and we said we are going to continue to expand that system. The cost for that expansion for fiscal year 1975 is $800,000.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

International interest in the Bicentennial continues to develop and the ARBA will continue to serve as liaison between the foreign governments and the many U.S. groups and organizations including the many State bicentennial commissions to assist them in scheduling programs with foreign nations and developing close ethnic ties to the performing arts groups.

OPERATION SAIL

Other international programs to be developed include Operation Sail, a project for a visit of foreign sailing vessels to the United States.

Mrs. HANSEN. By the way, how many of those large sailing ships are left?

Mr. HALL. There are about 30 ships left afloat in the world.

Mrs. HANSEN. These include the training ships of some of the other nations?

Mr. HALL. Yes, the training ships of Spain and other countries. I think the commitment so far, informally, according to the organizing group in New York last week, was approximately 20 of them committed. Right there you have a success.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where are you going to have those? Are they going to be on both coasts?

Mr. HALL. They are racing from a given point to Bermuda. They initially sail into the Port of New York with a very massive escort of fire boats, the water spouting and escorting the sailing ships into port.

Then accordingly as the foreign nations can afford to participate they plan on them visiting as many other ports as their budget can support.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was hoping they didn't all stop on the east coast.

Mr. HALL. I am afraid to really forecast at this early date. I would hope that some could get to the west coast.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Japanese training vessel should be available for the west coast, shouldn't it?

Mr. HALL. I don't know. It has to do with the scheduling of the race. If they participate in the race they are going to have to rendezvous someplace in the Atlantic for the race to Bermuda.

If Japan decides that its sailing vessel would not participate in the race it is very possible that it could visit west coast ports. We have had a couple of west coast ports express that interest.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am just speaking out for the west coast. I hope we will have an opportunity to have some of those ships in our ports.

Mr. HALL. When I was with San Diego's 200th Anniversary we were lucky enough to have seven of them visit our port and I know the cities that enjoyed the benefit of our 200th Anniversary were Los Angeles, San Francisco, I believe Santa Barbara. They visited those other ports out there and I can guarantee you they are aware of Operation Sail and are going to be communicating to have participation on the west coast.

International affairs, if I may proceed, is going to end up with a budget of approximately $200,000 for next year. That may seem low but I might point out that we have had excellent assistance from the U.S. Travel Service, the U.S. Information Agency and, of course, the State Department which is our major international support.

OFFICE SUPPORT

The final major element of the budget is for office support for staff facilities. This will include support for requirements under Public Law 93–179 which established ARBA for the 25 member advisory council which must meet every 2 months.

We also have an 11 member board which must meet at least monthly so obviously they are facing at least 18 meetings in the calendar year. In addition to that, we have three annual reports from the administration to the Congress.

The budget for the support services to this advisory council, board, reports to Congress and so forth and office and administration support is $994,000.

In conclusion, Madam Chairman, I am pleased to be able to report that in spite of the many unfortunate problems, a ground swell of interest and support for the commemoration has developed across the country.

With the establishment of the new ARBA structure, the appointments of dedicated individuals to serve the ARBA in all capacities, and the funds we requested here today, I firmly believe that the Bicentennial of this Nation's birth can and will be a memorable experience.

That concludes the highlight of my statement. I would be glad to answer any questions you might have.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Hall. Mr. Warner, Mr. Secretary, we are very pleased to have you come and wish you the very best of luck with the Bicentennial affairs.

Secretary WARNER. I look forward to it.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

We will insert the justifications in the record at this point.

[The justifications follow:]

31-869 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 54

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

NARRATIVE JUSTIFICATION

On December 11, 1973, the Congress enacted P.L. 93-179 to establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA) as a successor organization to the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (ARBC). The purpose of the ARBA is to carry out the plans and programs for a grass-roots, nationwide commemoration developed by the ARBC. Thus, there will be no loss of momentum in carrying forward the Bicentennial commemoration.

Fiscal year 1975 will see the beginning of the Bicentennial commemoration era established in the new legislation as March 1975 to December 1976. Accordingly, the time for long lead-time planning is past. The ARBA must act immediately to carry forward its mandate under the new law. That mandate is to assure a Master Calendar of Bicentennial projects and programs encompassing the Heritage '76, Festival USA, and Horizons '76 themes, balanced thematically, geographically, and chronologically of local, State, national and international significance. Major areas of emphasis to reach this goal will be:

- Accelerated effort through the 10 ARBA Regional Offices to assist State and local communities in completing their final commemorative programs.

- Acceleration of the Bicentennial Communities Program to include more than 4,000 communities. This is a cooperative program with the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National League of Cities and the National Association of Counties.

- Accentuated involvement with the private sector in sponsorship of Bicentennial programs and activities.

- Facilitation of exhibits, foreign attractions, cultural presentations, works of art, etc., for presentation in locations across the country in conjunction with scheduled Bicentennial activities.

- An increased communications program required by the mounting interest in the commemoration which will inform both special interest groups and the general public through film, publications, television, and radio regarding Bicentennial progress.

- Completion of a prototype exhibit program for showing both in the U.S. and abroad which will portray 200 years of American history, with expectations for additional funding primarily by the private sector, including the exciting Franklin and Jefferson Exhibit to be unveiled in Paris, London, and Warsaw prior to U.S. showings in 1976.

- Development and implementation of nationwide competitions for essays, films, etc., progressing from the local to the national level with awards to the finalists in 1976.

- Expansion of the information in the Bicentennial Information Network (BINET) by adding many additional projects developing nationwide in BINET and by provision of data from BINET to State Bicentennial Commissions, travel and tourist organizations, and others requiring such information for their Bicentennial planning purposes.

- Coordination of Bicentennial programs of the Federal departments and agencies, including scheduling of activities and events.

- Design, production and distribution of the third in a series of Bicentennial commemorative medals, an awards medal, and a National Medal for 1976.

- Administration of non-appropriated matching grants program of assistance to the State and non-profit organizations, and of the new appropriated grants program of support to the States.

Program Review and Development

FY 1974 $800,000 Decrease $200,000 FY 1975 $600,000

Major Bicentennial exhibits, various Festivals of jazz and Indian dance, a World Theatre Festival of the world's greatest theatrical groups and artists, and production and distribution of various Bicentennial publications, are illustrative of the kinds of programs that are expected to be developed with private sector financing.

The nation's women have organized to develop their Bicentennial programs in conjunction with ARBA. Programs include a National Women's History Center, the International Festival of Women in the Arts, and the Community Resources Centers.

Youth involvement is being developed through organizations such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, student councils, 4-H groups, and other vocational and educational organizations, and by scholastic competitions for essays on subjects such as the ideas associated with the Revolution.

Work is progressing on a proposed Young People's Continental Congress in July 1976 in Philadelphia integrated with the goals of the National Junior Historian Movement.

An "Above-Ground Archeology" program or Heritage Memorabilia Search is a proposed national program to involve youth, developed in conjunction with the Society of American Archeologists to recover, restore and make available important historical artifacts gathering dust in trunks, attics and cellars across the country.

ARBA will continue to support and assist American Indian nations and other ethnic and minority groups in developing their special role in the Bicentennial. These projects include bibliographies of Black and Indian artists, Jazz Festivals, preparation of manuscripts of development of particular ethnic roles, customs, art and traditional dances, etc.

Also, meetings, seminars, convocations, and other national and international gatherings are being planned in cities across the nation in connection with the commemoration of the Bicentennial. ARBA is cooperating with groups both in the U.S. and abroad organizing such events, and with the host cities for the events.

Program Coordination

FY 1974 $1,600,000 Increase $550,000 FY 1975 $2,150,000

The ARBA will concentrate in FY 1975 on development of the Master Calendar of Bicentennial events--a mosaic of Bicentennial programs and activities of local, State, national and international significance which will be balanced thematically, geographically and chronologically.

Since accomplishment of the plans for FY 1975 will depend largely on the extent of participation of the private sector, a major effort will be made to involve the private sector in Bicentennial activities at both the national and local levels.

Significant programs in each of the three theme areas of Heritage '76, Festival USA, and Horizons '76 will be developed in cooperation with various national groups and associations and business firms.

Philatelic and numismatic programs will be further developed through such means as "Committees of Correspondence" of stamp groups; special Bicentennial philatelic competitions and awards; Bicentennial commemorative issues during the remaining Bicentennial years; the design, production and sale of the third in the series of special U.S. Mint-struck Bicentennial commemorative medals.

During FY 1975, ARBA will provide increased support to State Bicentennial Commissions and to local communities developing Bicentennial programs.

A major function will be to work with the many communities becoming active in the Bicentennial Communities Program, initiated last year for cities, counties, and Indian tribes. Over 600 communities have now been officially designated as Bicentennial Communities and at least 4,000 more are anticipated. The success of this program will create much increased demands for ARBA assistance and advice.

State and community coordination will be conducted to a large extent through the 10 Regional Offices now operational in the headquarters cities of each Federal region.

An important area of further program development includes ARBA coordination and facilitation of the programs being undertaken by major U.S. cities such as Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Miami, Boston, San Francisco, and Denver.

Through FY 1975, the Regional Offices will serve State and local entities as primary liaison with the various Federal agencies and national organizations, and for the flow of technical assistance and other services required. Regional workshops with State Commissions will be held periodically during the year for coordinative purposes.

Scheduling and Facilitation

FY 1974 $350,000 Increase $50,000 FY 1975 $400,000

Closely interwoven with the ARBA responsibility to assist in the development of balanced and appropriate Bicentennial programs and events is the need to assist sponsors of such activities and host communities in securing exhibits, films, artifacts, performing arts groups, etc., and to schedule such activities across the nation in a logical and chronological manner.

Such facilitation will be accomplished through contacts with foreign governments and groups, other Federal and state agencies which are the repositories of required materials or services, and by providing information regarding other sources for such materials or services.

An important ARBA effort in FY 1975 will be to encourage and assist in the development of a nationwide circuit for the performing, creative and visual arts to bring domestic and international touring groups with Bicentennial programs to the maximum number of communities across the country.

A related ARBA activity will be to cooperate with the travel industry to determine transportation needs resulting from Bicentennial activities, particularly in view of the energy shortage.

Finally, ARBA will cooperate with the Department of Transportation and various States in the development of a uniform system of "Bicentennial signing" to identify and direct travelers to Bicentennial events and activities.

Bicentennial Information Network (BINET)

FY 1974 $400,000 Increase $400,000 FY 1975 $800,000

During FY 1975, the Bicentennial Information Network (BINET) will continue to expand with the addition of data concerning the many Bicentennial projects and events being developed across the nation.

BINET information is cataloged and disseminated to: (1) assist in development of a balanced nationwide program for the Bicentennial; (2) serve as a coordinative tool both for planners and participants; (3) inform the American public and foreign visitors of Bicentennial activities; and (4) provide a permanent archival record of activities in the Bicentennial era.

BINET will be a nationwide computer network tying together local, State, and Federal government agencies and the private sector with on-line information services. BINET terminals, operating through the telephone system, are available at all ARBA Regional Offices and such terminals or BINET printouts can be made available to Federal departments and agencies, State Bicentennial Commissions, the travel and tourist industries and others requiring Bicentennial information.

Communications

FY 1974 $1,000,000 Increase $300,000 FY 1975 $1,300,000

The ARBA communications efforts in FY 1975 will be directed primarily toward the following audiences: (1) the individual American; (2) private sector organizations, associations and foundations; (3) foreign governments and organizations; (4) youth; (5) women, minorities and ethnic organizations.

The message directed toward all of the above audiences will be intended to induce maximum participation and interest in the Bicentennial commemoration.

ARBA will also continue to provide informational materials to State and local Commissions, national organizations, historical associations, the media, etc.

The communications effort will include the following:

- Films, slide shows, and audio-visual materials.
- A monthly newspaper for the general public.
- A weekly news bulletin for Bicentennial planners.
- A quarterly magazine for general public distribution.
- News services to the American and foreign media.
- Bicentennial brochures covering specific Bicentennial subjects.

International Activities

FY 1974 $50,000 Increase $150,000 FY 1975 $200,000

During FY 1975, ARBA will expand its activities to encourage maximum foreign participation in the Bicentennial.

It will continue to serve as liaison between foreign governments and institutions and U.S. foreign affairs agencies, with the various State, community and private organizations looking for foreign government participation in their proposed Bicentennial activities.

In FY 1975, ARBA will once again work closely with the Smithsonian Institution's Folklife Festival to include foreign participation in the Festival in Washington, and subsequent scheduling in U.S. communities having close ethnic ties to the performing groups. It will also assist in the development of Operation Sail '76, a project for the visit of up to 30 sailing vessels from various foreign countries in the U.S. It will also assist Iowa State University in developing a World Food Conference in 1976.

A major emphasis in FY 1975 will be to assist groups, organizations and communities in securing foreign artifacts, performing groups, etc., relating to their heritage. The ARBA will assist the World Theatre Festival in bringing the finest foreign performing groups to the United States and with SITES, a Smithsonian Institution Division, in scheduling exhibits and works of art.

Exhibitions

FY 1974 $1,900,000 No Increase FY 1975 $1,900,000

Several major exhibit projects are currently in the stages of planning and design, with completion scheduled during FY 1975. Also, a film treatment and script is under consideration for a multi-screen film to be produced by the American Film Institute. Once these projects have been completed, efforts will be made to solicit private sector sponsorship to help defray the costs of the film and fabrication costs and to circulate the exhibits throughout the country.

The exhibits include:

The Age of Franklin and Jefferson Exhibit

The exhibit deals with the era of Franklin and Jefferson, its relevance to society today, and the continuing significance of the ideals and concepts of America's Founding Fathers. The

5,000 square feet exhibit will contain actual artifacts, paintings, manuscripts, period reconstructions and other relevant pictorial materials.

One of the most outstanding designers in the United States--Mr. Charles Eames--is designing the exhibit for the ARBA. Mr. Eames, who has been described as a "20th Century Renaissance Man," is an architect, designer, film maker and furniture designer.

The exhibit is scheduled to be shown in Europe in 1974-1975 and in the United States in 1976:

PARIS..... December 14, 1974 - February 15, 1975
WARSAW..... May 1 - July 1, 1975
LONDON..... September 15 - November 15, 1975

(The showing cities in the U.S. have not yet been confirmed.)

"USA '76: The First Two Hundred Years" Exhibit

Designed by George Nelson and Company, this 5,000 square feet prototype exhibit is scheduled to be fabricated in mid-1974 and first shown in the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

The exhibit consists of eight major sections, all of which combine to form an overview of the Bicentennial commemoration. The exhibit establishes, by means of sound and film projection, both the spirit and the mood of the Bicentennial.

Depicted in the exhibit, by means of color transparency slides, is America as the first explorers and settlers found it. Other sections emphasize the fact that change is as much a part of our heritage as democracy. An animated film dealing with the growth of America is followed by a portrait gallery of Americans which depicts, by means of photographs, Americans of all ages, occupations and races. The final two sections of the exhibit describe the basic themes of the Bicentennial and how citizens can become actively involved in the commemoration.

This prototype traveling exhibit can be shown either as a single total element occupying 5,000 square feet or as 8 separate elements.

Bicentennial Photography Exhibit

ARBA is planning to develop a Bicentennial Photography Exhibit along the lines of the Family of Man exhibit utilizing prize-winning photographs submitted for the Time, Inc.-sponsored Life Bicentennial Photography Contest, which was officially recognized by ARBA.

The proposed exhibit would include both color and black and white selected photographs from the contest. The exhibit will be available for circulating within each of the 10 U.S. regions and through USIA auspices, overseas during the latter part of FY 1975.

Bicentennial Traveling Exhibits

ARBA will continue to circulate its 14-panel Bicentennial traveling exhibit which deals with the basic ARBA objectives throughout FY 1975.

Office Support

FY 1974 $1,000,000 Decrease $6,000 FY 1975 $994,000

P.L. 93-179 which established ARBA requires that the 25-member Advisory Council meet at least every two months, that the 11-member Board meet at least monthly, and provide for semi-annual Board reports and recommendations to the Congress, and an annual report from the Administration to the Congress. The support necessary to service the Council and the Board will come from the Offices of the Administrator, General Counsel, Congressional Liaison, and Finance and Administration.

Direct Grants to the States

FY 1974 $2,400,000 Decrease $1,025,000 FY 1975 $1,375,000

P.L. 93-179 continues a program of annual direct grants to the Bicentennial Commissions of the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Territories in the amount of $25,000 each. This will assume essential support to such Commissions for the continuing development of their Bicentennial activities.

March 26, 1974

APPROPRIATION HISTORY

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you please insert in the record at this point the total amount that has been appropriated to date to the ARBA and indicate in that tabulation the year in which the funds were appropriated. Also show whether the appropriation was in the regular appropriation bill or the supplemental. As you well know, part of your difficulty has stemmed from the inability of the authorizing committee to get an authorization through in time for us to appropriate funds in the regular bill.

Mr. HALL. We have that prepared and will submit it for the record.

[The information follows:]

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission/Administration appropriation and obligation history

Fiscal year:	
1969 (Supplemental request)	$150,000
1970 (Regular appropriation)	175,000
1971 (Regular appropriation)	373,000
1971 (Supplemental request)	267,000
1972 (Regular appropriation)	1,400,000
1972 (Supplemental request) [1]	2,400,000
1973 (Regular appropriation)	2,868,000
1973 (Supplemental request) [2]	3,356,000
1974 (Regular appropriation)	7,100,000
Total	$18,089,000

Grants = $4.8 million.
ARBC/A normal operations = 13,289.

[1] Direct grants to States=$2.4 million.
[2] Includes $2.4 million in direct grants to States.

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please also provide for the record a listing of your permanent positions.

Mr. HALL. We have that and will submit it for the record.

[The information follows:]

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

STAFFING PATTERN

March 11, 1974

NAME	POSITION	PARENT AGENCY	GRADE	SALARY
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR				
Hugh A. Hall	Acting Administrator	ARBA	Exec. Lev.III	$40,000
*Marie Z. Garlock	Staff Assistant			
John J. Nolan	Executive Assistant to Acting Administrator	ARBA	GS-14	$25,055
Judy A. Moy	Staff Assistant	ARBA	GS-11	$15,649
Joan M. Andruska	Secretary (Typing)	ARBA	GS-05	$ 8,055
Henry V. Hyde	Special Assistant to Acting Administrator	ARBA	GS-15	$32,031
Susan L. Reiley	Secretary (Typing)	ARBA	GS-05	$ 8,055
Office of the General Counsel				
Eugene J. Skora	Attorney-Advisor	ARBA	GS-15	$35,799
Antoinette M. Ruther	Secretary (Steno)	ARBA	GS-09	$13,385
Office of Legislative Liaison				
F. C. Duke Zeller	Director for Legislative Liaison	ARBA	GS-15	$30,147
Rosemary Cockrell	Staff Assistant	ARBA	GS-09	$13,385
Joseph A. Bruno	Legislative Liaison Officer	ARBA	GS-14	$25,863
Office of Commission Meetings and Special Events				
Harry C. Allendorfer, Jr.	Chief, Commission Meetings and Special Events	ARBA	GS-15	$32,973
Joyce E. Tobin	Special Assistant	ARBA	GS-11	$17,605
Elizabeth J. Kirby	Secretary	STATE	FSS-4	$16,173

*Detailed from Communications and Field Services, p. 5

NAME	POSITION	PARENT AGENCY	GRADE	SALARY
Office of Design				
Jack Masey	Director	USIA	FSIO-2	$36,000
Bruno Bertagnolli	Design and Exhibits Coordinator	ARBA	GS-13	$26,878
Dolores Barchella	Staff Assistant	ARBA	GS-11	$14,671
Julie Bengtson	Secretary (Typing)	ARBA	GS-05	$ 8,055
Office of International Activities				
William L. Blue	Director	ARBA	WOC	
Sina H. Adelman	Associate Director (USIA Liaison)	USIA	FSIO-4	$24,122
Edith I. Scribner	Secretary	STATE	FSS-5	$15,741

NAME	POSITION	PARENT AGENCY	GRADE	SALARY
Office of the Director - Program Development and Coordination				
William P. Butler	Acting Director for Programs	ARBA	GS-15	$32,031
Erla Kratzer	Staff Assistant	ARBA	GS-09	$13,385
Margie S. Baker	Staff Assistant	ARBA	GS-11	$15,160
Special Projects				
*John E. Orchard	Senior Program Officer			
*Hazel J. Wyman	Secretary (Steno)			
Minority Affairs				
(Vacant)	Program Officer			
(Vacant)	Secretary			
Horizons				
(vacant)	Program Officer			
Robert M. Bachman	Program Officer	ARBA	GS-12	$17,497
Cherrie F. Hall	Program Officer	ARBA	GS-11	$15,160
Verna Clayborne	Program Officer	ARBA	GS-11	$14,671
Garland Green	Program Assistant	ARBA	GS-09	$12,167
Barbara Webster	Secretary (Typ)	ARBA	GS-06	$ 9,575
(vacant)	Secretary (Steno)			
Heritage				
Dr. David M. Goodman	Program Officer	ARBA	GS-13	$21,366
Dexter Dickinson	Program Officer	ARBA	GS-12	$18,663
Martin S. Goldman	Program Officer	ARBA	GS-11	$14,671
Joseph T. Enright	Program Assistant	ARBA	GS-09	$12,167
Brenda Black	Secretary (Steno)	ARBA	GS-07	$10,301
Sherry B. Shapiro	Secretary (Typ)	ARBA	GS-05	$ 8,055
Rickey L. Friday	Clerk	ARBA	GS-01	$ 5,017

*Detailed to Field Services, p. 6

NAME	POSITION	PRESENT AGENCY	GRADE	SALARY
Festival				
M. Jane Shay	Program Officer	ARBA	GS-13	$21,366
Peter S. O'Donnell	Program Officer	ARBA	GS-11	$14,671
Gladys E. Montgomery	Program Assistant	ARBA	GS-07	$ 9,969
Patricia L. Braxton	Secretary (Steno)	ARBA	GS-06	$ 9,874
M. Ann Morgan	Secretary (Steno)	ARBA	GS-06	$ 9,575
Federal Agency Coordination Division				
Billy Hart	Federal Agency Coordinator	ARBA	GS-15	$35,799
Joan Bauerlein	Program Specialist	ARBA	GS-11	$15,160
Ashleigh Coldiron	Staff Assistant	ARBA	GS-09	$12,167
Carol Byers	Secretary (Steno)	ARBA	GS-07	$10,301
Linda Kelly	Clerk-Steno	ARBA	GS-05	$ 8,055
BUDET				
Edward K. Zimmerman	Computer Systems Administrator	ARBA	GS-15	$28,263
Julian K. Morrison	Computer Systems Analyst	ARBA	GS-13	$26,878
Paul F. Brewster	Computer Specialist	ARBA	GS-12	$17,497
Jean A. Crockett	Secretary (DMT)	ARBA	GS-07	$11,629
L. Tracey Cole	Computer Technician	ARBA	GS-05	$ 8,323
(vacant)		ARBA		
Eleanor M. MacGregor	Collaborator/Advisor	ARBA	GS-02	WOC
*Joan Vinson	Program Officer			

*Detailed to Communications, p. 5

NAME	POSITION	PARENT AGENCY	GRADE	SALARY
Office of the Deputy Executive Director - Communications and Field Services				
+Hugh A. Hill	Deputy Executive Director			
Marie Z. Warlock	Staff Assistant	ARBA	GS-11	$16,138
Office of Communications				
Daniel S. Meier	Director of Communications	ARBA	GS-15	$35,799
Catherine E. Farrell	Public Information Officer	ARBA	GS-11	$15,160
*Joan N. Vinson	Program Officer	ARBA	GS-12	$18,080
Peggy Smith	Secretary (Steno)	ARBA	GS-09	$13,385
Stephen J. Murphy	Clerk	ARBA	GS-04	$ 7,193
Edward P. Stafford	Chief, Speakers Bureau	ARBA	GS-15	$31,099
Lidia K. Vogt	Writer-Editor	ARBA	GS-07	$10,301
Maria C. Burciaga	Secretary (Steno)	ARBA	GS-06	$ 9,575
(vacant)	Chief, News Bureau			
Patricia C. Jordan	Public Information Specialist	ARBA	GS-14	$24,247
Barbara D. Brown	Public Information Officer	ARBA	GS-11	$16,627
Sandra L. O'Hara	Secretary (Steno)	ARBA	GS-06	$ 8,977
Perdita Huston (Champey)	Public Information Specialist	ARBA	GS-13	$22,744
Jane L. Downey	Secretary (Steno)	ARBA	GS-06	$ 8,977
Ethelwyn Pecora	Secretary	ARBA	GS-06	$ 8,977

+Acting Administrator, p.1
*Detailed from PDC

NAME	POSITION	PARENT AGENCY	GRADE	SALARY
Regional Offices (cont'd)				
Delbert C. Black	Regional Coordinator (Chicago)	ARBA	GS-15	$33,915
Regina M. Cassity	Secretary (Steno)	ARBA	GS-06	$ 9,575
Joseph R. Albi	Regional Coordinator (Denver)	ARBA	GS-15	$28,263
Rae Bellen	Staff Assistant	ARBA	GS-07	$11,297
Kent Williams	Regional Coordinator (San Francisco)	ARBA	GS-15	$36,000
Samuel R. Coffey	Assistant Regional Coordinator	ARBA	GS-14	$25,863
Patricia L. Reynolds	Administrative Assistant	ARBA	GS-11	$16,627
Pamela J. Carrington	Clerk-Typist	ARBA	GS-04	$ 7,198
Wesley Phillips	Regional Coordinator (Seattle)	ARBA	GS-14	$24,247
Enola J. Branham	Clerk (Typ)	ARBA	GS-04	$ 7,198

31-988 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 55

NAME	POSITION	PARENT AGENCY	GRADE	SALARY
Office of Field Services				
Charles F. Goodspeed	Director	ARBA	GS-15	$33,915
+Steven R. Kinsella	Staff Assistant	+NPS	+GS-07	$ 9,969
Oralia V. Aldrete	Secretary (Typ)	ARBA	GS-06	$10,173
Joseph Dobal	Deputy State Coordinator	ARBA	GS-15	$33,915
(Vacant)	Secretary			
Robert Meredith	Staff Assistant	ARBA	GS-13	$22,744
Adrienne d. Gehman	Secretary (Typ)	ARBA	GS-06	$ 8,977
Bicentennial Communities				
*John E. Orchard	Senior Program Officer	ARBA	GS-15	$36,000
Maureen (Shea) Spangenberg	Communities Coordinator	ARBA	GS-12	$18,080
*Hazel J. Wyman	Secretary (Steno)	ARBA	GS-07	$12,957
Regional Offices				
Georgia Ireland	States Coordinator (Boston)	HEW	GS-14	$25,863
Jeanne Yanaro	Staff Assistant	ARBA	GS-07	$10,633
Barbara Wainscott	Regional Coordinator (New York)	ARBA	GS-14	$24,247
Karen K. Ichiuji	Staff Assistant	ARBA	GS-05	$ 7,198
Michael Swinehart	Regional Coordinator (Atlanta)	ARBA	GS-15	$29,205
Barbara Parker	Secretary	ARBA	GS-05	$ 8,055
Frank J. Harrington	Regional Coordinator (Kansas City)	ARBA	GS-15	$26,263
Mary L. Robinson	Secretary (Steno)	ARBA	GS-06	$11,070

+Transfer from NPS and promotion to GS-09 pending
*Detailed from FDC

	POSITION	PRESENT AGENCY	GRADE	SALARY
Office of Finance and Administration				
Barry F. Gidley	Director 1	ARBA	GS-15	$30,000
Jean Boyer	Administrative Assistant 2	ARBA	GS-11	$15,649
Stephen C. Coodrich	Budget Analyst 3	ARBA	GS-09	$12,167
Shirley Tate	Travel Specialist	NPS	GS-06	$10,173
L. Betty Moore	Secretary (Typing) 4	ARBA	GS-06	$ 9,874
Burton Fredman	Special Assistant for Contract Administration	NPS	GS-14	$25,863
Elizabeth W. Feggans	Secretary (Typing)	NPS	GS-06	$11,668
Edward T. Sims	Assistant Administrative Officer	STATE	FSR-4	$21,366
Kenneth R. Allen	Administrative Officer (Field Liaison 5 and Meeting Support) 6	ARBA	GS-12	$17,497
*Kathleen V. Grant	Clerk	ARBA	GS-05	$10,467
Dorothy O. Gertz	Personnel Officer	ARBA	GS-14	$25,863
Ellen L. Frezet	Secretary (Steno) 7	ARBA	GS-08	$13,973
Laurene Clarendon	Clerk 8 9	ARBA	GS-04	$ 7,198

*Reassignment from Personnel Office pending.

NAME	POSITION	PARENT AGENCY	GRADE	SALARY
Administrative Services (Department of Interior)				
Leon Coates	Administrative Assistant	NPS	GS-09	$12,979
Cleveland Brown	Mail and Files Supervisor	NPS	GS-07	$10,301
Philip J. Walsh	Mail and File Clerk	NPS	GS-04	$ 7,198
(vacant)	Clerk			
Jacqueline Cooper	Clerk	NPS	GS-05	$ 9,663
Ronald E. Ferguson	Clerk Typist (Trainee)	NPS	GS-03 (part time)	$ 6,408
Arnold Williams	Light Vehicle Operator	NPS	WB-05	$4.05 p/h

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Tell us the total amount of money that has been appropriated?

Mr. HALL. All right. May I do it year by year?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, but total it up for our information right now.

Mr. HALL. In the calendar year 1969, we had a total appropriation of $150,000. In 1970, we had a total appropriation of $175,000. In 1971, we had a total appropriation of $640,000, plus a supplemental of $267,000, which is included in that total of $640,000. In 1972, we had $3,800,000. Of the $3,800,000, $2.4 million was granted to the States.

In fiscal year 1973 we had $6,224,000. Of the $6,224,000, $2.4 million was given in nonmatching grants to the States.

From 1966 through and including fiscal year 1974, $18,089,000 of which $4.8 million was given in matching direct grants to the States. That leaves $13,289,000 as the total appropriated for ARBC/ARBA itself.

Mrs. HANSEN. Sometimes you read these stories about how so many million dollars have been wasted on the Bicentennial. I think you have a better story to tell.

Mr. HALL. You know, we have grossed $11.6 million from our commemorative sales program.

INCOME FROM SALE OF MEDALS

Mrs. HANSEN. I was just going to ask you for that.

Will you please insert in the record the total amount of money earned on your sale of medals that are produced by the U.S. Mint?

Mr. HALL. I have that and will submit it for the record.

[The information follows:]

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

Commemorative Activities Program

SCHEDULE OF OPERATIONS

Item	Units Produced	Units Sold	Gross Sales	Production Expenses	Promotion Costs	Net Revenues
1972 PNC	856,000	791,000	$3,955,000	$1,264,175	---	$2,690,825
1972 Bronze Medal	678,500	672,000	2,352,000	998,150	$197,490	1,156,360
1973 PNC	632,500	475,812	2,379,060	536,292	82,316	1,760,452
1973 Bronze Medal	245,000	237,790	832,265	482,790*	41,143	308,332
1973 Silver Medal	225,000	208,120	2,081,200	1,248,600*	41,143	791,457
Combination orders processed by F&A staff in Washington			4,680			4,680
						$6,712,106
				(Less Grants to States)		2,122,385
				(Less Federal Grants)		1,000,000
				(Less Special Grants)		136,500
			$11,604,205	Available:		$3,453,221

*Estimated, as all bills have not been received.

March 22, 1974

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the amount?

Mr. HALL. We grossed $11,604,205 in a 2-year program. We have samples that have been passed to the committee of the products that have been produced by the U.S. Mint and in cooperation with the Postal Service with the first day covers or PNC's.

We have had net revenues after expenses of $6,712,106. Of that money not one penny of it has been used for ARBC's operations but it has been used for matching grants to the State Bicentennial Commissions. As we mentioned some 477 projects, I believe, were supported. We have in our congressional report a summary of how many millions of dollars this matching grant money delivered. It came up as a multiplier factor of over 3 to 1.

The balance on hand as of this time, $3,453,221, does not include revenues from this year's program which will not be launched until June, July, August, and September.

If we do as well as we have done in the last years we could expect approximately another $3.5 million to be made available in project-matching grants to the States.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have also given authority to the States to issue medals so that they could receive some revenue.

Mr. HALL. Yes; that is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have a sample of the medal from the State of Washington.

Mr. HALL. Yes.

When we, as you know, had to go to Congress to get permission to have the U.S. Mint strike our commemorative medal there was much dialogue with the House Banking and Currency Committee about what would be done with the funds, what the States should do and what the private enterprise role was. The States have really done quite well.

In addition to our medals program they have earned moneys on their own, and what we should not overlook is that each one of these commemorative items is a miniature lesson in history. We have had an estimated 2 to 3 million Americans participate in these ARBC commemorative programs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hall, I believe you said that there is an $11 million gross and a $6 million net from these sales. The $5 million is attributable to production costs.

Mr. HALL. Production costs at the mint, cost of first day covers, distribution, assembly, mailing, and then it usually includes between $150,000 and $200,000 in advertising and public notice so that we can live up to the promise we made to the House Banking and Currency Committee that these products would be made available to a wide segment of the country.

USE OF USIA FILMS

Mr. MCDADE. I know you have your emphasis on communications, film media, which is important. We had a discussion briefly with the Park Service about whether or not anybody is looking at the film library of U.S. Information Agency. I know under the general legislation that is not usable for domestic purposes, but perhaps for Bicentennial purposes the resource which they have ought to be examined. They have some magnificent pieces of film in the library.

Mr. HALL. We have had a number of discussions with USIA direct both under Mr. Shakespeare, and then with Mr. Keogh, about what is necessary to get their great products that are an inventory of American history, in USIA, released for use in the Bicentennial. It takes congressional legislation, I believe.

As you know, bills have to be introduced that will allow perhaps just for the 1 year the release of the USIA films so that they could be made part of a film library for educational and entertainment purposes for the Bicentennial.

Mr. MCDADE. Have you requested such legislation be introduced?

Mr. HALL. We have not, but we have been in touch with a number of Congressmen who I am sure are going to introduce legislation.

Mr. SKORA. I might comment on that, Congressman. I had a conversation with USIA about 3 weeks ago on this matter and it was my understanding that USIA intended to bring this up before the ARBA Board as soon as possible.

Mr. MCKAY. When would that be?

Mr. SKORA. It would be up to USIA. They said as soon as the Board was formed and they have an opportunity to prepare their position.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. LeRoy?

Mr. LEROY. We had 4 years ago this trip to England for the Hudson's Bay Co. 300th anniversary. We could use the materials from the U.S. Information Service in London, but we could not use them when we got back to let people know what was going on.

I would only like to say that the whole Federal spectrum, not just the information service, if there were some enabling legislation so that things which are stockpiled in Washington could be spread around the country a little bit in terms of museum artifacts and so forth——

Mr. MCDADE. This is partly what we are trying to get at here, trying to determine whether or not there is need for legislation.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Smithsonian does plan to tour some of their exhibits. I know that the Arts and Humanities support touring programs.

As you are well aware, we are trying to finish Fort Vancouver for their sesquicentennial in 1975 and then have it continue open showing the customs and the life of the times.

Mr. LEROY. One specific example, Mrs. Hansen, is for the Secretary of the Navy today, the Administrator. We have been trying and hopefully attempting to pry loose one of the early ship's figureheads which are stockpiled in the navy yards for 15 years, and we would like to see one in the Pacific Northwest.

Secretary WARNER. I will pry one loose before I shift over on next Tuesday.

Mr. LEROY. Thank you, sir.

Mr. MCKAY. Madam Chairman, if there needs to be legislation for some of this with the concerns, we are going to have to get busy. You will not get the debate over as to whether you turn loose good information and bad for another 2 years and you will be too late.

Mrs. HANSEN. I do not think they need legislation on anything except for the USIA material.

Mr. MCKAY. That may be, but you are talking about these other items that they seem to be very concerned about.

Mr. SKORA. USIA has a specific provision in its law prohibiting release of materials for domestic dissemination.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. HALL. As we talk about congressional interest right now there are 17 House bills that relate to bicentennial affairs and eight Senate bills pending, so not only the public's interest is starting to rise for our Nation's 200th anniversary but Congress' interest is also rising.

ARBA BOARD

Mrs. HANSEN. Have the 11 Board members been selected? If they have, will you place a list of the members in the record?

Mr. HALL. Yes, some have and I can give the names now if you like.

The House Members, Congresswoman Boggs and Congressman Butler, have been appointed, as have the Senate Members, Senator Brooke and Senator Montoya. By law the Secretary of the Interior is already appointed and, as you know, when the Administrator is sworn in, we will have 6 of the 11 members then appointed.

Mrs. HANSEN. When do you expect the others?

Mr. HALL. Imminent.

Secretary WARNER. Madam Chairman, I think I would like to answer that question. That will be my very first task. The Senate has confirmed my nomination. I will retire from the Navy on Monday and just as soon as I can travel from the Pentagon to my place of swearing in, that will be the only delay in assuming my new duties. I shall be engaged next week in recommending to the President persons to take up the three Presidential nominations on that Board.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is very helpful to us when we go to the floor to have the Board all appointed.

Secretary WARNER. The Congress has moved with dispatch in designating its members.

Mrs. HANSEN. Unusual dispatch.

Secretary WARNER. Yes, and the executive branch is endeavoring to do likewise.

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting six additional positions for fiscal year 1975. What are the grades and titles of these positions?

Mr. HALL. The personnel that we have on board as of April 1 in the ARBA are 97 as a total. We are allowed I believe 144. The average GS grade level last year was 10.9, and I am happy to report it is 10.3 this year as of this date. The average ARBA annual salary is $18,130. In addition to that personnel, we do have personnel from other agencies on detail to us such as the National Park Service, detail of 11; three from the Department of State, two from USIA, and one from HEW.

I am very pleased to say that of the 114 people that are associated with us either on direct hire or on loan, the majority are women and we have, which is a substantial improvement over last year, 17 women making over $15,000 a year. I think if you look at last year's testimony, you should be pleased with the improvement in that area.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have to needle you people because the only people I

ever see across the witness table are men.

Secretary WARNER. We are going to remedy that situation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please place in the record the grades of these additional positions.

[The information follows:]

ARBA PERSONNEL INCREASES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

Personnel changes proposed in ARBA staffing in fiscal year 1975 are: two additional GS–15's, two additional GS–14's, two additional GS–13's, one additional GS–09, one additional GS–07. Also proposed is a reduction of one GS–09 and one GS–08. The net personnel increase, therefore, is six positions.

PROGRAM REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a $200,000 decrease for program review and development. What are the details of that?

Mr. HALL. This I might point out is an Acting Administrator's budget, Madam Chairman. We have not had a council, or commission, or a board, and I have put this budget together with senior staff members, but it has been predominantly an Acting Administrator's budget.

My viewpoint, as far as development of program is concerned, moving now into fiscal year 1975, is that we do not have much time to develop much more program that can be implemented.

Mrs. HANSEN. So what you really need to do is move into program coordination and put the whole thing together. That is the reason for the increase of $550,000 for program coordination, is that correct?

Mr. HALL. Yes. We have really two things now, program review and development and program coordination, which are going to have to work hand in glove. We have to separate the things that cannot be done from the things that can be done and get on with implementing the things that can be done.

SCHEDULING AND FACILITATION

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an additional $50,000 for scheduling and facilitation. You mention that you will "encourage and assist in the development of a nationwide circuit for the performing, creative and visual arts."

What exactly will be your role in this project and what will be the Arts Endowment participation?

Mr. HALL. There is presently no network in existence for handling, scheduling a nationwide performing and touring arts program of this magnitude.

If, say, the World Theater Festival suggested by Alexander Cohen's group in New York and large international groups were to come to this country and say, "We are here to officially participate in your Bicentennial," how do you put them on tour? We are talking about having a study made as to what kind of network needs to be put together to program and schedule such activities but not actually operate it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you working with the National Endowment for the Arts?

Mr. HALL. Very closely.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a $400,000 increase for the Bicentennial Information Network. What type of information will be available and to whom?

Mr. HALL. At present we have approximately 1,500 events in the system. Rather than bring a computer terminal up to the hearings I just brought a printout here of the kind of information that is contained in Binet. For some reason we took the State of Washington. We checked with Mr. LeRoy to confirm that our information was correct and he has verified it. We have also given you a summary of the kind of information that is in there by every State, by theme and so forth.

Mr. Butler is just handing me a project index that would be easier to review State by State and program by program. It is rather voluminous. It gives you the information of what is happening in the Bicentennial throughout the United States. Obviously, as we get massive amounts of new information, new programs, it means more information going into the system and more information coming out of the system.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are going to have millions of tourists going around the United States, providing they can get gasoline. Suppose that someone starts out and wants to know what is going on as he crosses the United States. How is that information going to be available? Where is it going to be available?

The Bicentennial celebration, as I understand it, is supposed to be a national festival commemorating the things that made it possible for us to become the Nation that we are. If people want to see activities across the Nation how will they obtain this information from your information network?

Mr. HALL. This is set up on a computerized system, as you can see by the printout. The information is gathered from State bicentennial commissions as a major clearing point—that is our large source of information—from national organizations, and from Bicentennial communities. Also from the Federal Government agencies. As you know, there is a Federal Government agency Bicentennial task force. The Federal Government agencies report tells what they are doing and that information will be fed into the computerized system. Then we will make this information available to radio, newspapers, television, Discover America Travel organization, American Express, or whoever wants it. It is public information.

We were charged, as you know, in Public Law 93-179 to put together a master calendar of events for the Bicentennial and this is the best sophisticated, simplest, low-cost system we could find to perform not only other services for us but to provide us master calendar information. It does not mean everybody has to carry a computer around.

This material will be printed out, of course, and distributed to firms like these and services like these that I have just mentioned for reprint and mass distribution.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about the availability at airports and other such areas? What I am wondering about is what mechanism you have

devised to really tell the story of the various activities to 210 million Americans. What are you doing to see that the average person going to the neighborhood gas station can get some information on what is going on in a given region?

Mr. HALL. We have a program that was devised early on in the game called the American Guidebook Series, which would be printed for each State, and it would tell all of the activities that were going on in each State.

Mrs. HANSEN. There are a lot of people who are engaged in merchandizing of various kinds. Their contribution to the country might just be to provide information on the Bicentennial so that when you get a map, for example, there might be a suggested history or Bicentennial route to follow.

Mr. HALL. You are right on target. That is the exact approach we have taken to the map-makers and the people in the business are excited about this opportunity. They are excited by it because it not only helps them but it is going to help get people moving which is the very business they are in.

I might also mention that the U.S. Travel Service has been of a great deal of assistance to us. They now have some domestic responsibilities. I might also point out that we have something we didn't have a few years ago. That is finally a network. We have those cities out there that are working on bicentennials.

We have the State network. We have our 10 regional offices set up. So I think we can do these things at the airports and work with the organizations to get this information distributed.

Mrs. HANSEN. As for the average American, usually the first thing he sees is a gas station and the next thing he sees is a hamburger stand.

Mr. HALL. The Department of Transportation is talking about uniform road signs by 1976 which will be of great assistance in having the mapmakers come up with new maps to indicate Bicentennial activities sites.

Mrs. HANSEN. What I am telling you is that these hamburger stands and these gas stations should have the information for the public.

Mr. HALL. As distribution points.

COMMUNICATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an additional $300,000 for communications?

Mr. HALL. That is correct. This increased need for funding is most logical in this area in that in 1975 the Bicentennial era as proclaimed by law commences. Public awareness campaign must logically peak at the appropriate time.

So the funds will be used for radio and TV spots, publication of pamphlets, brochures, newsletters as well as films, slide shows and other audiovisual materials.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $150,000 for international activities, for a total of $200,000.

Mr. HALL. That is correct.

It is during these final few months before the commencement of the Bicentennial that we have an increased need for some small studies, travel, international travel and some invitational travel and official meeting costs. This is the period international involvement is going to become solidified.

EXHIBITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. $1,900,000 is requested for exhibitions.

Mr. HALL. That is correct. The exhibitions I referred to in my testimony are an area in which we perhaps may have underwriters. We might recoup some of that cost from underwriters. Those exhibits are the Age of Jefferson-Franklin exhibit that I referred to, to go to the Grand Palais in Paris, committed for December of this year, then to Warsaw, and London and then back to this country for New York, Chicago, and San Francisco; also the prototype design exhibit for "U.S.A. '76: The 200 Years of America," and we also have the proposal for a multimedia film perhaps that could be shown in cities throughout the United States, and perhaps a Bicentennial poster contest.

STATE GRANT PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You have requested $1,375,000 for direct grants to States. This is $25,000 per State. Please insert in the record a listing of what has been provided both Federal and non-Federal by fiscal year to each State under your State grant program.

Mr. HALL. We have that prepared and will submit it for the record.

[The information follows:]

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION STATE GRANT SCHEDULE

Fiscal year	Type of grant	
	Operational	Project matching
1972	$2,400,000	
1973	2,400,000	
1974		
1974 (supplemental now requested)	1,375,000	$11,000,000
1975 (Request pending)	1,375,000	
Total	7,550,000	11,000,000
Grand total	18,550,000	

Note: All grants are to remain available until expended with no time limit on fiscal year 1972 and 1973 and a Dec. 31, 1976, limit on fiscal year 1974 and 1975.

Mrs. HANSEN. Couldn't you have asked for more money for the States?

Mr. HALL. Yes, we could.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your total authorization?

Mr. HALL. There was an authorization for $20 million. The administration's request, and I might refer you to that, was $11 million. The administration's viewpoint was that the $9 million really was going to be a tough thing to administer, almost a pork barrel kind of thing. How do you distribute $9 million to literally thousands of people that are involved?

Mrs. HANSEN. They didn't seem to have any trouble with revenue sharing.

Mr. HALL. Well, the $200,000 that goes to each State specifically spelled out a share and share alike approach. For the $9 million, there were no rules or guidelines. The administration's viewpoint was to keep the budget line. Also, it would be difficult for the board to administer a $9 million program with everyone rushing in for a share. The decision was to request the $9 million at this time.

Mrs. HANSEN. I wasn't thinking of a pork barrel project at all. I was thinking of the kind of help that might be necessary within the States themselves in staffing and putting together programs.

Mr. HALL. The administration's viewpoint was, I point out, "$9 million at this time," so I am not going to speak for the future.

CONSULTANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you please insert in the record a listing of contracts with consultants that have been executed during fiscal year 1974, indicating the name of the consultant, the type of activity for which they were secured, and the total amount of the contract?

Mr. HALL. We have that prepared and will submit it for the record.

[The information follows:]

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION, REPORT ON CONSULTANT SERVICES

Name	Date retained	Date terminated	Assigned	Rate (per day)	Earnings
Patrick Butler	June 2, 1973	Mar. 25, 1974	Director	$134	$21,306
Inga R. Hook	Sept. 24, 1973	Mar. 31, 1974	Comm	134	14,338
Dan Mckenzie	Feb. 2, 1974	NA	Director	80	720
Hugh Swofford	July 1, 1973	NA	Comm./P.D	134	22,646
Julian Wise	July 1, 1973	Apr. 1, 1974	Field service	134	14,070
Total					73,080

Not available.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

Mr. YATES. One of your goals for fiscal year 1974 is to provide low-cost housing for domestic and international visitors to major historical societies.

I have read that 50 million people will come to Washington, D.C., in 1976. Do you think it is feasible to accommodate that many people?

Mr. HALL. Is it feasible to accommodate 50 million people? First, I would have to question the total of 50 million for two or three reasons.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the total we heard was 30 million.

Mr. HALL. Forty-five million was the highest; 30 million was the lowest.

I think the ability to house people in low-cost accommodations has been proven in such things as the exposition in Montreal in 1967.

Mrs. HANSEN. What special kind of housing rates are you developing?

Mr. HALL. When we talk about low-cost housing, we are trying to find out what universities, YMCA, YWCA, colleges, school facilities might be available during the off season that could be used to accommodate visitors if there was such an impact.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have any returns from that yet?

Mr. HALL. Yes.

Mr. BUTLER. The complete study is finished. We are analyzing the results now. It is quite a lengthy report on each of the States. It gives us the data to support where we stand now on low-cost accommodations.

Mr. HALL. We are working very closely with the Washington, D.C., Bicentennial Commission. We have to.

Mr. YATES. But what do they know?

Mr. HALL. They are working with the Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau. They are working with the Mayor's office and working with us, and the Federal Government agencies are involved in this. We are going to be addressing ourselves to these problems. We have no choice but to take the leadership role.

Mr. YATES. Under the list of achievements to date, you list reduced fares. Are you referring to air fares? Have you worked with CAB to reduce fares?

Mr. HALL. No, that was a goal, to reduce fares. We walked, of course, right smack into the middle of the energy crisis and the rising prices of fuel, but it goes beyond that. The philosophy is that we hope when we start soliciting the private sector that we can in fact get private enterprise to help underwrite tours for special groups of people that might come to this country from abroad, say a performing group from Spain that brings a student group with it that might charter a plane and underwrite it to reduce the fares so that people who visit from a foreign nation do get around our country.

Mr. YATES. Are foreign airlines cooperating with you at the present time?

Mr. HALL. We have not approached foreign airlines. Those contacts have been made through the U.S. Travel Service.

Mr. YATES. Have they told you anything about whether foreign airlines are willing to cooperate?

Mr. HALL. The U.S. Travel Service has indicated they are most anxious to cooperate.

SOUND AND LIGHT SHOW

Mr. YATES. You have provided a $35,000 matching grant for a feasibility study of a sound and light spectacular on the Capitol Grounds. What is proposed by this?

Mr. HALL. Just exactly that. A study to find out whether it is feasible, without disrupting the Government, to produce a sound and light spectacular to tell the history of this country over 200 years.

Mr. YATES. The Bicentennial Administration provided a $76,500 matching grant to support a World Theater Festival during 1976. Will these funds support production only at American cities?

Mr. HALL. No, it will not support production. It will support only the first phase of the operation. That is a nonprofit corporation headed

by Alexander Cohen as a World Theater Festival. The total cost of the operation they expect to be $5 million. They have said they will not come to the Federal Government for funds, that they will go to the private sector for the funds that are necessary.

They hope not only to take the great performing arts groups that will be brought to this country just to New York but to put them on tour throughout the country.

Mr. YATES. Is this a New York festival?

Mr. HALL. They are headquartered in New York, but it is the World Theater Festival.

Mr. YATES. Has the Bicentennial Administration provided any funds for the Bicentennial Theater Festival to be held at the Kennedy Center?

Mr. HALL. No, we have not.

Mr. YATES. In making grants to the State bicentennial commissions, what consideration do you take into account in order to make grants to them? Do you suggest a comprehensive State plan?

Mr. HALL. Yes. Well, we have used a liberal policy and guidelines for them to develop programs because we are dealing with a diverse country. The interest in the West, for example, and the interest in the East are entirely different. We find a very historical-oriented 13 States and very forward looking programs like perhaps Spokane Expo '74.

We have put together guidelines, developed of course in cooperation with OMB. I have a copy of the guidelines. We have for your information the matching grant policy for each of the grants. The $25,000 and $45,000 nonmatching grants with appropriated money. We have the criteria and the matching grant outline for the nonappropriated money that was earned from revenues which is a $40,000 matching grant and we also have the policy paper that would suggest to the new board and the administrator how the $200,000 of matching grants money might be applied.

We can supply our nonappropriated matching grants guidelines for you. I think that would give you a satisfactory answer.

[Note: The information was supplied to the committee.]

Mr. YATES. I don't remember whether or not you asked him to supply a list of the members in the advisory panels in art, literature and communications. You have advisory panels in art?

Mr. HALL. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Literature and communications. I don't know whether or not you are putting that in the record.

Mr. HALL. We have a total list of advisory panels. This is in the ARBC annual report that lists all of them.

Mr. YATES. Is that a list of all your advisory panels?

Mr. HALL. That is correct.

Mr. YATES. Is there compensation for the panelists?

Mr. HALL. No compensation in the past whatsoever.

Mr. YATES. How often do they meet?

Mr. HALL. They meet as needed at various times. Some of the panels met quarterly, some of the panels were meeting before each Commission meeting. We had special advisory panels, for example, the panel that was put together to develop our commemorative medals

program, the top numismatists in the United States, the first time they had ever been gathered together.

They met three times and we haven't had them meet since. We may have one more meeting. It is varied. Some were regularly scheduled. Some were called as needed.

Mr. YATES. I notice that one of your goals is to lend support to the American Indians and their role in the Bicentennial. Does this mean financial support?

Mr. HALL. Perhaps it might mean financial support either through the private sector or through matching grants if they were to come up with programs.

In fact, we already have some. If you will look——

Mrs. HANSEN. The BIA does have some money for their Bicentennial effort and in the arts endowment program there is money for the Indian programs.

Mr. HALL. In many of the State bicentennial matching grants programs there are American Indian programs.

Mr. YATES. Another one of your goals is to stimulate a minority ethnic involvement. Which organizations do you work with on this?

Mr. HALL. We have worked with many organizations: The Afro-American Bicentennial Commission, for example, the Forrest brothers here in Washington.

Mr. BUTLER. Also, Father Baroni with the National Center for Ethnic Urban Affairs. We are putting together a plan now for a meeting of the major minority ethnic groups.

There will be probably approximately 50 people involved in that.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Park Service has a special program to work with the black community in developing their historic sites throughout the Nation.

Mr. HALL. We have urged each State bicentennial commission to do so. I might commend Mr. LeRoy, here today from Washington. We were just talking about the program they are trying to put together for the Spanish Americans which only represents about 10 percent of the residents of the State of Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN. He has 90 percent Swedes and Norwegians.

Mr. HALL. But, it is an effort and a goal to see all segments are involved.

Mr. YATES. I notice on your list of projects for the State of Illinois that there is one entitled, "Dr. Rush Pays a House Call."

Is that the last time a doctor paid a house call?

Mr. HALL. In Illinois that was the last time he paid a house call.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McKay, do you have any questions?

Mr. MCKAY. No questions, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Long.

Mr. LONG. The justification submitted to this committee indicated that, of the nearly $10 million sought for fiscal year 1975, about $3 million is for "Other services." What are these "Other services"?

Mr. HALL. The detail of "Other services" for fiscal year 1975, $2,829,000, is as follows:

Design, fabrication and production of Bicentennial exhibits program, including acquisition of artifacts and support contracts for:

31-888 O - 74 - pt. 2 - 56

The Age of Franklin and Jefferson Exhibit; USA 1976: The First Two Hundred Years; Bicentennial photography exhibit; Bicentennial travelers exhibits; and Bicentennial films: $1,300,000.

Joint activities with National League of Cities, National Association of Counties, and U.S. Conference of Mayors in promotion and furtherance of Bicentennial communities program: $600,000.

Design and professional artistic support for approximately 75–85 promotional flyers, newsletters, booklets, and special news releases: $275,000.

Technical support and data storage and dissemination of information for Bicentennial Information Network: $550,000.

Contractual support for local communities promoting special Bicentennial activities: $60,000.

Reimbursable costs to Department of Interior for administrative and financial support services: $24,000.

Special support services for ARBA board meeting: $20,000.

Mr. LONG. The budget proposes, on page 9, a program of direct grants to States of $1,375,000, at $25,000 for each State and each territory. Does Public Law 93–179, authorizing these grants, mandate that all grants shall be equal?

Mr. HALL. Section 9(a)(1) authorizes the Administrator to "make equal grants of appropriated funds in each fiscal year of not to exceed $25,000 to bicentennial commissions of each State, territory, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, upon application therefor."

Accordingly, equal grants are mandatory under such legislation.

Mr. LONG. Explain the need to allot $738,000 for travel costs.

Mr. HALL. The detail of travel costs for fiscal year 1975, $738,000, is as follows:

Staff and special invitational travel in support of 10 ARBA regional offices: $442,000.

Travel costs and per diem for ARBA board meetings and advisory council meetings: $73,000.

Domestic and overseas travel of ARBA staff in support of exhibits program: $64,000.

Normal staff travel to fulfill speaking engagements, special presentations, and ceremonial requirements: $90,000.

Administrative travel by ARBA staff: $69,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Hall, members of the staff and Mr. Secretary, for coming. We appreciate it very much.

Mr. HALL. Thank you very much.

WITNESSES

	Page
Aaron, Chloe	427
Anderson, Walter	427
Atherton, Charles	351
Ault, Richard L	1
Barcroft, John	427
Berman, Paul P	427
Berman, Ronald S	427
Billington, James H	267
Blitzer, Charles	1
Bozarth, Donald F	379
Brooks, Robert A	1
Brown, J. Carter	331, 351
Burke, Robert	1
Butler, William	834
Challinor, David	1
Clark, John	427
Collins, Michael	1
Conrad, Charles H	379
Dunn, William M	267
Emerson, William	427
Euell, Julian T	1
Fagen, Norman	427
Hall, Hugh A	834
Hamilton, Susan A	1
Hayes, Lloyd D	331
Jameson, John F	1
Kingston, Robert	427
Lacy, Bill	427
Mayleas, Ruth	427
Meszoly, Peter T	357
Mitze, Clark	427
Offenbacher, Hurley F	1
Oberlander, George H. F	379
Perrot, Paul N	1
Press, William H	379
Quesada, Elwood R	357
Randolph, Leonard	427
Reed, Theodore H	1
Reger, Lawrence	427
Ripley, S. Dillon	1
Rosenblatt, Roger	427
Sell, Stephen	427
Shear, Daniel H	379
Skora, Eugene	834
Spencer, John	427
Steele, Ana	427
Straight, Michael	427
Tashdinian, Armen	427
Trevor, Malcolm L	379
Vantile, Whitfield	427
Wade, Robert	427
Warner, John W	834
Wheeler, T. Ames	1
Woodbridge, John M	357

INDEX

A

Page

American Revolution Bicentennial Administration 834–880
Appropriation history 857, 867
Bicentennial communities program 843
Bicentennial information network 843, 873
Board members 871
Communications program 845, 874
Consultants 876
Exhibit program 845, 875
Grant program 843, 875
Income from sale of medals 867
International activities 846, 874
Justification material 847
Office support 847
Operation Sail 846
Positions, additional 871
Positions, permanent 857
Program review and development 872
Scheduling and facilitation 872
Sound and light show 877
Statement of the Acting Administrator 836, 842
USIA films 869

C

Commission on Fine Arts 351–356
Accomplishments 356
Budget increases 356

N

National Capital Planning Commission 379
Authority of Commission 408
Base map of the District of Columbia 412
Constitution Avenue gardens 423
Contracts and consultants 412, 418, 419
Eisenhower Center 421
Environmental impact statements 413, 419
Equipment, purchase of 420
Home rule for the District of Columbia, impact of 408
Internship program 421
Justification material 381
Master Plan for the District of Columbia 421
Metro stations 416
Parking authority 423
Parking along Mall 415
Parking at Visitors Center 416
Pennsylvania Avenue plan 420
Positions, new 409
Printing costs 410
Recommendations accepted by local jurisdictions 417
Rental costs from GSA 409

Page
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities 427
National Endowment for the Arts 427
Accessibility and awareness 575
Achievements 503
Advisory panels 506
American Film Institute 582, 853
Applications for grants 563
Artists in residence program 573
Artists-in-schools program 574
Bicentennial program, participation in 529, 588
City options program 503, 587
Community developments 552
Creative development 582
Cultural resources development 578, 581
Dance program 560, 581
Design preservation 505
Emphasis on availability of the arts 553, 555, 557
Endowment as catalyst 570
Energy problems 555
Expansion arts program 559, 574
Federal design 587
Ford Foundation 567
Funding level 562
Need for increase 563, 564
Activities possible with increased funding 571
General programing, research, services 588
Growth in programs 549
Indigenous American arts 582
Justification material 440
Literature programs:
Fellowships for writers 532
Literary magazines 531
Poets in schools program 530, 533
Publication of fiction and poetry 534
Museum program 540, 556, 578
Music program 541, 551, 560, 580
National Council on the Arts 499
New direction 558
New York Times article on operations 550
Non-Federal resources generated 572
Preservation programs 586
Program development and evaluation 588
Public media program 572
State approriations for the arts 536, 577
State arts agencies 535, 551, 577
Grants to 553, 554
Statement of the Chairman 429
Summer programs 559
Theater program 563, 581, 582
Touring groups 576
Treasury fund 589
National Endowment for the Humanities 591
Administrative expenses 791
Auditing 831
Authorization language 828
Bicentennial participation 733, 736, 758, 832
Cultural institutions program 779
Educational planning grants 775, 776
Educational program grants 776
Elementary and secondary education projects 778
Fellowship program 780
Centers for advanced study 784
College faculty residential 780
Fellowships in the professions 782
Independent 785

	Page
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities—Continued	
Summer seminars for college teachers	781
Film-television program	731, 757
George Washington papers	738
Grantees, selection of	790
Higher education funding	777
Justification material	600
Matching funds	788
Museum program	739, 758
Panelists	668
Program development centers	774
Rental and alterations	833
Research grants program	780
Development, evaluation and dissemination	787
Youth grants program	787
Science, technology and human values program	735
Special projects	775
Staff:	
Permanent	828, 831
Temporary	831
State-based programs:	
Committees	677, 731
Growth of	746
Matching funds for	744
Statement of the Director	592, 600
Training of curators	739
Travel expenses	832
Universities and colleges, funding to	777
Unobligated balance	828
National Gallery of Art	331–351
Acquisitions	333
Air-conditioning system	349
Budget increases	346, 349
Egyptian art	350
Exhibitions	334, 348
Extension Service	333
Justification material	334
New building	345
Photographic processing	348
Positions, new	346
Visitors	345

P

Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation	357–378
Appropriation language	376
Authorizing legislation	373
Commercial office space	376
Congressional approval of plan	372
Contract studies	375
Funding for the plan	370
Housing complex	369
Parking	377
Positions, new	373
Shopping areas	377
Summary of Pennsylvania Avenue plan	366
Traffic plan	368
Travel expenses	374
Willard Hotel	367

S

Smithsonian Institution	1–267
Administrative and technical support activities	23
Admission fees to museums and zoo	234

Smithsonian Institution—Continued	Page
American Revolution Bicentennial program	175
Escalator for Natural History Building	182
Exhibitions and other bicentennial projects	181
Funding from other agencies	182
Anacostia Neighborhood Museum	15, 171
Animal Conservation Center	164
Archives of American Art	171
Art galleries, competition between	16
Astrophysical Observatory	149
Duplication of research at Mount Hopkins and NASA	152
Research in solar energy	150
Research in the magnetosphere	151
Supersonic flight	151
Astrophysics and astronomy, developments in area of	12
Bicentennial activities	19
Board of Regents	25
Budget for fiscal year 1975	5
Highlights of	20
Budget review of operations	19
Center for Short-Lived Phenomena	157
Center for the Study of Man	162
Changes in internal organization	22
Chesapeake Bay Center	235
Communication and public outreach	11
Conservation-Analytical Laboratory	173
Consolidation of appropriation accounts	20, 24
Construction, restoration, repair and improvements	9, 207
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	233
National Air and Space Museum	232
National Zoological Park	222
Parking receipts and public transportation	225
Restoration and renovation of buildings	229
Encyclopedia of North American Indians	163
Facilities, new	17
Freer Gallery of Art	170
Fringe benefits and pension programs at universities	146
Hillwood estate, cost of maintaining	17
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	21, 167
History and art budget requests	167
Horticultural service	190
Hours facilities open	23
Inflation, increases due to	21
Language changes	24
Libraries	174
Mar-A-Lago	17, 18
National Air and Space Museum	21, 158
Construction status	159
New positions requested	159
Visitations anticipated	162
National Museum Act program	25, 175
National Museum of Natural History	148
Mercury concentrations in fish	148
Oceanographic Sorting Center in Tunis	156
Office of Assistant Secretary for History and Art	167
Office of Environmental Sciences	156
Office of Facilities Planning and Engineering Services	189
Office of Personnel Administration	184
Office of Plant Services	189
Office of Protection Services	184
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Museum programs	172
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Service	171
Office of the Treasurer	183
Owls in the Tower	26
Radiation Biology Laboratory	155
Review of operations	19, 22

Page

Smithsonian Institution—Continued
Salaries and expenses 5, 20, 26
Executive pay raise 145
Increases in 21
Justification material 26, 235
Pay increases 145
Permanent positions 145
Rental of space from GSA 14, 147
Security protections 192
Snails, disease carried by 157
Soviet Union, cooperation with 158
Special foreign currency program 8, 193
Archeological projects 201
Desert study project 203
Foreign currency countries 199
House sparrow project 205
Island mammal project 204
Linguistic studies 202
Native migration project 200
Philae Temple project 199
Primate fossil studies 205
Projects 200
Seawater project 206
Tertiary mammal project 204
Theatrical project 205
Wild sheep and goat project 203
Tropical Research Institute 153
Sea level canal in Panama 153
Valuation and inventory of collections 190
Vandalism 22
Visitors 11, 189
Zoos:
Animal Conservation Center 14, 164
Legislation proposed 15
National Zoological Park:
Feeding of animals 165
Lion and tiger exhibit 166
Problems facing 14

W

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars 267–331
Advisory Council 278
Board of Trustees 314
Changes in programs 288
Fellowship program 289
Fellowships 320, 328
Honoraria 324
Humanities 288, 290
Justification material 280
Language provisions 291
Library operations 289
Private funds 293
Public service 290
Publications 316, 318, 328
Purpose of 330
Recruitment of personnel 292
Reimbursements 291
Salary ceiling 314
Scholarships 317, 319
Summary of programs 278
Travel 325

○