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HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS

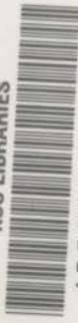
FIRST SESSION

ON

LEILA I. KIMCHE, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE
INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

DECEMBER 8, 1977

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NOMINATION OF LEILA I. KIMCHE TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1977

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:25 p.m., in room 4232 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Claiborne Pell presiding pro tempore.

Present: Senators Pell and Randolph.

Senator PELL. The meeting of the Committee on Human Resources will come to order.

The witness has now appeared, and I would defer at this point to the ranking member of the committee, Senator Randolph.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much, Senator Pell. You are the chairman of our Subcommittee on Education. You and I, regardless of where we are on the seniority ladder, are delighted to work under the leadership of the chairman, Senator Harrison Williams of New Jersey.

We, of course, are meeting today, and perhaps some of our colleagues can join with us, but it is doubtful that they can. It has been my privilege earlier today to talk with Leila Kimche, and she of course has been nominated by President Carter for the position of Director of the Institute of Museum Services.

I will not be repetitious with her sitting at the witness table, but I will say that I think I elicited from her a promise to come to West Virginia and to visit some of our museums. They are of a wide variety, Chairman Pell, and some of them we think are very extraordinary.

I especially call attention to what we have done in the State capital complex at Charleston, where there is a center that has many of the positive aspects of what we think are well documented museums in many facets of the mountain spirit of our State, and the traditions and work habits of the people, their artistry, their skills, their uniqueness to a certain degree.

I, as an aside, said to her that perhaps she would like to go into the museum that is very historical in nature in Clarksburg, W. Va., and the historical museum is housed in the residence where Cyrus Vance, our Secretary of State, was born. His mother, after his father's death, gave specifically, in her will, this home in which he and others were born, to the Harrison County Historical Association. It is really replete with so much history that I have called it to Leila's—I call her Lee, if I may—her personal attention in our talk today.

I think one of the best collections, not perhaps the best—that would be perhaps at Washington and Lee University—those remembrances of Lee are there, and also of Stonewall Jackson. But he was born in Clarksburg, very much a part of that area.

I do not want to talk about the war between the States, and not call it the Civil War, but it was in the sense for our people a war between the States. Lee, not Robert E. Lee, but Burdett Lee, commanding forces for the Southern troops at the time, went in the Battle of Manassas (the divisions were moving back of the Gray Armies), and he looked over and he saw Jackson, and he said, "there stands Jackson like a stonewall." That is the way his name came into being, Stonewall Jackson. My remarks may not be of interest in this hearing, except to say that sometimes the very insignificant facts are very important facts to people in various parts of the country. They lay great stress upon certain of the heritage of an area.

You, as I understand it, Mrs. Kimche, are going to be thinking in terms of development of a nationwide program of museums which will not be so-called standardized, or will not be straightjacketed, but you will be thinking in terms of museums everywhere that carry the flavor, let us say, historic and otherwise, of the area where the museum is located, is that correct?

Mrs. KIMCHE. Yes.

Senator RANDOLPH. That, I think, is very, very important. I think perhaps one of our great freedoms, Chairman Pell, is that we do have the freedom of individuality within our areas and regions. Just as you have them in Rhode Island, we would have them in West Virginia, as would the States represented by all members of our committee. It is in nowise a spirit of competition, but one museum complementing another, bringing together the strengths of America through a program, such as I envisage, for which Mrs. Kimche will have the responsibility of constructive leadership.

[Off the record.]

[Discussion off the record.]

Senator RANDOLPH. I am very glad to join you, Mr. Chairman, in welcoming Mrs. Kimche, and I would like the record to indicate that I vote to report her nomination favorably to the Senate. I do trust we can act on it in the Senate before we go home for Christmas, or at the ending of this 1st session of the 95th Congress.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Senator Randolph. Thank you for being with us, too.

I would abbreviate my statement, because, as the witness knows, I had not intended to be here, and am catching an airplane myself very shortly.

Today we are considering the nomination of Mrs. Leila I. Kimche to be the Director of the Institute of Museum Services. If confirmed by the Senate, she will be the first Director of the Institute, an organization in which I have had a long time interest.

Senator RANDOLPH. You were the author.

Senator PELL. Exactly.

Senator RANDOLPH. I wanted to say it without your saying it. You will reinforce this, but it was your leadership that brought this Institute into being.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

Twelve years ago, in 1965, I introduced legislation calling for the creation of a National Arts Foundation and a companion National Humanities Foundation. This legislation became the basis for the two Endowments as we know them today, under the general umbrella of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

Once the Endowments became established, it became apparent to me that museums were receiving inadequate attention from the Federal Government, and that the Endowments were not equipped to provide such attention. Therefore, as early as 1971, I introduced legislation to provide Federal assistance to improve museum services across the country.

It took a long time to convince my colleagues that such assistance was necessary. Finally, we were able to pass the Museum Services Institute, located within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Although the law vests authority over the Institute in the Secretary of HEW, Secretary Califano has delegated this authority to Assistant Secretary for Education Mary Berry. I believe this location of the program makes sense, as I have long supported close working relationships between our formal school systems and museums, which in themselves provide services which are educational in nature. To this end, in 1974, section 803 of the Education Amendments declared it to be the sense of the Congress that museums be considered educational institutions, and that the cost of their educational services be more frequently borne by educational agencies and institutions which benefited from the services.

That was as far as we could get in 1974. Now that the Museum Services Institute is finally in place, it is my hope that we can do much more.

The structure of the Museum Services Institute is much like that of a corporation. Its policy is made by the National Museum Services Board, the members of which are nominated by the President. The Board members were confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday, December 6.

Day-to-day operation of the Institute is the responsibility of the Director, the position for which Mrs. Kimche has been nominated. However, I must stress that, while she will be responsible for the actual operation of the Institute program, the direction that program should take is set by the Board. The Institute Director carries out the policies as enunciated by the Board, especially speaking through its Chairman.

This structure has worked well at the Endowments. It has, to a lesser extent, worked for the National Institute of Education. It is my hope that the structure will be effective for the Museum Services Institute, assuring lay policy control over the direction of a Federal program.

I am confident that this will be the case, because if any effort is made to change that, it will have to be handled legislatively.

I welcome Mrs. Kimche to the committee, and would ask if she has any comments or statements.

**STATEMENT OF LEILA I. KIMCHE, OF MARYLAND, NOMINEE, TO
BE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES**

Mrs. KIMCHE. Thank you very much, Senator Pell. I have a full statement for the record, and would briefly like to summarize my statement here, in view of the fact that you are pressed for time.

First, I would like to thank you for taking the time and changing your schedule to be here today in order to chair this hearing.

I am very honored to have been nominated by President Carter for the position of Director of the newly created Institute of Museum Services. And I am particularly pleased, and find it exceptionally appropriate to present my credentials to you, Senator Pell, since you are chairing this session. It has been through your efforts and your continuing interest that this legislation has come into being.

All of us who have worked in the discipline of museums, and more importantly, all who have been privileged to participate in the learning afforded by the many kinds of museums, from the exciting days of early childhood to the more mellowed museums experiences of later life—and that includes all of us—are indebted to you.

Inherent in our being here today is the goal symbolized through our Nation's museums. They reflect our heritage and our strong sense of history. Your efforts, Senator Pell, and others like you, have helped insure that heritage. Perhaps it is innately a part of me, or, perhaps it is my museum background which cannot overlook the historic significance of this legislation.

Prompted by the occasion, I called the Library of Congress and asked them to find out when "museum" was first introduced in legislation. The first legislation dealing with museums was in 1846, when Congress passed the Organic Act and created the Smithsonian Institution. A long period of time elapsed between the establishment of the Nation's first museum in Charleston, S.C., in 1773, and a Federal enactment for museums in 1846.

This, however, is indicative of the way our country has been shaped, and how it is changing to reflect the dynamics of contemporary society. Whether public, private, or more often, a mix of both, the American museum has from its beginning been actively dedicated to the preservation and education of audiences through the cultural, scientific, and esthetic heritage of our country.

The major significance of the Museum Services Act is that it represents a commitment on the part of the Congress and the Federal Government to the continued support of our Nation's museums—and by museums we include zoos, botanical gardens, and science and technology centers—and their growing educational role in society.

It is vital that a credible fiscal basis for the Museum Services Act be established to help museums maintain at least their current level of educational and related services to the public.

It is the very success of museums as educational resources that has so sorely taxed their treasuries. Studies have shown that the increasing public demand on museums has forced their operating costs up to 90 percent in the last 10 years, while at the same time operating funds have become scarcer and more difficult to obtain.

Furthermore, statistics reveal that the museum audience that is demanding more services represents all age groups, all educational socio-economic levels, and a geographically, broad-based population. Museum visitors represent all segments of the population from a wide variety of local, State, and regional jurisdictions.

Additionally, museums have established numerous outreach programs to insure that they fully serve the needs of the handicapped,

the aging, the culturally deprived and other minority groups within our society. There is a greater utilization of national resources when museums are in a position to cooperate with schools, universities, businesses, and community groups.

The museum in America can be a prime example of this country's genius for mixing public and private resources. This is happening more at a local and State level than at the Federal level. Most of our museums are built upon public land voted for the purpose; or they are given a portion of their annual support from public treasuries at local and State levels; or they are granted tax exemptions which must be made up for by the rest of the taxpayers, a factor which increasingly has become a very substantial form of subsidy as downtown real estate, and therefore tax values have multiplied.

The Federal programs cited most often for providing support for museums are the National Museum Act, and the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities. All have provided much needed assistance to museums. It is important to note that while the National Endowments has assisted museums in the past for special projects such as exhibitions, training, renovation of buildings, security and climate control, and fellowships for museum professionals, most of their concern has been for museums of art and history, and has been limited to special projects.

The significance of the legislation creating the Institute of Museum Services is that it supports a broader purpose. Assistance would concentrate on operating and ongoing programs, as opposed to special projects. In addition, support will be available to all types of museums.

The American public has increasingly been looking toward museums of all kinds to fulfill the unmet educational needs of society. The increased use of technology in society has created a new awareness of science in everyday life, a heightened public interest in what preceded contemporary life, and a search for esthetic values.

I think the Institute reflects an idea whose time has come. Never before have Americans been as conscious of their heritage and been as receptive to museums as they are now.

Of utmost importance—and I cannot say it too strongly—is the fact that this legislation authorizes, for the first time, Federal assistance to defray museums' operating expenses. Museums, the storehouses of our national treasuries, and the innovators of educational techniques, welcome the support of the Federal Government to assist in keeping the buildings open, and in meeting the increasing demands of the public.

If my nomination is confirmed, I will do everything possible to implement the intent of Congress in carrying out my responsibilities. My mandate rests with you, Senator, the rest of Congress, the Nation's 6,000 museums, and more importantly, with the American public, which is demanding these services.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak before you today.

Senator PELL. Thank you.

[The prepared statement and biographical sketch of Mrs. Kimche follow:]

A STATEMENT PRESENTED TO
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES
OF THE
UNITED STATES SENATE
AT THE NOMINATION HEARING
OF LEILA KIMCHE TO BE
DIRECTOR,
INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES
DECEMBER 8, 1977

I am very honored to have been nominated by President Carter for the position of Director of the newly created Institute of Museum Services. And I am particularly pleased and find it exceptionally appropriate to present my credentials to you, Senator Pell, sitting as Chairman of this Committee; especially so, since it has been your great interest and your continuing efforts that have made this legislation possible. All of us who have worked in the discipline of museums, and more importantly, all who have been privileged to participate in the learning afforded by the many kinds of museums, from the exciting days of early childhood to the more mellowed museum experiences of later life--and that includes all of us--are indebted to you.

MAJOR SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES LEGISLATION

The richness of America's cultural heritage is reflected in the diversity of the nation's museums. The legislation creating the Institute of Museum Services is truly responsive to the rapidly expanding popularity of museums as places for a special educational experience.

The major significance of the Museum Services Act is that it represents a commitment on the part of the Congress and the federal government to the continued support of our nation's museums--and by museums we include zoos, botanical gardens, and science and technology

centers--and their growing educational role in society. It is vital that a credible fiscal basis for the Museum Services Act be established to help museums maintain at least their current level of educational and related services to the public.

EDUCATIONAL ROLE OF MUSEUMS

Museums are unique among all institutions in society, both in the contribution they made to the public welfare through their educational and aesthetic programs, and in the challenges they face in their efforts to continue making that contribution. More than any other non-traditional kind of institution, museums have taken the initiative to incorporate the educational function as an integral part of their operating objectives, rather than as a secondary result of their existence. The evidence that museums have evolved as a primary and highly effective resource of informal learning theory and practice is substantial, yet this success has been reflected more by public demand than by financial support. Studies have shown that the increasing public demand on museums has forced their operating costs up 90 per cent in the last 10 years, while at the same time operating funds have become scarcer and more difficult to obtain. The nation's museums are the victims of their own success.

RISING PUBLIC DEMAND FOR MUSEUM SERVICES

According to Museums USA, directors of art, history and science museums ranked the specific purposes and functions of their institutions; all ranked education as a top priority. In science museums,

98 per cent of the directors thought that providing educational experiences was the most important function of the institution. In art and history museums, 94 per cent of the directors answered that education was their number one priority.

Museums are the forerunners in non-traditional forms of education and are introducing unique, participatory, audience-interactive types of exhibits which enhance the public's understanding and appreciation of cultural values in society. These programs have been designed to serve the needs of the handicapped, the very young, the elderly and the minorities. In doing so they are realizing a greater utilization of national resources by making available to students specialized educational experiences that are impossible to achieve in a classroom situation.

Education never has been and never will be a single-faceted experience. It is multi-dimensional in scope, and has to be to match the variety of human endeavors seeking to expand knowledge. The spirit and intensity of man's imagination demands a commensurate educational system.

IMPACT OF RISING PUBLIC DEMAND AND EXPANDING SERVICES ON
MUSEUM OPERATING COSTS

Between 1966 and 1973, operating costs among museums climbed an average of 90 per cent, attributable to the unprecedented increase in demand for public services, coupled with inflation. According to research conducted by the National Endowment for the Arts, slightly more than one-third of all museums had been forced into cut-backs

since 1966 due to a failure to obtain financial support commensurate with the cost of delivering services to the public. Yet, the highest concentration of cut-backs were in staff and salaries; the area least cut back was the number of hours the museums were open to the public. Lately, however, the financial crunch in museums has in some cases resulted in four-day weeks.

Despite the belt-tightening required by shrinking operating funds and the increased operating expenses brought on by rising public demand, recent studies reveal that although the last area to be cut back has been the number of hours that museums are open to the public--many at no admission fee--museums are nevertheless being forced to resort to shorter work weeks. At a time when the use of educational, leisure, and recreational facilities should be intensified, museums are being forced to reduce the number of hours that they are open to serve the public.

Furthermore, statistics reveal that the museum audience that is demanding more services represents all age groups, all educational socio-economic levels, and a geographically, broadly-based population. Museum visitors represent all segments of the population from a wide variety of local, state and regional jurisdictions. Additionally, museums have established numerous outreach and other specialized programs to insure that they fully serve the needs of the handicapped, the aging, the culturally deprived and other minority groups within our society. There is a greater utilization of national resources when museums are in a position to cooperate with schools, universities, businesses and community groups.

Funding for museums continues to be derived mainly from private and municipal sources with little assistance from the federal government, despite the fact that an increased audience is demanding additional services and forcing operating costs to spiral upward. The relatively narrow funding base upon which most museums have had to depend is no longer adequate to enable them to meet their emerging responsibilities. Private endowments, once the mainstay of museum support, have shrunk in value. Federal policy toward philanthropy has reduced incentives for private support. Since the Tax Reform Act of 1969, foundations have reduced contributions by \$70 million per year. Business contributions have been reduced to reflect the slowed pace of economic growth, and the local tax base of many major cities has been eroded.

Because museum support has been largely private, it has almost without exception consisted of restricted funds. Operating funds have traditionally been excluded from private giving. Yet those costs have been skyrocketing as a result of the attempt by the museums to meet with public need. Inflation, which in and of itself would have been sufficient to raise operating costs dramatically, has been joined by other costly developments such as federal regulations like the Employment Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA). Museums are labor intensive institutions and as such are subject to a variety of operating expenses that can neither be avoided nor offset by raising admission fees.

FEDERAL FUNDING OF MUSEUMS

The museum in America can be a prime example of this country's genius for mixing public and private resources. This is happening at a local and state level more than at the federal level. Most of our museums, zoos and botanical gardens are built upon public land voted for the purpose; or they are given a portion of their annual support from public treasuries at local and state levels; or they are granted tax exemptions which must be made up for by the rest of the taxpayers, a factor which increasingly has become a very substantial form of subsidy as downtown real estate, and therefore tax, values have multiplied.

The study Museums USA noted that among the sources of income to museums, the federal government provided 12 per cent of the total aggregate income of the 1,821 museums, but that 78 per cent of that federal money went to federal museums. The federal programs cited most often for providing support for museums are the National Museum Act, and the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities. All have provided much needed assistance to museums. It is important to note that while the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities assisted museums in the past for special projects such as exhibitions, training, renovation of buildings, security and climate control, and fellowships for museum professionals, most of their concern has been for museums of art and history and has been limited to special projects.

The significance of the legislation creating the Institute of Museum Services is that it supports a broader purpose. Assistance

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would concentrate on operating and ongoing programs as opposed to special projects. In addition, support will be available to all types of museums, science and technology, zoos, and botanical gardens, for which federal assistance at the present time is relatively small.

THRUST OF INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

The purposes, objectives and activities of the Institute of Museum Services are clearly designated in Public Law 94-462. The careful work of Congress in drafting this legislation is reflected in the finished product. The philosopher who said, "What's well begun is half done," might have referred to PL 94-462.

If I am confirmed as Director, I would propose that the Institute adopt a multipronged program to fulfill your mandate. The primary functions of the Institute will be the awarding of grants for the purposes mandated in Section 206 of the law. They are:

- 1) Programs to enable museums to construct or install displays, interpretations and exhibitions in order to improve their services to the public;
- 2) Assisting them in developing and maintaining professionally-trained or otherwise experienced staff to meet their needs;
- 3) Assisting them to meet their administrative costs in preserving and maintaining their collections, exhibiting them to the public and providing educational programs to the public through the use of their collections;

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- 4) Assisting museums in cooperation with each other in the development of traveling exhibitions, meeting transportation costs and identifying and locating collections available for loan;
- 5) Assisting them in conservation of artifacts and art objects;
- 6) Developing and carrying out specialized programs for specific segments of the public, such as programs for urban neighborhoods, rural areas, Indian reservations and penal and other State institutions.

The decisions as to which activities the Institute will support will be determined by the governing body, the National Museum Services Board. Materials prepared for the Board take into consideration testimony before the Select Subcommittee on Education that explored the issues involved in the development of the Institute, the comments of respondents to the "Notice of Intent to Issue Regulations on the Museum Services Act," which were published in the Federal Register on January 27, 1977, and the guidelines and objectives of the National Museum Act, and some of the experiences of federal agencies such as the National Endowment for the Arts, National Endowment for the Humanities, state agencies, and private funding groups.

Museum professionals testifying at Select Subcommittee hearings repeatedly stressed the need for operations funding, and among those responding to the Notice of Intent, the need most often mentioned was, again, the need for operating money.

Another provision in the legislation clearly states that there shall be no duplication of efforts between the Institute and other federal agencies, and that the Institute shall work very closely with the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Museum Act.

With a limited staff, we have done some research to provide adequate information for the Board to use as a backdrop for orientation and decision-making. In reviewing other federal programs, it has become apparent that none of the agencies are providing funds for museums' operating expenses. Operating expenses and capital improvements are two areas for which there is no federal support. The Institute is empowered by law to make grants to museums to defray operating expenses, but is not permitted to make capitol improvement grants.

It is my intention to bring to the Board's attention other projects which need attention if the legislation is to be effective. Some of these will increase the visibility and the effectiveness of museums and provide sorely needed research, technical assistance, communications, and coordination with the federal government.

SUMMARY

I think the Institute reflects an idea whose time has come. Never before have Americans been as conscious of their heritage and been as receptive to museums as they are now. Never has it been so clear that technological advancement and increased leisure time literally demand the humanistic approach found in museums. Never

before has the path of needs and the possibilities for meeting those needs been so exactly clear.

Of utmost importance is the fact that this legislation authorizes, for the first time, federal assistance to defray museums' operating expenses. Museums, the storehouses of our national treasures and the innovators of educational techniques, welcome the support of the federal government to assist in keeping the buildings open and in meeting the increasing demands of the public.

If my nomination is confirmed, I will do everything possible to implement the intent of Congress in carrying out my responsibilities. My mandate rests with you, Senator, the rest of Congress, the nation's 6,000 museums, and more importantly, with the American public which is demanding these services.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Mrs. Lee Kimche
 Address: 5502 Albia Road, Bethesda, Maryland 20016
 Telephone: 301/229-8962
 Marital Status: Divorced
 Children: Patti (11/7/57), Jan (10/6/58), Scott (1/11/60), Daryl (10/29/63)

EDUCATION: B.S.S.: George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 1956
 Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts 1952-53
 Calvin Coolidge High School, Washington, D.C. 1952

EXPERIENCE: August 11, 1977 - present: Consultant to U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Institute of Museum Services

February 1974 - November 15, 1977: Executive Director of the Association of Science-Technology Centers, Washington, D.C. ASTC is a not-for-profit organization of 80 science museums dedicated to furthering public understanding and appreciation of science and technology in today's complex society. ASTC seeks to improve the operation of science museums; to serve as a vehicle for cooperative projects of mutual interest to its membership; and to advance the role of science museums in society.

Responsible for organizing and executing the policy of the governing body; serving as a catalyst between the governing body and (a) federal agencies, (b) private corporations, (c) foundations, (d) foreign governments and international groups, (e) other professional associations, (f) state, local, and municipal bodies, (g) private citizens, and (h) educational institutions; initiating exchange and dissemination of information through seminars, meetings, workshops, exhibitions, extension programs, publications; research, public relations programs; developing ideas for research projects, meetings and seminars, extension programs, publications and exhibitions. Also responsible for directing the Traveling Exhibits Service and for fund-raising.

January 1969 - February 1974: Assistant Director for Special Projects, American Association of Museums, Washington, D.C. AAM represents the entire museum profession on a national level. It was founded in 1906 and is a non-profit organization charged with the responsibility of promoting museums as cultural and educational institutions in the United States.

Personally responsible for the Association's communications with more than 3,000 U.S. museums of art, history, and science concerning public affairs, educational programs, and administration. Also responsible for fund-raising, public relations, press liaison, legislative coordination, public affairs activities, development of grant proposals, membership programs, and all benefit loan exhibitions, which included organizing:

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Renoir Retrospective Loan Exhibition, 1969; Morton D. May Collection of 20th Century German Masters, 1970; Americans at Home and Abroad, 1971; The American West, From Catlin to Russell, 1972; and Masterworks from the Museum of the American Indian, 1974.

June - November 1968: Consultant to Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs on development of Mexican-American Mobile Art Exhibition.

September 1967 - October 1968: Consultant to UNESCO on cultural affairs and fund-raising.

June 1955 - April 1956: Secretary for Congressman Barrett O'Hara (D-Ill.), U.S. House of Representatives.

- PUBLICATIONS:** "Science Centers--A Potential for Education." Soon to be published in *Science*, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D.C., 1977.
- MEMBERSHIPS:** International Council of Museums, member of Executive Board of Science-Technology Committee
National Press Club, Co-chairman, Cultural Affairs Committee
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Association of Museums
Women's National Democratic Club
Friends of the John F. Kennedy Center
Smithsonian Associates
Opera Society of Washington
Washington Hilton Racquet Club
Corcoran Gallery of Art
Walt Whitman Senior High PTA
- VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES:** Organized Art Exhibitions for: UNESCO-Brandeis University, WETA Educational TV, Channel 26, Service Guild of Washington; Planned fund-raising events for political candidates from 1956 - 1968; Served Boards of Service Guild of Washington, Brandeis University Women's Committee, Multiple Sclerosis Society, Cherry Blossom Festival, Big Brothers, Washington Society of Performing Arts, Reading is FUN-da-mental.
- SPECIAL PROJECTS:**
1. Service Guild of Washington - board member for three years; publicity and decorations for charity balls.
 2. Multiple Sclerosis Society - handled publicity for luncheons and coordinated committees.
 3. Cherry Blossom Festival - handled arrangements for Recreation Department social functions.

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4. "Freedom From Hunger" dinner - handled arrangements and decorations as part of the President's Food for Peace Program.
5. National Music Week Luncheon - handled arrangements and decorations.
6. Israel Bonds - handled Volunteer Program for two years.
7. Venice Biennial Benefit at Embassy of Italy - coordinated committee activities with National Collection of Fine Arts, Smithsonian Institution.
8. Big Brothers Dinner - coordinated decorations and hotel arrangements for chairmen.
9. Pan American Women's Committee for Latin America - handled publicity and arrangements for Ball at Pan American Union.
10. Brandeis University Women's Committee - Chairman of Art Auction and Exhibition, board member for three years.

Introduction Form 26 Rev. 1-27-54 Use this space for comments (For Form 26)		SECURITY INVESTIGATION DATA FOR SENSITIVE POSITION		CASE SERIAL NO. (If 30, see entry)	
INSTRUCTIONS: Prepare in triplicate, using a typewriter. Fill in all items. If the answer is "No" or "None," so state. If more space is needed for any item, continue under item 28.					
1. FULL NAME <i>(Include and abbreviate initials of full name as used as caption. If no middle name, show "NONE" in initials only, show "Two given or maiden names")</i>		LAST NAME KINCHE		FIRST NAME Leila	MIDDLE NAME Iris
2. DATE OF BIRTH 6/21/34		3. PLACE OF BIRTH New York City		4. [] MALE [] FEMALE	
5. HEIGHT 5'9"		6. WEIGHT 142		7. EYES green	
8. HAIR black		9. MARRIED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED Married 12/23/56		10. WIFE'S NAME (Last, first, middle initials) Aaron Kinche, 8/3/23, Washington, D.C.	
11. DATE AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE (If actual places of residence differ from the mailing address, furnish and identify both. Begin with present and go back to January 1, 1947. Continue under item 28 on other side of page.)		12. NUMBER AND STREET		13. CITY	
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14. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN EMPLOYED, FOR THE ABOVE COUNTRIES, UNDER OTHER THAN REGULAR CONTRACTS? YES NO
 If answer is "Yes," give details in item 15.

15. EMPLOYMENT (List ALL employment dates starting with your present employment. Give both month and year for all dates. Show ALL dates and address when unemployed. Give name of the which employer if different from your own name.)

FROM	TO	NAME OF EMPLOYER (If own or agency) and address (If all name, if a record)	ADDRESS (Where employed)	TYPE OF WORK	REASON FOR LEAVING
2/1/74	pres.	Assoc. of Science-Technology Centers	2100 Pa. Ave, NW Wash., D.C.	Executive Director	Government Offer
11/14	2/1	Jul Flores, President			
1/1/69	11/31/74	Amer. Assoc. of Museums 74 Kyran M. McGrath, Dir.	1055 Thomas Jefferson St., N.W. Wash., D.C.	assn.	To become director of ASIC
10/68	1/69	UNEMPLOYED			
6/68	10/68	Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs Julia Cellini	1800 G St, N.W. Wash., D.C.	art consultant	no funding
9/67	6/68	UNESCO	United Nations Building, New York	fund-raising consultant	no funding
10/65	9/67	UNEMPLOYED			
6/55	10/65	Cong. Barrett O'Hara	U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C.	researcher	got married
		employed under maiden name - Baskin			

16. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN DISCHARGED (FIRED) FROM EMPLOYMENT FOR ANY REASON? YES NO

17. HAVE YOU EVER RESIGNED (LEFT) AFTER BEING INFORMED THAT YOUR EMPLOYER INTENDED TO DISCHARGE (FIRE) YOU FOR ANY REASON? YES NO
 If your answer is "Yes" or "No" give details in item 23. Show the name and address of employer, approximate date, and reasons in each case. This information should agree with the statements made in item 15—EMPLOYMENT.

18. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ARRESTED, TAKEN INTO CUSTODY, HELD FOR INVESTIGATION OR QUESTIONING, OR CHARGED BY ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (You may omit (1) Traffic violations for which you paid a fine of \$20 or less, and (2) anything that happens before your 18th birthday. All other incidents must be included, even though they were dismissed or you merely failed to collect.) YES NO

If your answer is "YES," GIVE FULL DETAILS BELOW.

DATE	CHARGE	PLACE	LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY	ACTION TAKEN
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19 HAVE YOU EVER HAD A NEUROPSYCHIATRICAL TEST? HAVE YOU EVER HAD MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR A MENTAL CONDITION? [YES] NO
(If your answer is "Yes," give details in item 23.)

20 FOREIGN COUNTRIES VISITED SINCE 1945 (If in course of military service)

COUNTRY	DATE LEFT U.S.A.	DATE RETURNED U.S.A.	continued at 11/21/78
U.S.S.R.	July 15, 1977	July 25, 1977	FRANCE
France	July 15, 1977	July 25, 1977	
Czechoslovakia	May 12, 1977	May 25, 1977	Business

21 ARE YOU NOW, OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN, A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A., OR ANY COMMUNIST OR FASCIST ORGANIZATION? [YES] NO

22 ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF ANY FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC ORGANIZATION, ASSOCIATION, MOVEMENT, GROUP, OR CONSPIRACY OF PERSONS WHICH IS TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY COMMUNIST OR FASCIST OR WHICH HAS AS ITS AIM OR SHOWS EVIDENCE OF SUCH AN AIM OR SHOWS EVIDENCE OF THE COMMISSION OF ACTS OF FORCE OR VIOLENCE TO ENAY OTHER PERSONS THEIR RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, OR WHICH SEEMS TO ALTER THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY UNCONSTITUTIONAL MEANS? [YES] NO

23 IF YOUR ANSWER TO QUESTION 21 OR 22 ABOVE IS "YES," STATE THE NAMES OF ALL SUCH ORGANIZATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, MOVEMENTS, GROUPS, OR CONSPIRACIES OF PERSONS AND DATES OF MEMBERSHIP, BY MEMBERSHIP OR AS A MEMBER, SUBJECT TO 18 U.S.C. 2385 AND 2386 AND AS A MEMBER OF THE FORMER OR CURRENT EXECUTIVE BOARD OF YOUR ACTIVITIES THEREIN AND MAKE ANY EXPLANATION YOU DESIRE REGARDING YOUR MEMBERSHIP OR ACTIVITIES.

NAME IN FULL	ADDRESS	FROM	TO	OFFICER/HD
N/A				

24 MEMBERSHIP IN OTHER ORGANIZATIONS (List all organizations in which you are now a member or have been a member, except those which show religious or political objections.) (If none, so state.)

NAME IN FULL	ADDRESS	TYPE	FROM	TO	OFFICER/HD
National Press Club	529 -14th St, NW	associate	1974	present	Chairman, Cultural Affairs
Friends of the Kennedy Center	2700 F St, N.W.	general	1967	present	
Smithsonian Associates	1000 Jefferson Dr, SW (gen'l)		1970	present	
Opera Society of Washington	2401 H St, NW	general	1970	present	

25 RELATIVES (Parents, spouse, divorced spouse, children, brothers, and sisters, living or dead. Names of spouse should include maiden name and any other names by previous marriage. If person is dead, state "dead" after relationship and furnish explanation for other columns as of time of death.)

RELATION	NAME IN FULL	YEAR OF BIRTH	ADDRESS	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	PRESENT CITIZENSHIP
mother (dead)	Pearl R. Rankin	1910		USA	USA
father	Emanuel Rankin	1908	N. Courge Dr. Pompono Beach, Fla.	USA	USA
ex-spouse	Aaron Kinche	1923	Windemere Apts. Lux Manor, Md.	USA	USA
daughter	Patrice Lynn Kinche	'57	5502 Albja Rd. Bethesda, Md.	USA	USA
daughter	Janice Anne Kinche	'58	5502 Albja Rd.	USA	USA
daughter	Daryl Ruth Kinche	'67	5502 Albja Rd.	USA	USA
son	Scott Kinche	1960	5502 Albja Rd.	USA	USA
brother	Harvey Rankin	1939	3061 Whitehaven St, NW Wash., D.C.	USA	USA

SECURITY INVESTIGATION DATA FOR SENSITIVE POSITION

Item #24 continued

Washington Hilton Racquet Club	1919 Connecticut Av, NW	1971 to present
Corcoran Gallery of Art	17th & New York Ave, N W	1965 to present
Western Jr. High PTA	5511 Massachusetts Ave., Bethesda, Md.	1975 to present
Walt Whitman Senior High PTA	7100 Woodier Blvd., Bethesda, Md.	1975 to present

24. REFERENCE: (Name these persons, not relatives or employees, who are aware of your qualifications and address.)			
NAME IN FULL	HOME ADDRESS	BUSINESS ADDRESS	YEARS KNOWN
Cong. John Brademas	3225 Reservoir Rd. Wash. D.C.	2134 Bayburn Building Wash. D.C.	8
Dr. Phillip Handler,	2700 Virginia Av, NW, Wash. D.C.	2101 Constitution Av D.C.	5
Dr. Victor Danilov	503 N. Lake Sh Dr. Chgo.	57th & S. Lake Sh Dr.	4

25. CLOSURE PERSONAL ASSOCIATES: (Name these persons, such as friends, schoolmates or colleagues, who know you well.)

NAME IN FULL	HOME ADDRESS	BUSINESS ADDRESS	YEARS KNOWN
Mrs. Gretchen Posten	3215 Ellicott St, NW, D.C.	Exec Ofc Bldg; Rm 210, Wash D.C.	10
Mrs. Barbara Eggleton	5313 Cardinal Cr., Wash D.C.	none	8
Dr. Naomi Kanof	2120 Bancroft Pl, NW Wash. DC	1234 - 19 St, N.W. Wash. D.C.	25

26. TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE, HAVE YOU EVER BEEN THE SUBJECT OF A FULL FIELD OR FINGER-AND-PEPPER INVESTIGATION BY ANY AGENCY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT? (YES) NO (If your answer is "Yes," show in item 28, (B) the name of the investigating agency. (List) appropriate date of investigation, and (C) the overall results of investigation, if known.)

28. SPACE FOR CONTINUING ANSWERS TO OTHER QUESTIONS. (Show item numbers to which answers apply. Attach a separate sheet if there is not enough space here.)

28a continued Foreign Countries Visited, dates and reason

England, The Netherlands, Spain -- 2/27 - 2/29/76 business
Denmark, Germany, England -- May 30, 1974 - June 1974 business
Spain -- Nov. 1973 business/ Italy -- July 1973 business
Mexico -- June 1970 business
Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico -- 12/55 - 1/56 tourist
Germany, France, England, Netherlands -- 1/54 tourist

29. REPORT OF INFORMATION DEVELOPED. (This space reserved for FBI use.)

DATE

Before signing this form check back over it to make sure you have answered all questions fully and correctly.

CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY that the statements made by me on this form are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith.

False statement on this form is punishable by law.

(DATE) _____ (SIGNATURE) _____
(Sign original and first carbon copy)

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY AGENCY

INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENCY: See Federal Personnel Manual Chapter 736 and FPM Supplement 295-31, Appendix A, for details on when this form is required and how it is used. If this is a request for investigation before appointment, insert "ATF" in the space for Date of Appointment and show information about the proposed appointment in the other spaces for appointment data. The original and the first carbon copy should be signed by the applicant or appointee. Submit the original and the original carbon copy of the form, Standard Form 87 (Employment Chart), and any investigative information about the person named on your letter of offer or to the United States Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Washington, D.C., 20545. If this is a request for full field security investigation, submit these forms to the attention of the Division of Recruitment Investigations; if this is a request for pre-appointment annual agency checks, submit these forms to the attention of the Control Section.

RETAIN THE CARBON COPY OF STANDARD FORM 87 (SIGNED BY THE APPLICANT OR APPOINTEE) FOR YOUR FILES

DATE OF APPOINTMENT	TYPE OF APPOINTMENT () EXCEPTED () COMPETITIVE (Include inclusions and term, primary types of competitive appointments)	OMB SUBJECT REGISTRY NUMBER OR OTHER AGENCY IDENTIFIER	DATE OF POSITION (Agency and Office)
			Dist. of. person: Se

DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY: _____

FIELD OFFICE: _____

MAILING ADDRESS OF FIELD OFFICE: _____

THIS IS A SENSITIVE POSITION

Chief, Personnel Security Branch, OPT
Dist. in 16th, attention: Mr. Williams
205 Independence Ave., S.W. - Rm. 305-8

Chief, Personnel Security Branch, OPT

Senator PELL. Senator Williams asked me to ask some questions, which I would like to do in his behalf.

First, museums are very special organizations, in that they depend on many sectors of the public for support, and depend heavily on private donations, from both individuals and corporations.

What problems of duplication or overlap on competition do you anticipate will be of concern to the Institute for Museum Services?

Mrs. KIMCHE. I do not think there will be problems or an overlap in contributions, because the museums really need support from many different sources. I think that if we can get matching funds as the legislation calls for, there will be a mix of public and private funds for all of our grants; in fact, for 80 percent of the grants.

Senator PELL. What would be your views with regard to the Federal role of museum support, as contrasted with the role of State and local governments?

Mrs. KIMCHE. I do not think that it is an either/or situation. I think that the museums would welcome support from both sectors.

An interesting occurrence is taking place in the State of Illinois, which I think should please the Senator very much. Based on this legislation, the State of Illinois has just passed, for the first time, operating money for museums in that State, and they emulated the Institute of Museum Services in passing that State legislation.

Senator PELL. What role do you see for the Federal-private sector collaboration in museum support and development?

Mrs. KIMCHE. Again, I think that the legislation spells out that 80 percent of the grants have to have a mix of 50 percent matching funds, and I think the private sector will be contributing that amount.

Senator PELL. What developmental priorities do you see for museums in different parts of the Nation? Should we establish development priorities for different kinds of museums—art, science, and childrens' museums, for example?

Mrs. KIMCHE. This is one of the decisions, Senator, that I think should be left up to the Board. We are going to have a meeting next week, and I think that is the type of issue that the Board will have to address.

Senator PELL. In that regard, and this is Senator Williams' final question, what do you conceive your duties, if confirmed, to be against those of the National Museum Services Board?

Mrs. KIMCHE. Well, I think the legislation, as you mentioned in your remarks, spells out very clearly that the Board is responsible for setting policy of the Institute, and that the Director is responsible for implementing the directives of the Board.

Senator PELL. Would you believe that you really should be provided with written policies, approved by the Board, and at Board meetings you should report on your plans for accomplishing these policies?

Mrs. KIMCHE. That sounds very reasonable.

Senator PELL. Do you agree with that?

Mrs. KIMCHE. Yes.

Senator PELL. Good.

The Director would also, I would trust, give regular reports delineating the results achieved in attaining such policies. Would you be able to do that to the Board, to the Congress, if we desired them?

Mrs. KIMCHE. Yes.

Senator PELL. Good.

And would it be the Board's, or your decision, to determine whether the staff in training, experience, and numbers is sufficient to effectuate that policy?

Mrs. KIMCHE. Part of that has been spelled out in the legislation, and in the budget, and it does not mention anything in the legislation, to my knowledge, about the Board being a part of choosing staff.

Senator PELL. I did not say choosing. I said whether the number is sufficient—whether the staff itself is sufficient in experience and numbers.

In other words, is that your responsibility, or is that the Board's responsibility? My recollection of the legislation was that while it did not say so explicitly, it implicitly said that is the responsibility of the Museum Services Board, as it would be with any Board of a corporation.

Mrs. KIMCHE. Senator, I do not recall that particular aspect in the legislation.

Senator PELL. Because the general view, as we wrote the legislation, is that the Board would specifically, or at least implicitly, at least in my mind, as the chairman of the subcommittee, that the Board would have responsibility to determine whether the staff in training, experience, prior to coming aboard, and numbers, quantity, whether it is too large or too small or is sufficient to effectuate that policy.

If there is a disagreement here, when you say you need 10 more people, and they say you do not, my own view is that the Board's will should prevail, or vice versa. If the Board said you need 10 more positions, and you said you do not, the Board's will should prevail.

Would you agree with that?

Mrs. KIMCHE. What I would hope, Senator, is that this is something which would be discussed with the Board, and with the Director. Part of the legislation, from what I can tell, states that the Director has to be responsible to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and if there are certain regulations in the Secretary's office, or at the Assistant Secretary of Education level, I have to coordinate my program with the agency in which the Institute is lodged.

Now, certainly I would hope that the policy decisions that the Board makes regarding staff is something that we can work on together, and there would be the greatest cooperation.

Senator PELL. But in a case where there is disagreement, which view, in your opinion, would prevail?

Mrs. KIMCHE. As I said, it might not be up to me.

Senator PELL. But, in your own view, if the Board said you need five more people, or five less and that is a good example, to do this job, or this particular section working for you just does not seem to have the experience, and you say, yes, they do. They say, no, they do not. I am not saying who would be hired. But the broad outline there, it seems to me, is up to the Board to determine. I was wondering if you shared that view.

Mrs. KIMCHE. If the Board feels that some of the staffing policies should be different, then I guess if that is considered a policy of the Board—I really do not see in the legislation where the policy of staffing is spelled out. I do see that the policy decisions regarding the activities of the Institute are spelled out, and whether this would take some further interpretation, or if that was your intent, and it is not in the legislation, I would be happy to consider that.

Senator PELL. Certainly that is my intent. If necessary, we can have a revision to the legislation.

I would hope that we would not have to come to that step, but it is my intent.

Also, the Board should approve all guidelines before they are issued as a matter of policy; would you agree on that?

Mrs. KIMCHE. Absolutely.

Senator PELL. And also all grants should go before the Board for comment and approval, as in the Endowments. Would you agree on that?

Mrs. KIMCHE. Yes.

Senator PELL. The Board has already been confirmed by the Senate, on December 6.

I intend to recommend that your nomination be reported favorably.

There will be a session of the Congress next Thursday, a week from today, so it should be reported in time for the swearing-in ceremonies on Friday week.

I just regret, as you know, that the swearing-in ceremonies were arranged without my acceptance and concurrence. I would have liked—having initiated the legislation that created your organization—to have been there. But I think the organization is too important to let my personal sense of hurt or disappointment in any way delay the swearing in. I think it is important to get on with the job.

So, as I say, I will recommend your confirmation.

I would hope that in the coming months and years that the scant courtesy which was afforded me as the introducer of the original legislation, when it came to confirmation hearings, would not be an indication of the esteem of which the congressional intent is followed.

I have expressed this thought to the Secretary of HEW yesterday, and I now express it again to you. I look forward to the very good work the Museum Services Institute can do, and the hopes I have had, although personally being rebuffed, for your organization.

As you know, the reason you are in HEW was that the Smithsonian did not want you. They were afraid you would get too big, and be the tail that wagged the particular appropriations dog.

We tried to find a place where you should go. I originally thought that you should go on one of the Endowments, or maybe like cross benches between the House of Lords—between Humanities and Arts. That did not fly.

The only thing that did fly was the thought of being in HEW, somewhat like an appendix, a very independent organization. I think in view of your independence, it is very important that the Museum Services Board that we have taken a great deal of trouble in creating, be recognized by you, as well as by the Congress, as the governing body of the National Museum Institute.

I would hope you share that view. Do you, Mrs. Kimche?

Mrs. KIMCHE. Yes, I do.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much indeed.

What we will do is poll your name out. I am sure we will succeed in doing it in time so that we will be in good shape a week from today when the Senate comes in session.

Thank you very much.

This meeting of the Human Resources Committee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 2:55 p.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

