Appropriations Justification: Bureau of Budget (1967).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1967 BUDGET

Submitted to the Bureau of the Budget

September 30, 1965

1967 to BB

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APPENDIX (TAB M)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
GENERAL STATEMENT
FISCAL YEAR 1967

The Smithsonian Institution, established by the Act of August 10, 1846, is devoted to public education, basic research, and national service in science, learning, and the arts. The Institution, with is wide array of research and education facilities for both the scholar and the general public, is richly endowed with many of the resources that can create a fuller and more meaningful life for the American people.

The dedication of the Smithsonian to the high purposes of its founder, "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," was renewed through the scholarly observance of the Smithson Bicentennial in September, 1965. For well over a century the Institution has been concerned with the nature of man, the organization of life, and the nature of the physical universe.

The Institution performs fundamental research and publishes the results of studies, explorations, and investigations. It holds for study over 59 million valuable items of scientific, cultural, and historical interest. It presents public exhibitions in the arts, history, and science.

The museums and art galleries are a powerful force for the free education of unprecedented millions of our fellow citizens who visit these exhibitions every year. The rewarding experience of these visits is made possible only because, in our conception, this Institution represents a company of scholars, brought together to use and to interpret objects and to pursue original investigations and research.

The "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation finances the continuing operations of the Smithsonian Institution. It maintains public exhibits representative of the arts, American history, aeronautics, space, technology, anthropology, geology, and biology; preserves for reference and study purposes millions of valuable items of scientific, cultural, and historic interest; conducts research in the natural sciences and in the history of cultures, technology, and the arts in the United States and in many foreign countries; and participates in the international exchange of scientific literature and art. The areas of research in the natural sciences include anthropology, biology, geology, solar radiations, and astrophysics. The Smithsonian is also

undertaking an extensive program of classification and study of marine organisms collected in connection with the Government's expanded oceanographic program.

The Institution administers 3 museums, 5 scientific programs, 3 art galleries, the Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, and associated international programs. It is responsible also for the operation and maintenance of 7 main exhibition buildings; the Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts; the Canal Zone Biological Area; the River Basin Surveys in Lincoln, Nebraska; a storage facility at Silver Hill, Maryland; and an exhibits laboratory.

The increases requested for the professional staff and their assistants are based on an objective analysis of these programs by the Secretary in the first year and one-half of his administration. By every standard the Institution is undermanned in the area of basic research.

In astrophysics we plan to initiate studies for the northeast radio telescope in consortium with Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in collaboration with the National Science Foundation.

In environmental biology an increase in our competence in ecological research and field study is needed to realize the

research potential of the national collection. As stated by the National Science Foundation, " This tremendous task is scarcely begun, and our understanding is as yet embryonic."

The increase for hydrobiology, a program concentrating on descriptive marine and fresh water biology and providing information on organic populations, is necessary to meet the specific needs of the national oceanographic program. The level of development of the Smithsonian's unique capabilities is determined by the essentiality of biological data to all oceanographic investigations.

The increase for systematics will achieve coverage of groups of organisms not now being studied. It is necessary to extend systematic investigations in entomology, botany, paleobiology, and vertebrate zoology.

The Museum of History and Technology, which enjoyed an unprecedented number of visitors (5,300,000) in its first year, requires additional funds to approach the ultimate required staffing of professionals and technicians for completing the 50 thematic exhibition halls, curating the collections, extending historic research, designing exhibitions, and publishing studies. This support is required in order that this museum may serve as the center for scholarly research in our heritage, culture, and history.

It is proposed also to establish a center for historic studies to record significant historical objects, manuscripts, sites, and crafts.

The Museum of Natural History requires an increase for its basic support budget for services of a continuing nature directly associated with the national collections. The increase will reduce serious backlogs and delays in identification, classification, and other basic studies.

The National Air and Space Museum requires an increase in order to meet the intensified planning and preparatory activities for the opening of the projected National Air and Space Museum. This museum will provide a comprehensive presentation of the national collections of air and space craft. It will serve as an unrivaled center of learning in the history and development of air and space flight, together with the underlying principles of physics, chemistry, metallurgy, engineering, and astrophysics. Architectural drawings are substantially completed, the Mall site has been designated by statute, and authorizing legislation for construction is expected to be enacted into law in this Congress. It is necessary, therefore, to initiate immediately an intensified program for the design and preparation of exhibitions.

The National Collection of Fine Arts requires funds to complete a basic operational staff, together with equipment and furnishings to establish a great national art gallery in the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries building now under contract for restoration and renovation. Funds are similarly requested for the Smithsonian Gallery of Arts and Design (Old Court of Claims Building). It is necessary that a curatorial staff be recruited for accelerated planning of the programs and exhibits of this new gallery. Funds are included under the National Collection of Fine Arts to continue the United States Information Agency art program of international exhibits.

The National Portrait Gallery requires funds to provide the necessary staff and associated equipment to carry out the planning and preparatory work to open its new gallery in the fall of 1967. There are included limited funds for the purchase of portraits. Although our basic policy is to obtain portraits by gift, bequest, and loan, it is known that some purchases will be necessary.

Buildings management expenses for the operation and maintenance of additional building space will require an increase in funding. The administrative support divisions, including the

Library and the Editorial & Publications Division, will require increases to overcome existing backlogs and to keep pace with the substantive programs which they support.

Overseas programs in archeological research and excavation, systematic biology, and museum sciences are proposed to be expanded. This work is financed by excess foreign currencies.

The archeological research program, initiated in 1966, provides grants to American universities for excavations and research in foreign countries. It is proposed to preserve and restore certain sites and monuments, including preservation of the Island of Philae, one of Egypt's most important monuments--the Kiosk of Emperor Trajon and the Temple of Isis.

To extend our traditional programs in systematic and environmental biology, excess funds are requested for the advancement of these sciences in certain foreign countries in cooperation with the International Biological Program.

The construction program contemplates continuation of the ten-year capital improvement program at the National Zoological Park.

A construction appropriation is urgently requested for the National Air and Space Museum. This appropriation will

successfully culminate 19 years of Congressional and executive action with the objective of creating a splendid presentation of our national collections of air and space craft to millions of our citizens. It is known that the President, in common with millions of Americans, has a great interest in this space museum which will become an unrivaled center of learning in the history and development of air and space exploration. The Mall site has been designated by Congress, funds have been appropriated for plans and specifications, planning has now been virtually completed, and the Congress is confidently expected to authorize construction this session.

Funds are requested for Additions to the Natural History Building (West Court), for air conditioning and other improvements to the Arts and Industries Building, for restoration and renovation of the Old Court of Claims Building to serve as the Smithsonian Gallery of Arts and Design, and for certain engineering feasibility studies of various potential needs of the Institution. The justification for these requests will be found on the following pages.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1967 ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES:	1966 APPROPRIATION Pos.	Amount	PROPOSED INCREASE Pos.	Amount	1967 ESTIMATE Pos.	Amount
1. SCIENCE	(203)	($3,790,000)	(159)	($4,100,000)	(362)	($7,890,000)
ANTHROPOLOGY	19	368,000	4	94,000	23	462,000
ASTROPHYSICS & EARTH SCI.....	52	1,268,000	11	1,092,000	63	2,360,000
ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY.....	45	647,000	42	821,000	87	1,468,000
HYDROBIOLOGY.....	46	817,000	66	1,573,000	112	2,390,000
SYSTEMATIC BIOLOGY	41	690,000	36	520,000	77	1,210,000
2. MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES.....	(593)	(6,383,000)	(356)	(5,926,000)	(949)	(12,309,000)
U.S. NATIONAL MUSEUM:						
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR.....	5	43,000	4	196,000	9	239,000
CONSERVATION	9	101,000	5	45,000	14	146,000
EXHIBITS	165	1,965,000	20	263,000	185	2,228,000
REGISTRAR	21	183,000	6	74,000	27	257,000
MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY	156	1,667,000	70	709,000	226	2,376,000
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY ...	147	1,174,000	111	1,257,000	258	2,431,000
NATIONAL AIR & SPACE MUS. ...	34	384,000	70	974,000	104	1,358,000
NATIONAL ARMED FORCES MUSEUM ADVISORY BOARD	4	94,000	6	52,000	10	146,000
FREER GALLERY OF ART	5	31,000	2	12,000	7	43,000
NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS	32	429,000	50	1,195,000	82	1,624,000
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY ..	15	312,000	12	1,149,000	27	1,461,000
3. OTHER ACTIVITIES	(16)	(184,000)	(14)	(470,000)	(30)	(654,000)
EDUCATION AND TRAINING.....	0	0	6	390,000	6	390,000
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	16	184,000	8	80,000	24	264,000

PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1967 ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)

	1966 APPROPRIATION		PROPOSED INCREASE		1967 ESTIMATE	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
4. BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT	(737)	($5,704,000)	(271)	($2,302,000)	(1,008)	($8,006,000)
ARTS AND INDUSTRIES	90	683,500	8	31,000	98	714,500
FINE ARTS	0	0	163	879,000	163	879,000
MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY	258	1,900,000	47	335,000	305	2,235,000
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY	257	2,027,000	40	608,000	297	2,635,000
SMITHSONIAN	48	439,000	5	166,500	53	605,500
OTHER	84	654,500	8	282,500	92	937,000
5. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ..	(169)	(2,407,000)	(170)	(2,379,000)	(339)	(4,786,000)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	35	474,000	14	165,000	49	639,000
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	134	1,933,000	156	2,214,000	290	4,147,000
GRAND TOTAL, SALARIES AND EXPENSES	1,718	$18,468,000*	970	$15,177,000	2,688	$33,645,000
MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND ASSOCIATED RESEARCH IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES AND CULTURAL HISTORY (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)		1,300,000		8,419,000		9,719,000
CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS:						
CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK		1,539,000		50,000		1,589,000
NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM, CONSTRUCTION		0		40,331,000		40,331,000
RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS		2,248,000		7,120,000		9,368,000
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION		$3,787,000		$47,501,000		$51,288,000
ADVANCES AND REIMBURSEMENTS ...		(263,000)		(62,000)		(325,000)
TRUST FUND, CANAL ZONE BIOLOGICAL AREA		(15,000)		(0)		(15,000)
GRAND TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION		$23,555,000		$71,097,000		$94,652,000

* EXCLUDES ANTICIPATED SUPPLEMENTAL OF $107,000 FOR WAGE BOARD INCREASES.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Multi-Year Program Plans

There follows an estimate of the Smithsonian Institution's requirements for the next few years:

	Estimated appropriation to be required (in millions of dollars)			
	1967	1968	1969	1970
Salaries and Expenses	$33.6	$39.3	$40.1	$42.9
Museum Programs and Associated Research in the Natural Sciences and Cultural History (Special Foreign Currency Fund)	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.0
Construction and Improvements, National Zoological Park	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6

OBJECTIVES OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Our objectives are:

The advancement of knowledge through basic research in fields of special competence.

The education and inspiration of unprecedented millions of visitors through excellence of museum and art gallery presentations.

The education of scholars through the use of our unique capabilities and collections.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

OBJECTIVES

The Smithsonian museums and art galleries are a powerful force for the free education of unprecedented millions of our fellow citizens who visit these exhibitions every year. The rewarding experience of these visits is made possible only because the Institution comprises a company of scholars, brought together to use and to interpret objects and to pursue original investigations and research. Our purpose is to serve the cause of knowledge.

"If the Smithsonian Institution has a motto, aside from the enigmatic and Sibylline 'increase and diffusion of knowledge among men,' it should be the pursuit of the unfashionable by the unconventional." Thus one of the leading proposals advanced by Professor Ripley during the observance of the Bicentennial is the creation of a Center for advanced study, to exploit potentials for the advancement of learning that may be unconventional, beyond the reach of established disciplines, or not yet sufficiently developed for incorporation into the Nation's universities.

"We can support Secretary Ripley's dream of creating a center here at the Smithsonian where great scholars from every nation will come and collaborate." - President Johnson

The formation of a nation-wide Smithsonian Society of Associates has been initiated, to promote the Smithsonian's educational mission. The organization will promote study by young people and provide a medium for amateur scientists or

citizens with interests in history or the arts to maintain contact with the national research community.

A museum is not merely a repository of the past. It is a portender of the future. A museum is a special kind of reference library constructed of collections and of intellects. Together the two address the objective of discovering new correlations between living organisms, including man, and his physical and temporal environment.

As Joseph Henry said, speaking of the burden of collections, "The collections of the Institution are intended for original investigation, and for this purpose the use of them, under certain restrictions, will be given to any person having the knowledge and skill necessary to the prosecution of researches of this character. It is not the policy of the Institution to hoard them up for mere display, or for the special use of those who may be immediately connected with the establishment. Cooperation, not monopoly, . . . is the motto which expresses our principle of action."

Relics and artifacts are in fact the clues to major biological events of earlier eras; evidences which may be transposed into new, dynamic systems or models for discerning future environmental and sociological, or human ecological trends through intellectual catalysis and synthesis characteristic of museums. The development of appropriate means for "translating" history into "predictions" is one of the greatest scientific and humanistic challenges confronting museums in the 20th century. The Smithsonian Institution is rising to meet this challenge.

People will not become educated unless they are interested, unless they have goals and a purpose, and above all interests . If the future for everyone is to include leisure then objects come again onto the stage, interests, crafts, hobbies. Through the study of objects we can revive dormant skills and unconscious drives and urges that lie submerged in people as in what I have called the talent to be illiterate.

Furthermore we can study how best to interest people in things through programs and research in museums. Objects properly displayed and explained bring the visitor back time after time. Beyond this the visitor may enroll in classes to work behind the scenes with the materials themselves. We can study that elusive subliminal threshold of interest, of how to be interested in anything at all. For this the Smithsonian hopes to join hands with imaginative and pioneering foundations.

"The pursuit of the unfashionable by the unconventional" should not be unique. It should be shared by some of our greatest organizations devoted to basic research, Rockefeller University and the Carnegie Institution to take two illustrious names also associated with original philanthropy. But in its history the Institution has always tried to do only what, for various reasons, other organizations or agencies were not doing, and to husband its resources of manpower towards the accomplishment of abstract and original study.

There are more examples, most recently in the Smithsonian's championship of the Hercynian wood of the systematics of marine biology. Six years of labor has brought forth a pattern of attack on the maze of marine invertebrate taxonomy which may yet solve some of the mysteries of the oceans, and the perplexities of evolution in the seas. Without this much of the nation's oceanographic effort would be painfully diminished. The Smithsonian oceanographic work center has revealed new horizons in marine research. Speaking of our cooperation with the United States Navy in exploration of the eastern Pacific Franklin Roosevelt in 1938 after the Presidential cruise on the USS Houston in the eastern Pacific said:

> "We cannot know too much about the natural history of this world of ours. We should never be satisfied merely with what we do know."

We should know the tally and the roster of creation before the scales are tipped and species vanish without ever being discovered. We should tabulate and reckon the balance of nature in vast areas of the tropics and the high latitudes before the environment is so altered and deformed as to be unrecognizable.

Another major area of Smithsonian concern is the realm of our own environment, of what is sometimes loosely defined as human ecology. This should rightly be a major study. Fortunately, it is, though few people realize it. In this cause we need help, in men

and money. The framework of our study begins with the earth's atmosphere. We are one of the very few institutions studying the effect of radiations from space on living organisms. Through the studies of light effects, of gamma rays, of ultraviolet, of solar heat, and extending these studies into the field of radiation biology we are pioneering. Relating this to ecology, we are maintaining studies in tropical environments and populations dynamics. We hope to extend these studies into temperate and high latitude climates, combining systematic and evolutionary studies with theoretical ecology.

Associated with this work should be inventory and resource tabulating functions involved with the International Biological Program, as well as our present cooperative activities in marine biology. Finally our anthropologists, both in the past and at present, have been concerned with documenting and attempting to understand the adaptation of man to his environment through cultural evolution and social change. Add to this paleobiology for a long view at primate history, and our recent historic studies in development of science, technology, decorative and visual and plastic arts and we become indeed an institute for human ecology.

There is cogent reason for our concern in programs of beautification, of bringing people into casual, relaxed association with beauty in sound, in objects, in visual delights, which can become as much a part of them as they are of us.

When the Institution was founded Joseph Henry pointed out, quite rightly, the great need in America for advanced study. In those days, colleges lacked graduate schools. Today there are many graduate schools, but more and more scholars recognize the need for centers of advanced research and study. We feel that this is as much a goal for the Smithsonian today as it was in Henry's time, and we propose to join together with others in the Washington area to help to create facilities for coordinating advanced programs, and a central setting for organized research. No single effort on the Institution's part could be more significant than this, to act as a catalytic agent, to further advanced research in this great heartland of our culture. Here indeed is a project worthy of the best that James Smithson had to offer us. We would hope that others would join us universities, institutions and foundations both in and out of government, and that certain inherent problems, in or out of fashion, could be approached from this usefully unconventional base. Let us hope that the venerableness of this Institution does not require us to accept Brancusi's suggestive statement that "when we are no longer young, we are already dead." To function we must not become set or rigid, but always receptive to new possibilities. To be creative in the arts or the sciences we must retain the direct apprehension of the environment, the external world. As Dubos has said, to retain this preception is the "surest approach to a true enlargement of human life." Let this indeed be our mission.

A-12b

ANALYSIS OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND EXPENDITUR
(In thousands of dollars)

Account and functional code		1965 enacted	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Incre or d creas
Intragovernmental funds:					
Advances and reimbursements, Smithsonian Institution 704	Exp	46	36	20	
Total, Smithsonian Institution ...	NOA	19,429	23,555) 166) A/~~107~~) B/ 287	32,926 94,652	7
	Exp	23,751	31,572) 161) A/~~104~~) B/ 274	23,919 55,536 B/ 13	-2

A/ Proposed for separate transmittal, other than pay increase supplementals

B/ Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay increase supplementals

ANALYSIS OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND EXPENDITURES (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Account and functional code		1965 enacted	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)	1967 exp. from 1967 NOA	Explanation of NOA requests
Intragovernmental funds:							
Advances and reimbursements, Smithsonian Institution 704	Exp	46	36	20	-16	.....	
Total, Smithsonian Institution ...	NOA	19,429	23,555) 166) A/~~107~~) B/287	32926 94,652	8918 70,990		
	Exp	23,751	31,572) 161) A/~~104~~) B/274	29919 55,536 B/ 13	-2075 23,860	25106 50,010	

A/ Proposed for separate transmittal, other than pay increased supplementals

B/ Proposed for separate transmittal, contain pay increased supplementals

ANALYSIS OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND EX

(In thousands of dollars)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Account and functional code			1965 enacted	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Inc or cre
Miscellaneous trust fund	704	NOA	15	15	15	
		Exp	19	15	15	

A-13

ANALYSIS OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND EXPENDITURES
(In thousands of dollars)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION TRUST FUND

Account and functional code		1965 enacted	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)	1967 exp. from 1967 NOA	Explanation of NOA requests
Miscellaneous trust fund 704	NOA	15	15	15	.....		
	Exp	19	15	15	.....	15	

STANDARD FORM 108
April 1960, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
108-105

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Department or agency: SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION (32-50)

☒ General fund
☐ Special funds

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[In thousands]

Receipt symbol	Receipt title	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Comments
33-2649	Surplus sales	5	...	...	
33-3060	Leave refund refunded	2	...	...	

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE; 1960—O-547026

STANDARD FORM 108
April 1960, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
108-105

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Department or agency: SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION (32-50)

[In thousands]

☐ General fund
☐ Special funds
☒ Trust fund

A-15

Receipt symbol	Receipt title	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Comments
33X8190	Canal Zone Trust Fund	15	15	15	

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1960—O-547026

Revised
1/6/66

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Summary of Accounts (excluding trust fund)

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Total obligations	25,383	26,763	35,106
Financing:			
Receipts and reimbursements from administrative budget accounts	-237	-237	-325
Unobligated balance available, start of year	-11,082	-4,473	-1,955
Unobligated balance available, end of year	4,473	1,955	200
Unobligated balance lapsing ...	892	....	....
New obligational authority ..	19,429	24,008	33,026
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
Total obligations (affecting expenditures)	25,146	26,526	34,781
Obligated balance, start of year	8,658	10,017	4,536
Obligated balance, end of year	-10,017	-4,536	-9,380
Adjustments in expired accounts	-34	....	....
Expenditures	23,751	32,007	29,937

Rev. 1-6-66

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Summary of Accounts (exluding trust fund)

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Total obligations	25,383	26,763 ~~416~~	35,106 ~~96,932~~
Financing:			
Receipts and reimbursements from administrative budget accounts	- 237	- 237	- 325
Unobligated balance available, start of year ~~(-)~~	-11,082	-4,473 ~~-5,058~~	-1,955
Unobligated balance available, end of year	4,473 ~~5,058~~	1,955	200
Unobligated balance lapsing ...	892 ~~306~~	~~586~~	....
New obligational authority...	19,429	24,008 ~~23,662~~	33,026 ~~94,652~~
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
Total obligations (affecting expenditures)	25,146	26,526 ~~26,179~~	34,781 ~~96,607~~
Obligated balance, start of year	8,657 8	10,018 7	4,521 36
Obligated balance, end of year ~~(-)~~	-10,018 7	-4,521 36	-9,380 ~~-45,589~~
Adjustments in expired accounts	- 34	....	....
Expenditures	23,751	32,007 ~~31,676~~	29,937 ~~55,539~~

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SUMMARY OF TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Total obligations.....	19	15	15
Financing:			
Unobligated balance available, start of year	-13	-8	-8
Unobligated balance available, end of year	8	8	8
New obligational authority (appropriation).....	15	15	15
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
Total obligations (affecting expenditures)	19	15	15
Expenditures.....	19	15	15

Corrections F. B. B. 12/6/65

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Smithsonian Institution

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from Government and other sources; international exchanges; anthropological researches; maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; including not to exceed $35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; including not to exceed $600,000 for special research projects of employees of the Smithsonian Institution, provided that this amount shall be available for the temporary employment of professional and sub-professional staff without regard to the Civil Service Commission laws and the Classification Act, as amended, to remain available until expended. [$18,468,000] 23,487,000 ~~23,000,000~~ $33,645,000

(5 U.S.C. 150; 20 U.S.C. 41-79e; 44 U.S.C. 139a; 72 Stat. 68; Public Law 87-139; Public Law 87-186; Public Law 87-443; Public Law 88-549; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1966.)

Explanation and Justification of Change in Appropriation Language

The change in language inserts the phrase "including not to exceed $600,000 for special research projects of employees of the Smithsonian Institution, provided that this amount shall be available for the temporary employment of professional and subprofessional staff without regard to the Civil Service laws and the Classification Act, as amended, to remain available until expended." This language is required to make available to members of the Smithsonian research staff, research funds similar to grants formerly provided by the National Science Foundation. The work performed on the special research projects differs from regular research carried out by the professional staff in that most of the special projects require extensive field work. Secondly, the staff member who desires to participate must compete for the special project funds by submitting a research proposal which is reviewed and approved by a panel of experts from other governmental and private institutions.

The exclusion of the Civil Service laws allows the researcher to hire temporary professional and subprofessional assistants for the period of the project on the basis of specialized knowledge and skills required for the particular research studies to be pursued. These temporary employees are generally predoctoral students with special skills who work with the Smithsonian researchers as a part of their studies. They are not retained normally as

mmk

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ANALYSIS OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND EX
(In thousands of dollars)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Account and functional code			1965 enacted	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Inc or cre
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses	704	NOA	15,540	18,468)	23,437	
				A/ 166)		
				B/ 287)		
		Exp	15,716	18,860)	21,920	
				A/ 161)	A 5	
				B/ 274)	B/ 13	
Museum Programs and Related Research (Special Foreign Currency ~~Fund~~) Program	704	NOA	.....	1,300	5,700	
		Exp	.....	1,170	4,900	
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building	704	NOA	1,000	.....	.....	
		Exp	1,046	5,157	319	

A/ Proposed for separate transmittal, other than pay increase supplementals
B/ Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay increase supplementals

mmk

Revised ~~12/13/65~~ 1/6/66

ANALYSIS OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND EXPENDITURES
(In thousands of dollars)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Account and functional code			1965 enacted	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)	1967 exp. from 1967 NOA	Explanation of NOA requests
General and special funds:								
Salaries and expenses	704	NOA	15,540	18,468	23,437	4,516		
				A/ 166				
				B/ 287				
		Exp	15,716	18,860	21,920	2,643 ~~2,638~~	19846 ~~19,526~~	
				A/ 161	A 5			
				B/ 274	B/ 13			
Museum Programs and Related Research (Special Foreign Currency ~~Fund~~) Program	704	NOA	.....	1,300	5,700	4,400		
		Exp	.....	1,170	4,900	3,730	4,770	
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building	704	NOA	1,000	.....	.....	.....		
		Exp	1,046	5,157	319	-4,838	.....	

A/ Proposed for separate transmittal, other than pay increase supplementals
B/ Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay increase supplementals

ANALYSIS OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND E

(In thousands of dollars)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Account and functional code			1965 enacted	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Inc or cre
General and special funds: (continued)						
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park	704	NOA	1,525	1,539	1,589	
		Exp	621	2,418	1,257	-1,
National Air and Space Museum (Planning)	704	NOA	1,364	.....	.....	..
		Exp	942	312	.....	.
Restoration and Renovation of Buildings	704	NOA	.....	2,248	2,~~2~~00 3	+
		Exp	.....	131	1,175	1
Museum of History and Technology	704	Exp	654	2,065	.....	-2
Additions to the Natural History Building	704	Exp	4,726	1,423	328	-1

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ANALYSIS OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND EXPENDITURES (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Account and functional code			1965 enacted	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Increase or decrease(-)	1967 exp. from 1967 NOA	Explanation of NOA requests
General and special funds: (continued)								
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park	704	NOA	1,525	1,539	1,589	50		
		Exp	621	2,418	1,257	-1,161	~~80~~	
National Air and Space Museum (Planning)	704	NOA	1,364	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Exp	942	312	.....	-312	.....	
Restoration and Renovation of Buildings	704	NOA	.....	2,248	2,~~2~~00 3	~~-48~~ + 52		
		Exp	.....	131	1,175	1,044	~~630~~	
Museum of History and Technology	704	Exp	654	2,065	.....	-2,065		
Additions to the Natural History Building	704	Exp	4,726	1,423	328	-1,095	.....	

ANALYSIS OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND EXPENDI
(In thousands of dollars)

Account and functional code			1965 enacted	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	In c cr
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements, Smithsonian Institution	704	Exp	46	36	20	
Total, Smithsonian Institution		NOA	19,429	23,555	33,026 ~~32,926~~	
				A/ 166		
				B/ 287		
		Exp	23,751	31,572	29,919	-
				A/ 161	A/ 5	
				B/ 274	B/ 13	
				32007	29937	

A/ Pro sed for separate transmittal, other than pay inc ase supplementals
B/ Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay increase supplementals.

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ANALYSIS OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND EXPENDITURES (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Account and functional code			1965 enacted	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)	1967 exp. from 1967 NOA	Explanation of NOA requests
Intragovernmental funds:								
Advances and reimbursements, Smithsonian Institution	704	Exp	46	36	20	-16	.....	
Total, Smithsonian Institution		NOA	19,429	23,555	33,026 ~~32,926~~	9,018 ~~8,918~~		
				A/ 166				
				B/ 287				
		Exp	23,751	31,572	29,919	-2070 ~~-2,075~~	24616 ~~25,006~~	
				A/ 161	A/ 5			
				B/ 274	B/ 13			
				32007	24937			

A/ Proposed for separate transmittal, other than pay increase supplementals
B/ Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay increase supplementals.

ANALYSIS OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND
(In thousands of dollars)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Account and functional code			1965 enacted	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses	704	NOA	15,540	18,468) A/~~107~~ 166) B/ 287	~~33,645~~ 23437
		Exp	15,716	18,860) A/~~104~~ 161) B/ 274	~~32,064~~ 21920 B/ 13
Museum programs and associated research in the natural sciences and cultural history (special foreign currency fund)	704	NOA	.....	1,300	~~9,719~~ 5700
		Exp	.....	1,170	~~8,879~~ 4900
Remodeling of civil service commission building	704	NOA	1,000	.....	.....
		Exp	1,046	5,157	319
Construction and improvements, national zoological park	704	NOA	1,525	1,539	1,589
		Exp	621	2,418	1,257

A/ Proposed for separate transmittal

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ANALYSIS OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND EXPENDITURES
(In thousands of dollars)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Account and functional code		1965 enacted	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)	1967 exp. from 1967 NOA	Explanation of NOA requests
General and special funds:							
Salaries and expenses 704	NOA	15,540	18,468) 166) A/~~107~~) B/287	2,437 ~~33,645~~	4,576 ~~15,070~~		
	Exp	15,716	18,860) 161) A/~~104~~) B/274	21920 ~~32,064~~ B/ 13	2638 13,100	19526 ~~29,670~~	
Museum programs and ~~associated~~ related research ~~in the natural sciences and cultural history~~ (special foreign currency fund) 704	NOA	.....	1,300	5,700 ~~9,719~~	4,400 ~~8,419~~		
	Exp	.....	1,170	4,900 ~~8,879~~	3,730 ~~7,709~~	4770 8,749	
Remodeling of civil service commission building 704	NOA	1,000	.....	.....	.....		
	Exp	1,046	5,157	319	-4,838	.....	
Construction and improvements, national zoological park 704	NOA	1,525	1,539	1,589	50		
	Exp	621	2,418	1,257	-1,161	80	

A/ Proposed for separate transmittal

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ANALYSIS OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND EXPENI
(In thousands of dollars)

Account and functional code			1965 enacted	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	
General and special funds: (continued)						
National air and space museum (planning)	704	NOA	1,364	.....	.....	
		Exp	~~.....~~ 942	312	.....	
Construction of national air and space museum	704	NOA	.....	.....	40,331	
		Exp	~~942~~	.....	10,820	
Restoration and renovation of buildings	704	NOA	.....	2,248	2,200 ~~9,368~~	
		Exp	.....	131	1175 ~~1,849~~	
Museum of history and technology	704	Exp	654	2,065	.....	-2,
Additions to the natural history building	704	Exp	4,726	1,423	328	-1,095

ANALYSIS OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND EXPENDITURES (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Account and functional code			1965 enacted	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)	1967 exp. from 1967 NOA	Explanation of NOA requests
General and special funds: (continued)								
National air and space museum (planning)	704	NOA	1,364	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Exp	942	312	.....	- 312	.....	
Construction of national air and space museum	704	NOA	.....	.....	40,331	40,331		
		Exp	942	.....	10,820	10,820	10,820	
Restoration and renovation of buildings	704	NOA	.....	2,248	2,200 ~~9,368~~	- 48 ~~7,120~~		
		Exp	.....	131	1175 ~~1,849~~	1,044 ~~1,718~~	630 ~~691~~	
Museum of history and technology	704	Exp	654	2,065	.....	-2,065		
Additions to the natural history building	704	Exp	4,726	1,423	328	-1,095	.....	

employees of the Institution after completion of the project but do develop into promising candidates as staff members in later years.

Since the money for the projects is appropriated for a given study rather than for a time period, the money should be available for the duration of the work in progress without fiscal year limitations.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Revised
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Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0100-0-1-704	1966 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Science	2,774	3,864	~~4,184~~ 4496
2. Museums and galleries	5,262	6,531	~~8,438~~ [illegible]
3. Other activities	~~111~~	~~186~~	~~453~~
4. Buildings management ~~department~~	5,445	5,687	~~7,296~~ 6624
5. Administrative support	2133 ~~2,022~~	2618 ~~2,432~~	3,066 3792
Total program costs, funded	15,614	18,700	23,437
Change in selected resources 1/	-96	55	....
10 Total obligations	15,518	18,755	23,437
Financing:			
25 Unobligated balance lapsing	22	....	....
New obligational authority:			
40 Appropriation	15,540	18,468	23,437
44 Proposed supplemental due to civilian pay increases	....	287	....

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders, 1964, $1,651 thousand; 1965, $1,555 thousand; 1966, $1,610 thousand; 1967, $1,610 thousand.

GPO:1964—0-735-186

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0100-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Science	2,774	3,864	~~4,184~~ 4412
2. Museums and galleries	5,262	6,531	~~8,438~~ 8325
3. Other activities	~~111~~	186	~~453~~ 449
4. Buildings management ~~department~~	5,445	5,687	~~7,296~~ 6824
5. Administrative support and other [illegible]	~~2,022~~ 2133	~~2,432~~ 2618	~~3,066~~ 3772
Total program costs, funded	15,614	18,700	23,437
Change in selected resources 1/	-96	55	....
10 Total obligations	15,518	18,755	23,437
Financing:			
25 Unobligated balance lapsing	22	....	....
New obligational authority:			
40 Appropriation	15,540	18,468	23,437
44 Proposed supplemental due to civilian pay increases	....	287	....

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders, 1964, $1,651 thousand; 1965, $1,555 thousand; 1966, $1,610 thousand; 1967, $1,610 thousand.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0100-0-1-704		1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
	Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
71	Total obligations (affecting expenditures)	15,518	~~18,468~~ 18755	23,437
72	Obligated balance, start of year	2,693	2,466	~~2,074~~ 2087
74	Obligated balance, end of year	-2,466	-2,074 2087	-3,591
77	Adjustments in expired accounts	-28	....	....
90	Expenditures, excluding pay increase supplemental	15,716	18,860	21,920
91	Expenditures from civilian pay increase supplemental	....	274	13

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Identification code	19 65 actual	19 66 estimate	19 67 estimate
90 Expenditures, excluding pay increase supplemental	15,716	16,266	21,920
91 Expenditures from civilian pay increase supplemental		274	13

New obligational authority:			
40 Appropriation	15,540	18,466	23,437
44 Proposed supplemental due to civilian pay increase	- -	287	- -
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

☆ GPO:1964—O—732-469

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. SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Revised
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Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0100-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Science	2,774	3864 ~~3,790~~	4184 ~~4,068~~
2. Museums and galleries	5,262	6531 ~~6,383~~	8438 ~~8,211~~
3. Other activities	111	186 ~~184~~	253 ~~450~~
4. Buildings management department	5,445	5687 ~~5,649~~	7296 ~~7,241~~
5. Administrative support	2,022	2432 ~~2,407~~	3026 3,030
Total program costs, funded	15,614	18,700 18,413	23437 ~~23,000~~
Change in selected resources 1/	-96	55	...
10 Total obligations	15,518	18,468 18,755	~~23,000~~ 23437
Financing:			
25 Unobligated balance lapsing	22	...	...
New obligational authority	15,540	18,755 ~~18,468~~	23437 ~~23,000~~
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures)	15,518	18,468	23,437 23,000
72 Obligated balance, start of year	2,693	2,466	2,074
74 Obligated balance, end of year	-2,466	-2,074	-3591 -3,574
77 Adjustments in expired accounts	-28	...	...
90 Expenditures	15,716	18,860	~~21,500~~

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders, 1964, $1,651 thousand; 1965, $1,555 thousand; 1966, $1,610 thousand; 1967, $1,610 thousand.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0100-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Science	2,774	3,790	14068 ~~7,890~~
2. Museums and galleries	5,262	6,383	8211 ~~12,309~~
3. Other activities	111	184	654
4. Buildings management department	5,445	5,649	7241 ~~8,006~~
5. Administrative support	2,022	2,407	4,786
Total program costs, funded	15,614	18,413	23000 ~~33,645~~
Change in selected resources 1/	-96	55	....
10 Total obligations	15,518	18,468	~~33,645~~ 23000
Financing:			
25 Unobligated balance lapsing	22	....	....
New obligational authority	15,540	18,468	~~33,645~~ 23000
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures)	15,518	18,468	23000 ~~33,645~~
72 Obligated balance, start of year	2693 ~~2,692~~	2,466	2,074
74 Obligated balance, end of year	-2,466	-2,074	~~-3,655~~ -3574
77 Adjustments in expired accounts	-28	....	....
90 Expenditures	15,716	18,860	~~32,064~~ 21500

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders, 1964, $1,651 thousand; 1965, $1,555 thousand; 1966, $1,610 thousand; 1967, $1,610 thousand.

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The Smithsonian Institution maintains public exhibits representative of the arts, American history, aeronautics, space, technology, anthropology, geology, and biology; preserves for reference and study purposes millions of valuable items of scientific, cultural, and historic interest; conducts research in the natural sciences and in the history of cultures, technology, and the arts and in many foreign countries; and participates in the international exchange of scientific literature. The areas of research in the natural sciences include anthropology, biology, geology, solar radiations, and astrophysics. The Smithsonian is also undertaking an intensive program of classification and study of marine organisms collected in connection with the Government's expanded oceanographic program.

The Institution administers 3 museums, 5 scientific programs, 3 art galleries, the Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, and associated international programs. It is responsible also for the operation and maintenance of 7 main exhibition buildings, the Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts; the Canal Zone Biological Area; the River Basin Surveys in Lincoln, Nebraska; a storage facility at Silver Hill, Maryland; and an exhibits laboratory.

During the budget year the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery will continue to prepare exhibition plans and improve the condition of their collections prior to the move into the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries scheduled to be

substantially completed in November 1966. The National Air and Space Museum will continue its program of restoring and preserving aircraft, engines and accessories. The Institution will continue to extend its scientific activities. Programs of cooperative research and training will be developed.

Public information continues to grow, as evidenced by the number of visitors: 1963, 10,310,000; 1964, 10,814,000; 1965, 13,153,000.

A supplemental appropriation for 1966 is anticipated for separate transmittal.

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SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0100-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	9,861	11,324	13,083
11.3 Positions other than permanent	300	440	589
11.5 Other personnel compensation	147	128	130
Total personnel compensation	10,308	11,892	13,802
12.0 Personnel benefits	740	889	1,028 1021
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	146	245	~~309~~ 240
22.0 Transportation of things	104	109	171 159
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	965	1,132	1,420 1415
24.0 Printing and reproduction	329	327	442 531
25.1 Other services	834	1,635	2,796 [illegible]
~~25.2 Services of other agencies~~			
26.0 Supplies and materials	790	896	1,074 [illegible]
31.0 Equipment	1,052	1,479	2,210 2270
~~32.0 Lands and structures~~			
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	....	1	....
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
Total costs, Smithsonian Institution	15,268	18,605	23,252
~~99.0 Total obligations~~			

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Revised
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OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0100-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	9,861	11,324 ~~11,080~~	13,083 ~~12,713~~
11.3 Positions other than permanent	300	440 ~~426~~	589 ~~565~~
11.5 Other personnel compensation	147	128 ~~124~~	130 ~~124~~
Total personnel compensation	10,308	11,892 ~~11,630~~	13,802 ~~13,402~~
12.0 Personnel benefits	740	889 ~~864~~	1028 ~~991~~
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	146	245	309
22.0 Transportation of things	104	109	171
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	965	1,132	1,420
24.0 Printing and reproduction	329	327	442
25.1 Other services	834	1,635	2,796
~~25.2 Services of other agencies~~			
26.0 Supplies and materials	790	896	1,074
31.0 Equipment	1,052	1,479	2,210
~~32.0 Lands and structures~~			
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	...	1	...
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
Total costs, Smithsonian Institution	15,268	~~18,318~~ 18,625	~~22,815~~ 23,252
~~99.0 Total obligations~~			

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0100-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	9,861	11,080	12713 ~~16,987~~
11.3 Positions other than permanent	300	426	565
11.5 Other personnel compensation	147	124	124
Total personnel compensation	10,308	11,630	~~17,676~~ 13402
12.0 Personnel benefits	740	864	~~1,305~~ 991
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	146	245	309 ~~590~~
22.0 Transportation of things	104	109	171 ~~178~~
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	965	1,132	1420 ~~1,625~~
24.0 Printing and reproduction	329	327	442 ~~718~~
25.1 Other services	834	1,635	2796 ~~5,144~~
~~25.2 Services of other agencies~~			
26.0 Supplies and materials	790	896	1074 ~~1,602~~
31.0 Equipment	1,052	1,479	2210 ~~4,622~~
~~32.0 Lands and structures~~			
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	....	1	....
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
Total costs, Smithsonian Institution	15,268	18,318	~~33,460~~ 22815
~~99.0 Total obligations~~			

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0100-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
ALLOCATION TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
25.1 Other services	74	33	55
31.0 Equipment	....	26	....
32.0 Lands and structures	272	36	130
Total costs, General Services Administration	346	95	185
Total costs, funded	15,614	18,700	23,437
94.0 Change in selected resources	-96	55	....
99.0 Total obligations	15,518	18,755	23,437
PERSONNEL SUMMARY			
Total number of permanent positions	1,582	~~1,718~~ 1697	2,070
Full-time equivalent of other positions	74	85	103
Average number of all employees....	1,514	1,645	1,909
Average GS grade	7.7	~~7.7~~ 7.8	7.7
Average GS salary	$7,823	$7,972 8282 8216	$7,941 8305 8412
Average salary of ungraded positions	$5,342	$5,407 5420	$5,503 5498

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0100-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
ALLOCATION TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
25.1 Other services	74	33	55
31.0 Equipment	...	26	...
32.0 Lands and structures	272	36	130
Total costs, General Services Administration	346	95	185
Total costs, funded	15,614	18700 ~~18,413~~	23437 ~~23,000~~
94.0 Change in selected resources	-96	55	...
99.0 Total obligations	15,518	~~18,468~~ 18755	~~23,000~~ 23437
PERSONNEL SUMMARY			
Total number of permanent positions	1,582	1697 ~~1,718~~	~~2,070~~
Full-time equivalent of other positions	74	85 ?	103 ?
Average number of all employees	1,514	1,645 ?	1,909 ?
Average GS grade	7.7	7.7	7.7
Average GS salary	$ 7,823	$ 7,972	$ 7,941
Average salary of ungraded positions	$ 5,342	$ 5,407	$ 5,503

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0100-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
ALLOCATION TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
25.1 Other services	74	33	55
31.0 Equipment	....	26	....
32.0 Lands and structures	272	36	130
Total costs, General Services Administration	346	95	185
Total costs, funded	15,614	18,413	23000 ~~33,465~~
94.0 Change in selected resources	-96	55	....
99.0 Total obligations	15,518	18,468	~~33,645~~ 23000
PERSONNEL SUMMARY			
Total number of permanent positions	1,582	1,718	2070 ~~2,688~~
Full-time equivalent of other positions	74	85	103
Average number of all employees....	1,514	1,645	1907 ~~2,535~~
Average GS grade	7.7	7.7	~~7.5~~ 7.7
Average GS salary	$7,823	$7,972	$~~7,582~~ 7941
Average salary of ungraded positions	$5,342	$5,407	$~~5,381~~ 5503

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Proposed for separate transmittal: Under existing legislation

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0100-1-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
Buildings Management Department (costs-obligations)	....	~~-107~~ 166	.....
Financing:			
40 New obligational authority (proposed supplemental appropriation)	....	~~-107~~ 166	....
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures)	....	~~-107~~ 166	....
72 Obligated balance, start of year	....	....	~~-3~~ -5
74 Obligated balance, end of year	....	-3 -5	....
90 Expenditures	....	-104 161	~~-3~~ -5

Under existing legislation 1966. -- A supplemental appropriation is required to annualize the cost of wage board salary increases ~~granted in 1964~~ 1965.

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11
11
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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Statement Relating 1965, 1966, and 1967 Programs

1965 obligations	$15,518,000
Nonrecurring savings	22,000
Nonrecurring wage increase	-140,000
Total appropriation, 1965 (base for 1966)	$15,400,000
Changes for 1966 (excluding anticipated supplemental appropriation)	
For increased programs of scientific research, staff and expenses	1,016,000
For additions to museums and galleries, staff and expenses	1,171,000
For international activities, staff and expenses	73,000
For buildings management expenses to operate additional building space, staff and expenses	423,000
Administrative support, staff and expenses	385,000
1966 total obligations (base for 1967)	$18,468,000

Statement Relating 1965, 1966 and 1967 Programs (continued)

Changes for 1967

For increased programs of scientific research, staff and expenses ...	$4,100,000
For additions to museums and galleries, staff and expenses	5,926,000
For education and training programs, and international activities, staff and expenses	470,000
For buildings management expenses to operate Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries on part-year basis, and full-year operation of other buildings, staff and expenses	2,302,000
Administrative support, staff and expenses	2,379,000
1967 total obligations	$33,645,000

ANALYSIS BY ACTIVITIES

Activities	1965	Increases	1966	Increases	1967
Program by activities:					
1. Science	$2,774,000	$1,016,000	$3,790,000	$4,100,000	$7,890,000
2. Museums and Galleries	5,212,000	1,171,000	6,383,000	5,926,000	12,309,000
3. Other activities	111,000	73,000	184,000	470,000	654,000
4. Buildings management	5,281,000	423,000	5,704,000	2,302,000	8,006,000
5. Administrative support	2,022,000	385,000	2,407,000	2,379,000	4,786,000
Total program obligations, funded	$15,400,000	$3,068,000	$18,468,000	$15,177,000	$33,645,000

SCIENCE

1966 Appropriation	$3,790,000
1967 Estimate	7,890,000

The advancement of scientific knowledge through the organization and support of basic research within the Smithsonian Institution is a long established primary mission. The Institution's efforts have been devoted for more than a century to three central problems: the organization of life, the nature of man, and the nature of the physical universe. Mindful of its historic national responsibilities, the Smithsonian Institution endeavors to fulfill the potentials for fundamental knowledge within each of these fields, primarily in areas of inquiry not being sufficiently studied elsewhere. The Smithsonian was established as a national institution to conduct basic research. While this aim is central, the Institution has also been effective in assisting the development and conduct of related work elsewhere, through service activities, cooperative research, loans, and staff exchanges. The principal task of management is to maintain a proper balance between internal and external objectives in light of the national or international situation of the areas of knowledge involved. Outside review and a broad inter-disciplinary approach are indispensable to such judgments. A cardinal aim of Smithsonian management has been to introduce programmatic treatment of scientific research plans and requests for funds. This budget submission is considered to represent progress toward this principle of management. In addition to these programs, plans for coordinated

management have been made for major research equipment, consolidated inter-departmental purchasing, and automatic data processing.

The science section of the budget includes organization units and personnel whose primary function is basic research, as well as research assistants to work in direct support of scientists, cooperative research programs, project support funds, and a number of special programs and facilities. The following program totals include $273,000 (an increase of $73,000) for cooperative research, consisting of one-year visiting appointments, conferences, and short-term consultant allowances. The research project fund, established to replace grants for individual research projects formerly awarded by the National Science Foundation, must be increased to $600,000 (an increase of $250,000) if it is to cover expiring grants and fiscal year 1967 increases in scientific research staff. The number of research assistants must be increased in most units as an indispensable prerequisite for professional development and adequate research output. The requested increase from 22 to 82 research assistants in the program areas following will meet only the most urgent and pressing needs, permitting the assignment of research assistants to a small but critical percentage of scientists.

ANTHROPOLOGY

1966 Appropriation . . . $368,000
1967 Estimate $462,000

Professional Positions	(1966) . . .	19
	(1967) . . .	21
Research Assistants	(1966) . . .	0
	(1967) . . .	2

The reorganization of Smithsonian anthropology was effected in fiscal year 1965 with the abolition of the Bureau of American Ethnology and the creation of the Smithsonian Office of Anthropology at the program level. New professional positions are proposed in the linguistics of American Indians and the ethnology of the southwestern United States and Pacific coast -- areas of study traditionally a responsibility of the Smithsonian but temporarily interrupted. The increase for program development will permit a more systematic approach to a number of continuing projects: the study of ancient metallurgical techniques, securing personal accounts of their daily lives from members of one of the disappearing Brazilian tribes, and copying on safety film the deteriorating negatives made in the 19th Century of western Indians. It is anticipated that the further development of the Smithsonian Office of Anthropology will enable the Institution to present a long-range plan for anthropology at some time during fiscal year 1967.

Plan of Work:

To employ 1 linguist, 1 ethnologist, and 2 research assistants (4 positions, $44,000); other services ($50,000); a total of $94,000.

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ASTROPHYSICS AND EARTH SCIENCES

1966 Appropriation		$1,268,000
1967 Estimate		$2,360,000
Professional Positions	(1966) ...	42
	(1967) ...	48
Research Assistants	(1966) ...	7
	(1967) ...	9

ASTROPHYSICS

1966 Appropriation		$1,191,000
1967 Estimate		$2,256,000
Professional Positions	(1966) ...	36
	(1967) ...	41
Research Assistants	(1966) ...	7
	(1967) ...	9

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory has achieved world renown as a center for basic research on the solar system, including the earth and its atmosphere, and on stellar and galactic phenomena and related problems. Increases are required for staff and facilities to maintain existing activities in radio astronomy, high-altitude observations, comet and meteoritic studies, upper atmosphere studies, publication, and instrumentation. However, the bulk of the increase requested is for two significant science facilities.

The sum of $450,000 is requested for planning the northeastern radio telescope, one of two instruments in the three-hundred-foot class strongly recommended by the Whitford Report. "Since three years or more will be required to complete these instruments, once started, their construction should be authorized at the earliest possible time." (National Academy of Sciences, Ground-Based Astronomy, a ten-year program, 1964, pp. 53-54.) The unusual

competence of the Smithsonian, Harvard, M. I. T. group may be counted upon to produce an exceptionally distinguished solution to the problems of developing such an instrument, contributing greatly to the advancement of radio astronomy. Partnership among these institutions will also lead to the formation of an exceptionally strong community of scientists to use the instrument, in the investigation of flare stars, the spectral lines of hydroxyl ions in space, and quasi-stellar sources.

Through the generous cooperation of other institutions in the Cambridge area, observation time on radio telescopes is available to Smithsonian scientists. To support the observational program the budget includes $50,000 and positions for two Radio Astronomers.

The sum of $330,000 is required to confirm recent significant advances in astronomical theory predicting that a significant flux of gamma-rays is emitted by several astronomical objects. This radiation should be detectable through the Cerenkov light it generates when it impinges on the Earth's atmosphere. A rather large mirror of only modest optical quality is necessary to collect this light. The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory has determined the feasibility of this approach through night-time use of a U.S. Army solar furnace and will create a larger instrument designed especially for the purpose in order to pioneer this important untapped branch of astrophysics.

Balloons now carry telescopes routinely to altitudes greater than 100,000 feet from where observations are made which cannot

be obtained looking through the dense atmosphere from the ground. Scientists at the Astrophysical Observatory are preparing a variety of instruments for measuring gamma-rays, x-rays, and ultra-violet radiation of extraterrestrial origin. To effect a well-balanced research program, the Observatory should provide the scientists with a capability for balloon flight. This is accomplished through the national facilities for operational support of balloon launches. The Observatory proposes $54,000 for three balloon flights a year to purchase balloons and package instruments for flight. A physicist will be added to assist present staff scientists conducting research in this area.

The Observatory contemplates expanding its internationally recognized, theoretical research on stellar and upper atmosphere and study of matter at very high density. To accomplish this objective it is necessary to obtain the services of a physicist and a programmer. This program will also require increased computer time. The total increase for this field of research will approximate $34,000.

During the fiscal year 1967, the Astrophysical Observatory proposes to establish the printing facility approved by the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing. With the increasing scientific staff and associated technical reports and papers published for dissemination throughout the scientific community, this facility will result in more economical and controllable publication costs. We estimate that the capital equipment and a minimal allowance ($5,000) for printing supplies will require funding of $32,000.

The international satellite-tracking network of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory is an indispensable service to the national space effort, supported entirely by NASA. The research activities of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory guarantee continued competence in this unique function, while extracting from the information derived maximum benefits for the advancement of knowledge.

EARTH SCIENCES

1966 Appropriation	$77,000
1967 Estimate	$104,000

Professional Positions	(1966)	...	6
	(1967)	...	7
Research Assistants	(1966)	...	0
	(1967)	...	0

The increase for the Department of Mineral Sciences in the Museum of Natural History is in furtherance of an agreement with NASA for long-range meteoritic studies, including one professional position and necessary equipment.

Plan of Work:

To employ 2 radio astronomers, 1 engineer, 3 physicists, 1 research curator for meteorites, 1 programmer, 1 printing supervisor, 1 aid, and 1 secretary (11 positions, $124,000); travel ($24,000); rent, communications, and utilities ($19,000); other services ($756,000); supplies and materials ($32,000); equipment ($137,000); a total of $1,092,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY

1966 Appropriation	$ 647,000
1967 Estimate	$1,468,000

Professional Positions	(1966)	12
	(1967)	23
Research Assistants	(1966)	10
	(1967)	21

Smithsonian Office of Ecology increase requested	$444,000
Canal Zone Biological Area increase requested	$352,000
Radiation Biology Laboratory increase requested	$ 25,000

SMITHSONIAN OFFICE OF ECOLOGY

The Smithsonian Office of Ecology increase of $444,000, including six new research positions, is required to maintain the high quality of Smithsonian research in biology and anthropology. As a result of profound changes in biological theory, the entire system of species descriptions and higher taxa has come to be grounded in environmental relations, which are also of the utmost significance for a proper understanding of human culture and evolution. Without this increase in competence in ecological research and field study, the Institution will be unable to realize the full research potential of the national collections and the value of much museum research and publications will be impaired. "Because the system is one based on phylogenetic or evolutionary relationships, one might better state that the overall objective is to understand the evolutionary process in all its ramifications. This tremendous task is scarcely begun, and our understanding is as yet embryonic." (NSF, Systematic Biology Program, "Report of Program Activities during Fiscal Year 1965," p. 1).

The ecology program responds to this most urgent need, while promising to attain a very high standard of scientific excellence, by concentration on three of the most important points in environmental biology:

(1) Systems analysis of populations by computer simulation,

(2) The cycling of energy and materials in ecosystems, and

(3) The role of social behavior in the natural regulation of animal numbers.

The development of a research preserve on a cooperative basis with universities and laboratories in the National Capital Region is scheduled to proceed on the west shore of the Chesapeake Bay as an indispensable component of the program of the Smithsonian Office of Ecology. The Chesapeake Bay Center for Field Biology will provide long-needed field facilities for the Museum of Natural History, but the excellent prospects for foundation support and cooperative work with other laboratories indicate mounting recognition of its importance for conservation and public health research to the mid-Atlantic states.

While the advancement of biological theory is the prime justification for the program of the Smithsonian Office of Ecology, its significance to the Nation during decades of rapid environmental change should not be overlooked. Improvements in the scope and sophistication of Smithsonian research already underway are expected to result from this program in a manner that will rapidly repay the investment.

CANAL ZONE BIOLOGICAL AREA

The Canal Zone Biological Area increase of $352,000, including four research positions, is required for the first year of a proposed three-year program to adjust the activities of this important installation in line with the extraordinary potential of the New World tropics for contributions to biological knowledge. Universities in temperate latitudes badly need study areas and cooperative research opportunities in the tropics. Virtually all aspects of research in tropical biology are unpardonably neglected at the present time. The findings of the National Academy's Latin America Science Board survey group, the report of two Smithsonian study visits in the American tropics in the past year, as well as strong endorsement of the CZBA from the tropical field installation survey group of the National Science Foundation, the report of the Nature Conservancy on the use of natural areas for research purposes, and the support voiced by those attending the Smithsonian Environmental Biology Conference in January of 1965 underscore the timeliness and soundness of this proposal. The total request includes $345,800 for resident staff, supporting services, and maintenance of the Barro Colorado Island natural preserve in Gatun Lake. It is expected that the Smithsonian and the American Institute of Biological Sciences will constitute a joint advisory board to coordinate the plan for the Canal Zone

Biological Area with the needs of North American biologists. Steps have already been taken to establish cooperative efforts with biologists from South and Central America, in both training and basic research, through the Association for Tropical Biology and the Organization of American States.

RADIATION BIOLOGY LABORATORY

The Smithsonian Radiation Biology Laboratory (increase of $25,000) will continue its research on the environmental physiology of plants with new equipment and more satisfactory quarters provided in fiscal year 1966. The program in environmental biology is expected to achieve significant benefits in the coordination and reinforcement of effort in all participating Smithsonian bureaus.

Plan of Work:

To employ 6 biologists, 1 plant physiologist, 1 herpetologist, 1 entomologist, 1 ecological botanist, 1 ichthyologist, 11 research assistants, 1 librarian, 1 manager, 2 administrative assistants, 3 secretaries, 4 aids, 1 clerk, 1 launch operator, and 7 laborers (42 positions, $347,000); travel ($36,000); transportation of things ($4,000); rent, communications, and utilities ($10,000); other services ($199,000); supplies and materials ($54,000); equipment ($171,000); a total of $821,000.

HYDROBIOLOGY

1966 Appropriation	$817,000
1967 Estimate	$2,390,000

Professional Positions	(1966)..	41
	(1967)..	64
Research Assistants	(1966)..	5
	(1967)..	40

The Smithsonian hydrobiology program concentrates on descriptive marine and fresh water biology, providing information on organic populations and environmental conditions for the following purposes:

- To meet the needs of the national oceanography program for species determinations and marine population inventories
- To serve special expeditionary requirements and other needs of federal agencies and other research organizations
- To advance evolutionary biology generally through increased knowledge of the biology (organisms and sediments) of the modern oceans, correlated with studies of marine fossils and ancient oceanic environments.

The Smithsonian program, designed to complement and stimulate the activities of museums and other federal and private organizations, is a model for the coordinated national effort the Inter-Agency Committee on Oceanography is intended to achieve. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that this coordination is a matter not merely of annual planning but of the choice of detailed goals, individual cruise and project management, and

daily interdepartmental consultation. The Smithsonian's unique capabilities must be developed to the level required by the high pertinence of biological data to the central themes of oceanographic investigation.

An increase of $478,000 for 23 professional positions and 35 research assistants is urgently required to repair deficiencies in coverage of the most significant groups of marine organisms. Attempts to understand the nature and dynamics of the world oceans will become ever more costly, while remaining sadly approximate, unless adequate provision is rapidly made for necessary information about living forms and sediments, not least the microscopic forms and biochemical processes affecting the whole. The present request permits progress in a few particularly important areas: algology, sedimentology, and marine invertebrates. At the request of the Inter-Agency Committee on Oceanography, the Institution has begun a thorough study of how best to increase the potential reserves of manpower in biological oceanography. As in other areas of systematics, the Smithsonian must discharge an unusually pressing national responsibility by undertaking the work directly while making every effort to stimulate the development of centers of study elsewhere. Five new cooperative agreements with universities were reached during fiscal year 1966. The sorting center has pioneered new processing methods to eliminate much unnecessary drudgery from the work of sister institutions in preliminary processing of samples, with encouraging results in their

level of effort. As the third step in a well designed five-year plan to achieve adequate coverage of groups of marine organisms at the Smithsonian, the requested increase of positions will be used to the extent of the Institution's ability in the achievement of national goals.

The sum of $650,000 is required to establish ship operations and instrumentation as a coordinated program. Savings will result from better management and planning, more rapid advances in collecting equipment, and wider sharing of costs of vessels and ship time among scientific projects. Hitherto the requirements of scientists have been met one at a time; the dimensions of the present program require a more effective systems approach. This step is a critical need for the Institution and should result in substantial economies in the use of outside support as well as in meeting in-house program requirements. The Smithsonian research vessel Phykos is the only deep-water research vessel available for general programs in the mid-Atlantic region, from which biologists generally,and graduate students especially, experience constant difficulty in arranging for observations and experiments at sea. Experience to date with three underseas vehicles has been sufficiently productive to justify further plans to charter these vehicles for research purposes. The Institution also is responding to the need to train technicians under conditions of familiarity with collecting methods and data acquisition. The plan of operation, approved by the Inter-Agency Committee on Oceanography, calls

for a staff of eight, $100,000 for equipment development, $400,000 for the operation of the Phykos and reimbursement for ship time on other vessels, and $50,000 for feasibility studies and analysis of research vessel performance.

Plan of Work

To employ 18 biologists, 5 geologists, 35 research assistants, 2 administrative officers, 2 secretaries, and 4 clerks (66 positions, $628,000); travel ($78,000); other services ($548,000); supplies and materials ($69,000); and equipment ($250,000); a total of $1,573,000.

SYSTEMATICS

1966 Appropriation	$ 690,000
1967 Estimate	$1,210,000

Professional positions	(1966).....	41
	(1967).....	55
Research assistants	(1966).....	0
	(1967).....	10

An increase of $230,000 is required to achieve coverage of groups of organisms not now being studied. In every case the U. S. National Collection is the most significant assembly of materials for such work. It is proposed to extend systematic investigations in entomology, botany, paleobiology, and vertebrate zoology. The Smithsonian is making strong efforts to increase the standard of professional manpower utilization in systematics and its value to biology as a whole. These objectives are necessary for its own activities in systematics but it must also be observed that the expense of collections and an inadequate understanding of the subject among science administrators have resulted in severe inadequacies in systematics in other sectors of the scientific community. (Cf. National Academy of Sciences, Division of Biology and Agriculture, Memo on Systematic Biology, September 16, 1965). It may be foreseen that success in meeting Smithsonian objectives will help to re-establish systematic biology more widely elsewhere, through judicious lending of the national collections, staff exchanges, and other means. The Institution looks forward to the time when the burdens of support may be more widely shared, but until then expanded coverage must be achieved at

the Smithsonian where it is not possible elsewhere. At present the new positions are required to provide coverage which would otherwise be lacking in significant groups of organisms. It has never been suggested that systematists dispose themselves inefficiently among available problems or that the subjects for monographic treatment are ill chosen. Where positions can be established there is an urgent national need to do so. Unless man acquires knowledge of species more rapidly than the rate at which he is imposing extinction upon them, permanent deficiencies will result in some of the most significant areas of biological theory.

An increase of $210,000 is requested to enable Smithsonian systematics to keep pace with changes in research techniques. First, a palynology laboratory and statistical unit will be introduced. Efforts to achieve a satisfactory level of uniqueness and compression in a machine-usable code for the binomial nomenclature will be kept on schedule. A more efficient means of publishing species descriptions will be introduced. A number of specific projects, including the Dominica (B.W.I.) survey, Flora Neotropica, joint Smithsonian-National Academy of Sciences Conference on Systematics, and planning for a Flora of North America will be handled at the program level to guarantee coordination with systematists elsewhere and concentrated management. The recent creation of the Smithsonian Office of

Systematics has led to improved internal communications and fostered a number of most worthwhile inter-disciplinary approaches, while improving the Smithsonian's capacity to achieve national goals in this science.

Plan of work

To employ 4 botanists, 2 paleobotanists, 9 systematic zoologists, 1 palynologist, 1 programmer, 1 editor, 1 translator, 10 research assistants, 5 technicians, 1 secretary, and 1 typist (36 positions, $367,000); travel ($34,000); other services ($69,000); supplies and materials ($9,000); and equipment ($41,000); a total of $520,000.

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

1966 Appropriation	$6,383,000
1967 Estimate	$12,309,000

"Museums and Galleries" is made up of the Museum of History and Technology; the museum portion of the Museum of Natural History; the United States National Museum -- Office of the Director, Office of the Registrar, Office of Exhibits, and Conservation Research Laboratory; National Air and Space Museum; National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board; National Collection of Fine Arts; Freer Gallery of Art; and the National Portrait Gallery.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

1966 Appropriation	$2,292,000
1967 Estimate	$2,870,000

Professional Positions	(1966)	2
	(1967)	5

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

1966 Appropriation	$ 43,000
1967 Estimate	$239,000

The United States National Museum is the museum representing governmental support of studies to understand and convey to the world the growth and development of our civilization. As such, it receives countless requests to train professionals and technicians from all parts of the world in museum techniques. These requests are evidence of the present need for a Cooperative Museums Assistance Program to be established in the Office of the Director, United States National Museum.

In recent years the actual numbers of museums in the United States have climbed to astronomical heights. The objects so cherished by historians, collectors, hobbyists and antiquarians are of phenomenal variety in these museums. The approach to the subject matter covers a spectrum which ranges from highly specialized museums such as the Corning Museum of Glass to the multi-faceted Colonial Williamsburg. Museums are alive in the performance of original research in science, history and art.

Through appropriate interpretation of their objects they instruct in all kinds of vocational training and crafts, at all levels from pre-school to post-doctoral.

Examples of services our staff members have performed for extra-curricular organizations are: detailed advice to the state of Pennsylvania on architectural features and exhibits planning for the William Penn Memorial Museum and Archives Building; consultation on raising the Confederate gunboat Cairo; and training technicians from the Anthropology Museum of Mexico in the exhibits techniques in plastics and silkscreening.

To give the thrusts of taste and truth to the programs so vitally desired by museums and community organizations, we must organize our resources of experienced museum personnel and project their concepts to the communities which are obviously productive in their cultural endeavors.

The United States National Museum requires an increase in the Office of the Director of $196,000 to create a Cooperative Museums Assistance Program to respond to increase in these requests for advice and assistance received from community organizations, historical commissions, and museums, on the organization of museums and museum programs, the construction of museum buildings and additions, and for the training of museum professionals and technicians.

It is proposed to conduct with the aid of museum directors and specialists and the cooperation of the American Association of Museums,

the Office of Education and other agencies, alternative means by which these services might be provided. Projects are proposed to study and test the existing facilities for training museum technicians; to prepare a roster of museum professionals capable and willing to advise museums on construction and programs; to contract for the writing of museum manuals on security, conservation, exhibits design and production, and other matters of universal interest to museums.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

1966 Appropriation	$183,000
1967 Estimate	$257,000

The Office of the Registrar of the United States National Museum requires an increase of $74,000.

The increase requested for the Office of the Registrar is required because expanded activities will result from the physical move of the staff and collections of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery to a new building some distance from the Mall. Additional transportation, mail services, and facilities are needed to provide efficient and economical service on a timely basis. The accelerated activities of the National Air and Space Museum and the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board in collecting historical objects and in preparing exhibits for their new installation make additional funds necessary for transportation of large objects -- both to enrich these exhibits and to keep abreast of the rapid changes in these

major areas of achievement. The increased activities of the professional staff in the many bureaus have brought about a commensurate increase in travel and in the work of obtaining passports, visas, and importation permits and the shipment of field collecting equipment. The net result of these expanded services is a need for increase in supporting personnel and funds.

CONSERVATION RESEARCH LABORATORY

1966 Appropriation	$101,000
1967 Estimate	$146,000

Professional Positions	(1966)	2
	(1967)	7

The Conservation Research Laboratory of the United States National Museum requires an increase of $45.000.

The Conservation Research Laboratory performs research in the science and techniques of conservation, and conducts analysis, examination, treatment and restoration and preservation of the museum collections. The overpowering number of historic and scientific objects owned by the people of the United States and shepherded by the United States National Museum reached a total of 59,691,301 at the end of 1965. The interest expressed in them by the visiting public and students from all parts of the United States mushrooms yearly. Such an interest carries with it the implicit obligations and responsibility for us to effectively maintain, preserve, exhibit and interpret the collections. A parallel example which can be cited is that of the justifiably renowned

British Museum, that has literally millions of objects worth inestimable millions of dollars. This treasure house maintains a large, well-staffed scientific laboratory for the guidance of the professional staff in its care of these collections.

The Conservation Research Laboratory, with its current limitations in numbers of conservators and technicians, faces the insurmountable task of conserving large numbers of objects that are irreplaceable and all of which are significant to the heritage of our scientific, historic, and artistic accomplishments.

Hundreds of significant and valuable objects in the large collections of the Smithsonian are in poor condition. The rapid rate of acquisition of new collections includes increasing numbers of objects which require repair, cleaning, conservation and preservation treatments added to a tremendous backlog which existed before the establishment of the Conservation Research Laboratory. The backlog of conservation work required was revealed in the move of collections to the new additions constructed for the Natural History Building, and to the Museum of History and Technology from the Arts and Industries Building. To prevent the progressive deterioration of the collections, additional conservators skilled in the treatment and preservation of materials such as textiles, wood, bone, ivory, reed, metals, ceramics, glass, paper, parchment and leather are urgently needed to examine collections, to advise the curators responsible, and to train technicians in preservation and preventative treatments.

Constant surveillance and care must be devoted to the other meaningful items which have been preserved. George Washington's uniform and campaign tent, as now safely repaired and displayed, cannot fail to inspire youthful viewers. The hardihood and ingenuity of our first campaigners for freedom deserve the attention of today's generation. To prevent the deterioration of the gunboat Philadelphia, which is the major survivor of the Battle of Lake Champlain, curators and conservation staff cooperate in its inspection to assure optimum conditions for its preservation.

EXHIBITS

1966 Appropriation	$1,965,000
1967 Estimate	$2,228,000

The United States National Museum requires for the Office of Exhibits an increase of $263,000.

The Office of Exhibits designs, produces, and installs exhibits in the Museum of History and Technology; conducts the program for the modernization of exhibits in the Museum of Natural History; carries out a program of changing special temporary exhibits on subjects of art, history, and science; maintains the permanent exhibits in good appearance and repair; and assists and advises other elements of the Smithsonian about exhibits work.

In the Museum of Natural History, 20 halls have been designed and produced. In the Museum of History and Technology,

24 permanent exhibit halls have been completed and installed. This is 53% of the total exhibit area, but there yet remain 21 permanent exhibit halls to be designed, produced, and installed to fulfill the program for this building. By any museum standards, these tasks constitute an enormous workload.

A regular maintenance program is required to extend the useful life of the new, permanent exhibits and to keep them fresh and attractive. In the interest of prudent economy, additional funds and staff are needed for this program.

The Smithsonian Institution, like all modern museums, conducts a program of changing, special exhibits. In addition to these special exhibits planned by the Smithsonian staff to augment and highlight the permanent exhibits, the Smithsonian receives many requests from other agencies, top Government officials, and distinguished citizens for exhibits with important and timely national interest such as the "Profile of Poverty," the "Federal Scientist and Engineer," and "The Dead Sea Scrolls." In Fiscal Year 1964, 15 temporary exhibits were produced and in Fiscal Year 1965, the number produced was 22. In the 15-week period ending May 15, 1965, a total of 14,642 man-hours were expended for the production of special exhibits. A total of 8,300 hours were required for the production of the "Dead Sea Scrolls." The cost in time has been amply justified by 209,643 people viewing the exhibit during the 22 days it was on display at the Museum of Natural History. In addition, this exhibit has already been seen by more than 1 1/2 million

people on its tour of major cities including Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Omaha, Baltimore, and Ottawa. It will continue on to Toronto, then to the British Museum in London, and to five other British regional museums before concluding its tour in Jordan.

The proposals and requests for temporary special exhibits have overwhelmed the present capability of the Office of Exhibits in manpower, time, and funds.

The opportunity exists to combine these temporary exhibits with selected exhibits from the Smithsonian's traveling exhibits to maintain a useful program of educational exposition in the Arts and Industries Building for the continuing large audience of visitors from all parts of the United States. Additional staff and funds are needed to initiate the use of the building as the Smithsonian Exposition Hall.

Plan of Work:

To employ 1 program administrator, 1 exhibits supervisor, 1 administrative assistant, 5 conservators, 2 exhibits designers, 12 exhibits technicians, 1 transportation clerk, 1 travel clerk, 1 shipping clerk, 1 secretary, 1 clerk-typist, 3 mail clerks, 3 cabinetmakers, and 2 mechanical helpers (35 positions, $244,000); travel ($3,000); transportation of things ($58,000); other services ($162,000); supplies and materials ($30,000); equipment ($81,000); a total of $578,000.

MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

1966 Appropriation	$1,667,000
1967 Estimate	$2,346,000

Professionals (1966)	48
(1967)	67

MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

1966 Appropriation	$1, 637, 000
1967 Estimate	$1, 895, 000

The Museum of History and Technology requires an increase of $258,000, exclusive of $451,000 for the Smithsonian Historic Studies Center.

In 1954 Congress enacted legislation authorizing the construction of a building for the Museum of History and Technology to provide an appropriate setting for the national collections which commemorate and depict the heritage and the historical development of the United States. The new building dedicated in January 1964 was visited by 5,000,000 people from all parts of the Nation in the first 10 months it was open. The building has provided many opportunities to develop the educational exhibits of original objects; to accept outstanding collections of historical and scientific interest; and to increase services to scholars, historians, and students who use the collections as a base for their research and studies. The 17 divisions of the Museum responded last year to thousands of inquiries from school children, museum professionals, historians of science, collectors, cultural historians and writers.

The programs of the Museum of History and Technology in 1967 are to install another major part of the original exhibits in the new

halls, to improve the collections by examining and selecting from the significant materials offered to the Museum, to continue the historical research which is necessary to authenticate the collections and the educational exhibits, and to search out, index, and catalog historical source materials. The goals are to continue to improve the Museum of History and Technology as an educational and inspirational public museum and to develop it as a center for scholarly research in our heritage and material culture and for study in the history of science, engineering, technology and industry.

To insure the most professionally-sound planning of exhibits and museum research and to meet the increasing interest of the public and the scholarly community in communication of ideas through educational exhibits and through public service programs, additional curators and technicians are needed. We must continue to plan informative exhibits, to prepare objects for effective displays, and to improve our musical events, lecture series and other programs for the public. Funds are included for a study of the effectiveness of open education through museum and art gallery exhibitions. Research in many areas of the history of our country is essential to enliven the presentation of facts through the varied media of television, student training programs, monographs and other publications.

There are many specialized areas of knowledge which are not now represented by experts. It is imperative in interpreting our country's cultural and technological achievements that these gaps be filled. Some of the many subjects for which we must find specialists are nuclear energy, iron and steel industries, history of radio and telegraphy, astronomy, American social

history, American navigation, exploration and discovery, history of food and industries, medicine and dentistry, historic site and underwater archeology, and architecture.

The increase of 16 researchers warrants at least two supporting technicians for each. Because training on the job is required for the technicians, the increase of only 23 technicians is more economical for beginning these unrepresented studies. This gives the curator 70% strength of the supporting staff he will need but will allow him more time to accomplish his independent studies in the collections.

SMITHSONIAN HISTORIC STUDIES CENTER

1966 Appropriation	0
1967 Estimate	$451,000

The urgent need for a center of historical studies on a nationwide scale has been reiterated by numerous authorities in publications, in forums andin conferences of historians recently. Recently the eminent archeologist and poet, Jaquetta Hawkes, commented that archeology owes much of its popular appeal to the fact that it provides a sense of having roots--and this is particularly important today when we are still a young nation with an ever increasing population of young people. She went on to state that it will be even more important as the years go by and the early history of our country slips into the grey distance of a remote past. If we do not now preserve for the future the artifacts and some of the sites of these great beginnings, we may be guilty of robbing our grandchildren of

their heritage, and denying historians access to the greatest untapped storehouse of knowledge that is still available to them.

With today's rapidly increasing population, the countryside is being obliterated at an alarming pace and survivals of the American past are constantly swept away unnoticed. It is imperative that the pages of American history which lie buried in the earth and in forgotten repositories be salvaged and studied before it is too late. Much knowledge is recorded in, supported by, or taught by objects; therefore, objects are required to be preserved to record elements of history, to support research in science, history and art, to be handled, shown, or demonstrated to a broad spectrum of the citizenry, to inspire, to inform, to entertain, to instruct, to educate, to renew, to refresh, or to provide standards of taste and truth. Statesmen and historians have repeatedly attested that the study of the survivals of the past frequently throw new emphasis on what has already been recorded and often insert new chapters into the history of the American continent. Speaking in Richmond in 1775, Patrick Henry declared that he knew of no way of judging of the future but by the past.

The survivals of the American past may be salvaged with the tools of the age of the Visual Aid in which we live--the film, the tape recorder and the published works which will provide permanent records as a central source for the use of students and scholars of the future.

The Smithsonian Institution has in 17 divisions of the Museum of History and Technology and in elements of the National Portrait Gallery, the National Air and Space Museum, the National Collection of Fine Arts, the River Basin Surveys, and the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, a varied and broad program of research, exploration, publication, and conservation of objects recording the history of American civilization and culture. To focus the knowledge, skills, experience, and facilities of these activities on opportunities already recognized to exist, to further the understanding of our national development, and, most particularly, to secure, preserve, and document the survivals of historical objects, sites, and papers on a nation-wide basis, it is proposed to develop at the Smithsonian a coordinating and operating office to be known as the Smithsonian Historic Studies Center.

The purposes of this Center are:

(1) To conduct a Historic Sources Survey which will establish at a central place for the benefit of scholars a comprehensive record of the significant historical objects, manuscripts, archival material, and graphics now held by individuals and institutions throughout North America.

The Smithsonian Center will coordinate the increase of its existing operations for assembling and publishing information about historical source material with the work of the few operational indices of specialized categories of objects and art.

It will assist in promoting support to accelerate the work of these and of dormant but worthy projects with similar objectives.

(2) To conduct a Historic Sites Survey which will collect, record, and disseminate information on known historic sites and their contents, to identify additional significant sites, to record the progress being made on excavations, and to identify opportunities to survey and excavate early industrial, architectural, and military sites, to coordinate activities, to excavate, to salvage materials, and to preserve sites in cooperation with individual historians, owners, and other institutions and programs.

The Historic Sites Survey will search out and record the remaining available information about early crafts and local industries. It will record these by film, taped interviews, and the measured drawings of sites, buildings, and equipment. It will identify sites for preservation and assist in promoting restorations. It will collect tools and products for preservation.

(3) To perform historical research in cooperation with others, to support and strengthen programs in American historical studies, and to publish scholarly, documented catalogs of historical and cultural source materials so greatly needed.

The need and urgency of this undertaking on a nation-wide scale has been described by a number of authorities in recent months. The Director of the Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum recently testified before a Senate Subcommittee concerning the failure of many small museums and collectors to properly

preserve the significant objects in their holdings and the urgent need to survey these, record them, and assist in their preservation. The President of the American Association of Museums in a recent address spoke of the rapid changes in the American landscape which are obliterating important historical sites and eliminating opportunites to carefully survey them, to record them and to recover the actual objects to be found in them, by archeological means now available.

The Smithsonian's own experience in frequently arriving too late to find that significant early instruments and records have been destroyed, or that the last local practitioner of a craft or trade had recently died, can be recounted to testify to the urgency to accelerate the work and prevent tragic losses.

Forums and conferences of historians have spoken of the urgency to develop the unexploited historical resources of materials, manuscripts, archives and graphics, which total vast numbers but are held in a variety of places unkown to most cultural historians. Speakers at the recent Williamsburg conference on The Arts in Early American History described the great needs and opportunities inherent in recording, documenting, and publishing scholarly catalogs on these historical source materials. They stressed the missed opportunites of the past and the urgency to get on with these undertakings.

A further urgency exists to start these projects now in order to obtain the knowledge and experience needed to state the

requirements for planned Smithsonian automatic data processing and referral centers. Economies in instrumentation and programming will result from throughtful evaluation of all Smithsonian needs for ADP, including those of the Historic Studies Center.

We foresee that the identification of historical resources and sites will stimulate in all communities useful work projects which will bring retired technical and professional people into programs of teaching, directing, and participating with disadvantaged young people and displaced workers. Many accomplished people including retirees and craftsmen working short weeks who are not attracted to participate in make-work and job-camp projects would rally to cultural and crafts projects of permanent value. The stimulation to improve collections and sites could develop new tourist attractions in many areas and create new employment opportunities for retrained young people.

Among the important values of these projects is the experience they will provide for the revival and organization of emergency work projects of the permanently valuable character of the Historical Records Survey, the Historical Buildings Survey, the Historic American Merchant Marine Survey, and the Index of American Design. Nation-wide projects of this type could be started promptly to provide useful employment of both physical and intellectual character for workers idled by economic re-adjustments.

The Smithsonian Historic Studies Center would be an office of the Museum of History and Technology headed by an Assistant Director, MHT. It would have a guiding council of representatives from all related elements of the Smithsonian and an advisory council of nationally known historians. See attached chart.

Smithsonian staff of all interested elements would participate, as desired, in the accumulation of data, in identifying opportunities, and in the documenting of results. All Smithsonian staff and inquiring scholars would have access to the data in support of their continuing studies, whether they participate directly or not.

Plan of Work:

To employ 1 assistant director, 1 administrative officer, 15 historians, 1 archeologist, 1 editor, 2 photographers, 1 draftsman, 23 museum technicians and research assistants, 25 secretaries and clerk-typists (70 positions, $530,000); travel ($14,000); rent, communications, and utilities ($50,000); other services ($75,000); supplies and materials ($10,000); and equipment ($30,000); a total of $709,000.

Outline of Organization
Smithsonian Historic Studies Center

Historical Sources Survey

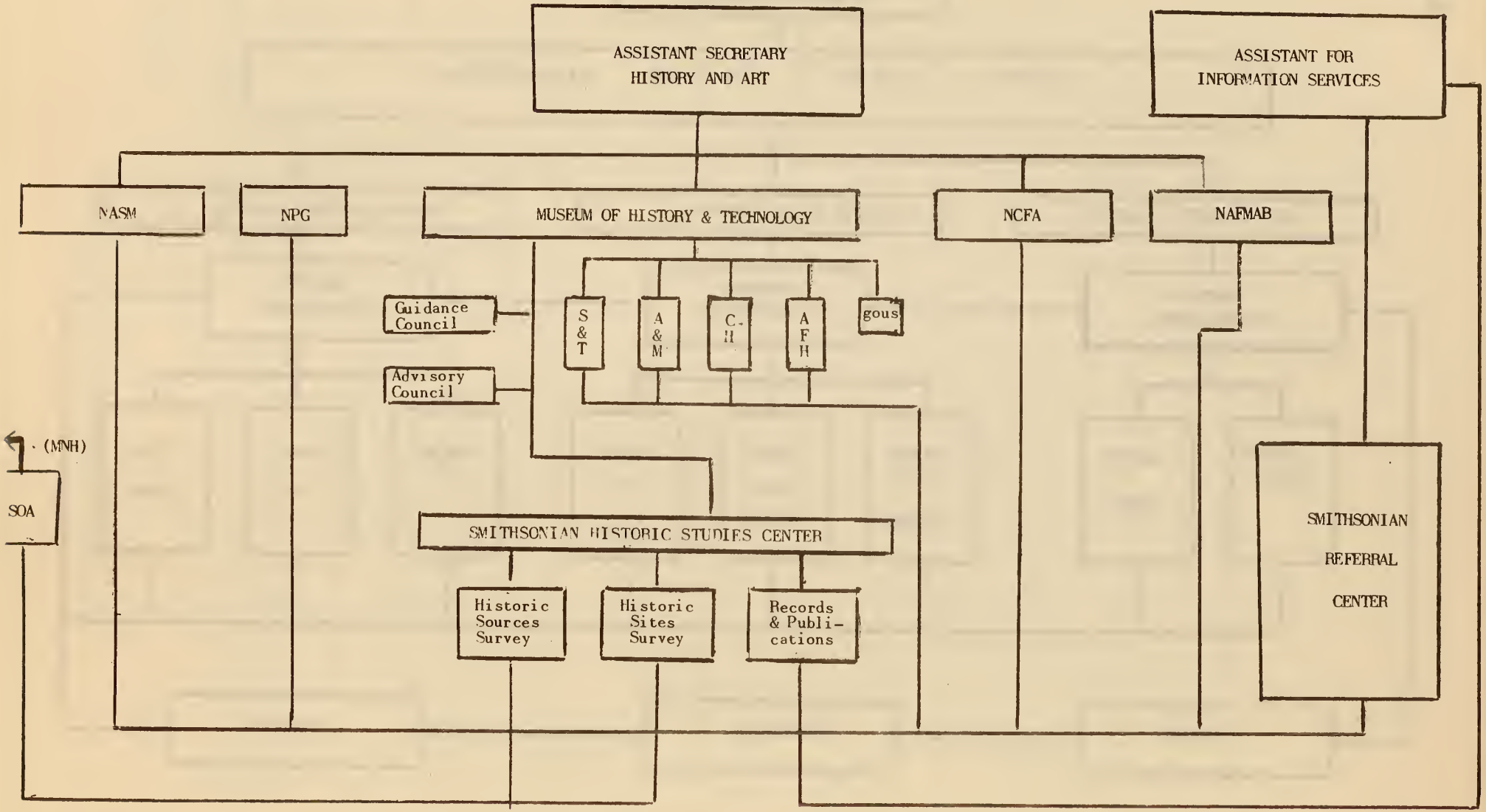
1. Index of historical objects
2. Index of American graphics and art
3. Index of manuscripts and archival materials

Historical Sites Surveys

1. Index of historical sites
2. Historical and reconnaissance surveys of sites
3. Excavation
4. Survey and recording of crafts and early industries, folk arts, and music

Recording and Publication

1. Programming collected data for ADP
2. Issuing ADP printed-out information on request
3. Production of selected illustrated source books and catalogs


ASSISTANT SECRETARY
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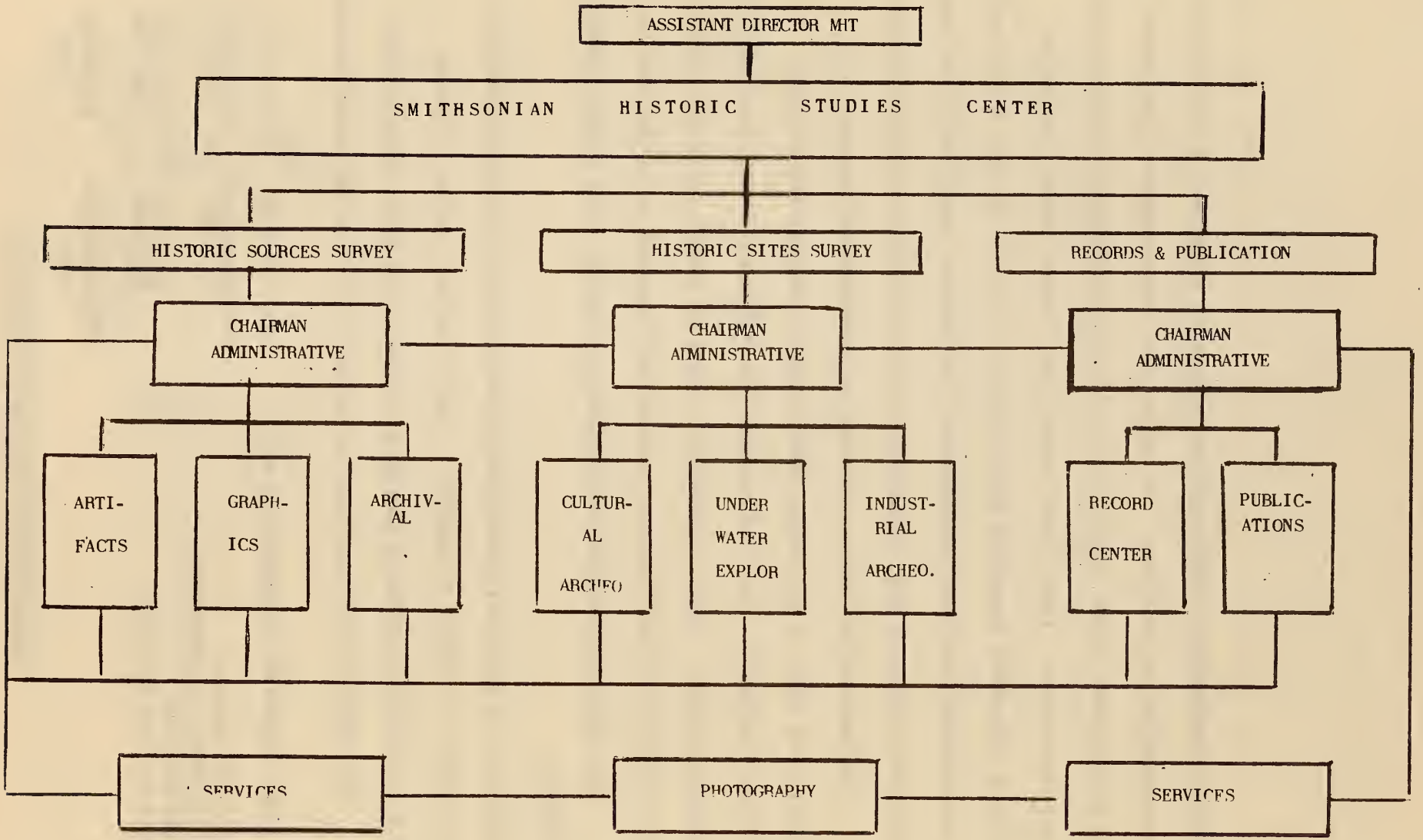
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR MHT
SMITHSONIAN HISTORIC STUDIES CENTER
HISTORIC SOURCES SURVEY
HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
RECORDS & PUBLICATION
CHAIRMAN ADMINISTRATIVE
CHAIRMAN ADMINISTRATIVE
CHAIRMAN ADMINISTRATIVE
ARTI-FACTS
GRAPH-ICS
ARCHIV-AL
CULTUR-AL ARCHEO
UNDER WATER EXPLOR
INDUST-RIAL ARCHEO.
RECORD CENTER
PUBLIC-ATIONS
SERVICES
PHOTOGRAPHY
SERVICES

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

	1966 Appropriation	1967 Estimate
Office of the Director ..... (5)	$83,000 (6)	$89,000
Departments ..... (126)	937,000 (208)	1,844,000
Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center ..... (16)	154,000 (44)	498,000
Total, Museum of Natural History (147)	$1,174,000 (258)	$2,431,000

The totals presented here are not derived from the comprehensive basic research programs and do not require for their development the advice of outside scientists. They primarily reflect outside demands for services from other museums and agencies of the government.

The approved request to Congress for fiscal year 1966 included 107 subprofessional positions for the departments of the Museum of Natural History. Only 25 positions could be funded from the appropriation received. The request for new subprofessional positions in fiscal year 1967 is 83, based upon careful requirement surveys.

The request for other expenses of departments (exclusive of personnel) is $616,000, based upon detailed analyses of requirements, recommendations from management consultants, and experience with severe shortages resulting from failure to secure the full fiscal year 1966 allowance. This figure constitutes a basic support budget at the department level, reflecting routine and predictable expenditures best managed at that level, not requiring outside advice of programmatic management, which will be calculated each year as a function

of the size of department staffs. The chart following shows how this total was arrived at.

Unit	Total prof. pos. FY 1967	Expense per prof. pos.	New prof. pos. added FY 1967	Equip. per new pos.	Total expense
Botany	18	$3,500	3	$4,000	$75,000
Entomology	15	2,550	6	2,270	51,870
Invertebrate Zoology	26	4,080	7	4,920	140,520
Mineral Sciences	8	2,850	2	4,000	30,800
Paleobiology	22	3,940	7	5,000	121,680
Vertebrate Zoology	21	6,900	6	1,500	153,900
Ecology	6	4,000	6	4,000	48,000
Anthropology	21	2,165	2	1,000	47,465
Total	137		39		$669,235

(Note) Expenses in the basic support budget are incurred at the department level and calculated by department chairmen to reflect average needs per professional staff position and the average cost of establishing new positions. In general these will be routine activities, not requiring outside review; continuing curatorial expenses, exhibits costs, and over-all department costs.

In Entomology the annual rate of accession and study is 275,000 specimens, but the backlog is mounting steadily and now stands at 2,500,000. Of 12,000,000 specimens in Marine Invertebrates only 40% are cataloged or appropriately recorded.

The establishment of the basic support budget at an adequate level and provision of sufficient staff to prevent further increases in accession and identification backlogs (which have become very considerable in some areas) would not represent program growth or new functions, but a minimal solution to persistent and intolerable shortages, delays, and inadequacies, which are costly in dollars and morale. Once this level is reached, future growth will depend upon the demonstration of increased costs or approval of expansion in staff or collections, but prompt remedy of present shortfalls is an urgent necessity.

An increase of $344,000 is required to maintain the national service potential of the Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center. Its obligations are carefully reviewed by a series of advisory committees, which have also been instrumental in achieving steadily improved output through new preservation methods, innovations in sorting equipment, and the participation of specialists in the preparation of sorting guides and manuals. Approved samples on hand for sorting constitute three man-years in algae, 47 man-years in benthic invertebrates, 39 man-years in fishes, and 53 man-years in plankton. Additional quantities of material regarded as desirable for science but not tied to a specific cruise or project deadline aggregate a further 23 man-years in benthic invertebrates, 15 man-years in fishes, and 20 man-years in plankton. In order for the Sorting Center to meet its obligations to the national oceanography program it will be necessary to add a total of 21 positions in preliminary sorting in fiscal year 1967. Supervisory personnel included in that total will continue to concentrate their efforts on increased productivity, trial procedures,

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and acceleration in the training program. It is a matter of the utmost importance to enable the Center to experiment with new procedures for identifications to the species level which, if achieved, could greatly improve scientific manpower utilization in all aspects of descriptive biology. An increase of seven positions is requested to institute such a service on a trial basis, at an over-all cost of $122,000. The Sorting Center offers the scientific community its only prospect of controlling the chaotic tendency to collect more marine samples than can be studied. These unquestionably reach into untold millions at present, conclusively demonstrating the need for more effective management of systematic collections on a nation-wide basis -- an objective the Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center is helping to achieve.

Plan of Work:

To employ 3 biologist, 25 technicians, 56 aids, 5 administrative assistants, 13 secretaries, and 9 clerks (111 positions, $683,000); travel ($87,000); other services ($98,000); supplies and materials ($129,000); equipment($260,000); a total of $1,257,000.

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM (OPERATIONS)

1966 Appropriation	$ 384,000
1967 Estimate	$1,358,000

The National Air and Space Museum will require $974,000 additional for fiscal year 1967 to meet the intensive planning and preparatory activities for the opening of the projected National Air and Space Museum(NASM).

The objective of the National Air and Space Museum is to present to the American people the story of this country's past, present, and potential achievements in aerospace science and technology.

The National Air and Space Museum has in its custody the world's greatest collection of air and space craft, engines, rockets, and other objects related to aviation and space flight. An extensive documentary collection is available for study purposes. On display will be such items as components of the Apollo moon-landing mission, the significant orbital Gemini and Mercury capsules, and representative space suits worn by our pioneering astronauts. The "Zip" gun used by Commander White in his first "space walk" and the life-supporting umbilical which connected him with the Gemini capsule are now part of NASM's collections. Such items, contrasted with Dr. Goddard's original laboratory equipment and embryonic rockets will dramatize progress in the exploration and exploitation of space. On the aeronautical side, displays will trace step by step advances from the Wright Brothers' "Kitty Hawk Flyer" to NASA's experimental "X-15" and the Supersonic Transport.

The National Air and Space Museum will make possible for the first time a truly comprehensive presentation to millions of our citizens of the national collections of air and space craft, engines, instruments, models, reference publications and drawings, and related objects. We can expect over five million of our people from every State to visit this museum in its first year, with crowds steadily increasing in each succeeding year. This unprecedented visitor load has already been experienced at the Smithsonian's Museum of History and Technology, which was dedicated by the President in 1964.

Scholars, writers, historians, and professionals in various disciplines will work with the museum's extensive reference library to create at this museum an unrivalled center of learning in the history and development of air and space exploration. The educational potential of this museum will find a ready response in the great interest and enthusiasm of American youth in air and space science and technology. This enthusiasm will progress to an understanding of the underlying principles of physics, chemistry, metallurgy, and engineering.

The recognition of the great inspiration and interest these collections have for all our people has finally resulted in plans for a new structure as an exhibition, education and research center on the Mall, adjacent to the headquarters of the Federal Aviation Agency and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The construction of a suitable building to house the Nation's air and space collections will be the successful culmination of 19 years of Congressional encouragement and legislative action in the interest of air and space science and history. The Act of August 12, 1946, established the National Air Museum as a part of the Smithsonian Institution and included provisions for selecting a site for a National Air Museum building to be located in the Nation's Capital. More recently, the Act of September 6, 1958, designated the site for a building to be on the Mall from 4th to 7th Streets, Independence Avenue to Jefferson Drive. Within the past two years, planning appropriations in the amount of $511,000 and $1,364,000 have been made available to the Smithsonian by the Congress for the fiscal years 1964 and 1965, respectively. The planning contract has been awarded to the architectural firm of Hellmuth, Obata, and Kassabaum, and the firm of Mills, Petticord and Mills. Construction plans and specifications for the proposed museum building will be completed within a few weeks. Authorization for construction has been reported favorably to the House of Representatives by the Committee on House Administration and is now pending before the House. The authorization is expected to be enacted into law before adjournment.

Based on the past year's experience with the new Musem of History and Technology, it is now anticipated that the projected NASM will attract five to six million visitors a year. The building and the exhibit techniques now in planning and development stages are being designed to give such great masses of visitors a clear understanding of where we have been, where we are, and where we are heading in this rapidly advancing period of technological development.

For serious researchers in aerospace history and technology for educational and related purposes, the Museum's vast research resources, both in documentation and hardware, must be completely catalogued and made readily available to those with a need-to-know.

The request includes the selection of specimens to be exhibited from the Museum's very extensive aerospace collections. The items selected will be evaluated for historical and technical significance.

The exhibitions supporting these specimens will be developed to make use of the most recent of educational audi-visual techniques. Presentations will include the use of animated models, dioramas, full scale mock-ups and cutaway models to illustrate operation and principles of design.

Special mounting devices will be engineered for full-size air and space craft and power plants as well as the smaller components and instrumentation associated with - and necessary to - the development of air and space flight. Special "rooms" will be designed to explain the principles of aeronautics and astronautics. These will be accomplished by means of special effects.

Exhibit devices, cases, panels and graphics will be designed for maximum flexibility and will be related to all specimens and designed to protect the collections and display the materials in the most effective and instructive method. Experience of our staff in the Museum of History and Technology exhibit programs as well as ready access to personnel in the present Museum of History and Technology and Museum of Natural History are proving invaluable in the scheduling of this work and in determining the most effective museum techniques.

All specimens, including historic memorabilia of famous persons, will be preserved and restored in a scheduled program.

The present NASM staff, 35 dedicated, competent and hard-working people of all grades, is wholly inadequate for the expanded program. Management studies indicate that by fiscal year 1969 about 150 people of all grades will be required to bring the exhibits to completion.

To meet such a program, the buildup in staff must begin in fiscal year 1967. The special kinds of people required are not readily available. They must be recruited and trained, all of which requires advance time.

Need for Contractual Services

An increase of $160,000 is required for 1967 for the Exhibits Department to include preliminary studies by top designers to establish guidelines for NASM exhibits' potential in the new building. It is necessary that design studies for potential standardization of exhibit fixtures must be started in 1967 for future economy. At least one complete exhibit in existing space is basic to our needs. It is anticipated that for one experimental hall the cost will amount to $60,000.

As a matter of policy, the museum will utilize to the fullest extent possible the services and facilities of existing Smithsonian departments. The Office of Exhibits has indicated that they will be fully engaged with exhibits in the Museum of History and Technology Building and updating exhibits elsewhere. Instead of building up comparable and duplicate facilities, we propose to establish only a small Exhibits Department with key personnel and minimum laboratory facilities, and contract for most of the exhibits work. It will be necessary to contract with consultants, experts, and exhibits specialists concerning unique problems of our specialized exhibits.

Also, the Preservation and Restoration Division has many pieces of heavy-duty handling equipment such as vehicles, fork lifts, etc. Many are old and require repair and maintenance.

Instead of building up and staffing a maintenance facility for this work, we will do a minimum ourselves and contract for the bulk of it. $25,000 yearly is considered minimum for these services.

Improvements of exhibits in the Air and Space Building will also require contract expenditures. These exhibits will have great experimental value for the new building exhibit.

The increases are directly attributable to the projected new building and its requirements, with a modest amount required for the adaptation and preparation of space to be made available in the Arts and Industries Building for NASM exhibits.

Need for Travel

The $9,000 increase in travel in 1967 reflects the travel requirements of the increased personnel in the curatorial departments for field inspections of potential specimen additions to the Collection; attendance at meetings of professional, scientific, and historical societies and lectures; the staff of the new Exhibits Department for work with the architects, contractors, and suppliers, and for inspection of display techniques and equipment; the Director for work with the architects, attendance at meetings and high-level contacts with other museums, military establishments and industry; and travel expenses for members of the Advisory Board to attend meetings as requested by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Need for Supplies and Materials

An increase of $64,000 is the direct result of the establishment of a new Exhibits Department and the accelerated restoration and preservation program for the projected new museum.

Materials for model makers and cabinetmakers; accessories for shop equipment such as special carbide cutters, saw blades, lathe accessories, drill bits, abrasives, silk screen paints and processing materials, brushes, rollers, paints, lacquers; drafting and art materials; sheet stock in metal, wood and plastic, special wood, tubing, wire, etc., will be needed for the new Exhibits Department.

Increased purchase of supplies and materials will be necessary to maintain the work schedule of the preservation and restoration program and the following items are representative of the types of supplies and materials required: Lumber, aircraft wood, steel and aluminum rods, fabric, paint and dope, gasoline, batteries, cleaning chemicals, welding materials, nuts and bolts, oil, preservatives, and wallboard.

Need for Equipment

Major equipment increases, all non-recurring items, are determined by:

1. Establishing and equipping an Exhibits Design and Production Shop at our 24th Street facility. The new Exhibits Department has no equipment

to begin with and will have to start from "scratch." Examples of the type of equipment required are: Exhibit structures for air and space craft, including mounts, cases, ramps, manikins, dioramas and models; laboratory equipment for designing, art work, model making and production, including benches, work tables, machine and hand tools, drafting furniture and art equipment, spray booth, spray guns, cutters, silk screen equipment; air brush and related equipment, pattern makers lathe.

2. Additional heavy-duty handling equipment such as a mobile crane, electric motors, a Heli-Arc Welder, a hydraulic press brake and a power shear is considered essential. Efforts have been made to acquire these items as "surplus" but we have not been successful.

Plan of Work

To employ 4 assistant directors (aeronautics, information and education, exhibits, and administration), 8 curators, 1 archivist, 1 contract specialist, 7 exhibit specialists, 1 administrative assistant, 14 secretaries, 7 museum technicians, 1 technical writer, 1 illustrator, 2 draftsmen, 2 museum specialists, 11 exhibits technicians, 3 record clerks, 1 supply clerk, 2 typists, 2 messengers, 2 mechanics (70 positions, $558,000); travel ($9,000); other services ($160,000); supplies and materials ($64,000); and equipment ($183,000), a total of $974,000.

NATIONAL ARMED FORCES MUSEUM ADVISORY BOARD

1966 Appropriation	$94,000
1967 Estimate	$146,000

The National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board (Public Law 87-186, August 30, 1961, 75 Stat. 414) provides advice and assistance to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution in carrying out the following:

"The Smithsonian Institution shall commemorate and display the contributions made by the military forces of the Nation toward creating, developing, and maintaining a free, peaceful, and independent society and culture in the United States of America. The valor and sacrificial service of the men and women of the Armed Forces shall be portrayed as an inspiration to the present and future generations of America. The demands placed upon the full energies of our people, the hardships endured, and the sacrifice demanded in our constant search for world peace shall be clearly demonstrated. The extensive peacetime contributions the Armed Forces have made to the advance of human knowledge in science, nuclear energy, polar and space exploration, electronics, engineering, aeronautics, and medicine shall be graphically described. The Smithsonian Institution shall interpret through dramatic display significant current problems affecting the Nation's security. It shall be equipped with a study center for scholarly research

into the meaning of war, its effect on civilization, and the role of the Armed Forces in maintaining a just and lasting peace by providing a powerful deterrent to war. In fulfilling its purposes, the Smithsonian Institution shall collect, preserve, and exhibit military objects of historical interest and significance." (Sec. 2(a), 75 Stat. 414)

"The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution is authorized and directed, with the advice and assistance of the Board, to investigate and survey lands and buildings in and near the District of Columbia suitable for the display of military collections. The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution shall, after consulting with and seeking the advice of the Commission on Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the General Services Administration, submit recommendations to the Congress with respect to the acquisition of lands and buildings for such purpose.

"Buildings acquired pursuant to recommendations made under subsection (a) of this section shall be used to house public exhibits and study collections that are not appropriate for the military exhibits of the Smithsonian Institution on the Mall in the District of Columbia. Facilities shall be provided for the display of large military objects and for the reconstruction, in an appropriate way, on lands acquired pursuant to recommendations made under subsection (a) of this section, of exhibits showing the nature of fortifications, trenches, and

other military and naval facilities characteristic of the American colonial period, the War of the Revolution, and subsequent American military and naval operations."

(Sec. 3(a&b), 75 Stat. 414)

In January 1965, the Board of Regents approved recommendations by the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board that the Smithsonian Institution's facilities be expanded to include a National Armed Forces Museum; that Fort Washington be transferred to the Smithsonian Institution to serve as the site; and that the Smithsonian Institution be directed by legislation to pursue the architectural planning of such a museum. The Smithsonian Institution is conducting preliminary negotiations with the National Park Service, the National Capital Planning Commission, and other agencies, as well as with interested members of Congress, looking to the use of Fort Washington.

An increase of $52,000 is needed for fiscal year 1967 to document and care for the collections being assembled; provide funds for travel and acquire unique objects before they disappear; and to develop the contributions of the military services to the civilian economy as a basis for drawing up a comprehensive exhibit plan for the museum and to guide the acquisition program.

One military equipment processor is needed to protect and conserve the increasing number of items being assembled for exhibit. A museum curator and library assistant are needed not only to organize study materials but to keep up with identification, recording, and the maintenance of appropriate record controls

of equipment and items accessioned. The librarian will also secure, catalogue, and care for books and manuscripts related to the military's impact on our culture.

The staff of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board is canvassing Armed Forces installations and other agencies throughout the United States to locate unique military objects which are appropriate for collections of the Smithsonian.

For example, at West Point the staff discovered two extremely rare Model 1903 six-inch guns complete with disappearing carriages that were to be offered to scrap dealers to make room for a band shell. These guns are of historical importance as well as being particularly suited for outdoor display. In the past two years the staff has acquired numerous components of now obsolete and historically important missile systems: Nike-Ajax, Corporal, and Redstone. All were slated for disposal by the military. It is interesting that the Army and Navy in their current missile testing programs have had to come to the Smithsonian for these components (Redstone and Corporal) as they had dispersed all other examples of obsolete systems. The Corporal material is now being used at Point Mugu, California, and the Redstone components are being used in a "Project Defender" program of the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense. We must have staff, travel, and transportation funds to assure obtaining examples of equipment and material being phased out due to technological advances and which will be lost if not secured before disposal.

A research historian, assisted by a museum technician, is needed to develop the contributions of the military to our national development.

The proposed National Armed Forces Museum represents a dramatically new approach to the documentation of history. In concept the Museum would seek to inspire the public with a meaningful sense of the accomplishments of the Nation's Armed Forces, their contributions to our national development and the role played by our people in providing the sinews of defense. Examples of military contributions to our society are: West Point was the Nation's first engineering school and has an important impact on civilian road, canal, mapping, and exploration activities; military medicine led to the control of yellow fever; and military appropriations provided the first sizable orders to the infant airplane industry. Developing the complete story of the military's contributions cannot be hoped for with the present small staff and the historian requested, but the main outlines can be set forth as a guide to acquisition of objects and as a basis for the general outline of a well-balanced exhibit plan.

The proposed Museum will entail a large park complex embracing reconstructions of fortifications, earthworks, trenches, a ship basin, and outdoor displays of large military objects. In addition, a central exhibit building would include

equipment, electronic displays, and a study center for scholarly research into the meaning of war, its effect on civilization, the role of the Armed Forces and the civilian population. Plans for this exhibit concept need to be developed.

Plan of Work:

To employ 1 research historian, 1 museum curator, 1 museum technician, 1 secretary, 1 military equipment processor, and 1 library assistant (6 positions, $39,000); travel ($3,000); and equipment ($10,000); a total of $52,000.

FREER GALLERY OF ART

1966 Appropriation	$31,000
1967 Estimate	$43,000

The Freer Gallery of Art is concerned with research in the civilizations of the East and with exhibiting its outstanding collections of oriental art. The Gallery has a library, a photographic laboratory, a small conservation laboratory, and a cabinet shop.

An increase of $12,000 is requested for staff needs in the conservation laboratory and the cabinet shop.

In accepting the Deed of Gift from Mr. Freer, the Government agreed to care for and maintain the building and the collections.

Plan of Work:

To employ one secretary in the conservation laboratory and one cabinetmaker (2 positions, $12,000).

THE NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS

1966 Appropriation	$ 429,000
1967 Estimate	$1,624,000

"France has her Luxembourg, England has her Tate Gallery--now for the first time in history the United States has a National Collection of Fine Arts worthy of its name." Words such as these from the Museum News of June 1965, are to be found with increasing frequency as the National Collection of Fine Arts develops a program of significant public services and prepares to move into its greatly enlarged quarters presently being remodeled in the Old Patent Office Building, now known as the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries.

The decision of Congress in 1958 to provide a suitable home for the National Collection of Fine Arts by authorizing funds to remodel and refurbish the Old Patent Office Building revived the National Collection of Fine Arts from the long years of dormancy brought about by inadequate public interest and support. During the past two fiscal years the gradual increase in appropriated funds has made possible the accomplishment of two parts of a three-part program to achieve an orderly build-up of professional personnel and increased activities. The objective of this program is to effect a smooth transition to full-scale activity upon occupancy of the new Gallery in 1967.

The increases requested for this fiscal year represent the requirements of the third and final phase of the pre- and

initial occupancy program. It provides for additional personnel to complete a basic operational staff and gives them the equipment, furnishings and resources to move forward towards the ultimate goal of a great national art museum which can take its place among those of other major countries of the world.

The National Collection of Fine Arts, a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, is the oldest gallery of art directly related to the United States Government. The statutory purposes of the bureau (as described in the Act of June 18, 1938) include providing a safe repository for works of art belonging to the Government; arranging exhibitions in order to promote the appreciation of art past and present; and encouraging American creative effort in the arts and crafts. In short, the National Collection is concerned with preserving our national heritage; with fostering the appreciation and understanding of art, in its broadest sense, not only in Washington but throughout the country; and with exhibiting American art at home and abroad. The bureau seeks to enrich the cultural life of the American community and to serve as a clearing house for our national art.

The highly varied and extensive exhibit programs of the National Collection of Fine Arts afford a means of carrying out many of the bureau's central purposes. The scope of its

exhibition activities is currently broadening to allow for a wide range of vital services. Rotating exhibits staged by the bureau include those presenting American art (both contemporary and historical) and foreign art sponsored by governments with embassies and chanceries in Washington. Both major and smaller scale exhibits are presented in two extensive gallery areas in constant succession. In addition, the bureau arranges continuing exhibitions of American art in the East and West Wings of the White House, and it assists the State Department and other government agencies with temporary exhibitions. The bureau supervises the Traveling Exhibition Service, which keeps about 80 traveling exhibitions in circulation throughout the country. It is planning to supplement this service with a program of low-cost, educational exhibits, and also to sponsor a program of exhibits of American art abroad. Planning for a series of "reverse flow" exhibits is in progress. At the same time, the bureau is projecting programs for important rotating and continuing exhibits (including permanent surveys of American painting, sculpture, prints, and decorative arts) for two remodeled galleries, the Old Patent Office Building and the Old Court of Claims Building.

The most pressing need of the National Collection of Fine Arts is the attainment of a broad, comprehensive collection

of American art. The collection must include representative examples of all periods and styles of the many varied forms of artistic activity from pre-revolution days through the present time. This collection will provide the survey which will be the culminating feature of the National Collection of Fine Arts' new national museum of American and contemporary art. It will be necessary initially to borrow a number of pieces from private citizens and public and private art galleries. However, vigorous pursuit of a long-range program will assure the gradual acquisition of a great national collection which will represent our artistic heritage. It is expected that the collection will be built up largely by private donations, supplemented in part by purchases from public funds. At present we are particularly lacking in representative work prior to the Civil War and after 1910. Practically all work presently in the National Collection of Fine Arts is the result of gifts and loans from generous American citizens. In accepting such works the United States Government assumes an obligation to preserve the objects through timely repair and restoration. Professional personnel and equipment for such conservation are included in this budget request.

An equally important major objective of the program of the National Collection of Fine Arts is to derive for the people of the United States a maximum return for the time and money spent in acquiring, housing, and caring for these possessions. Through a program of first quality exhibitions and related educational

activities it is planned to achieve three significant goals. The first is the development of greater appreciation and understanding of American art by its own citizens and the peoples of the world; the second is a vigorous encouragement of contemporary American creative effort; and third is the attainment of world-wide recognition of American achievement in the field of fine arts and crafts equal to that of its acceptance in the fields of science and industry.

The legislative goals of the National Collection of Fine Arts will be substantially assisted by specific projects involving cooperation with and contribution to the development of the potentials of other institutions. Programs of this nature are being planned in conjunction with the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the State Department Art-for-Embassies Program, and the Cooper Union Museum in New York City. The last-mentioned institution is outstanding in the field of decorative design. These programs call for continued and increased staff activity.

The carrying of the story of American cultural heritage to remote parts of our country is to be done initially through a pilot artmobile program ($35,000) and a trial program of low-cost traveling art exhibitions to be circulated through regional institutions such as state and local boards of education and library associations.

A substantial budgetary increase is needed in FY 1967 when the new Gallery becomes ready for occupancy. Different parts of

the greatly expanded exhibit space will require specialized treatment and furnishings appropriate to the material to be displayed; for the increased office space and public lounges, adequate furnishings; for the storage areas, racks, screens and containers; for the specialized work areas, conservator's equipment, an X-ray machine, and photographic equipment; for the exhibits staff, ladders and tools for unpacking, hanging, and repacking exhibits; and for the registrar's office, tools and equipment associated with shipping and maintaining records.

Prior to the move into the new Gallery and continuing after it, much travel is required of the top personnel to establish and strengthen professional ties with other museums and individuals, to ascertain geographic areas where the National Collection of Fine Arts may provide services, to meet and encourage potential donors, and to arrange for the loans for exhibit material.

Also, accelerated conservation activity is required in order to prepare paintings and frames for installation in the expanded exhibition space in the new Gallery. The ability to purchase some works of art to fill the gaps in our collections not likely to be taken care of by private donation or loan is essential.

Funds requested for an Educational Department are needed to develop an educational and research program in art supported by a reservoir of collections and specialized printed material, slides and films. This office also will be responsible for the unique Childrens' Galleries in the remodeled building.

Crating, packing and insurance charges on works of art submitted to the National Collection of Fine Arts for exhibition and examination purposes will be substantial, since exhibits are being strengthened and many new accessions are being considered.

Similarly, it is anticipated that the activity of providing paintings and sculpture from our lending collections to decorate government offices will continue to increase, as the demands are constantly growing. It is therefore necessary to enlarge the number of items available for loan. Important, too, is the care and preservation of works in the loan collections.

While active preparation is being made for the move, the bureau must concurrently continue its assigned public services in connection with the exhibition of art and furnishing of art information at its present location.

Smithsonian Gallery of Arts and Design

On June 23, 1965, the President of the United States signed papers turning the old Court of Claims Building (the original Corcoran Gallery of Art) over to the Smithsonian Institution to be used as a gallery of American arts, crafts, and design and to include provision for temporary exhibits of the arts of foreign countries. Present estimates call for the renovated building to be completed by January of 1968.

Although on a smaller scale, the needs here are similar to those of the National Collection of Fine Arts in relation to its move into new galleries in the Old Patent Office Building.

Programs and objectives for the Smithsonian Gallery of Arts and Design must be developed far in advance of the opening. These programs affecting the plans of the facility must be determined early so that necessary features may be incorporated during the renovation. In order that exhibition material will be on hand by the time of the opening, this must be arranged at least a year in advance. Similarly, items representing American artists in all parts of the country must be searched out and committed, since this type of art is produced in small quantities by many different independent artists.

It is necessary to provide a head curator and most of his staff a year prior to opening. They should purchase and use equipment that would later be moved into the gallery. Also, travel throughout the United States, contacing artist sources of material, must be accomplished. Active planning of programs for both continuing and changing exhibits, and design of the permanent installations, should be largely completed during the fiscal year 1967.

International Exhibits

The concern of the National Collection of Fine Arts for the broadened encouragement and appreciation of American art through exhibitions abroad has led to an agreement between the United States Information Agency (U.S.I.A.) and the Smithsonian Institution to seek to transfer the overseas art exhibit program to the Smithsonian Institution. Formalization of this proposed

arrangement is in progress. It has been agreed between the U.S.I.A. and the Smithsonian Institution that the Institution should request funds for the operation for fiscal year 1967.

At this moment in our history, when the United States has assumed a position of world leadership in the arts, there is an intense and wide-ranging international interest in our artists and their works, and it is highly important that we be well represented abroad. The National Collection is therefore proposing to continue the U.S.I.A. art program which has involved the circulation of some 20 - 30 exhibits annually through diplomatic posts and galleries in all parts of the world. It is reciprocal to the "reverse flow" program by which the National Collection already brings foreign shows to institutions in all parts of the United States, and which will be strengthened in the coming year.

The budget request to support this office during the fiscal year 1967 is based on a review of the U.S.I.A. records over the past six years. Experience at the U.S.I.A. has established the most effective and practical program in terms of types of exhibit activities and necessary staff support. Three curators and a secretary will be required. The U.S.I.A. experience indicates that a number of exhibits can be procured at minimal cost from American institutions. A few exhibits each year must be specially assembled to present a strong representation of specific aspects of our artistic activity. The most significant

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single aspect of the entire program is the United States representation at the two great international biennial exhibitions (Venice and Sao Paulo). The eyes of the entire world are focused on the United States at these large festivals, when all the major governments send impressive representations of their artistic achievements.

In connection with the entire exhibition program (assembling exhibits, maintaining contacts at home and abroad, and supervising shipping and displays) the staff is required to engage indomestic and foreign travel.

To increase the effectiveness of the International Art Exhibit Program by broadening its impact overseas, the small art news publication initiated by the American Embassy in London should be continued by the National Collection. This illustrated publication, consisting of about 16 - 20 pages, and listing notable art events in the United States as well as American exhibits abroad, served a vital purpose in projecting the United States' cultural image and in calling attention to our international artistic activities.

The National Collection presently circulates in this country art exhibits originating abroad, but it has not developed a mechanism to help foreign governments that have particular difficulty in organizing such shows. There have been repeated requests from foreign governments for active assistance to assure that "reverse flow" can be achieved. In some cases,

there has been great reluctance to exhibit American art unless the United States government will sponsor a reciprocal exhibit.

In the move of the U.S.I.A. program of international traveling exhibitions of American art to the Smithsonian Institution, the National Collection of Fine Arts would perform two functions: it would serve as an advisory office to foreign governments desirous of circulating exhibitions in the United States, and it would assist in arrangements in certain cases when direct help is needed. In the first instance, the N.C.F.A. would work in active liaison with existing organizations sponsoring foreign exhibits (such as the American Federation of Arts, the Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service, and the Museum of Modern Art) to put foreign governments in touch with such organizations. In the second instance, when the active intervention of the United States government is needed, the N.C.F.A. would sponsor the exhibit on a subsidized or matching funds basis.

The N.C.F.A. proposes to limit itself to a comparatively small number of subsidized shows (four to six a year), and will give first priority to requests from areas that cannot make independent arrangements to gather, ship, and exhibit works in this country. The N.C.F.A. will supply assistance and advice in the selection and packing of the exhibit in the home country, and in scheduling and presenting the exhibit in this country.

Contributions (in terms of technical assistance, packing, transportation, and/or insurance) will be expected from the home country.

One objective accomplished by this service will be to allow for the reverse flow of art works from areas of the world that have been unable to achieve representation in this country. At the same time, N. C. F. A. will attempt to help promote a balanced flow of exhibits from countries in a more favored position. In carrying out this important cultural program the N. C. F. A. would be contributing to the objectives proposed for the International Cooperation Year.

Plan of Work

Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building: To employ 4 curators, 7 assistant curators, 1 archivist, 1 assistant librarian, 1 editor, 1 design specialist, 1 conservator, 1 administrative assistant, 1 comptroller, 3 research assistants, 1 technical supervisor, 8 clerk-typists, 1 library assistant, 3 museum technicians, 1 museum aid (35 positions $276,000); travel ($17,000); other services ($112,000); supplies and materials ($16,000); equipment ($373,000); a total of $794,000.

Smithsonian Gallery of Arts and Design: To employ 1 curator, 2 assistant curators, 1 administrative assistant, 1 research assistant, 2 clerk-typists, 1 museum technician, and 1 museum aid (9 positions $73,000); travel ($4,000); other services ($5,000); supplies and materials ($3,000); and equipment ($40,000); a total of $125,000.

International Exhibits: To employ 2 curators, 2 assistant curators, and 2 secretaries (6 positions, $55,000); travel ($8,000); printing and reproduction ($10,000); other services ($165,000); supplies and materials ($35,500); and equipment ($2,500); a total of $276,000.

Total increase for the National Collection of Fine Arts is $1,195,000.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

1966 Appropriation	$ 312,000
1967 Estimate	$1,461,000

The National Portrait Gallery requires an increase of 12 positions and $1,149,000 for fiscal year 1967 to provide necessary staff, equipment, furnishings, and resources to carry out the planning and preparatory work required to open the new Gallery in the fall of 1967.

The purpose of the Gallery is "to function as a free public museum for the exhibition and study of portraiture and statuary depiciting men and women who have made significant contributions to the history, development and culture of the people of the United States and of the artists who created such portraiture and statuary."

The National Portrait Gallery will occupy one half of the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building (formerly known as the Civil Service Commission Building) when remodeling is completed in the fall of 1966. This building was transferred by the General Services Administration to the Smithsonian Institution under the terms of Public Law 85-357 of March 28, 1958, and the Congress appropriated $6,865,000 for remodeling of the building to house the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery.

The next few years will be particularly critical ones for all phases of the Gallery's program, but particularly from the standpoint of exhibits. During this period the permanent collection, now numbering only some 200 likenesses, must be greatly expanded and temporary exhibitions relating to the American scene organized and put on display.

The new Gallery will permit the showing simultaneously of some 1,400 portraits of various kinds: oil portraits, drawings, water colors and prints, sculptures and busts, and photographs.

The $2,000 increase in travel will provide for an increase in the number of trips to visit donors, collections, and other art galleries to study layout and exhibit procedures, search for appropriate portraiture for the new Gallery, attend professional meetings on art and history, and arrange for loans and gifts.

Funds are requested for the purchase of fine portraits so that the collections will become increasingly distinguished and so induce people to make important gifts to the Gallery. The National Portrait Gallery is always on the alert for portraits that may become available by gift or bequest and event effort will be made to acquire portraits in this manner rather than by purchase. It is anticipated that $250,000 will be required for the purchase of these portraits.

Funds are requested to begin the collection of fine color photographs of distinguished personages such as the President, and his cabinet, members of the Supreme Court, and all members of both houses of the Congress. $85,000 is considered minimum to initiate this project.

The library and archives are to be established, in connection with the research and study function of the Gallery, to which scholars will repair when in search of information not

only relating to the subjects in the permanent collection, but as well to the many men and women of eminent attainment who may not be represented in the collections by a full-scale likeness, but concerning whom vital information may be sought and obtained. This will enable the scholars and students to make comparisons and identification of subject or artist with a scope that will far exceed that of the formal holdings of the Gallery.

The expanded exhibition areas will require furnishings and specialized treatment to enhance the portraiture displayed; the increased offices and public lounges will require adequate furnishings; the storage areas must be provided with racks, screens, bins, etc.; the specialized areas must be properly equipped for the photographing, conservation and renovation of portraits and have supplies and materials for the restoration of objects in stone, metal and wood; and the additional staff will require adequate supplies, materials and equipment.

A summary of the equipment items, including those discussed above, follows: library stacks, $94,000; library furniture, $35,000; photographic and conservation laboratory equipment, $52,000; furnishings for galleries and public places such as period furniture and decorations, display cases, pedestals, and benches for the public, $250,000; furnishings for

work areas and offices, $180,000; books, $25,000; and portraiture $250,000.

Plan of Work:

To employ 1 reference librarian, 1 editor, 1 photographer, 1 curator, 1 library assistant, 1 assistant registrar, 3 museum aids, 2 secretaries, and 1 stack attendant (12 positions, $75,000); travel ($2,000); other services ($171,000); supplies and materials ($15,000); and equipment ($886,000); a total of $1,149,000.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

DIVISION OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

1966 Appropriation	0
1967 Estimate	$390,000

A program of education and training has been established to make provision for visiting investigators and qualified students, whose contributions to Smithsonian research have been indispensable throughout the Institution's history. If the Smithsonian is to meet its national responsibilities for the progress of certain fields of knowledge, especially where there is a shortage of opportunities or facilities in the universities, it must achieve fuller use of its unique collections and laboratories by attracting scholars and scientists of the highest quality and offering them means for the pursuit of their work comparable to those afforded by similar institutions.

Establishment of this program on an Institution-wide competitive basis will enable the Smithsonian to offer support both where its own pre-existing requirements could not be met except through the services of outside specialists, and also where it may afford opportunities for research that would not be otherwise available. The proposed use of Smithsonian resources for such purposes in fiscal year 1967 will be somewhat below that achieved in the past by generally comparable government basic research centers. The request will permit an estimated 50 appointments, as compared to approximately 450 at the National Institutes of Health and 200 in the National Bureau of Standards. Systematic efforts to publicize facilities will produce applications well suited to the opportunities available for consultation,

study, and research. The program will make available an approximately equal number of graduate and postdoctoral appointments and a few undergraduate positions, in order to serve that vital segment of the educational process where research and education are inseparable.

A second major responsibility of the Division of Education and Training will be the more effective management of professional-level conferences at the Smithsonian, so that maximum benefits are achieved both for the advancement of knowledge and the Institution's effectiveness in meeting its scientific and scholarly responsibilities. These conferences will play an important role in ensuring that the Institution and its staff will remain in the mainstream of scientific and scholarly development.

Plan of Work

To employ 1 assistant director, 1 assistant to the director, 1 conference director, 1 research assistant, 2 secretaries (6 positions, $60,000); travel ($5,000); other services ($318,000); supplies and materials ($5,000); and equipment ($2,000); a total of $390,000.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1966 Appropriation	$184,000
1967 Estimate	$264,000

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Smithsonian Institution's traditional commitments in the sciences and the humanities are focused on areas of basic research where further increase of knowledge depends to a large degree on the Institution's ability to guide and stimulate efforts undertaken in other countries. In many of the Smithsonian's disciplines, advance of knowledge can be greatly accelerated by strong and continuing cooperative international research and exchange of persons programs.

A minimal management unit, the Office of International Activities, is proposed to meet this challenge. The functions of this Office and the needs it will fill are as follows:

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

The Office will increase and promote exchange of persons in the basic sciences and humanities of traditional interest to the Smithsonian through advisory services, already begun on a trial basis, to government agencies and private institutions engaged in international exchange programs. Studies made by the Institution clearly indicate that basic scientists, especially those engaged in research in the disciplines of greatest concern to the Smithsonian, and museum

curators in general are the "have-nots" of international exchange programs; often because exchange program administrators are unaware of promising candidates in these highly specialized fields or because they tend to be overlooked in any case through the priorities given to economic and social development in both federal and private programs. For this reason the Smithsonian has begun to provide the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs with suggestions on candidates, both Americans going abroad and foreigners coming here, in the fields of Smithsonian competence. The Institution has also helped determine programs for foreign scholars and scientists during their visits to the United States under the Department's programs, and it has also selected candidates and made the facilities of the Canal Zone Biological Area available to the Organization of American States in a modest program designed to give graduate biologists from Latin American universities the opportunity for field research, funded through the OAS Fellowship Program.

The Department of State has welcomed these advisory and program services. The OAS is interested in increasing the opportunities described above, beyond the Canal Zone Biological Area, in a general program of encouraging the growth of the basic sciences in the Hemisphere. Organizations such as the National Research Council's Conference Board of Associated Research Councils and some of the major private foundations have recognized the general neglect of the basic sciences in international exchange of persons programs and urged the Smithsonian to play a stronger role in correcting imbalances.

The President, in his address at the opening ceremonies of the Smithson Bicentennial, endorsed the concept of "a center here at the Smithsonian where great scholars from every nation will come and collaborate."

The Smithsonian cannot meet the requests for expanded programming and advisory services, nor successfully plan for the international exchange factor in the advanced studies center supported by the President, without a minimum administrative unit staffed by persons familiar with the problems of international research and international exchange of persons programs.

The Office of International Activities will also serve as a center or clearing house for information on basic research facilities overseas. There is at present no one point in the federal science establishment or among private foundations where adequate information is available on foreign research museums, scientific institutions or field stations engaged in basic research in the natural sciences and some of the humanities in which the Smithsonian is most interested. Especially acute is the need for information on tropical biology facilities in this Hemisphere.

The Institution would therefore look forward to publishing a catalog of research opportunities in New World tropical biology. A similar catalog on the research programs of museums around the world would be undertaken, in conjunction with the American Association of Museums.

The establishment of such an information center would be the essential first step for the determination of the cooperative programs the Smithsonian can most profitably undertake with kindred institutions abroad. It will also permit the Institution to respond more readily to requests for assistance in determining the contributions which basic science can make in cooperative programs in the applied sciences and in education. Such requests have come, for example, from the National Institutes of Health, which organization has pointed out the urgent need for systematic biologists to solve problems in the identification and inter-relationships of carrier organisms in virological studies in the tropics, as well as the general need for greater participation of anthropologists in public health and nutritional programs. Similarly, officials of the International Council of Museums and the American Association of Museums have signaled the need to identify museum professionals willing to help in the planning of science and teaching museums in the developing world, where the potential of museums as an educational force among illiterate and semi-literate societies has not begun to be realized.

In establishing the Office of International Activities, it is not proposed that the Institution itself be heavily engaged in international research and exchange programs. What is proposed is that the Institution develop the capability to advise others on appropriate programs of international cooperation in subject areas of Smithsonian concern and to develop these programs through outside support.

Beyond the broad purposes above described, it is expected that the Office of International Activities will fill a growing need for continuing day-to-day liaison with the public and private institutions with which the Smithsonian cooperates in international programs. The principal liaison tasks will be with the United States Information Agency for policy advice and overseas scheduling assistance in the proposed international art exhibition exchange program, with the Department of State for policy guidance in the Special Foreign Currency Program, and, within the Smithsonian itself, with the Division of Education and Training for planning foreign participation in the postdoctoral associate, predoctoral intern and other of the Division's programs.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAMS

The Office will also be responsible for administration of the Smithsonian's Special Foreign Currency Program. No staff increases over fiscal year 1966 are contemplated.

The Institution believes it is administratively desirable to place this program under the Office of International Activities since it will be the central point for liaison with other agencies conducting special foreign currency programs and the coordinating unit for all the Smithsonian's international efforts.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

The International Exchange Service represents the Smithsonian's longest continuing effort to give meaning to James Smithson's bequest for "the diffusion of knowledge among men." Established by Secretary Henry in 1851, the Exchange Service was later recognized by Congress and made the official instrument for exchange of government documents and private-institution scientific and literary publications. Today the International Exchange Service forwards over one million pounds of publications annually to governmental and private institutions overseas.

The International Exchange Service is currently receiving numerous requests for its services, over and above regularly established exchange channels, from other government agencies and private institutions of learning for help in securing transmittal of publications. Examples include reading materials for Peace Corps Volunteers overseas and textbooks for use in their school programs, law journals assembled by Harvard University for ministers of justice in the developing nations, and medical and dental journals provided by the American Medical Association, the Mayo Clinic, the American Dental Association and many universities for newly established schools of medicine or dentistry in the developing world.

The Exchange Service cannot adequately respond to these and many other worthwhile requests without detriment to its regular program unless it is provided with a modest increase in staff and equipment.

Plan of Work:

To employ a Director, International Activities, 1 Deputy Director, Foreign Currency Program, 1 research assistant, 1 administrative assistant, 2 shipping clerks, and 2 machine operators (8 positions, $63,700); travel ($2,300); transportation of things ($4,000); printing and reproduction ($5,000); supplies and materials ($500); and equipment ($4,500); a total of $80,000.

BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

1966 Appropriation	$5,704,000
1967 Estimate	$8,006,000

The Buildings Management Department will require an increase of 271 positions and $2,302,000 to protect, maintain, and operate the Smithsonian Institution buildings. The increase is required due to additional space recently constructed and acquired; more intensified use due to increased visitor loads; and heavier utility charges for air conditioning, improved heating, and lighting.

Need for increase

The major portion of the increase is required to protect, maintain, and operate, on a part-year basis, the newly renovated Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building which is scheduled for completion in November 1966 and partial occupancy in the summer of 1966; for full operation of the Museum of History and Technology Building, with additional halls to be opened progressively to the public; for additional areas constructed in the "Additions to the Natural History Building"; and to handle increased attendance at the Arts and Industries Building and the original Smithsonian Institution Building. During the past fiscal year, over 13 million people visited the Smithsonian buildings, an increase of more than 2 million over the preceding year.

Additional protection staff is required for the new exhibits in the Museum of History and Technology. Certain of these exhibits permit the public to view the objects without the intrusion of protective devices, such as enclosures and cases. More adequate guarding is therefore necessary.

The provision of air conditioning, heating, and lighting for the public-use buildings for increasing crowds and increasing floor areas has resulted in a higher consumption of electricity and steam, and has required operating personnel substantially greater than normally required for office-type buildings.

The requested increase will provide funds for the installation of a security, fire, and smoke protection system in the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries; guarding the buildings and the national collections; participating in the exhibits installation program; furnishing all utilities, including servicing and operating refrigeration, heating, temperature and humidity control systems, and related machinery and accessories; performing repairs and alterations; refinishing and painting offices, workrooms, and storage areas; and supplying required services for the evening concerts, tower music, and special exhibition hall openings. Funds will also be used to provide custodial services and supplies and materials for the Lamont Street Building and the Oceanographic facility at the Naval Weapons Plant.

Additional protection staff is required for the new exhibits in the Museum of History and Technology. Certain of these exhibits permit the public to view the objects without the intrusion of protective devices, such as enclosures and cases. More adequate guarding is therefore necessary.

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The program for the beautification of Washington and its buildings includes increased activity in the Mall area and places an increased workload on this Department for special arrangements, public events, and improved maintenance.

The validity of the estimates for buildings management expenses has been proved by independent review and evaluation by the Public Buildings Service, upon our request. In the case of the Museum of History and Technology, a preliminary estimate for operation totalling $1.5 million was approved for the fiscal year 1965. For the fiscal year 1967, an estimate of $2.2 million is supported by the approved base figure of $1.5 million and necessary additional expenses in the amount of $0.7 million as outlined below:

Type of Expense		Amount
Staff and related expenses for night opening		$ 195,000
Additional staff for full occupancy and annualization of part-year positions		280,000
Wage board employees' pay increase		30,000
General Schedule employees' pay increase		30,000
Overtime		15,000
Utilities (electricity, gas, and steam)	$ 70,000	
Other services	41,000	
Supplies and materials	22,000	
Equipment	17,000	150,000
Total		$ 700,000

The Buildings Management operations of the Institution are carefully geared to meet the extraordinary uses which the buildings serve. These buildings must accommodate the great crowds of visitors totalling over 13 million annually; serve both as national depositories and as exhibition facilities for 59 million objects of great historical, scientific, and artistic value; and provide the necessary library, workroom, curatorial, administrative, and custodial space for the professional and other staff of the Institution.

BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

Name of Building	Square Feet Gross	Number of Positions 1966	Number of Positions 1967	Operating Costs 1/ 1966	Operating Costs 1/ 1967
Museum of History and Technology	753,667	258	305	$1,900,000	$2,210,000
Museum of Natural History ..	1,220,581	257	297	2,027,000	2,315,000
Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries	374,125	0	163	0	879,000
Smithsonian Institution Building	150,388	48	53	439,000	605,500
Arts and Industries Building	162,897	90	98	633,500	714,500
All Other (Air and Space, Freer, 24th Street, Oceanography, Silver Hill, Lamont Street, and 2 temporary sheds)	485,210	84	92	612,000	771,000
Total	3,146,868	737	1,008	$5,611,500	$7,495,000

1/ Excludes Rehabilitation Costs.

Plan of Work:

To provide for 271 positions (216 man-years in 1967) for buildings management workers (guards, laborers, and mechanics) ($1, 119, 000); and to provide funds for personnel benefits ($82, 000); electricity (including air conditioning), gas and steam, and communications ($258, 000); other services for installation of security, fire, and smoke protection systems including additional cost for this service for additional halls and exhibition areas; inspection and maintenance of additional elevators and escalators; and repairs to heavy equipment, machinery, and motor vehicles ($87, 500); rehabilitation of buildings ($ 418, 500 net); supplies and materials for cleaning, restrooms, and workshops; uniforms for guards, elevator operators, and restroom matrons; and gardening supplies for the care and upkeep of all grounds and surrounding areas of the buildings ($155, 000); and purchase equipment for protection, operation, and maintenance of additional public exhibition areas, offices, and laboratories, including cleaning equipment, safety, mechanical, and gardening equipment, and the purchase of three "carryalls" ($182, 000); a total of $2, 302, 000.

BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
REHABILITATION OF BUILDINGS

1966 Appropriation $ 92,500
1967 Estimate $511,000

NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

1.	Painting of exhibit halls (recurring on 3-year program)	$25,000
2.	Cleaning and repair of interior marble	10,000
3.	Painting of office, laboratory, and reference collection areas	15,000
4.	Modification of North Entrance, stonework revision, railings and door replacement	10,000
5.	Installation of humidity controls, fire and smoke detection equipment, and automatic control of heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning	250,000
6.	Installation of sprinkler systems for grounds surrounding the building and necessary revision of water supply	10,000

FREER GALLERY OF ART

1.	Modification of curb, sidewalk, and construction of loading area at South side of building	15,000
2.	Extension of travel and improvement of one freight elevator	35,000

SILVER HILL FACILITY

1.	Installation of restrooms and sewer facilities	20,000
2.	Construction of warehouse space for reference collection storage (approx. 20,000 sq. ft.)	96,000

MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

Painting of exhibit, office and collection areas (recurring on 3-year program)	25,000
Total, Fiscal Year 1967	$511,000
Less Fiscal Year 1966	92,500
Total Increase Rehab. Program, Fiscal Year 1967	$418,500

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

1966 Appropriation	$2,407,000
1967 Estimate	$4,786,000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1966 Appropriation	$474,000
1967 Estimate	$639,000

The Office of the Secretary provides the executive direction, policy guidance, program planning and review, and evaluation for the diversified bureaus of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Office of the Secretary includes the Assistant Secretaries for Administration, Science, and History & Art; General Counsel; Budget Division; Organization and Methods Division; and Contracts Office.

Ever responsive to the directives of the President, that we give renewed support to program planning and budgeting, to the establishment of goals, and to finding the most effective and economical way to achieve these goals, an Office of Program Planning and Budget will be established. The senior staff of the Institution must continue to share actively in program planning and budgeting, but it is essential to good organization and sound management to provide a position that can devote full concentration on these important functions, to provide continuity of the planning and budgeting effort, to appraise needs and balance among the various programs of the Institution, and to provide staff assistance in programming and budgeting to the Secretary.

The Program Planning and Budget Officer will supervise the Budget Division and work closely with the Organizations and Methods and Fiscal Divisions. He will report to the Secretary through the Assistant Secretary (Administration).

An important share of program development and policy guidance must take place in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Science. This Office assists the Secretary in providing executive leadership and direction to the scientific bureaus of the Institution. It also participates in cooperative programs with other scientific institutions.

The Institution has not kept pace with other agencies with regard to records survey, control, management, and disposal. The President's moratorium on purchasing filing equipment emphasizes the need for the immediate establishment of these records management controls.

Improved management and critical appraisal of current and projected programs require the assistance and advice of experts and consultants. It is highly desirable that the Secretary be able to call upon recognized leaders in museums, universities, laboratories, and industry to come to the Institution to assist him.

Plan of Work:

To employ 1 Program Planning and Budget Officer, 1 Special Assistant, 1 Records Manager, 1 Budget Analyst, 2 Management technicians, 4 secretaries, and 4 clerk-typists (14 positions, $115,000); travel ($5,000); rent, communications and utilities ($3,000); other services ($35,000); supplies and materials ($2,000); equipment ($5,000); a total of $165,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT DIVISIONS

1966 Appropriation	$1,933,000
1967 Estimate	$4,147,000

Administrative support divisions are necessary to facilitiate the central purposes of the scientific, historical, and artistic programs of the Institution and its museums, art galleries, and laboratories. Administrative support is provided by: Editorial & Publications, Fiscal, Library, Museum Services, Personnel, Photographic Services, Supply, Automatic Data Processing Center, and Public Information.

(The Buildings Management Department is presented separately.)

Since 1959 the growth of the Institution's programs, museums, and art galleries, has significantly exceeded the limited increases provided for administrative support. The demands on these divisions are directly related to the scope of the Smithsonian's programs. By every indicator, the need for substantial assistance in 1967 in these divisions is apparent.

Since 1959, the Salaries and Expenses appropriation has increased from $7.5 million to $18.5 million. Within the same period appropriations in the amount of $70,000,000 have been applied to the construction programs of the Institution. The employment has increased from 990 to 2250. The total payroll has increased from $5,000,000 to $13,300,000. The number of financial transactions, as indicated by vouchers, has increased

from 6,000 to 14,000. Building area has increased from 1,300,000 to 3,200,000 square feet with the addition of the Museum of History and Technology, the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries, the monumental Laboratory Additions to the Natural History Museum, and the construction of the new third and fourth floors in the original Smithsonian Institution Building. The new Bird House and Great Flight Cage and other facilities at the National Zoological Park, the leasing of the new Harvard Observatory building for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, planning for the projected National Air and Space Museum, and the Smithsonian Gallery of Arts and Design (old Court of Claims Building), together with additional shop and storage space at the Silver Hill Facility Property Yard and in leased quarters--all provide tangible evidence of the growth in Smithsonian service to the public and to knowledge.

The inadequacies of the provision for the administrative support divisions in the same period of time are demonstrated in both dollars and the size of the support staff.

In 1959 the administrative support divisions had 63 positions and $902,000. In 1967 the support positions are 245, and the funds requested are $3,687,000. A commensurate increase geared to the increase in total activity would have provided in 1967 $4,680,000, or about 30 per cent more than actually is requested. In consideration of the policy of increasing productivity and improving work methods, a lesser amount is requested.

The increase for 1967 is necessary in order more adequately to provide the supporting services for the existing programs, in the Fiscal Year 1966, and to keep pace with the requested increase in the substantive programs of the Institution in 1967.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT DIVISIONS

Fiscal Year	Appropriation for Admin. Support	Positions	Total S&E Appro.
1959	$ 902,000	63	$ 7,500,000
1967 (est.)	3,687,000(est.) a/	245 (est.) a/	$33,645,000 (est.)
	COMMENSURATE JUSTIFIABLE		
1967	4,680,000 b/	283	

a/ Excludes 45 positions and $460,000 for Museum Service, not existing in 1959.

b/ Includes $470,000 for statutory pay increases (23%) in that period and $160,000 for cost index increase.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

1966 Appropriation	$1, 933, 000
1967 Estimate	$4, 147, 000

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATIONS

1966 Appropriation	$485, 000
1967 Estimate	$949, 000

An increase of $449, 000 is needed to meet publication requirements for Fiscal Year 1967.

The number of scholars and scientists on the Smithsonian staff has risen 50% in the past 5 years. (See Table 1) These gifted and energetic new workers have a demonstrated capacity for producing scholarly publications. As a result, for Fiscal Year 1966 the predicted output is approximately double that experienced in the Fiscal Years 1963-65.

This growth in the production of scholarly publication is expected to continue. A recent survey of staff research and publication plans indicates that a 60% rise from the Fiscal Year 1966 level of production can be expected by Fiscal Year 1970.

Extensive new research and publication programs have been authorized and set up in the recently established National Portrait Gallery, in the National Collection of Fine Arts, and in the National Air and Space Museum. First results of this work will be ready for publication in Fiscal Year 1967. Ultimately, a threefold increase is expected from these sources in the number of manuscripts requiring editorial action.

Government Printing Office publishing costs in the past 5 years have risen 51% because of rising costs of material and services. (See Table 2) This increase, in effect, has cancelled the increases in funds granted during those years. As a result, no funds have been available to cover the predicted increase in research manuscripts for which the funds were granted.

A large and growing backlog has resulted as these predicted manuscripts have materialized. Research programs, completion of which depend on publication of results, are being delayed. Other programs, which depend on these results for their furtherance, are being hindered.

To handle this increased volume of publication, we also require the services of additional editors, designers, proofreaders, indexers, a production manager, and related clerical assistance.

Publications of the quality demanded by the Smithsonian staff, and in the quantity required of that staff, cost a great deal more than has in the past been available. The estimate for 1967 is based on: first, overcoming backlog and establishing an adequate base for the 1965 level of program; and secondly, to meet the increased printing load for 1967. It is specifically based on: 1) manuscripts in hand or known to be in progress; 2) recent surveys of the curatorial staff; and 3) cost trends demonstrated by publications in press during the past 3 years.

These needs are not a future prospect but a present reality. Already in FY 1966, the publications now in press plus manuscripts on hand, edited and ready to be sent to the printer, constitute an obligation that will preempt almost all of our FY 1966 allotment except that needed for such essential items as annual reports, forms, and labels. New manuscripts arrive almost daily.

A larger and more productive curatorial staff produces more, and more varied, publications. We have modernized our taxonomic publications to provide better printing and paper, improved formats, and color illustrations. The establishment of the Museum of History and Technology's series and the completion of new exhibit halls substantially increase the pressure for publications for our visiting public. The demand for popular publications increases steadily, and unless staffing to meet it is permitted, the backlog in this category will become unmanageable. Many of these publications are for use at exhibitions and special events and bear short-fuse deadlines.

Devastating to our cost controls has been a 50% rise in our publishing costs over the past 3-4 years, for the following reasons:

1. Printing costs, according to GPO officials, have risen 30-35% in the last 3-4 years. Obligations for Fiscal Years 1962-64, originally estimated to be within our allotments for those years, have grown sizably. Where this has resulted in an

apparent over-commitment, we have been forced to transfer the charges to the later fiscal years, thus cumulatively reducing funds available in those years for processing new manuscripts.

2. Our requirement that GPO give us "A-1" composition, press work, and binding, in order to meet the curators' demands for better printing, has given us a product that now meets top-quality commercial standards. It has, however, at the same time, increased the cost per page over that for GPO's "A" or "B" quality printing we had previously accepted. We estimate that this requirement, plus our specification of a 25% heavier paper to give better reproduction of scientific drawings, has increased our printing costs by at least 10%.

3. Because we are understaffed in our design department, with a staff of only two artist-designers, we are forced to use GPO facilities for the design and layout of books, for the design and execution of covers, and for a wide variety of similar tasks that are essential to the production of our publications. While the costs for these services are quite reasonable, they constitute an additional charge against our printing funds.

If the Smithsonian is to meet the high publication standards of the Association of American University Presses, to which it subscribes, and do justice to its preeminence among the scholarly institutions of this country, then we must: 1) offer the full range of editorial and design services required to process the wide variety of material it publishes, 2) procure the highest quality printing available, and 3) demand scholarly excellence in all aspects of the manuscripts it accepts for publication.

The first and second items can be secured within the framework of the present editorial office. The third requires a review mechanism on the Secretariat level. We propose establishment of an editorial board of review composed of experts and consultants (paid when actually employed) who will direct the review of manuscripts and report their findings to the appropriate Assistant Secretary for decision. This review, which need not be required of all manuscripts, is to be in addition to any scholarly and administrative review undertaken within the bureaus or departments of the Institution.

The need for additional editors remains acute, a result of the predicted rise in the number of research manuscripts, the activation by the Secretary of programs requiring a variety of educational materials for the general public, and the expansion of the press information office.

Justifications for representative additions to the staff follow:

Editors, GS-9 to GS-13. The justifiable pressure on the part of our curatorial staff to get their publications out more promptly can be met only by employing more editors. Our goal, for shorter articles, is to meet the 3-12 month publication schedules (depending on field and urgency of subject matter) maintained by the leading professional journals, and for books and monographs the 9-18 month schedules maintained by university presses (the Smithsonian is a member of the Association of American University Presses). This requirement, together with the already mentioned increased staff research, and the need for moving forward our lagging program of popular publications, make it essential that technical editors in these grades be added to our staff as soon as possible.

Artist, GS-11. Many of our books and pamphlets require preparation of illustrations and the typographical design and layout of the text. Our experience has been that this is best and most efficiently done by members of our own staff who know the Institution in detail and work in close cooperation with our editors and curators. We have a continuing backlog of book design and layout, and we must turn away all but the most urgent work required by the Museum Service and other divisions.

Clerk typists, GS-3 to GS-5. In order to keep our work on a current basis, we require clerk typists in the Editorial Office and in the Distribution Section. The opening of the Museum of History and Technology, expansion of the sales desks and the docent programs, plus expansion of public information activities, have doubled the typing load in the editorial office. A similar situation obtains in the publications distribution section, where a heavy increase in workload has resulted in such new activities as the Institution's participation in the National Science Foundation Translation Program, the formation of the Office of Assistant Director of the Museum of Natural History for Oceanography, and the establishment of the National Oceanographic Sorting Center.

Our request for a production manager stems from our need to provide a specialist in negotiating contracts with printers, to relieve editors of the multitude of production details involved in steering a publication through the press, and to provide a central point of contact for dealing with the Government Printing Office.

Plan of Work:

To employ 1 production manager, 12 editors, 1 designer, 2 clerk-typists, 1 messenger (17 positions, $129,000); travel ($1,000); printing ($331,000); other services ($2,000); supplies and materials ($500); and equipment ($500); a total of $464,000.

Table 1

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Category	FY 60	FY 64	FY 66	FY 67
Secretary	1	1	1	1
Assistant Secretary (Scientist)	1	1	1	1
Special Assistants	0	2	0	0
Chief, Editorial & Publications	1	1	1	1
Museum of Natural History	56	76	111	169
Museum of History and Technology	39	46	48	72
Bureau of American Ethnology *	5	4	0	0
Astrophysical Observatory	10	42	39	44
Radiation Biology Laboratory	4	12	12	15
National Collection of Fine Arts	3	3	10	28
National Portrait Gallery	0	0	6	10
National Air Museum	6	5	8	19
National Zoological Park	3	4	4	4
Canal Zone Biological Area	1	3	3	8
Freer Gallery of Art	6	5	5	5
Education and Training	0	0	0	2
National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board	0	0	1	2
Museum Assistance	0	0	0	1
Conservation Laboratory	0	0	2	7
Subtotal	136	205	252	389
Research Associates	51	71	86	96
Total	187	276	338	485

* Incorporated in Museum of Natural History in 1965

Table 2

Cost Comparison Octavo (small) and Quarto (large) Publications Issued Fiscal Years 1960, 1963, 1965

Publication	Octavo				Quarto			
	Pages printed	Cost	Cost per page	Remarks	Pages printed	Cost	Cost per page	Remarks
FY 1960:								
USNM Proceedings	271	$ 5,735	$21.14	--	--	--	--	--
USNM Bulletin	1481	34,303	23.16	Includes MHT publications	--	--	--	--
Contr. Nat. Herbarium	80	1,636	20.14	--	--	--	--	--
Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Bull	2052	38,347	18.68	--	--	--	--	--
	(3884)	(80,021)	(20.60)	--	--	--	--	--
Annual Reports	447	9,007	20.02	Routine printing				
Total:	4331	$89,028	$20.55					
MHT Contributions	--	--	--	--	194	$10,000	$51.54	7 papers (2 color plates)
MHT Bulletins	--	--	--	--	340	15,552	45.75	--
MNH Bulletins	--	--	--	--	923	32,921	34.57	2 volumes
	--	--	--	--	(1457)	(58,473)	(40.13)	
Contr. Astrophysics	--	--	--	--	48	2,617	54.51	4 Contributions
Total:	--	--	--	--	1505	$61,090.	$40.59	--
FY 1963:								
USNM Proceedings	589	14,954	$25.20	--	--	--	--	--
USNM Bulletin	285	5,774	20.25	Includes MHT publications	--	--	--	--
Contr. Nat. Herbarium	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Bull	2107	70,682	33.54	--	--	--	--	--
	(2981)	(91,410)	(30.65)	--	--	--	--	--
Annual Reports	470	10,388	22.10	Routine printing	--	--	--	--
Total:	3451	$101,798	$29.49	--				
MHT Contributions	--	--	--	--	450	$18,115	$40.26	12 papers
MHT Bulletins	--	--	--	--	338	23,467	69.43	12 color plates
MNH Bulletins	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	(788)	(41,582)	(52.77)	--
Contr. Astrophysics	--	--	--	--	390	23,651	68.00	5 Contr.; 1 w/separates
Total:	--	--	--	--	1188	$65,233	$54.91	--
FY 1965:								
USNM Proceedings	736	$26,392	$35.85	Includes MHT publications	--	--	--	--
USNM Bulletin	1410	40,350	28.62	--	--	--	--	--
Contr. Nat. Herbarium	551	17,969	32.61	--	--	--	--	--
Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Bull	1110	38,313	34.51	--	--	--	--	--
	(3807)	(123,024)	(32.31)	--	--	--	--	--
Annual Reports	543	12,402	22.84	Routine printing				
Total:	4350	$135,426	$31.13	--	--	--	--	--

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

Cost Comparison Octavo (small) and Quarto (large) Publications Issued Fiscal Years 1960, 1963, 1965

Publication	Octavo				Quarto			
	Pages printed	Cost	Cost per page	Remarks	Pages printed	Cost	Cost per page	Remarks
MHT Contributions	--	--	--	--	484	$31,904	$63.86	15 papers
MHT Bulletins	--	--	--	--	482	21,856	43.28	1 offset
MNH Bulletins	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	(966)	(53,760)	(55.65)	--
Contr. Astrophysics	--	--	--	--	46	4,199	74.66	5 Contributions
Total:					1012	$57,959	$57.27	

COST INCREASE FY 1965 over 1960: 51% 42%

FISCAL DIVISION

1966 Appropriation	$288,000
1967 Estimate	$602,000

The estimates of the Fiscal Division may be considered in two parts: the normal activities of the division and the automatic data processing:

Fiscal Division (excluding ADP) 1966 base (16 positions)	$259,000
Estimate for 1967 (26 positions)	$330,000
ADP 1966 base (1 position)	$ 29,000
Estimate for 1967 (24 positions)	$257,000

FISCAL DIVISION (excluding ADP)

1966 Appropriation	$259,000
1967 Estimate	$345,000

The needs of the Fiscal Division are first to increase the existing staff to the level adequate for the 1966 program; and secondly, to provide the necessary staff for the anticipated 1967 program.

The payroll, accounting, auditing, reporting, and counseling activities of the Fiscal Division are directly increased by the increased financial transactions required by the higher levels of appropriations. The staff of the Division has not expanded in accordance with the growth of the Institution. The known needs adequately to meet the existing program in the present fiscal

year (1966) alone create the need for one-half the requested increase for the normal functions. The remainder of the request of $71,000 and 10 positions are conservatively required commensurate with the expected increase in activities of the Institution in 1967.

Since 1959 the total number of Federal employees in the Smithsonian has increased from 990 to 2250; the number of payroll dollars from $5 million to $13.3 million; the number of vouchers from 6,000 to 14,000; the appropriation for operating expenses alone, excluding $70 million administered for construction in this period, has risen from $7.5 million to $18.5 million. In this same period the Fiscal Division, which now numbers only 16 positions, has received only 8 positions in a period when its staff should have tripled. The staff to be commensurate with the 1967 request should number 36 positions rather than the 26 requested.

Only through the assistance of the Automatic Data Processing payroll and allotment processing will it be possible to meet the fiscal load with the modest increase requested for the regular functions.

Plan of Work:

To employ 2 accountants, 2 secretaries, 1 allotment clerk, 2 payroll clerks, and 3 travel clerks (10 positions, $62,000); travel($1,000); rent, communications and utilities ($15,000); equipment ($8,000); a total of $86,000.

FISCAL DIVISION (ADP)

1966 Appropriation	$ 29,000
1967 Estimate	$257,000

The objective of the Automatic Data Processing section is to produce the bi-weekly payrolls, account for all allotment transactions, and to develop other feasible applications for machine solution of transactions both within the Fiscal Division and in other divisions of the Institution. It is proposed to expand the minimal base of one position and $20,000 for machine rental to 24 positions and $80,000 for machine rental. Of the total staff 4 will be analysts, 8 1/2 man-years for programmers, 7 1/2 for key punchers, 3 for operational clerks, and one supervisor. The staff will apply its time as follows: payroll, 3 1/2 man years; allotments, 2 1/2 man-years; perpetual inventory and accountability, 1 1/2 man-years; record keeping and reporting for personnel, 4 1/2 man-years; programming for the library, 2 1/2 man-years; experimental coding for biological sciences, 7 man-years; data processing for the Radiation Biology Laboratory, 1/2 man-year; and miscellaneous services, 1 man-year.

It is expected that the Automatic Data Processing Center will propose application of automatic data processing throughout the year to various activities within the Institution in order to find the most appropriate and efficient use of computers at the Institution. It is expected that the Fiscal Division (Automatic

Data Processing section) will provide the necessary capacity for initial testing and determinations.

Plan of Work:

To employ 4 analysts, 8 programmers, 8 key punch operators, and 3 clerical (23 positions, $155,000); rent, communications, and utilities ($60,000); supplies and material ($2,000); equipment ($11,000); a total of $228,000.

LIBRARY

1966 Appropriation	$421,000
1967 Estimate	$891,000

The Library provides services required by the professional staff to carry out the research, exhibit, and educational programs. The Library provides this service through acquisitions, organization and maintenance of the Library's collections, and provision of reader and reference services.

Surveys recently completed by the professional users of the Library have established conclusively that the Library needs substantial improvement in every service offered: acquisition, cataloging, reference, circulation, and translation.

Recent expansion in the responsibilities and activities of the Institution, an impressive increase in the size of the professional staff, and increase in the number of publications required for the various programs have impacted the library program. In the past three years the Museum of History and Technology has been created, and the Congress has authorized the organization of the National Portrait Gallery and the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board. Planning funds have been appropriated for the National Air and Space Museum which has greatly accelerated activity in that bureau. The old U. S. Court of Claims Building has been transferred to the Smithsonian for

the display of fine arts and design collections. Additional staff has also been added to the Natural History Museum and greater emphasis has been placed on our role in the national Oceanographic program.

The Library has not kept pace with this growth. More than one-half of the total holding of 500,000 volumes is either inadequately catalogued or uncatalogued. It is urgently necessary to make a start in 1967 on the backlog of uncatalogued books and periodicals and on the recataloging of the entire library. Twenty-two additional workers are required for the initial phase of this long-range program.

Reference and circulation staff increases of 12 positions are required to provide services to facilitate the use of the Library by the professional staff. These workers will provide reference services, book loans, inter-library exchanges, operate the charge desks, perform typing, operate the microfilm copier, prepare journals for the bindery, and similar duties. Most of these services are performed by employees classified in the lower grades, GS-2 to GS-5, but their assistance enhances the productivity of the higher classified professional staff.

An increase of $135,000 is included for the purchase of books, and for library and office equipment and furniture for additional library areas recently constructed in the Natural History Museum. (An appropriate portion of this amount will be non-recurring.)

Automatic data processing equipment has been introduced to a limited extent to relieve the Library of its acquisitions work. It is proposed to seek assistance in developing a system to extend the use of automatic data processing to other work of the acquisitions section.

It would be desirable to employ a translator fluent in both German and Russian. A survey has been made and these two languages were the ones that the scientific staff felt would most aid them in their projects. The present rate for translations is about $25.00 per thousand English words. A very conservative estimate of 500 English words per page times the 44,000 pages it is estimated we need translated each year would mean that the translation costs would be exorbitant. It is more economical to employ translators.

Plan of Work:

To employ 14 librarians, 1 translator, 18 library assistants, 3 clerk-typists, 1 messenger, and 1 pamphlet binder (38 positions, $224,000); travel ($5,000); rent, communications, and utilities ($36,000); printing and reproduction ($40,000); supplies and materials ($30,000); and equipment ($135,000), a total of $470,000.

SMITHSONIAN MUSEUM SERVICE

1966 Appropriation	$122,000
1967 Estimate	$460,000

The Museum Service provides museum education programs, visitor services, visitor orientation, and audio-visual programs for public education and information.

The museum education function is carried out by the docents on the staff and by unpaid volunteers who provide tours to children and adults, answer correspondence of a sub-technical level, prepare manuscripts for popular publications, present lectures on the collections, and perform other work intended to interpret the collections and exhibits to visitors. The Smithsonian Free Film Theater is also a part of this educational activity.

The visitor service function includes the work of the information desks at entrances to the museum buildings and the planning of special events such as exhibit openings and presentations. Included in this function are the Audioguide in the Museum of Natural History and the operation of the slide and film loan program.

Visitor orientation is carried out by means of automatic slide lecture devices and printed leaflets.

The radio and television programs with which the Museum Service is concerned are commercial and educational broadcasts dealing with the Institution. The Museum Service provides

liaison between the station and the operating units of the Institution. The operation of the recording studio in the Museum of History and Technology is also a part of this function. This studio is used for the preparation of tapes, lectures, and interviews.

An increase of $338,000 is requested for the Smithsonian Museum Service for increased activity in museum education and visitor services due to the steadily increasing volume of visitors and to provide the staff required to administer an expanded program of public education. The increase is needed to provide more adequately for the needs of educational television in using the extensive Smithsonian collections and exhibits as a basis for educational productions carried on by non-commercial stations and by the National Educational Television network. The increase is needed also to meet the demand from visitors from all over the United States for guided tours, gallery lectures, slide and film presentations related to the exhibits, and similar museum education work. It will provide for improved means of orienting visitors to the general content of the several Smithsonian museums. This will make it possible for the visitor to find and see what he wishes to see in the time available to him. Finally, the increase is needed to meet demands from all across the United States for educational

materials which depict and interpret the exhibits to those who cannot visit the museums and galleries.

Plan of Work:

To employ 1 administrative assistant, 1 technical director, 1 film director-producer, 1 recording engineer, 1 director of museum education, 6 staff docents, 1 director of audio-visual services, 1 graphic artist, 1 director of visitor orientation, 4 secretaries, 5 clerk-typists, and 8 information clerks (31 positions, $175,000); travel ($1,000); other services ($104,000); supplies and materials ($14,000); equipment ($44,000); a total of $338,000.

PERSONNEL DIVISION

1966 Appropriation	$210,000
1967 Estimate	$268,000

The requested increase is necessary in order to strengthen the staff for the current program (FY 66) and to meet the additional personnel requirements for the anticipated expansion in the Fiscal Year 1967. It is planned to employ 3 personnel technicians and 2 occupational health nurses.

The President's interest in improved health programs has precipitated an Executive Health program to provide annual physical examinations for senior staff members. A new Health Unit will be provided in the Arts and Industries Building for the emergency care of visitors and employees on the South side of the Mall (Air and Space Building, Smithsonian Institution Building, and the Freer).

Plan of Work:

To employ 3 personnel technicians and 2 nurses (5 positions, $31,000); travel ($4,000); transportation of things ($3,000); other services ($14,000); supplies ($2,000); equipment ($4,000); a total of $58,000.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES DIVISION

1966 Appropriation	$192,000
1967 Estimate	$323,000

The function of the Photographic Services Division is to aid in the public relations, publication, research, restoration, and preservation fields; and in the educational programs of the Institution. The Division provides the photographic negatives, prints, slides, and other materials for all units of the Smithsonian.

The responsibility of this Division is to supply photographic services and materials of a wide variety, in considerable volume and with high standards of quality, working closely with the curatorial staff.

The work of the Photographic Services Division is affected directly by the increased workload throughout the Institution. This is true in all of the administrative support divisions. There is in addition an increasing use of photographs in all aspects of scientific research. Not only are photographs used to illustrate scholarly publications, but they are used as "before and after" photos to show restoration and preservation methods, to illustrate news releases, to file with accession papers, and to send to interested correspondents.

It is necessary that the Division increase its services. The Oceanographic Sorting Center distributes photographs of important marine specimens to its patrons. The volume justifies

the hiring of a photographer to relieve the scientists for higher duties.

The Smithsonian Office of Anthropology has a large and outstanding collection of glass plates and original prints of American Indians. These negatives and prints are fragile due to their age and material. It is necessary to make new negatives of all this historic archival materials before they are further damaged or lost. These prints would then be used for research, publication, and cataloging.

The estimated workload follows:

Year	Orders	Negatives	Color Transparencies	Prints
1965	5,281	29,614	17,976	111,400
1966	8,000	100,000	50,000	500,000
1967	12,000	150,000	75,000	750,000

The requested increase of 15 positions are required to reduce the backlog, to increase the capability of the existing staff to handle the known volume in the current year (1966), and to provide for the anticipated increase resulting from the increased activity throughout the Institution in 1967.

The present delay on routine orders is from one to four months. A workable standard is two weeks. Increased use of color photography, and improved service for the press, color slides and motion pictures for use in public education, public requests for photographs, photographic coverage of numerous

openings and other ceremonies--all focus severe pressures on the Photographic Services Division for additional services.

Plan of Work:

To employ 13 photographers and 2 laboratory technicians (15 positions, $94,000); other services ($3,000); supplies and materials ($13,000); equipment ($21,000); a total of $131,000.

SUPPLY DIVISION

1966 Appropriation	$215,000
1967 Estimate	$523,000

The present Supply Division staffing and funding are inadequate for the present workload (Fiscal Year 1966) in procurement and property control. This disclosure by a recent survey of the Division is a repetition of the inadequacies found in all of the administrative support divisions. In every case, the administrative divisions have been unable to expand with the increasing workload of the Institution.

Modern research programs have increased the need for specialized technical equipment for the scientific staff. This type of procurement requires preparation of complex, technical specifications to assure that requirements are satisfied. The efficient procurement of such equipment and the added volume of supplies and materials used in the diversified programs of the Institution requires additional staff in 1967.

The renovation and restoration of the Smithsonian Institution Building's third and fourth floors will require, as a non-recurring expenditure, $250,000 for the procurement of office furniture and equipment. The estimate is based on a study of the needs to equip 20,000 square feet of office space with desks, chairs, typewriters, tables, and similar furnishings.

Plan of Work:

To employ 1 contract specialist, 1 purchasing agent, 1 procurement clerk, 2 clerk-typists, and 1 supply clerk (6 positions, $32,000); rent, communications, and utilities ($3,000); other services ($3,000); supplies and materials ($18,000); equipment for the Smithsonian Institution Building ($250,000); a total of $308,000.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING CENTER

1966 Appropriation	$ 0
1967 Estimate	$ 64,000

Many activities of the Smithsonian Institution are either now using or contemplating the use of automatic data processing services. The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory has long used ADP for mathematical calculations in its research programs; the Science Information Exchange uses automatic data processing for storage and retrieval of information on research projects in progress funded by the various Federal agencies, state groups, and private organizations. Many additional demands for the utilization of ADP are in the formulative stages. For example, the Museum of Natural History is now making preliminary coding studies looking toward the use of ADP for storing and retrieving systematics data involving an estimated 30,000,000 scientific names; the program in environmental biology includes a proposal for the mathematical simulation of population systems on computers and the program also requires ADP support for processing, and related calculations, of large quantities of ecological and behavioral data; the Museum of History and Technology is developing a proposal for the storage and retrieval of historic data; various other units are using or making plans for more efficient and economical processing through the use of ADP such as the Library (book ordering, the ordering of serials, renewals, follow-up, and the like,

immediately; card index in future), Fiscal (accounting and payroll), Personnel (personnel data, service records), and Property and Supply (property records, requisitions, purchase orders).

Modest beginnings have already been made in several units: Fiscal Division has payroll and accounting on an automatic data processing basis; Supply Division has property records on magnetic tape; the Museum of Natural History has a name code study under contract; and the Library is punching cards for book ordering. Before plans in the various parts of the Smithsonian proceed much further, we need careful analysis of the various uses being proposed and the provision of competent system and programming advice to interested personnel. As directed by the Bureau of the Budget (BOB Circular A-71), we need to ascertain the basic needs and the most economical way to satisfy them (service bureau, rental or purchase of equipment, centralization or decentralization of equipment and staff, use of other agency facilities, etc.). We also need to have expertise available (systems analysts and programmers) to work with potential users. Such analysts would work with the environmental biologists, for example, in evaluating their program needs in relation to: 1) the feasibility of using ADP to meet these needs; 2) if feasible, assisting in the development of the necessary systems and programs for machine processing; and, 3) recommending the most economical and efficient equipment support.

No provision is made for the purchase or full-time rental of equipment for the ADP Center. The primary function of the ADP Center during 1966-67 will be to develop short and long-range plans, assist in feasibility studies, and recommend the best way to approach the problem in succeeding years.

Plan of Work:

To provide the competence required for effective planning and economical use of ADP for the varied programs of the Institution, it is proposed to employ an Administrator who will be a senior systems and computations expert, GS-15, supported by an assistant systems analyst, GS-14, and one secretary, GS-5. Program work will be done by employees in the various units or will be contracted for. It is difficult to employ persons with the desirable experience and ability in this highly competitive field. The proposed salary levels are considered mandatory to obtain the quality expertise required for the most effective use of ADP in our complex of activities. This is a minimal central staff designed to assess our needs and recommend the most economical ways of meeting such needs in the future, (3 positions, $37,500); rent, communications, and utilities ($25,000); supplies ($500); and equipment ($1,000); a total of $64,000.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

1966 Appropriation	0
1967 Estimate	$67,000

The activities of the Smithsonian Institution are diversified and far-reaching, all dedicated to the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." This tradition - advanced by the Institution's founder, James Smithson, and endorsed by the Congress - spans 119 years of service to the world community.

Because the Smithsonian is a "people-serving" agency, its programs of research and higher education and its museums, art galleries, and Zoo are of great interest to the professional and lay publics in the Nation's Capital, throughout the country, and abroad.

The Institution recognizes its responsibilities to both the scholarly community and the general public; it is responsive to both. However, in endeavoring to fulfill its mission in an ever-changing and growing society, as well as to interpret new knowledge in terms understandable and readily available to all, the Smithsonian is handicapped by the absence of a Public Information Office, traditionally assigned this responsibility in other agencies.

As in the case of other Federally funded activities, the Smithsonian needs to make the results of its programs known to various publics through all available media: newspapers, radio and television, motion pictures, technical and scientific journals, magazines, the collegiate press, the lecture hall, and the public

forum. Only in this manner can we more adequately fulfill our mission; keeping the public fully informed of our research results and cultural activities is a fundamental part of the effective administration of our responsibility. Until the summer of 1964, not even one full-time person was assigned to this important work; since that time, one individual in the Editorial and Publications Division has had a primary responsibility for press relations, which is but one facet of a general information program.

The proposed unit would be headed by a Director of Public Information who would advise the Secretary and the various officials of the Smithsonian's activities on how best to inform the publics whom we serve; he would be charged with carrying out public relations programs and policies authorized by the Secretary.

The Press Officer would coordinate and prepare news releases and features, we well as act as liaison (through the Director) between the news media and the Smithsonian.

An Information Specialist is proposed to prepare and coordinate material directed to inform and maintain harmonious relations within the Institution. One stenographer and two clerk-typists also would be needed to service this office.

The physical needs of the Public Information Office, are in general, comparable with those of other programs. But, because of the nature of its activities, communications, printing and

reproduction, and a variety of supplies and materials are necessary.

Plan of Work:

To employ a Director, Public Information, 1 press officer, 1 information specialist, 1 graphics specialist, 1 secretary, 2 clerk-typists, and 1 machine operator (8 positions, $53,500); travel ($1,500); rent, communications, and utilities ($500); printing and reproduction ($5,000); other services ($1,500); supplies and materials ($2,000); and equipment ($3,000); a total of $67,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE, ANALYSIS OF
CHANGE IN AVERAGE SALARY — Permanent

Description	1965 actual	1966 Approved 1966 budget	1966 Effect of change in pay scales	1966 Other changes	1966 Proposed revision	1967 proposed
GS Series:						
Average salary (June)	$7,823	~~$7,972~~ 7655	310	317	8282	~~$7,582~~ 8305
Average number of employees	975	~~1,076~~ 1065	xxx	....	....	~~1,762~~ 1211
Ungraded positions:						
Average salary (June)	$5,342	~~$5,407~~ 5271	149 wage	....	5420	~~$5,381~~ 5498
Average number of employees ...	465	~~482~~ 474	xxx	....	....	670 373

B. 142

2 steps on promotion
Expanding organization
Quality step
Not so many leaving
Transfers in at above base

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE
ANALYSIS OF PAY ABOVE MINIMUM

Year	Minimum pay	Pay above minimum	Weight	Adjusted pay above minimum	Number of positions	Adjusted average pay above minimum	Change in average pay above minimum
1963	$5,767,550	$337,328	1.22	$411,540	887	$464	....
1964	6,537,790	403,085	1.08	435,332	933	467	$+3
1965	7,775,935	555,390	1.00	555,390	1,065	521	+54
1966 est.	8,684,715	737,600	1.00	737,600	1,182	624	+103
1967 est.	13,868,295	864,180	1.00	864,180	1,943	445	-179

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

REPORT ON UPPER-LEVEL GRADES

	End of 1964	End of 1965		
	Filled positions	Approved 1965 budget	Authorized agency structure	Filled positions
GS Series:				
GS-18	3	4	4	2
GS-17	5	6	6	6
GS-16	12	12	12	11
GS-15	11	26	29	28
GS-14	35	37	41	40
Total, GS Series	66	85	92	87
NM Series:				
NM-14 (Total).....	1	1	1	1
Ungraded positions equivalent to:				
GS-18 (Total).....	2	1	1	1
Total all series, GS-14 and above, or equivalents	69	87	94	89
Total positions, all series 1/	1,348	1,582	1,582	1,554
Ratio of upper level grades to total positions	1:19.5	1:18.2	1:16.8	1:17.4

1/ Excludes employees of the National Zoological Park, paid under allocations from the District of Columbia, and employees of the River Basin Surveys (Advances and Reimbursements).

Explanation of Report on Upper-Level Grades

It was necessary to exceed by two the number of approved GS-14 and above positions presented in the executive budget for fiscal year 1966. The two positions were:

1 editor, GS-14

1 anthropologist, GS-14

The editor was needed to provide guidance to the historians of the Museum of History and Technology in preparation of significant scholarly manuscripts. Because of a large backlog of publications emanating from all of the Smithsonian bureaus during the year, a special editor, GS-14, was appointed to the staff of the Museum of History and Technology so that greater emphasis could be given to the editing of historical works, and at the same time relieve the already overburdened editorial staff of the Editorial and Publications Division.

The anthropologist, GS-14, was the result of a promotion of an outstanding anthropologist who is conducting studies of the northeast American Indians. This promotion was made in accordance with strict application of Civil Service Commission Classification standards as applied by a professional evaluation committee (peer group). It should also be noted that the individual, after receiving the promotion, refused an offer from the University of Southern California at a substantial increase in pay, thereby saving the government a highly qualified employee, and at the same time saving the Institution from the arduous and expensive task of finding a comparable replacement.

REVISED
JANUARY 3 1966

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED UPPER-LEVEL GRADES

Description	1966 in budget for 1966	1966, adjustments due to: Congressional action	Formal action by CSC	Agency action: Completed	Agency action: Planned	Proposed 1966 in budget for 1967	Changes proposed for 1967	Number proposed for 1967
GS Series:								
GS-18	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	4
GS-17	6	....	....	....	....	6	....	6
GS-16	12	....	....	+2	....	14	....	14
GS-15	32	-1	....	+5	....	34	7	41
GS-14	44	-2	....	-1	....	40	8	48
Total, GS Series..	98	-3	....	+6	....	98	15	113
Total, NM Series (NM-14)..	1	....	xxx	....	....	1 1/	....	1 1/
Total, ungraded positions (equivalent to GS-18)..	1	....	xxx	....	....	1	....	1
Total, all series GS-14 and above, or equivalent	100	-3	xxx	+6	....	100	15	115
Total positions, all series 2/.....	1,873					1,697		2,004
Ratio of upper level grades to total positions	1:18.7					1:16.9		1:17.4

1/ Under ungraded in "Detail of Personnel Compensation" - Canal Zone employees only 1% of total Salaries and Expenses staff.

2/ Excludes employees of the National Zoological Park paid under allocations from the District of Columbia, and employees of the River Basin Surveys (Advances and Reimbursements).

Adjustments col. and not changed

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED UPPER-LEVEL GRADES

Description	1966 in budget for 1966	1966, adjustments due to: Congressional action	Formal action by CSC	Agency action: Completed	Agency action: Planned	Proposed 1966 in budget for 1967	Changes proposed for 1967	Number proposed for 1967
GS Series:								
GS-18	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	4
GS-17	6	....	....	....	....	6	....	6
GS-16	12	....	....	+2	....	14	....	14
GS-15	32	-1	....	+5	....	34 ~~36~~	20	~~56~~ ~~43~~ 41
GS-14	44	-2	....	-1	....	40 ~~41~~	22	~~63~~ ~~63~~ 48
Total, GS Series..	98	-3	....	+6	....	98 ~~101~~	42	~~143~~ ~~140~~ 113
Total, NM Series (NM-14)..	1	....	xxx	....	....	1 1/	....	1 1/
Total, ungraded positions (equivalent to GS-18)..	1	....	xxx	....	....	1	....	1
Total, all series GS-14 and above, or equivalent	100	-3	xxx	+6	....	100 ~~103~~ 100	42	~~145~~ ~~142~~ 115
Total positions, all series 2/.....	1,873					~~1,718~~ 1697		~~2,688~~ 2004
Ratio of upper level grades to total positions	1:18.7					~~1:16.6~~ 1:16.9		~~1:18.5~~ 1:17.4

1/ Under ungraded in "Detail of Personnel Compensation" - Canal Zone employees only 1% of total Salaries and Expenses staff.

2/ Excludes employees of the National Zoological Park paid under allocations from the District of Columbia, and employees of the River Basin Surveys (Advances and Reimbursements).

Explanation of Proposed Upper-Level Grades

To meet the anticipated growth of the Institution during fiscal year 1967 it is necessary that the total number of positions in GS-14 and above for the Smithsonian Institution be increased by 43. These increases in upper-level positions will provide the personnel to direct and carry out new programs that will be established for fiscal year 1967. The diversity of these programs makes it impossible to seek relief through adjustments elsewhere in the Smithsonian since in each case the individual who will be recruited will be a "one of a kind" individual whose expertise is either not available within the Institution or, if available, is already being utilized in a continuing program.

A description of the programs requiring additional upper-level positions for FY 1967, and the types of positions that are needed follows:

The Smithsonian Historic Studies Center Program

The Smithsonian Institution has 17 divisions in its various bureaus participating in a varied and broad program of research, exploration, publication and conservation of objects recording the history of American civilization and culture. To focus the knowledge, skills, experience, and facilities of these activities on opportunities that already exist, and most particularly, to secure, preserve, and document the survival of historical objects, sites, and papers on a nation-wide basis, it is proposed

to develop a coordinating and operating center. In brief, the Center will be responsible for (1) the conduct of a historic sources survey to establish a comprehensive record of the significant historical objects, manuscripts, archival material, and graphics now held by individuals and institutions throughout North America; (2) a historic sites survey to collect, record, and disseminate information on known historic sites, to identify additional sites, to identify opportunities to survey sites, to excavate, salvage material and preserve sites; (3) to perform historical research in cooperation with others, to support and strengthen programs in American historical studies and to publish scholarly, documented catalogs of historical and cultural source material.

The following upper-level personnel are required for the effective implementation of the Studies Center program.

Assistant Director (Museum of History and Technology) GS-15

To serve as the head of the Smithsonian Historic Studies Center which will become the central point for focusing the knowledge, skills, experience, and facilities of all divisions of the Smithsonian on securing, preserving and documenting the survival of historical objects, sites, and papers on a nationwide basis.

Chairman (3) GS-15

To direct each of the major areas of the Center as described above.

Historians (3) GS-14

To conduct significant work in any or all of the following: (1) assembling and publishing information about historical source material; (2) searching out

and recording the remaining available information about early crafts and local industries; (3) performing historical research to support and strengthen programs in American historical studies; and publishing scholarly, documented catalogs of historical and cultural source material so greatly needed.

Archeologist GS-14

To identify historic sites and their contents, identify additional significant sites, to record the progress being made on excavations, to salvage materials, and preserve sites in cooperation with individual historians, owners, and other institutions.

Editor GS-14

To provide editorial assistance to historians preparing a variety of significant historical documents pertaining to historical sites, objects and papers.

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

The Observatory will continue its quest in radio astronomy research to provide scientists with more refined data on astronomical phenomena. The use of a large ground based light collector and expanded use of high altitude balloons as well as additional expansion of theoretical research will require a small increase in upper-level positions as follows:

Radio Astronomer GS-15

To conduct research and participate in the development and design of instruments to be carried by balloon to altitudes greater than 100,000 feet (above the dense atmosphere of the ground) for the purpose of measuring gamma-rays, x-rays, and ultra-violet radiation of extraterrestrial origin.

Radio Astronomer GS-14

To conduct scientific research on the measurement of gamma-rays, x-rays, and ultra-violet radiation of extraterrestrial origin.

Engineer GS-14

To provide necessary technical support to the Astrophysical Observatory staff in the areas of radio astronomy, infrared camera development, balloon design, and photometer designs for spectographic research.

Office of Ecology

At this crucial period in the development of the human society a national research effort in environmental biology is vital to the welfare of the United States. The core of the environmental biology program at the Smithsonian will be primarily directed toward contributions to theory in population biology, i. e., the mathematics

of population systems; the flow of energy and the cycling of materials in ecosystems; and social behavior in the natural regulation of animal numbers. To develop the program in environmental biology the following key personnel must be appointed to direct and evolve each of the primary areas:

Mathematical Biologist GS-15

To initiate and develop a program of population structure and dynamics in mathematical terms and to serve as adviser to the staff of the Museum of Natural History on mathematics and statistical problems related to systematic biology and other specialties.

Biologist, Vegetation Scientist GS-15

To develop a program and direct studies on the primary productivities of terrestrial environments.

Biologist, Secondary Productivities (2) GS-15

To develop programs and direct studies on secondary productivities of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems which will complement the vegetation scientist's research on primary productivities.

Microbiologist, Soils GS-15

To develop and direct studies in soil ecosystems with emphasis on cycling of elements, the breakdown of compounds, and contamination by radioactive fall-out and pesticides.

Ethnologist GS-15

To develop a program and direct studies of the social behavior in the natural regulation of animal numbers.

Hydrobiology

With the experience that has been gained over the past years in the chartering of vessels the Smithsonian is ready to engage in the operation of an ocean-going vessel and in longer term charters. To take on this new responsibility the following upper-level position is needed:

Hydrobiologist GS-15

To direct a program of ship operation which will include:(1) the utilization of the Smithsonian vessel Phykos and the National Science Foundation vessels Altanin, Eastward, De Vega; (2) providing for participation of Smithsonian scientists on vessels of other federal and private agencies; (3) making arrangements with industry for biological and geological research aboard undersea vehicles such as the Alvin, Tubmarine, Deepstar, and Trieste II.

Petrologist (Marine) GS-14

To conduct research on marine rocks, minerals, and sediments. The collections of marine rocks, minerals, and sediments are ever expanding as a result of the continuing oceanographic expeditions, causing serious backlog of work in the important area of oceanography.

Smithsonian Cooperative Programs

There are at present over 5,000 museums in the United States and this number is increasing rapidly. Most of these museums need advice and technical assistance on preservation of collections, training of personnel, design of buildings, exhibit designs, and museum administration. The United States National Museum is uniquely qualified to assist the Nation's museums. To carry out such a program it will be necessary to create the following upper-level position:

Program Administrator, Cooperative Museum Program GS-14

To develop and conduct a program of advice and technical assistance to the museums of the nation in the areas of building design, exhibit design, preservation and restoration of collections and museum administration. This assistance will make it possible for museums throughout the country to improve their service to the schools and communities in which they are located.

National Collection of Fine Arts

With continued growth of the Smithsonian into new buildings and museum facilities, it is necessary to recruit competent professional museum personnel to establish and operate these facilities. It is planned that the old Court of Claims Building (Renwick Gallery) will be renovated into a gallery of art and

design, and that the Cooper Union Museum will come under the "umbrella" of the Smithsonian. To staff these new installations the following upper-level positions are required:

Curator, Cooper Union GS-14

To serve as Curator-in-Charge of the Cooper Union Museum.

Curator, Renwick Galleries GS-14

To serve as Curator-in-Charge of the Renwick Galleries.

Public Information Program

The Smithsonian needs to make the results of its program known to the various publics through all communication media. Only in this manner can we adequately fulfill our responsibility of keeping the public fully informed of our research results and cultural activities. To do this we require the service of the following:

Public Information Officer GS-15

To develop and conduct a program to inform the publics whom we serve, of significant work of the Institution.

Automatic Data Processing

A number of Smithsonian activities are now using and more are contemplating the use of automatic data processing services. To ascertain the basic needs and most economical way to satisfy them we must have available the persons who can advise potential users on feasibility, develop systems and programs for machine processing and recommend the most economical and efficient equipment support. To establish this in-house core of expertise the following upper-level positions are necessary:

Senior Systems and Computations Analyst GS-15

To serve as head of a group to ascertain the most economical and feasible methods of incorporating ADP equipment into the Smithsonian programs.

Systems and Computations Analyst GS-14

To serve as assistant to the head of the ADP division.

National Air and Space Museum

The National Air and Space Museum is being designed and implemented in a period of very rapidly expanding technology. With the possibility of the construction of the museum beginning during calendar year 1967, it is imperative that intensive planning operations begin immediately. The following positions will provide the leadership necessary for the technical department heads and curators to keep abreast of the changes in air and space technology so that the museum will not be outdated when it opens.

Assistant Director (Aeronautics) GS-15

Assistant Director (Administration) GS-15

Assistant Director (Exhibits) GS-15

Education and Training

With the growth in the Smithsonian participation in higher education through such activities as the post-doctoral and pre-doctoral fellowships, summer internships, cooperative education programs with colleges and universities and the development of the Smithsonian Center for Advanced Study it is necessary to provide for the following position.

Assistant Director, Education and Training GS-14

To assist in providing policy guidance, developing education programs and maintaining liaison with institutions and scholars in the carrying out of the Smithsonian programs in education.

Museum of Natural History

In addition to the development of total programs, i . e., ecology, the Museum of Natural History must also expand its direction in specialty areas in on-going programs. The following describes the positions that will be required:

Linguist, North American (GS-14)

Since 1879, the Smithsonian has been a major center for the study of North American languages, and the present lack of a linguist to represent this important segment of anthropology causes a serious gap in Federal as well as Smithsonian scientific research programs. The great amounts of unique American Indian linguistic material in the Anthropology Archives, some dating back to the 1840's, need the attention of an expert linguist to advise on their use. In addition the science of linguistics in general (as distinct from the mastery of particular languages) is in a stage of rapid growth and is developing new significance in relation to mathematics, learning theory, semantics, and computer design and programming.

Systematic Zoologist, Primates (3) GS-14

There is a broad and rapidly increasing interest in the lower primates, particularly as they may be similar to man. Centers for study of physiology and behavior of lower primates and for the development and supply of such primates as experimental animals are becoming numerous. Yet the species are more confused and poorly defined than in many mammalian orders, and the value of much of current research on primates is of doubtful value because of the uncertainty of identifications. A vigorous curator-researcher will provide a rallying point around which the Smithsonian can build a highly significant interdisciplinary lower primate program involving systematics, ecology, anthropology, and paleontology.

Mesozoic Paleobotanist GS-14

To study and care for the collections from the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous periods of geological time. The Museum has large collections of these which are in need of curating. Collections to fill in gaps are needed and the field needs developing to establish the evolution and morphology of the plants intermediate between the really ancient ones and those of more modern times.

Geologist, Paleozoic Bryozoa GS-14

At a recent conference in Stockholm, the determination was made that bryozoa of this general age are abundant and potentially one of the most useful groups in the fossil record, yet one of the most poorly known. By using progressive taxonomic approaches, including detailed anatomical studies, contributions of major and lasting importance can be made to the taxonomic study of the group. Since this is one of the major types of collections at the Smithsonian a specialist is needed to put it into order and use it for significant research.

Geologist, Meteorites GS-14

To do research on the mineralogy, petrology, and geochemistry of the stoney meteorites. The Smithsonian Institution meteorite collection is the largest and finest in the world with a very large backlog of work to be performed on it. Demands for the results of this research have been greatly accentuated by the Space program.

The Smithsonian Museum Service

The increase in the Museum Service work-load has been brought about by the very great demands from visitors from all over the United States for guided tours, gallery lectures, slide and film

presentations related to the exhibits and similar museum work. To assist in this process the following upper-level position is needed.

Director Visitor Orientation GS-14

To supervise a program related to the orientation of museum visitors, including tours, lectures and film presentations related to the work of the Institution.

Office of Program Planning and Budget

A new Office of Program Planning and Budget will be established. The following position is required to provide the necessary leadership in this function.

Program Planning and Budget Officer GS-15

To provide continuity of the planning and budgeting effort and appraise the needs of the various programs of the Institution. Will provide staff assistance in programming and budgeting to the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries.

Office of the Assistant Secretary, Science

The largest volume of program development and policy guidance will take place in this office during fiscal year 1967. The following upper-level positions are necessary:

Special Assistant GS-15

To assist the Assistant Secretary, Science, in developing and carrying out science programs in the various bureaus of the Institution working closely with the Program Planning and Budget Officer.

Administrative Assistant GS-14

To oversee the administrative programs of the various bureaus of the Institution as they relate to the scientific effort with particular responsibility for improved communications, personnel management, record keeping, etc.

International Activities

This office is responsible for guiding and stimulating research in other countries through continuing cooperative international research and exchange of persons programs. To manage this operation the following upper-level positions are needed:

Director, Office of International Activities GS-15

To supervise the establishment and carrying out of programs related to the cooperative research and exchange programs with other countries.

Program Director, Foreign Currency GS-14

To develop and conduct programs in cooperation with governmental and private agencies in the use of excess currency made available under the provisions of Public Law 480.

Explanation of Lapse

During fiscal year 1965 records were maintained of savings developed because of delays in filling vacancies and new positions and scheduled part-year employment. These formed the basis for the gross lapse figure. Offsets to this gross lapse included the following unbudgeted costs: the net cost resulting from filling positions at higher than the budgeted figure; terminal leave; regradings in accordance with Civil Service standards; within-grade salary advancements, including quality step increases.

For 1967 a 15% lapse was applied to new positions but the normal lapse is estimated to be reduced to 6%. While it is recognized that certain of the scarce skills required for the professional positions will entail a longer period of recruitment, this is offset by our ability to recruit readily for administrative, guard, laborer, and mechanical positions.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12/20/65

DETAIL OF PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	1965 actual		1966 estimate		1967 estimate	
Grades and ranges:	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
GS-18. $25,382:						
Assistant Secretary ...	2	$49,000	2	$50,764	2	$50,764
Director, Astrophysical Observatory	1	24,500	1	25,382	1	25,382
Director, U.S. National Museum	1	24,500	1	25,382	1	25,382
GS-17. $22,217 to $25,325:						
Assistant to the Secretary	1	23,695	1	25,325	1	25,325
Director, Museum of History and Technology	1	22,945	1	22,217	1	22,994
Director, Museum of Natural History	1	22,945	1	24,548	1	24,548
Director, National Air and Space Museum	1	21,445	1	22,994	1	23,771
Physicist	2	45,140	2	47,542	2	48,319
GS-16. $19,619 to $25,043:						
Anthropologist	2	39,180	3	65,637	3	66,315
Assistant Director, Ecology	0	0	1	19,619	1	20,297
Assistant Director, Hydrobiology	1	20,900	1	21,653	1	22,331
Assistant Director, Museum of History and Technology	1	18,935	1	20,297	1	20,975
Assistant Director, National Air and Space Museum	0	0	1	19,619	1	20,297
Chairman	2	41,145	2	43,306	2	43,984
Deputy Director, Museum of Natural History	1	18,935	1	20,297	1	20,975
Director, Radiation Biology Laboratory ...	1	21,555	1	22,331	1	23,009

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Revised
12/20/65

DETAIL OF PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	1965 actual		1966 estimate		1967 estimate	
Grades and ranges: (continued)	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
GS-16. $19,619 to $25,043: (continued)						
Geologist	1	$20,900	1	$22,331	1	$23,009
Physicist	2	41,800	2	43,984	2	44,662
Zoologist	1	20,900	0	0	0	0
GS-15. $17,055 to $22,365:						
Administrative Officer	0	0	0	0	1	17,055
Anthropologist	2	32,920	2	35,290	2	36,470
Assistant Director, National Air and Space Museum	0	0	0	0	1	17,055
Associate Director, National Portrait Gallery	1	16,460	1 ~~2~~	17,645 ~~35,290~~	1 ~~2~~	18,235 ~~36,470~~
Astronomer	2	34,060	2	36,470	2	37,060
Biologist	0	0	0	0	1	17,055
Botanist	3	55,080	3	57,655	3	58,245
Chairman	0	0	0	0	1	17,055
Curator	4	72,110	6 ~~6~~	111,770	6	114,130
Director, Buildings Management Department	1	17,600	1	18,825	1	18,825
Director, Computer Systems	0	0	0	0	1	17,055
Director, National Collection of Fine Arts	1	16,460	1	17,645	1	18,235
Director, Personnel Division	1	18,170	1	18,825	1	19,415

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Revised 12/20/65

DETAIL OF PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	1965 actual		1966 estimate		1967 estimate	
Grades and ranges: (continued)	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
GS-15. $17,055 to $22,365: (continued)						
Exhibits specialist	2	$35,200	2	$37,060	2	$38,240
Geologist	2	35,200	3	54,115	3	55,885
Physicist	3	51,660	3	55,295	3	55,885
Program planning and Budget Officer	0	0	0	0	1	17,055
Special assistant	2	35,770	3	54,705	4	72,940
Supply Officer	1	17,600	1	18,825	1	18,825
Treasurer	1	17,030	1	18,235	1	18,825
Zoologist	3	53,370	5	95,305	5	96,485
GS-14. $14,680 to $19,252:						
Anthropologist	5	74,280	5	78,988	5	80,512
Assistant systems and computer analyst	0	0	0	0	1	14,680
Assistant Treasurer	1	14,660	1	15,696	1	16,204
Astrophysicist	1	15,150	1	16,204	1	16,204
Biologist	8	121,200	8	128,108	10	160,516
Curator	11	167,630	10	158,992	12	191,908
Deputy Director, Computer Systems	0	0	0	0	1	14,680
Editor	1	14,660	1	15,696	1	16,204
Engineer	1	14,170	1	15,188	1	15,696
Geologist	3	43,980	3	46,580	5	76,956
Linguist	0	0	0	0	1	14,680

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Davis Sanger
Fuzzpo Anderson
Miller Tuckerman
Wood

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Revised
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DETAIL OF PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	1965 actual		1966 estimate		1967 estimate	
Grades and ranges:(continued)	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
GS-14. $14,680 to $19,252: (continued)						
Personnel Management Specialist	3	$44,470	Brown - Dean - Ehrlich 3 3	$47,088	3	$48,612
Physicist	6	89,920	7 6	95,736	6	97,768
Program administrator	0	0	0	(Hepburn to 15) - Stalle 0	1	14,680
-1 Special assistant	1	14,660	1 ~~2~~	(Hepburn to 15) 15696 ~~30,376~~ (White Lake to 15)	1 ~~2~~	16204 ~~31,392~~ -1
~~Systems Analyst~~	~~0~~	~~0~~	0	0	2	29,360 -2
GS-13. $12,510 to $16,425	66	833,490	78 ~~75~~	1043205 ~~1,000,455~~	93 ~~86~~	1265655 ~~1,165,905~~
GS-12. $10,619 to $13,931	75	803,185	90	1,014,590	95	1,095,285
GS-11. $8,961 to $11,715	99	901,190	106	1,016,880	125	1,213,455
GS-10. $8,184 to $10,704	0	0	0	0	1	8,184
GS-9. $7,479 to $9,765	105	806,855	118	948,016	141	1,143,439
GS-8. $6,869 to $8,921	11	81,730	12	93,600	15	115,575
GS-7. $6,269 to $8,132	146	957,100	151	1,039,152	173	1,196,524
GS-6. $5,702 to $7,430	54	324,650	64	405,824	67	430,610
GS-5. $5,181 to $6,720	100	547,520	122	689,025	151	853,638
GS-4. $4,641 to $6,045	139	689,320	151	782,379	172	895,439
GS-3. $4,149 to $5,409	161	716,085	161	755,069	198	921,742
GS-2. $3,814 to $4,975	17	68,310	17	71,288	17	72,965

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Revised
12/20/65

DETAIL OF PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	1965 actual		1966 estimate		1967 estimate	
Grades and ranges: (continued)	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
Ungraded positions at rates equivalent to:						
$14,680 or above:						
Director, National Portrait Gallery ...	1	$24,500	1	$25,382	1	$25,382
Less than $14,680	516	2,737,207	528	2,841,733	642	3,509,633
Total permanent	1,582	11,093,032	1,697	12,533,953 ~~12,540,583~~	2,004	14,828,394 ~~14,838,432~~
Pay above the stated annual rate		42,000		47,000		57,000
Lapses	-142	-1,273,781	-158	-1,165,293 ~~-1,263,583~~	-220	1,802,394 ~~-1,812,432~~
Net savings due to lower pay ~~[illegible]~~ of the lapses				-91,660		
Net permanent (average number, net salary):	1,440	9,861,251	1,539	11,324,000	1,784	13,083,000
Positions other than permanent:						
Temporary employment		95,000		232,000		377,000
Part-time employment		205,000		208,000		212,000
Other personnel compensation:						
Overtime and holiday pay		114,978		95,000		95,000
Nightwork differential		31,366		33,000		35,000
Total personnel compensation		10,307,595		11,892,000		13,802,000

Av. Sal. $ = | Av. Sal. $ =

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Received 12/20

DETAIL OF PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	1965 Actual		1966 Estimate		1967 Estimate	
Grades and ranges:	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
GS-18. $24,500:						
Assistant Secretary	2	$49,000	2	$49,000	2	$49,000
Director, Astrophysical Observatory	1	24,500	1	24,500	1	24,500
Director, U.S. National Museum	1	24,500	1	24,500	1	24,500
GS-17. $21,445 to $24,445:						
Assistant to the Secretary	1	23,695	1	24,445	1	24,445
Director, Museum of History and Technology	1	22,945	1	21,445	1	22,195
Director, Museum of Natural History	1	22,945	1	23,695	1	23,695
Director, National Air and Space Museum ...	1	21,445	1	22,195	1	22,945
Physicist	2	45,140	2	45,890	2	46,640
GS-16. $18,935 to $24,175:						
Anthropologist	2	39,180	3	63,355	3	64,030
Assistant Director, Ecology	0	0	1	18,935	1	19,570
Assistant Director, Hydrobiology	1	20,900	1	20,900	1	21,555
Assistant Director, Museum of History and Technology	1	18,935	1	19,590	1	20,245
Assistant Director, National Air and Space Museum	0	0	1	18,935	1	19,590
Chairman	2	41,145	2	41,800	2	42,455
Deputy Director, Museum of Natural History	1	18,935	1	19,590	1	20,245
Director, Radiation Biology Laboratory	1	21,555	1	21,555	1	22,210

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SALARIES AND EXPENSES

DETAIL OF PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	1965 actual		1966 estimate		1967 estimate	
Grades and ranges: (continued)	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
GS-16. $18,935 to $24,175: (continued)						
Geologist	1	$20,900	1	$21,555	1	$21,555
Physicist	2	41,800	2	42,455	2	43,110
Zoologist	1	20,900	0	0	0	0
GS-15. $16,460 to $21,590:						
Administrative officer ...	0	0	0	0	1	16,460
Anthropologist	2	32,920	2	34,060	2	35,200
Assistant Director, Museum of History and Technology	0	0	0	0	1	16,460
Assistant Director, National Air and Space Museum	0	0	0	0	3	49,380
Associate Director, National Portrait Gallery	1	16,460	2	34,060	2	35,200
Astronomer	2	34,060	2	35,200	2	35,770
Biologist	0	0	0	0	6	98,760
Botanist	3	55,080	3	56,220	3	56,790
Chairman	0	0	0	0	3	49,380
Curator	4	72,110	6	107,310	6	110,160
Director, Buildings Management Department	1	17,600	1	18,170	1	18,170
Director, International Exchange Program	0	0	0	0	1	16,460
Director, National Collection of Fine Arts	1	16,460	1	17,030	1	17,600
Director, Personnel Division	1	18,170	1	18,170	1	18,740

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

DETAIL OF PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	1965 actual		1966 estimate		1967 estimate	
Grades and ranges: (continued)	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
GS-15. $16,460 to $21,590: (continued)						
Director, Public Information	0	0	0	0	1	$16,460
Exhibits specialist	2	$35,200	2	$35,770	2	36,910
Geologist	2	35,200	3	52,230	3	53,940
Physicist	3	51,660	3	53,370	3	53,940
Program planning and budget officer	0	0	0	0	1	16,460
Radio astronomer	0	0	0	0	1	16,460
Senior systems and computer analyst ...	0	0	0	0	1	16,460
Special assistant	2	35,770	3	52,800	4	70,400
Supply Officer	1	17,600	1	18,170	1	18,170
Treasurer	1	17,030	1	17,600	1	18,170
Zoologist	3	53,370	5	91,990	5	93,130
GS-14. $14,170 to $18,580:						
Anthropologist	5	74,280	5	76,240	6	91,880
Assistant systems and computer analyst..	0	0	0	0	1	14,170
Assistant Director, Education and Training	0	0	0	0	1	14,170
Assistant Treasurer....	1	14,660	1	15,150	1	15,640
Astrophysicist.....	1	15,150	1	15,640	1	15,640
Biologist	8	121,200	8	123,650	13	197,630
Curator	11	167,630	10	153,460	12	185,230
Director, Visitor Orientation	0	0	0	0	1	14,170

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

DETAIL OF PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	1965 actual		1966 estimate		1967 estimate	
Grades and ranges: (continued)	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
GS-14. $14,170 to $18,580: (continued)						
Editor	1	$14,660	1	$15,150	2	$29,810
Engineer	1	14,170	1	14,660	2	29,120
Geologist	3	43,980	3	44,960	5	74,280
Historian	0	0	0	0	3	42,510
Linguist	0	0	0	0	1	14,170
Personnel Management Specialist	3	44,470	3	45,450	3	46,930
Physicist	6	89,920	6	92,370	6	94,330
Program administrator	0	0	0	0	2	28,340
Radio astronomer	0	0	0	0	1	14,170
Special assistant	1	14,660	2	29,320	2	30,300
GS-13. $12,075 to $15,855	66	833,490	75	965,685	112	1,439,340
GS-12. $10,250 to $13,445	75	803,185	91	989,550	126	1,375,280
GS-11. $8,650 to $11,305	99	901,190	107	990,155	167	1,534,820
GS-9. $7,220 to $9,425	105	806,855	118	915,660	216	1,645,025
GS-8. $6,630 to $8,610	11	81,730	12	90,340	12	91,660
GS-7. $6,050 to $7,850	146	957,100	157	1,040,650	263	1,701,750
GS-6. $5,505 to $7,170	54	324,650	64	391,725	74	455,840
GS-5. $5,000 to $6,485	100	547,520	125	679,945	315	1,644,300
GS-4. $4,480 to $5,830	139	689,320	153	764,340	253	1,227,490
GS-3. $4,005 to $5,220	161	716,085	162	732,915	240	1,058,130
GS-2. $3,680 to $4,805	17	68,310	17	68,810	22	88,835

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

DETAIL OF PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	1965 actual		1966 estimate		1967 estimate	
Grades and ranges: (continued)	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
Ungraded positions at rates equivalent to:						
$14,170 or above:						
Director, National Portrait Gallery	1	24,500	1	24,500	1	24,500
Less than $14,170	516	2,737,207	535	2,873,739	744	3,984,288
Total permanent	1,582	11,093,032	1697 ~~1,718~~	~~12,320,554~~ 12 571,697	2084 ~~2,688~~	~~18,741,263~~ 14,645,184
Pay above the stated annual rate		42,000		47,000		57,000 ~~72,000~~
Lapses	-142	-1,273,781	-158	1294 697 ~~-1,287,554~~	220 -256	1,619,184 ~~-1,826,263~~
Net permanent (average number, net salary):	1,440	9,861,251	~~1,560~~ 1539	11,324,000 ~~11,080,000~~ 11,324,000	1784 ~~2,432~~	~~16,987,000~~ 18,083,000
Positions other than permanent:						
Temporary employment ..		95,000		232,000 ~~224,000~~		377,000 ~~363,000~~
Part-time employment...		205,000		208,000 ~~202,000~~		202,000
Other personnel compensation:						
Overtime and holiday pay		114,978		95,000 ~~92,000~~		95,000 ~~92,000~~
Nightwork differential		31,366		33,000 ~~32,000~~		35,000 ~~32,000~~
Total personnel compensation		10,307,595		~~11,630,000~~ 11,892,000		~~17,676,000~~ 13,802,000

Currency Funds

☆ GPO : 1964 227

Currency Funds

Revised 12/6/65

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Museum programs and related research

[ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND EXCAVATION] (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for carrying out [archeological activities] under the provisions of section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704k), [$1,300,000], to remain available until expended and to be available only to United States institutions: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to Smithsonian Institution, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

museum programs and ~~associated~~ related research in the natural sciences and cultural history

$5,700,000

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1966.)

To BB 12/6/65

per JB 10/21

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Museum programs and related research

Museum programs and associated research in the natural sciences and cultural history

(ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND EXCAVATION) (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for carrying out archeological activities under the provisions of section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704k), $1,300,000, to remain available until expended and to be available only to United States institutions: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to Smithsonian Institution, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

Museum programs and associated research in the natural sciences and cultural history

$9,719,000

and international organizations in which the United States is represented:

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1966.)

Revised 12/6/65

Explanation and Justification of Change in Appropriation Language

The change in language inserts a new title and inserts the phrase "museum programs and associated research in the natural sciences and cultural history." This year's Smithsonian foreign currency program is broader, as described in the following pages, than last year's "Archeological research and excavation" program.

Explanation and Justification of Change in Appropriation Language

The change in language inserts a new title and inserts the phrase "museum programs and associated research in the natural sciences and cultural history". This language also incorporates the phrase "and international organizations in which the United States is represented:". This year's Smithsonian foreign currency program is broader, as described in the following pages, than last year's "Archeological research and excavation" program. The provision for international organizations is made only with reference to archeological restoration projects which may be carried out through UNESCO.

Rev. 12/2/65

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300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH
(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY FUND)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0102-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Grants for programs in archeological research, excavation, and restoration, systematic and environmental biology, and museum sciences (costs - obligations) (object class 41.0)	...	1,300	5,700
Financing:			
40 New obligational authority (appropriation)	...	1,300	5,700
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures)	...	1,300	5,700
72 Obligated balance, start of year	...	...	130
74 Obligated balance, end of year	...	-130	-930
90 Expenditures	...	1,170	4,900

☆GPO:1964—O-686

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

Rebuttal

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND ~~ASSOCIATED~~ RESEARCH IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES AND CULTURAL HISTORY
(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY FUND)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0102-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Grants for programs in archeological research, excavation, and restoration, systematic and environmental biology, and museum sciences (costs - obligations) (object class 41.0)	....	1,300	~~9,719~~ 5,700
Financing:			
40 New obligational authority (appropriation)	....	1,300	~~9,719~~ ~~5,719~~ 5,700
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures)	....	1,300	~~9,719~~ 5,700
72 Obligated balance, start of year	....	....	130
74 Obligated balance, end of year	....	-130	~~-970~~ -930
90 Expenditures	....	1,170	~~8,879~~ 4,900

☆GPO:1964—O-... 86

4. Grants for programs in archeological research, excavation and restoration, systematic and environmental biology, and museum sciences. --The Smithsonian Institution will continue the program of awarding grants to American universities, museums or other institutions of higher learning interested in conducting research or excavations in archeology or related disciplines in the excess foreign currency countries. The Institution will extend this program to support research in systematic and environmental biology, and programs in museum sciences.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND ASSOCIATED RESEARCH IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES AND CULTURAL HISTORY

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

1966 Appropriation	$1,300,000
1967 Estimate	$9,719,000

An appropriation of $9,719,000 in foreign currencies, as determined by the Treasury Department to be excess to the needs of the United States, is requested for a grant program in the following fields:

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND EXCAVATION

$1,300,000 is requested to continue the Smithsonian's program, initiated in fiscal year 1966, of grants to American universities, museums or other institutions of higher learning interested in archeological excavations or research in the foreign currency excess countries. Support to several highly successful on-going projects, such as the Jerusalem School of Archeology of the Hebrew Union College excavations at Gezer in Israel, which have shed new light on biblical history, or the Yale University Peabody Museum of Natural History stratigraphic investigations at El Faiyum, Egypt, which have provided new knowledge of the so-called "dawn apes" and human evolution, will be continued at levels established during the current fiscal year. New projects are contemplated in India, Pakistan, Tunisia and other excess countries.

The American Institute for Archaeology has called the Smithsonian's program "timely and much needed, an essential contribution to the advancement of our knowlege of ancient civilizations." The Institution therefore believes continued support at approximately the same level established during the program's first year is thoroughly justified.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESTORATION

A total of $4,300,000 in foreign currencies is requested for the preservation and restoration of archeological sites and ancient monuments. The Department of State considers that the Smithsonian should be responsible for coordinating all American archeological activity overseas and has asked the Institution to give greater attention to restoration and preservation projects.

The Smithsonian believes this kind of foreign currency support is justified for two reasons. First, it is in the United States' interest to participate in international programs of archeological restoration because such participation results in increased exploration concessions and research opportunities for American institutions in the host countries. It also results in increased sharing or the *quid pro quo* of archeological treasures, for the enrichment of collections and the advancement of knowledge in American museums and universities. Stated simply, it is often said that no one welcomes archeologists "who dig and run." The archeologists who are welcomed are those who leave fitting monuments to the host country's cultural heritage and help to create what are in effect outdoor museums.

Second, the preservation and restoration of ancient monuments makes a positive contribution to the United States' relations with the excess countries and directly supports foreign aid program objectives, since properly restored monuments are a proven stimulus to tourist

industries and represent aid which goes to all sectors of society, from the considerable number of laborers employed in the larger projects to the foreign scholars and scientists working side by side with Americans.

SYSTEMATIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY

$3,164,000 is requested to permit the Institution to expand its long-standing and traditionally strong commitments in systematic and environmental biology by responding to unique opportunities in certain of the excess countries.

The National Science Foundation has pointed to the need for a greater level of effort in systematics and environmental biology, which disciplines have been relatively neglected in the age of molecular biology, and fully endorses the concept of utilizing excess foreign currencies to the maximum degree possible for the advancement of these basic sciences. The National Academy of Sciences has signaled the necessity for urgent ecological surveys and productivity studies - or the basic task of inventorying the earth's land surfaces - in some of the excess countries, especially in connection with preparatory studies for the forthcoming International Biological Program. And the Inter-Agency Committee on Oceanography has pointed out the desirability of extending oceanographic research through the development of marine study centers or temporary field facilities in India, the eastern Mediterranean, and possibly Guinea.

The Smithsonian is today the New World's foremost research center for systematic biology, or the science concerned with the classification and inter-relationships of all organisms. As such, the Institution has an obligation to support and strengthen its pre-eminent research area through the economically advantageous medium of excess foreign currencies, both by grants to other institutions and by projects administered by the Smithsonian itself.

MUSEUM SCIENCES

$955,000 is requested to initiate a museum program which will allow the Smithsonian to respond to many requests already received for advisory services in the planning of museums and exhibits in the excess countries, especially India and Pakistan.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian has pointed out that in 1936 there were some 105 museums in the sub-continent of India and Pakistan, whereas today there are only 39. In commenting on this situation, Dr. Riply has written:

> "It is inconceivable that this whole vast Oriental region with by far the most of the world's population, an area where education is a desperate priority task consuming the thoughts and energies of national governments, the UN, the Colombo Plan countries, SEATO, and the United States, no real effort is being given to the vast educational potential of museums. From childhood on, from illiteracy up, museum education is one of the easiest and most dramatic ways to capture the human imagination."

Under this program the Institution, in conjunction with the American Association of Museums, would utilize foreign currencies for an exchange of museum professionals to and from the excess

countries. American specialists are needed to help plan museums - especially science and youth or "teaching" museums - in a number of the excess countries. Foreign specialists can best learn of new exhibit techniques or experiments in cognitive studies by coming to the United States, with dollar support provided by the host museums in which they would be employed in on-the-job training.

To begin the larger task outlined by Dr. Ripley, the International Council of Museums (ICOM) has recommended that international conferences be held in various of the excess countries to help them plan for and develop educational museums, especially those designed for illiterate and semi-literate audiences. The ICOM has also recommended that outstanding science and teaching exhibits be prepared in an excess country with high professional museum competence, such as Israel, for circulation among the developing nations where they are most needed as examples of what can be accomplished through museum education. It is expected that such circulating exhibits will generate return exhibits of local relevance and character, especially in archeology and the folk arts, from the developing nations to the United States, for the benefit of our rapidly growing museum public.

The Smithsonian believes it has the capability to so advance the museum sciences, in consonance with the purposes of the proposed National Museum Act of 1965, which provides that the Director

of the United States National Museum shall:

> "...cooperate with museums and their professional organizations in a continuing study of museum problems and opportunities, both in the United States and abroad."

OVERSEAS PROGRAM, APPORTIONMENT OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Since the Smithsonian's greatest future responsibility in these programs is the thorough review of grant proposals from other institutions, an exact country-by-country project inventory is neither possible nor desirable at this time. But sound estimates can be made from three sources. First, in the case of the archeology program, there are on-going projects which the Institution considers worthy of continuing support. Second, in the case of the other programs, the Institution has already received firm expressions of interest from some of our nation's foremost institutions of higher learning for projects in the excess countries which appear viable and capable of development with appropriate host country authorities. These are, in effect, sample or illustrative projects which the Institution believes may be successfully implemented during fiscal year 1967. Third, there are projects which the Smithsonian considers it is best qualified to administer itself.

On-going projects, sample or illustrative projects and possible Smithsonian projects are as follows for the four major program categories:

I. Archeological Research and Excavation

On-going Projects:

Recipient	Project	Grant expressed in U.S. Dollars
1. American Institute of Indian Studies (a non-profit organization of 24 American colleges and universities)	To establish the American Academy of Benares, a research center for South Asian archeology and art history. This Center represents the essential first step in the important task of surveying, documenting, and recording India's numerous temples, monuments, and archeological sites. American museum directors and university scholars consider the Center's work will provide them with a valuable resource in a field that has heretofore been badly neglected. The Center will benefit from U.S. dollar support from the John D. Rockefeller III Fund for the exchange of Indian scholars to the United States and for other costs that cannot be met with foreign currencies.	$76,850
2. American Research Center in Egypt (a non-profit study center supported by 10 American universities)	To support the Center's research and excavation program in the archeology of Egypt, which includes Pharaonic, Hellenistic, Roman, and early Christian sites.	250,000
3. Jerusalem School of Archaeology of the Hebrew Union College	To continue the survey and exploration of some 400 archeological sites in the Negev and to conduct seminars in biblical archeology for American graduate students in archeology.	200,000

On-going Projects: (continued)

Recipient	Project	Grant expressed in U.S. Dollars
4. Peabody Museum of Yale University	To continue stratigraphic investigations of Oligocene and Miocene deposits at El Faiyum, Egypt, which have resulted in important discoveries relating to human evolution.	$18,700
5. University Museum, University of Pennsylvania	To continue excavations at Mohenjo-daro in Pakistan, the center of the Harappan or earliest civilization of the Indus valley.	30,100

Sample or Illustrative Projects:

Institution	Project	Est. Grant expressed in U.S. Dollars
1. African Studies Association	To survey, identify and test archeological sites in the northern savannah region of Guinea.	20,000
2. Drew University and McCormick Theological Seminary	To complete research in Israel on late Hellenistic and early Roman pottery.	40,000
3. University of Oregon	To survey and excavate human habitation sites in southwestern Guinea, with emphasis on the caves and rock shelters containing paleolithic and neolithic assemblages.	50,000
4. Peabody Museum of Yale University	To excavate the Oligocene and Miocene deposits of the Siwalik Hills of Northern India to enlarge knowledge of man's primate ancestry.	50,000
5. Peabody Museum of Yale University	To conduct excavations related to item 4 above in Oligocene-Miocene deposits of the Pondaung region of Burma.	50,000
6. University Museum, University of Pennsylvania	To survey and excavate early Neolithic sites in Yugoslavia, believed to contain important evidence on the origin and early production of food crops.	65,000

Sample or Illustrative Projects:(continued)

Institution	Project	Est. Grant expressed in U.S. Dollars
7. University of Michigan	To conduct research in ancient numismatics in the eastern Mediterranean (Israel).	$19,350
8. American Institute of Indian Studies, American Academy of Benares	To survey and excavate monuments and remains of the Pratihara period, especially at Bhinmal in Rajasthan.	150,000
	To survey and document the bronze sculpture of Northern India.	30,000
9. Smithsonian Institution	To survey and document the art history of Tibet on the basis of objects currently being brought to India and Nepal by Tibetan refugees.	50,000
10. University of Chicago	To survey and excavate paleo-archeological sites in Tunisia.	200,000
Total, Archeological Research and Excavation		$1,300,000

II. Archeological Restoration

Explanatory Note: The estimates listed below for the preservation or restoration of archeological sites and monuments are of two kinds. The first covers the foreign currency costs of the preservation of the Island of Philae - the site of two of Egypt's most important archeological monuments, the Kiosk of Emperor Trajan and the Temple of Isis - from innundation by the Nile River. The Philae monuments represent the third or final stage of the three-part contribution which the United States pledged, subject to the approval of Congress, to UNESCO's international campaign to save the monuments of the Upper Nile Valley. In his message to the

Congress of April 7, 1961, President Kennedy recommended that foreign currencies excess to the normal requirements of the United States be used first, to preserve some of the smaller Nile Valley temples and to support American archeological research connected with them and second, to aid in the major task of disassembling and reconstructing the giant statues of Rameses II at Abu Simbel. The President also urged the Treasury to set aside $6 million in excess currencies for the preservation of Philae, but pointed out that the actual funds would not be needed at that time, since the salvage of Philae could best be undertaken following completion of the Aswan High Dam.

The near completion of the Aswan Dam now makes it necessary to begin work at Philae by December of 1966. Consequently the Institution, in accord with the Department of State's recommendation that the Smithsonian be responsible for coordinating all archeological undertakings of the federal government, is seeking the foreign currencies which can assure the preservation of the Philae monuments. The Smithsonian will carry out this project by an agreement with UNESCO, subject to the general supervision of the Institution.

The amount requested has been reduced from the $6 million mentioned by President Kennedy to $4 million, not because of any basic changes in cost factors, but rather because the hard currency costs to be met through UNESCO's international trust fund for the monuments of Nubia have recently been determined to make up about half of the total cost of the project, which recent surveys now place at $8 million. These surveys have been reviewed and found feasible by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

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estimates listed below

The second kind of proposal for preservation and restoration of archeological sites is based on the desire of our diplomatic missions abroad, which the Institution shares, to foster international cultural development through collaboration in work which is the logical extension of archeological research undertaken by American institutions in the excess countries. Listed below, therefore, are illustrative projects in preservation and restoration which have been recommended by the Department of State, on the advice of overseas missions, and judged meritorious by a panel of distinguished American archeologists who have first-hand knowledge of the sites and monuments in question.

Institution	Project	Amount
Smithsonian Institution	Contribution of excess currency costs to preservation of the Island of Philae.	$4,000,000
American Research Center in Egypt	Restoration of archeological sites and monuments in Egypt, especially the temples of Karnak and the royal tombs and pyramids of Saqqarah.	150,000
Smithsonian Institution	Restoration of Roman and Byzantine archeological sites in Tunisia.	150,000
	Total, Archeological Restoration	$4,300,000

III. Systematic and Environmental Biology

Explanatory Note: The studies and conferences proposed in connection with the International Biological Program (IBP) will be channeled through, and reviewed by, the United States National Committee for the IBP. The IBP is expected to develop into a significant international scientific effort,

involving some forty-four countries, aimed at taking a comprehensive biological inventory of the earth's terrestrial environments, as an essential first step in determing the relative productivity of these different environments in the face of the rising human populations that will inhabit them.

Institution	Project	Est. Grant expressed in U.S. Dollars
U.S. National Committee for the International Biological Program (IBP)	To support IBP preparatory studies which will establish the scope of research and determine areas for field study for a five-year research program, the operational phase of which is expected to begin during fiscal year 1968.	
	Funds will be apportioned as follows:	
	International planning conferences	$180,000
	Preliminary surveys to delineate natural areas for future study	86,000
	Development of research centers and facilities in areas to undergo intensive study	750,000
	Total, IBP	$1,016,000
Smithsonian Institution	To establish centers or temporary field facilities for marine studies in such nations as India, Tunisia, or Guinea.	$200,000
Smithsonian Institution - University of Michigan	To make before and after studies of the plankton communities of the Nile River delta area of the Mediterranean, which may be radically altered through changes in salinity and circulation caused by the construction of the Aswan Dam.	500,000

Institution	Project	Est. Grant expressed in U.S. Dollars
Smithsonian Institution	To provide for appropriate U.S. contribution to the establishment of international "Atolls for Science," or conservation sites for continuous biological study of coral reef environments in the Indian Ocean.	$500,000
Smithsonian Institution	To assist in the development of ecological studies overseas by surveys of opportunities designed to help foreign scientists identify the most deserving areas and projects for study.	
	India $29,600 Pakistan 29,600 Ceylon 12,800 U.A.R. (Egypt) 12,800 Israel 12,800 Guinea 12,800 Poland 2,100 Yugoslavia 2,100 Tunisia 2,100	
	Total	$116,700
Johns Hopkins University	To conduct ecological research in India on primates and small mammals and on game species distribution.	$111,300
Smithsonian Institution	To initate a five-year program in conjunction with the Ecological Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences, to study the flow of energy and matter through small rodent populations in different environments and the inter-relationships of rodent and human populations.	$470,000

Institution	Project	Est. Grant expressed in U.S. Dollars
University of Michigan	To study the changing biological conditions caused by the rising level of the lake behind the Aswan Dam.	$250,000
	TOTAL SYSTEMATIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY	$3,164.000
IV. Museum Sciences		
Smithsonian Institution-American Association of Museums	To carry out the International Council of Museums' recommendation to establish an exhibits laboratory, preferably in Israel, for the construction of scientific and other educational exhibits for circulation among developing nations, as examples of the potential of museum education.	$750,000
"	To provide advisory services by American museum specialists, requested by Egypt, Iarael, Pakistan and Tunisia, for the planning of specific science or youth museums.	$25,000
"	To hold international and national seminars and planning conferences in various of the excess currency countries, for the purpose of developing national programs in museum education.	$160,000

Institution	Project	Est. Grant expressed in U. S. Dollars
Smithsonian Institution-American Association of Museums	To support the international travel costs of bringing foreign museum specialists for on-the-job training provided by American museums.	$20,000
	TOTAL MUSEUM SCIENCES	$955,000

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON FUNDING

"Additional Uses of Excess Foreign Currency 1967 Budget Submissions"

In response to the Bureau's request[a/] that agency users of special foreign currencies indicate any changes they might favor in the method of financing for Fiscal Year 1967, the Smithsonian would prefer an appropriation to the President, although the Institution itself is quite prepared to forward its FY 67 request in the usual manner.

Apart from the general advantage of channeling all agency requests in a single, coordinated presentation, an appropriation to the President seems particularly appropriate to those parts of the Smithsonian's proposed special foreign currency program which, in addition to their scientific value, have a strong potential for contributing to cultural diplomacy and the United States' relations with specific excess countries. This is especially true of many of the projects listed under archeological research or excavation and archeological restoration in the accompanying narrative.

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a/ Circular on "Additional Uses of Excess Foreign Currency 1967 Budget Submissions," dated September 7, 1965.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For necessary expenses of planning, construction, remodeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the National Zoological Park, [$1,539,000] to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount as may be necessary may be transferred to the District of Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81–84; 75 Stat. 779). $1,589,000

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1966.)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Identification code 32-50-0129-0-1-704	Costs to this appropriation: Total estimate	To June 30, 1964	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Analysis of 1967 financing: Deduct selected resources and unobligated balance, start of year	Add selected resources and unobligated balance, end of year	Appropriation required 1967	Appropriation required to complete
PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES:									
1. Planning, design, and supervision ...	813	214	112	304	115	25	68	158	....
2. Construction	6,390	946	719	1,988	1,342	1,306	1,395	1,431	....
Total program costs, funded	7,203	1,160	831	2,292	1,457	1,331	1,463	1,589	....
Change in selected resources 1/			629	152	132				
10 Total obligations			1,460	2,444	1,589				
FINANCING:									
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year			-840	-905	....				
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year			905	....	....				
40 New obligational authority (appropriation)			1,525	1,539	1,589				
RELATION OF OBLIGATIONS TO EXPENDITURES:									
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures)			1,460	2,444	1,589				
72 Obligated balance, start of year			593	1,432	1,458				
74 Obligated balance, end of year			-1,432	-1,458	-1,790				
90 Expenditures			621	2,418	1,257				

1/ SELECTED RESOURCES AS OF JUNE 30 ARE AS FOLLOWS:
UNPAID UNDELIVERED ORDERS, 1964, $550 THOUSAND; 1965, $1,179 THOUSAND; 1966, $1,331 THOUSAND; 1967 $1,463 THOUSAND.

1. Planning. --Funds are provided for planning the 1968 capital improvement projects at the National Zoological Park and for advance planning for future projects.

2. Construction. --The fifth year's work provides construction of the multi-climate ~~house.~~ facility to exhibit species of animals requiring close duplication of their natural environment for survival

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0129-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
25.1 Other services	11	13	14
26.0 Supplies and materials	5	....	....
31.0 Equipment	1	....	....
Total costs, Smithsonian Institution	18	14	15
ALLOCATION TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
25.1 Other services	94	290	100
32.0 Lands and structures	719	1,988	1,342
Total costs, District of Columbia	813	2,278	1,442
Total costs, funded	831	2,292	1,457
94.0 Change in selected resources	629	152	132
99.0 Total obligations	1,460	2,444	1,589

☆GPO:1964—O-735-186

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
25.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
25.1	Other services	11	11	14
26.0	Supplies and materials	5	...	...
31.0	Equipment	1		
	Total costs, Smithsonian Institution	18	14	15
				ALLOCATION TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
25.1	Other services	94	207	180
41.0	Grants and subsidies	719	1,999	1,312
	Total costs, District of Columbia	813	2,206	1,492
	Total costs, funded	831	2,220	1,507
73.0	Change in selected resources	629	181	143
90.0	Total obligations	1,460	2,401	1,650

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

1963 Appropriation	$1,275,000
1964 Appropriation	$1,275,000
1965 Appropriation	$1,525,000
1966 Appropriation	$1,539,000
1967 Estimate	$1,589,000

An appropriation of $1,589,000 is requested for the fifth year's capital improvement projects at the National Zoological Park.

The ten-year modernization and improvement program as presented in the Master Plan for the development of the National Zoological Park is designed to accomplish the following objectives:

I. Exhibit the animals to the visiting public in safe and secure quarters that satisfy the physical and psychic needs of the animals, are esthetically pleasing, permit the animals to demonstrate their most characteristic natural abilities, and apply the most modern techniques;

II. Subordinate buildings and other structures and preserve the natural park-like atmosphere of the Zoo, increasing the planting and landscaping to this end;

III. Improve visitor conveniences by providing public service facilities and in-park transportation;

IV. Eliminate the intrusive automobile traffic from the center of the Zoo, placing automotive circulation and parking in peripheral areas;

V. Enhance the educational and recreational values of the exhibits and of the natural park;

VI. Advance science through cooperative research; and

VII. Centralize and improve maintenance facilities for economy and efficiency of operation.

The 1963 funds provided for the relocation of the east-west road from Connecticut Avenue to Harvard Street, construction of the bird flight cage, and remodeling of the bird exhibition building, and installation of an incinerator. All of these projects have been completed.

Funds were appropriated in 1964 for construction of exhibits and houses for hardy hoofed stock and deer; and for construction of two paved parking areas for visitors' automobiles and buses, and a property yard. This work has been completed except for the hardy hoofed stock exhibits which have been combined with the delicate hoofed stock exhibits scheduled to be completed in the summer of 1966.

Funds appropriated in 1965 are being used to construct Parking Lot F for buses and visitors' automobiles to be completed early in October 1965 and for the delicate hoofed stock area scheduled to be completed late in 1966. The balance of the appropriation is being used for an electrical power substation to be completed in late 1965, and to plan and construct a new sewerage system which will eliminate pollution of Rock Creek by the Zoo. Plans for this project have been completed and construction should start late in November 1965 and be in use late in 1966.

The 1966 funds will permit planning and construction of the service complex (garage, warehouse, mechanical shops, and greenhouse), and the animal hospital, research building, and pen areas.

There follows a summary of the projects to be undertaken with fiscal year 1967 funds:

Planning		
Detailed plans and designs for fiscal year 1968 projects	$150,000	
Advance planning and consultation for fiscal year 1969 projects	20,000	$170,000
Construction		
Multi-climate house		$1,419,000
Total		$1,589,000

Detailed plans and designs for fiscal year 1968 .... $150,000

Detailed plans will be made for the construction of an educational facility to include a lecture hall, two classrooms, and an information area. This facility will serve for education, information, and orientation of the visiting public and for elementary and secondary school visitors. Detailed plans will also be made for administrative offices and a new restaurant facility to take care of the ever-increasing visitor load. All plans will include landscaping and improving the contiguous areas (Total $135,000).

The Smithsonian Institution will require $15,000 in fiscal year 1967 for the improvement program, including consultants' fees, travel for inspection of good design practices in other zoos, purchase of equipment, and similar expenses directly related to the program of improvements.

Advance planning and consultation for fiscal year 1969 ... $20,000

Detailed plans will be made for the construction of additional parking areas, a public eating facility in the bird house area, the aquatic mammal exhibit, the bear grottos, the canine exhibits, and the goat and sheep exhibits, and for landscaping.

Construction $1,419,000

The multi-climate house, a special environmental building, to be located south of the elephant house and southwest of the small mammal building, will be constructed in fiscal year 1967. This house will permit the exhibition of those peculiar species of animals which can be properly maintained in captivity only by duplicating their natural environment, particularly with carefully controlled conditions of constant temperature, humidity, light, and natural plant life. Examples of species to be accommodated are manatee, platypus, specialized monkeys and apes, certain species of penguins, and other seldom exhibited mammals, birds, and reptiles. These animals will also be used for behavioral observations while on exhibit. This building will be divided into zones of climatic control to simulate the habitats of certain tropical, desert, and temperate zone animals.

out

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

For necessary expenses of the construction of a building for a National Air and Space Museum for the use of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by the Act of ( ), and not to exceed $125,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $100 per diem for individuals, $40,331,000, to remain available until expended; Provided, that such sums as are necessary may be transferred to the General Services Administration for execution of the work.

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

Revised
12/7/65

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0130-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Planning, design, and supervision (program costs, funded)	803	447	....
Change in selected resources 1/	277	-447	....
~~Total obligations~~	~~1,080~~	....	....

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows:
Unpaid undelivered orders, 1964, $170 thousand; 1965, $447 thousand; 1966, $0.

☆GPO:1964—O-735-186

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

32-50-0130-0-1-704	Costs to this appropriation					Analysis of 1967 financing			Appropriation required to complete
	Total estimate	To June 30, 1964	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Deduct selected resources and unobligated balance, start of year	Add selected resources and unobligated balance, end of year	Appropriation required, 1967	
PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES:									
1. Planning, design, and supervision	1,589	339	803	447	....	....	....	....	....
Total program costs, funded	1,589	339	803	447	....	....	....	....	....
Change in selected resources 1/.....			277	-447	....				
Total obligations			1,080	....	....				

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows:
Unpaid undelivered orders, 1964, $170 thousand; 1965, $447 thousand; 1966, $0 [thousand].

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Financing and Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0130-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
10 Total obligations (~~from program schedule~~)	1,080	....	....
Financing:			
25 Unobligated balance lapsing	284	....	....
40 New obligational authority (appropriation)	1,364	....	....
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures)	1,080	....	....
72 Obligated balance, start of year	179	312	....
74 Obligated balance, end of year (-)	-312	....	....
77 Adjustments in expired accounts	-6	....	....
90 Expenditures	942	312	....

☆GPO:1964—0-735-1

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Identification code 32-50-	Costs to this appropriation: Total estimate	To June 30, 1964	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Analysis of 1967 financing: Deduct selected resources and unobligated balance, start of year	Add selected resources and unobligated balance, end of year	Appropriation required, 1967	Appropriation required to complete
Program by activities:									
1. Design and supervision	385	....	....	....	289	....	96	385	....
2. Construction	39,946	....	....	....	11,186	....	28,760	39,946	....
Total program costs, funded	40,331	....	....	....	11,475	....	28,856	40,331	....
Change in selected resources 1/					28,856				
10 Total obligations					40,331				
Financing:									
40 New obligational authority (appropriation)					40,331				
Relation of obligations to expenditures:									
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures)					40,331				
74 Obligated balance, end of year					-29,511				
90 Expenditures					10,820				

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders, 1966, $0 thousand; 1967, $28,856 thousand.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Identification code 32-50-	Costs to this appropriation: Total estimate	To June 30, 1964	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Analysis of 1967 financing: Deduct selected resources and unobligated balance, start of year	Add selected resources and unobligated balance, end of year	Appropriation required, 1967	Appropriation required to complete
PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES:									
1. Design and supervision	385	....	....	....	289	....	96	385	....
2. Construction	39,946	....	....	....	11,186	....	28,760	39,946	....
Total program costs, funded	40,331	....	....	....	11,475	....	28,856	40,331	....
Change in selected resources 1/					28,856				
10 Total obligations					40,331				
FINANCING:									
40 New obligational authority (appropriation)					40,331				
RELATION OF OBLIGATIONS TO EXPENDITURES:									
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures)					40,331				
74 Obligated balance, end of year					-29,511				
90 Expenditures					10,820				

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders, 1966, $0 thousand; 1967, $28,856 thousand.

Rec 12/7/65

1. Planning, design, and supervision. -- Planning in the amount of $1,589 thousand for the construction of a National Air and Space Museum, to be located in Washington, is substantially completed. This museum will display unequaled national collections of air and space craft. The proprosed museum will also present the mathematics, physics, fuel chemistry, metallurgy, and broad engineering bases of aeronautics and space exploration.

2. Construction. -- This provides for the construction of the National Air and Space Museum.

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
CONSTRUCTION OF
NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
ALLOCATION TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
25.1 Other services	....	....	289
32.0 Lands and structures	....	....	11,186
Total costs, funded	....	....	11,475
94.0 Change in selected resources	....	....	28,856
99.0 Total obligations	....	....	40,331

☆GPO:1964—O-735-735-11

Restoration and

Corrections 12/17/65

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0130-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
11.3 Personnel compensation: Positions other than permanent	12	....	....
12.0 Personnel benefits	1	....	....
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	....	....
25.1 Other services	44	....	....
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	....	....
31.0 Equipment	13	....	....
Total costs, Smithsonian Institution	73	....	....
ALLOCATION TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
25.1 Other services	730	447	....
Total costs, General Services Administration	730	....	....
Total costs, funded	803	447	....
94.0 Change in selected resources	277	-447	
99.0 Total obligations	1,080	....	....

☆GPO:1964—O-735-186

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			[illegible]
[illegible]			
[illegible]		15	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		2	
[illegible]		44	
[illegible]		1	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		63	
			[illegible]
[illegible]		115	
			[illegible]
[illegible]		170	
[illegible]		320	
[illegible]		272	
[illegible]		1,000	

Not allowed

CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

An appropriation of $40,331,000 is requested for fiscal year 1967 for the construction of the National Air and Space Museum Building. This request is submitted pending passage of legislation (H.R. 6125) to authorize construction of a suitable building to house the Nation's air and space collections. On March 11, 1965, Congressman Frank Bow introduced H.R. 6125 on behalf of the Board of Regents, composed of the Vice President, the Chief Justice, Representatives Frank T. Bow, Michael J. Kirwan, and George H. Mahon, Senators Clinton P. Anderson, J.W. Fulbright, and Leverett Saltonstall, and six distinguished citizen members. This legislation has been reported favorably by the House Committee on House Administration and is awaiting action by the House. Similar legislation was passed by the Senate in the 88th Congress and it is expected that the Senate will act favorably upon receiving the bill when passed by the House.

This legislation would designate the National Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution as the National Air and Space Museum, would grant the Smithsonian Institution the same responsibilities with respect to space objects as it presently has with regard to aviation objects, and would authorize the construction of a National Air and Space Museum Building.

Enactment of this construction legislation will be the culmination of nineteen years of Congressional encouragement and legislative

action in the interest of air and space science and history. The Congress, by the Act of August 12, 1946, has directed that the national development of flight shall be memorialized; that air and space objects of historical significance shall be preserved and displayed; and that educational material for the study of air and space history and development shall be provided. The Congress, by the Act of September 6, 1958, has dedicated the site for the museum on Washington's Mall. The Congress has appropriated funds in the amount of $1,875,000 for the preparation of architectural plans and specifications for the construction of this museum, plans that are now substantially completed. To complete this 19-year program, the inclusion of a request in the President's Budget for the construction appropriation is most urgently sought.

In addition to the sponsorship of this legislation by the Board of Regents, it has the approval of the National Air Museum Advisory Board, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts, the Bureau of the Budget, the Department of Defense, the Federal Aviation Agency, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The National Air and Space Museum will make possible for the first time a truly comprehensive presentation to millions of our citizens of the national collections of air and space craft, engines, instruments, models, reference publications and drawings, and related objects.

We can expect over five million of our people from every State to visit this museum in its first year, with crowds steadily increasing in each succeeding year. This unprecedented visitor load has already been experienced at the Smithsonian's Museum of History and Technology, which was dedicated by the President in 1964. Within the next decade, 55 million visitors will be received.

The educational potential of this museum will find a ready response in the great interest and enthusiasm of American youth in air and space science and technology. This enthusiasm will progress to an understanding of the underlying principles of physics, chemistry, metallurgy, and engineering.

Scholars, writers, historians, and professionals in various disciplines will work with the museum's extensive reference library to create at this museum an unrivalled center of learning in the history and development of air and space exploration.

Corrections To BB 12/6/65

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation of buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed $10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), [$2,248,000], to remain available until expended. 2,300,000 ~~2,200,000~~ $9,368,000

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, 1966.)

Appropriation Act

Revised 12/3/65

E-2
E-3

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Changed 1-3-66

Identification code 32-50-0132-0-1-704	Costs to this appropriation: Total estimate	To June 30, 1964	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Analysis of 1967 financing: Deduct selected resources and unobligated balance, start of year	Add selected resources and unobligated balance, end of year	Appropriation required 1967	Appropriation required to complete
Program by activities:									
1. Planning, design, and supervision	993 ~~893~~	....	....	133	860 ~~760~~	71	0	789 ~~689~~	....
2. Construction	3,555	....	....	57	800	1,987	2,698	1,511	....
Total program costs, funded	4548 ~~4,448~~	....	....	190	1660 ~~1,560~~	2,058	2,698	2300 ~~2,200~~	....
Change in selected resources 1/				103	2,395				
10 Total obligations				293	4055 ~~3,955~~				
Financing:									
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year				....	-1,955				
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year				1,955	200				
40 New obligational authority (appropriation)				2,248	2300 ~~2,200~~				
Relation of obligations to expenditures:									
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures)				293	4055 ~~3,955~~				
72 Obligated balance, start of year				....	162				
74 Obligated balance, end of year				-162	3042 ~~-2,942~~				
90 Expenditures				131	1,175				

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows:
Unpaid undelivered orders, 1966, $103 thousand; 1967, $2,498 thousand.

Revised 12/3/65

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Changed 1-3-66

Identification code 32-50-0132-0-1-704	Costs to this appropriation: Total estimate	To June 30, 1964	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	Analysis of 1967 financing: Deduct selected resources and unobligated balance, start of year	Add selected resources and unobligated balance, end of year	Appropriation required 1967	Appropriation required to complete
Program by activities:									
1. Planning, design, and supervision	~~893~~ 993	....	....	133	~~760~~ 860	71	0	~~689~~ 789	....
2. Construction	3,555	....	....	57	800	1,987	2,698	1,511	....
Total program costs, funded	~~4,448~~ 4548	....	....	190	~~1,560~~ 1660	2,058	2,698	~~2,200~~ 2300	....
Change in selected resources 1/				103	2,395				
10 Total obligations				293	~~3,955~~ 4055				
Financing:									
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year				....	-1,955				
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year				1,955	200				
40 New obligational authority (appropriation)				2,248	~~2,200~~ 2300				
Relation of obligations to expenditures:									
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures)				293	~~3,955~~ 4055				
72 Obligated balance, start of year				....	162				
74 Obligated balance, end of year				-162	~~-2,942~~ 3042				
90 Expenditures				131	1,175				

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows:
Unpaid undelivered orders, 1966, $103 thousand; 1967, $2,498 thousand.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

IDENTIFICATION CODE 32-50-0132-0-1-704	COSTS TO THIS APPROPRIATION: TOTAL ESTIMATE	TO JUNE 30, 1964	1965 ACTUAL	1966 ESTIMATE	1967 ESTIMATE	ANALYSIS OF 1967 FINANCING: DEDUCT SELECTED RESOURCES AND UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, START OF YEAR	ADD SELECTED RESOURCES AND UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, END OF YEAR	APPROPRIATION REQUIRED 1967	APPROPRIATION REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES:									
1. PLANNING, DESIGN, AND SUPERVISION	893 ~~1,053~~	....	....	133	760 ~~751~~	71	0 ~~169~~	689 ~~849~~	....
2. CONSTRUCTION	3555 ~~10,563~~	....	....	57	800 ~~1,518~~	1,987	2698 ~~8,988~~	1511 ~~8,519~~	....
TOTAL PROGRAM COSTS, FUNDED	~~11,616~~ 4448	....	....	190	1560 ~~2,269~~ 2395	2,058	~~9,157~~ 2 698	~~9,368~~ 2,200	....
CHANGE IN SELECTED RESOURCES 1/				103	~~9,054~~				
10 TOTAL OBLIGATIONS				293	~~11,323~~ 3,955				
FINANCING:									
21 UNOBLIGATED BALANCE AVAILABLE, START OF YEAR				....	-1,955				
24 UNOBLIGATED BALANCE AVAILABLE, END OF YEAR				1,955	200				
40 NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY (APPROPRIATION)				2,248	~~9,368~~ 2.200				
RELATION OF OBLIGATIONS TO EXPENDITURES:									
71 TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (AFFECTING EXPENDITURES)				293	3,955 ~~11,323~~				
72 OBLIGATED BALANCE, START OF YEAR				....	162				
74 OBLIGATED BALANCE, END OF YEAR				-162	-2942 ~~-9,636~~				
90 EXPENDITURES				131	~~1,849~~ 1,175				

1/ SELECTED RESOURCES AS OF JUNE 30 ARE AS FOLLOWS: *2498
UNDELIVERED ORDERS, 1966, $103 THOUSAND; 1967, $9,157 THOUSAND.

Revised 12/6/65

The 1967 ~~funds~~ request will provide for restoration and renovation of the Old Court of Claims Building as a gallery of art; planning for rehabilitation and improvement of the Arts and Industries Building as an "Exposition Hall;" feasibility studies of the future building needs of the Institution; and for renovating the Belmont Study Center as a special purpose facility ~~for the Smithsonian Institution.~~

Revised 12/3/65

The 1967 funds will provide for restoration and renovation of the Old Court of Claims Building as a gallery of art; renovating the Belmont Study Center as a special purpose facility for the Smithsonian Institution; planning of reference collection, laboratory, office, work room, and library space to be constructed in the West Court of the Natural History Building and for rehabilitation and improvement of the Arts and Industries Building as an "Exposition Hall"; and for feasibility studies of the future building needs of the Institution.

The 1967 funds will provide for planning ~~and construction~~ of reference collection, laboratory, office, workroom, and library space to be constructed in the West Court of the Natural History Building; and for rehabilitation and improvement of the Arts and Industries Building as an "Exposition Hall"; restoration and renovation of the Old Court of Claims Building as a gallery of art; feasibility studies of the future building needs of the Institution; ~~construction of a dormitory-style structure at the Canal Zone Biological Area~~; and for renovating the Belmont Study Center as a special purpose facility for the Smithsonian Institution.

Revised 12/3/65

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0132-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
25.1 Other services	....	....	78 ~~58~~
Total costs, Smithsonian Institution	....	....	78 ~~58~~
ALLOCATION TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
24.0 Printing and reproduction	....	5	15
25.1 Other services	....	128	845 ~~765~~
32.0 Lands and structures	....	57	722
Total costs, General Services Administration..	....	190	1582 ~~1,502~~
Total costs, funded.....	....	190	1660 ~~1,560~~
94.0 Change in selected resources	....	103	2,395
99.0 Total obligations.....	....	293	~~3,955~~ 4055

☆GPO:1964—0-73——6

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0132-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
25.1 Other services	....	....	58
Total costs, Smithsonian Institution	....	....	58
ALLOCATION TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
24.0 Printing and reproduction	....	5	~~26~~ 15
25.1 Other services	....	128	~~667~~ 765
32.0 Lands and structures	....	57	~~1,518~~ 722
Total costs, General Services Administration...	....	190	~~2,211~~ 1,502
Total costs, funded	....	190	2,269 1,560
94.0 Change in selected resources	....	103	~~9,054~~ 2,395
99.0 Total obligations	....	293	~~11,323~~ 3,955

☆GPO:1964—0—86

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN THE WEST COURTYARD OF THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

Funds in the amount of $4,524,000 are requested for the planning and construction of reference collection, laboratory, office, workroom, and library space in the West Court of the original Natural History Building. This space is needed to properly house and support a greatly strengthened and expanded research capability in the natural sciences and a very active growth in the collections, particularly of marine biology specimens.

The recently completed Additions to the Natural History Building ameliorated to a large degree the critical space shortage problem existing in that building. These Additions were justified on the basis of the immensely important and numerous exhibit and reference objects and specimens that have been collected and safeguarded within the Smithsonian since its founding and specifically over a period of 30 years, starting in 1930, the year the Additions were authorized. More recent additions to the collections have now made necessary this request for building space increase. During fiscal year 1965, over three quarters of a million of natural history specimens were accessioned into the collections, now a grand total of over 49 million. Noteworthy among these additions were 10,000 ichthyological specimens from the Island of Dominica and 5,700 mammals from South Africa, Mozambique, and Iran.

An increasing number of scientists, researchers, students, and members of the public are using the reference collections and other facilities of the Museum of Natural History to pursue their studies. During fiscal year 1965, several hundred such persons visited the museum for periods ranging from hours to months. It is necessary to continue to provide adequate work space and library facilities to encourage these serious studies and make the natural history resources readily available to all. By statute, the Smithsonian Institution is directed to do so.

Additional library space is required to house basic scientific publications. These materials are vital to Smithsonian and outside researchers in identifying specimens and in relating them to their environment.

Steps have been taken to obtain the fullest and most effective utilization of all space. In the original Museum of Natural History building (completed in 1911), high-ceilinged office, laboratory, and storage areas have had a mezzanine level added to double the usable floor area. In the attic, additional lighting and rearrangement and addition of specimen cases have provided a substantial increase in storage space. In the new wings, automobile parking has been removed from the basements and the space converted to productive program uses.

To sustain this effort of providing adequate space to meet Smithsonian growth and research needs, it is proposed to construct additional laboratory, library, and reference collection space

in the West Courtyard of the Natural History Building. This space, otherwise largely wasted, offers an excellent solution to the present demand by providing approximately 15,000 square feet of ground area for the construction of a seven-floor building containing over 100,000 square feet of highly effective and most convenient space.

The project includes the construction of a basement, ground floor, and first through seventh floors. Certain adjoining areas of the main building would be modified to permit a much needed public cafeteria seating 300-400 and a staff dining area seating approximately 100, with a kitchen to serve both facilities. There are no dining facilities in the existing museum.

Vertical transportation, adequate lighting, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing, and electrical work would be included.

The proposed work was shown to be practical in feasibility studies conducted during July 1965 and the following estimates for the project were provided by the Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration, based upon these studies.

Washington, D.C.
Smithsonian Institution
Natural History Bldg.
West Court - Scheme "B"
Project No. 49248

July 16, 1965

Project: Extension & Conversion & Remodeling $4,524,000

Description: Extension: Basement, ground floor, first thru seventh floors and penthouse; special foundations; reinforced

concrete and/or structural steel frame; exterior facing to match existing building (only 6th and 7th floors and penthouse to have exposed walls); flat composition roof; 12,000# capacity combination freight-passenger elevator; dumbwaiter; 2,000# capacity platform lift; fluorescent lighting, heating, airconditioning (less chiller units), ventilation, and plumbing.

Conversion & Remodeling: Conversion: Convert ground floor and mezzanine level areas immediately to the west and north of the west court from office and library space to cafeteria space; conversion will involve demolition which will include complete removal of mezzanine level.

Remodeling: Improvements to include complete modernization of all utilities as well as built-in cafeteria equipment.

Estimate based upon PCDA-A memorandum dated 7-15-65, Feasibility Drawings dated 6-30-65, and informal structural, electrical and mechanical notes.

Gross Area: (S. F.)	Extension	Conversion & Remodeling	Total
Basement	13,786		13,786
Ground Flr.	15,590	15,940	31,530
1st "	16,028		16,028
2nd "	15,636		15,636
3rd "	15,587		15,587
4th "	15,636		15,636
5th "	16,028		16,028
6th "	10,992		10,992
7th "	10,992		10,992
Penthouse	725		725
Totals	131,000	15,940	146,940

ESTIMATE (Cont'd.)

Improvements	Extension	Conv. & Remod.	Total
Brought Forward	$3,556,000	$636,000	$4,192,000
Expenses:			
Duplication, Bids, Etc.	20,000	3,000	23,000
Dwgs. & Specs.	179,000	31,000	210,000
Supervision	84,000	15,000	99,000
	$ 283,000	$ 49,000	$ 332,000
Total Estimated Project Cost	$3,839,000	$685,000	$4,524,000

ARTS AND INDUSTRIES BUILDING

includes [illegible]

Funds in the amount of $1,950,000 are urgently requested for the rehabilitation and improvement of the Arts and Industries Building for use as an "Exposition Hall."

This building, originally constructed to house large collections of great value donated by foreign governments and other exhibitors at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876, is admirably suited to accommodate a wide variety of exhibitions, displays, and special events.

The building has been declared to be a "Landmark of Importance," by the Joint Landmarks Committee of the of the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts.

Basically the building is a one story brick structure with exposed steel truss system supporting a metal covered roof. Basement areas are located beneath the northeast, northwest and southwest pavilions. The four main halls are in the form of a cross with the rotunda located at the center. Partial second floor levels have been installed and a mezzanine borders the east, west and south halls. The original four large main halls combined with the adjoining smaller exhibit spaces on the main floor provide over 80,000 square feet of extremely adaptable space with ceiling heights ranging from 14 feet under the galleries to 42 feet in the main halls.

The decision of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to continue using the major portions of this building for exhibition purposes furnishes an unparalleled opportunity to present industrial, technological, architectural, scientific and other large scale exhibits and similar presentations which cannot be accommodated in other museum buildings. Facilities for visitor orientation, lectures, demonstrations, ceremonies, special events and public programs will also be provided.

The proposed work includes the installation of heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems for the entire building; the development of office, work space and reference collection areas on the second floor level; installation of passenger and freight elevators, installation of electrical service and improved lighting, installation of fire alarm systems and telephone facilities, replacement of deteriorated interior finishes, including floors; plastering and painting; installation of public rest rooms and plumbing changes; related repairs and improvements to conform to present day standards of appearance, convenience, utility and safety.

The location of this significant and unique building on the Mall adjacent to the other buildings of the Institution provides a convenient and accessible facility for the visiting public. During fiscal year 1965, 2,028,175 persons visited the building. Of this total more than 50% arrived during the

hot and uncomfortable weather of June, July and August. The installation of the temperature and humidity control systems in the building will provide a major improvement for the comfort of our visitors and for the staff occupying certain areas of the building. The proper preservation and conservation of museum objects for the future is an extremely important responsibility which cannot be accomplished except by the installation of the proposed systems.

The open areas in the building, free of structural or architectural interferences, combined with the high ceilings, arched openings, and general feeling of spaciousness establish a special "exposition" atmosphere. This objective originally intended by the architects, Cluss and Schulze, has been adequately proven over the 84 years of museum activities in the building. A return to the "Exposition Hall" concept can be economically realized at a minimum investment in the required rehabilitation and alterations.

The estimates for alterations, renovation and improvements were developed by the Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration.

Attachments

Historical Background
Estimates

ARTS AND INDUSTRIES BUILDING

(9th Street & Jefferson Drive)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Originally known as the National Museum Building, it was designed by Cluss and Schulze, Architects, to house the large collections of great value donated to the United States by foreign governments and other exhibitors at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. The original one-story plan was influenced by the preferences of experts following the Paris exposition in 1867. The modernized Romanesque style of architecture was adopted in order to keep up a relationship with the original Smithsonian building which was designed by James Renwick.

In the words of the architects, "To modernize this style was found necessary on account of the different building material, and to do justice to the purposes of the building, with its modern demands of perfect safety and elegance of construction, of greatest possible available floor space, of easy communications, efficient drainage, a well-calculated and pleasing admission of light, free circulation of air and all other hygenic dicta."

Funds in the amount of $250,000 were appropriated for construction on March 3, 1879, ground was broken on April 17, 1879, the main walls were in place by November 1879 and the

construction work completed in 1881. The first use of the new building was for the inaugural reception of President Garfield on March 4, 1881.

In 1883 Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, remarked that "the building continues to preserve the reputation it has acquired as representing the maximum of convenience and adaptation to its purposes. with the minimum of original cost and expense for repairs."

Experience through the ensuing years has clearly substantiated the soundness of the architect's approach to the design of the building and it remains today as an extremely flexible and adaptable structure capable of accommodating the great variety of events, activities and programs envisioned for it, while only requiring the proposed renovation and improvements to conform to present day standards.

ESTIMATE

ARTS & INDUSTRIES BUILDING

REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENTS

Improvements		
Demolition	$ 11,000	
Construction	592,000	
Mechanical	995,000	
Reservations	12,000	
Contingencies	121,000	
		$1,731,000
Expenses		
Duplication, bids, etc.	13,000	
Drawings and specifications	114,000	
Supervision and inspections	53,000	
Staff services	6,000	
		186,000
Total estimated project cost		1,917,000
Smithsonian expenses		33,000
TOTAL		$1,950,000

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF OLD COURT OF CLAIMS BUILDING

An appropriation for the fiscal year 1967 in the amount of $2,475,000 is requested for the restoration and renovation of the Old Court of Claims Building for use as a gallery of art by the Smithsonian Institution.

This gallery is needed for the exhibition of the arts of design, including crafts, decorative arts, and industrial design. It is needed as a national gallery for public display of America's creative genius in the Nation's Capital, comparable to the national galleries that have been formed in the capitals of other nations--such as the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris, and the Museo de Artes Populares in Mexico City.

The gallery will display superlative selections from the Smithsonian collections, including paintings and sculpture, but with emphasis on glass, porcelain, tapestry, furniture, jewelry, and similar creations of American crafts and design. Thus it will be unique among the galleries of the Smithsonian.

The National Gallery of Art differs in that it emphasizes masterpieces of painting and sculpture, especially of European origin. The Freer Gallery is devoted primarily to Oriental art. The new National Portrait Gallery is essentially historical, being concerned with portraits of men and women who have made significant contributions to the history and development of this country.

The National Collection of Fine Arts of the Smithsonian is expressly authorized by the Act of May 17, 1938, to display exhibits as herein proposed. Restrictions of space in the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries (formerly known as the Civil Service Commission building) will not permit such displays in that building.

The Smithsonian is directed by statute to foster by public exhibition in Washington and other parts of the United States a growing appreciation of art, both of past and of contemporary time. It is further directed to encourage the development of contemporary art and to effect the widest distribution and cultivation of such art. This museum of American arts and design will present the excellence in the fields of creative crafts and decorative arts, folk and primitive arts, industrial arts and design, and the fine arts. It will provide a truly national exposition of American creativity.

A special exhibit area will present foreign exhibits arranged to coincide with visits of foreign heads of state; exhibits sponsored by foreign Embassies; and special exhibitions arranged in association with White House and civic activities. The assembly area in the large upstairs gallery will be used for receptions, lectures, concerts, and other assemblies as well as for changing exhibitions as a part of the activities taking place at the Smithsonian Institution, the Blair House, and similar functions.

Located on Pennsylvania Avenue, across from the White House, and adjoining Blair House, the building is a part of the Lafayette Square Project for the preservation of historical buildings fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue, Jackson Place, and Madison Place. When

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Located on Pennsylvania Avenue, across from the White House, and adjoining Blair House, the building is a part of the Lafayette Square Project for the preservation of historical buildings fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue, Jackson Place, and Madison Place. When

restored and renovated, this gallery will become a significant contribution to an appropriate environment compatible with the design and scale of the White House.

The Old Court of Claims Building is a distinguished building designed by the well-known American architect, James Renwick, and is a monument to Washington's cultural history. It is reputed to be the first building in the United States erected for use as an art gallery and also the first American building designed in the French renaissance revival style.

The building has been declared by the Joint Committee on Landmarks (appointed by the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts) as a landmark of both historic and esthetic importance which contributes significantly to the cultural heritage and interest of the District of Columbia and which should be preserved.

The proposed gallery will form an important center for realizing the President's goals in support of the arts.

The President has written to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution as follows:

> "I am enthusiastic about your suggestion that the Smithsonian Institution take over the old U. S. Court of Claims Building and establish it as a gallery of arts, crafts and design.
>
> "No more appropriate purpose for the building could be proposed than to exhibit, in the restored gallery, examples of the ingenuity of our people and to present exhibits from other nations, whose citizens are so proud of their arts.
>
> "I would hope that tours of this Gallery might play a memorable part in the official Washington visits of foreign heads of State, offering them not only a

glimpse of our art but an opportunity to enjoy the friendliness and hospitality of our people.

"I have therefore approved your recommendation, and am instructing Mr. Lawson Knott, Administrator of the General Services Administration, to transfer the building to the Smithsonian Institution under existing authority. This is contingent, of course, upon your obtaining authorization for the funds necessary to renovate the building for use as a gallery."

CONSTRUCTION COST

The cost of restoration and renovation has been estimated by the General Services Administration to total $2,450,000. An additional amount of $25,000 is requested in order to finance the additional cost of the Smithsonian Institution for consultants, preliminary design of exhibits, and other extraordinary expenses in connection with the construction project.

The exterior work, consisting principally of replacement of weathered stonework, cleaning and pointing of all brickwork and other masonry, and new roofing, is estimated to cost $1,000,000.

The interior work, including extensive replacement of plaster finish; new heating, air-conditioning, and electrical wiring; replacement of wood flooring and architectural millwork; and replacement of elevators is estimated to cost $1,000,000. Allowance for contractor's overhead and profit and for construction contingencies results in a total construction cost of $2,450,000.

TRANSFER OF BUILDING

The transfer of the property to the Smithsonian Institution by the General Services Administration for use as a museum and art gallery was approved by the President on June 23, 1965. The transfer

is authorized under 202(a) of the Property Act. The transfer is further authorized by the Act of May 20, 1932 (40 U.S.C. 122), which authorizes Federal authorities administering property within the District of Columbia owned by the United States to transfer jurisdiction of such properties for purposes of administration and maintenance.

The Institution is authorized by the Act of August 22, 1949, to make repairs and alterations to buildings and grounds occupied by the Institution in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

The Smithsonian for more than a century has held statutory responsibility for the administration of art galleries. The Act of August 10, 1846, provides that objects of art located in Washington and owned by the United States shall be delivered to the Institution. Additional galleries of art had been placed under the Smithsonian's administration by the Congress. These include the National Gallery of Art, the National Collection of Fine Arts, and the National Portrait Gallery. In addition, the Freer Gallery of Art was established through the gift of Charles Lang Freer and accepted by the Board of Regents in 1906, with the approval of President Theodore Roosevelt, pursuant to the statutory authority of the Institution to accept gifts.

APPENDIX

There is attached an appendix including the letter from the President to the Smithsonian Institution approving the transfer; a letter recommending the transfer signed by Lawson B. Knott, Jr., Administrator of General Services, and S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and approved by the President; the

historical background of the building; the General Services Administration's construction program; the status of design; and the authority to transfer the building.

Attachments

There follows a summary of the work to be undertaken with fiscal year 1967 funds:

To restore, rehabilitate and adapt the Old Court of Claims Building for use as a Gallery of American Arts, Crafts and Design, (Architect's Estimate of June 8, revised June 29, 1965)

Exterior Work

Earthwork	$ 3,000
Concrete	10,000
Roofing and Sheet Metal	47,000
Masonry - (Complete replacement of worn stonework) Brick, Brownstone Scaffold, Sidewalk protection, cleaning, pointing	900,000
Ornamental Iron	30,000
Service Entrance Facility	10,000
Exterior subtotal	$1,000,000

Interior Work

Demolition	22,000
Marble - Tile - Stone - Terrazzo	8,000
Metal Door and trim	2,000
Structural Steel (bolster floors)	90,000
Plaster	231,000
Mechanical: Plumbing - Heating, Ventilating, & Air Conditioning - Electrical	330,000
Special Lighting (Museum)	34,000
Carpentry: Archway and Doors Windows, Supply Windows, Remove Wood Floors New Pine Sand & Finish	32,000

Interior Work (continued)

Insulation	5,000
Wood Floor - Parquet, 8,200 sq.ft.	85,000
Hardware Rough Finish	2,000
Painting	35,000
Glass & Glazing	1,000
Resilient Floor Removal asphalt tile New 'C' Group	3,000
Elevators	60,000
Service Entrance	30,000
Special finishes	30,000
Interior Subtotal	$1,000,000
Total net construction	$2,000,000
Overhead & Profit 15%	300,000
Contract Estimate	2,300,000
Construction contingencies	150,000
Smithsonian expenses	25,000
Total Construction budget	$2,475,000

Note 1 - No reservations for landscaping, lamps, or fine arts.

Note 2 - Underpinning of north wall - already absorbed by the FOB #7 project.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

COPY

June 23, 1965

Dear Dr. Ripley:

I am enthusiastic about your suggestion that the Smithsonian Institution take over the old U. S. Court of Claims Building and establish it as a gallery of arts, crafts and design.

No more appropriate purpose for the building could be proposed than to exhibit, in the restored gallery, examples of the ingenuity of our people and to present exhibits from other nations, whose citizens are so proud of their arts.

I would hope that tours of this Gallery might play a memorable part in the official Washington visits of foreign heads of State, offering them not only a glimpse of our art but an opportunity to enjoy the friendliness and hospitality of our people.

I have therefore approved your recommendation, and am instructing Mr. Lawson Knott, Administrator of the General Services Administration, to transfer the building to the Smithsonian Institution under existing authority. This is contingent, of course, upon your obtaining authorization for the funds necessary to renovate the building for use as a gallery.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

/s/ Lyndon B. Johnson

Dr. S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C. 20405

June 11, 1965

COPY

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

The building located at Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street, N. W., which housed the Court of Claims until 1964, originally was designed as an art gallery for W. W. Corcoran by James Renwick, who also designed the original Smithsonian Institution building. It was occupied by the Corcoran Gallery from 1869 until 1897, and was acquired by the United States in 1901.

The Lafayette Square project, in addition to construction of a new office building and a new Court of Claims, and Court of Customs and Patent Appeals building, includes renovation of this building and certain structures fronting on Lafayette Square for office use. Recently use of this building by the Smithsonian Institution as a museum and art gallery has been suggested. GSA's architect advises that the building is readily adaptable to restoration for the use for which it was originally designed. At best, conversion of the building for office use would be uneconomical.

$1 million of the total project funds allotted to this building ($100,000 of which had to be spent unexpectedly to shore-up the building during excavation for the adjacent new office building) will permit only a minimum program on the interior and exterior. Funds available for the entire Lafayette Square project are extremely limited, any portion of which not required for this building can gainfully be used to improve the usability of the space in the other buildings being renovated. Whether funds available to GSA to renovate the building for office use are available for its restoration for use as a museum and art gallery is of doubtful legality. The Smithsonian Institution will require appropriated funds for the restoration of the property in an amount approximating $1,850,000.

It is recommended that the property be transferred under existing authority to the Smithsonian Institution for use as a museum and art gallery.

Respectfully yours,

/s/
Lawson B. Knott, Jr.
Administrator of General Services

/s/
S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution

Approved: /s/ Lyndon B. Johnson
June 23, 1965

Court of Claims Building
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Historical Background

The building was designed by James Renwick of New York to house the collection of paintings and art objects of W.W. Corcoran, a resident of Lafayette Square. Renwick had earlier designed the turreted Smithsonian Institution. Construction began in 1857 and in 1861, while the building was only a shell, it was seized by Montgomery C. Meig, Quartermaster General of the Union Army and used to house the General's staff and supplies for the Union Army.

The building was returned to the Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in 1869 who were paid a rental of $125,000 for use of the building during the eight year period. The building was restored and completed and the doors opened to the public in 1874. The opening was attended by an uninvited guest, the then President of the United States, General Ulysses S. Grant. In addition to the paintings and objects of art, statues of the great artists of history by Moses Jacob Ezekiel chiselled from Carrara marble occupied the niches. It is said that W. W. Corcoran's gift to Washington represented a value of approximately $1,255,000, consisting of $250,000 for the building and site, $100,000 for the original collection and an endowment of $900,000 for the maintenance and growth of the institution. It was one of the first galleries in the United States and the Corcoran Art School was another pioneering venture.

By 1897, the growth of the galleries demanded larger quarters and a move was made to its new and present home at 17th Street and New York Avenue.

In 1899, the Court of Claims moved into the old Gallery Building which was purchased by the Government in 1901 for $300,000 pursuant to the authority in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes (31 Stat. 1133). Until vacated in 1964, the Court had occupied the building for approximately 65 years.

GSA's Construction Program for the Lafayette Square Area

The design of Federal Office Building No. 7 and the U. S. Court of Claims and the U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals includes (1) the construction of the two basic structures and (2) the preservation of designated buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue, Jackson Place and Madison Place. Both phases of the project are intended to preserve the dignity of historic Lafayette Square in a manner compatible with the design and scale of the White House.

The construction contract for the first phase, Federal Office Building No. 7 and the Court's Building, was awarded in January 1964 and work as of May 1, 1965, was about 20% complete.

The second phase was administratively authorized with a maximum limit of cost in the amount of $5,670,000, of which $5,190,000 is for improvements and alterations and $480,000 for design, engineering and construction supervision. Included in this second phase is the repair, restoration and improvement of the interior and exterior of the old Corcoran Gallery of Art, to provide office space for various Presidential Commissions and other Federal activities requiring limited amounts of office space with proximity to the White House and the Executive Office of the President.

Status of Design - Second Phase

Design work on the second phase of the project was started in October 1964 and is scheduled for completion in September 1965. The working drawings of the old Corcoran Gallery of Art are approximately 75% complete. The building contains approximately 38,000 square feet of space. Of the total budget available for the entire project, the contract architect has allocated $1,000,000 for the building which is adequate only for a minimum program on the exterior and the interior. For example, the design contemplates expenditure of an estimated $206,000 on minimum replacement and patching of exterior stone and brickwork, whereas a detailed inspection indicates that complete exterior restoration would cost approximately $850,000.

A representative of the Architect's firm volunteered that since the building was originally designed as an art gallery it was very adaptable to such use, whereas conversion for office use would result in a very low ratio of useable office space to gross building area. Much of the lobby, stair hall and corridors could be used as display areas whereas such space has no value for office use.

The extremely tight budget for the entire second phase provides only for a very minimum program. Many of the upper floor areas of the buildings on Jackson Place although useable as office space would have very little if any restoration. Transfer of the Old Corcoran Art Gallery to the Smithsonian Institution would free up remaining available funds originally scheduled for this building. An uncontemplated expenditure of $105,000 already has been made to shore up the building simply to keep it from falling into the adjacent excavation for F. O. B. 7. Remaining available funds are sorely needed for the proper execution of the rest of the project. Also, there is doubt as to whether funds available to convert the building to office use legally could be utilized to convert the building to uses contemplated by the Smithsonian.

Authority to Transfer the Building to Smithsonian Institution

Under the Act of March 1, 1919, as amended (40 U.S.C. 1), the Secretary of the Treasury, who acquired the building, was given control of and authorized

to allot all space in the several public buildings owned by the United States in the District of Columbia, with certain exceptions not here pertinent. Under various reorganization plans and statutory enactments, notably the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 377, as amended, and Reorganization Plan No. 18 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1270), the functions and powers of the Secretary of the Treasury and others relating to the administration of public buildings devolved upon and now vested in the Administrator of General Services. The Smithsonian Institution is an independent establishment in the Executive Branch of the Government and is an "executive agency" as that term is used in the Property Act, supra.

Accordingly, there are two methods whereby the Court of Claims Building may be legally transferred to the Smithsonian Institution. The first method is to transfer the property under 202(a) of the Property Act and applicable regulations as excess to GSA's needs. With the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and upon certification by the Smithsonian Institution that sufficient funds are not available to effect reimbursement, the transfer can be made without reimbursement.

The second method of effecting the transfer of the Court of Claims Building is pursuant to the provisions of the Act of May 20, 1932, 47 Stat. 161, as amended (40 U.S.C. 122), which authorizes Federal authorities administering properties within the District of Columbia owned by the United States to transfer jurisdiction over such properties among or between themselves for purposes of administration and maintenance under such conditions as may be mutually agreed upon. Such transfer is subject to recommendation by the National Capital Planning Commission.

We understand that the Smithsonian Institution has the authority to accept the transfer, renovate, and operate the building as a museum or gallery, subject to availability of funds.

In the case of the Old Patent Office Building, formerly occupied by the Civil Service Commission, legislation was enacted (72 Stat. 68) providing for transfer to the Smithsonian Institution and operation as an art gallery. In that case, however, GSA had taken the position that the building was not excess to its needs for office use. It is to be noted that in this instance, the enabling legislation provided for GSA to perform the conversion work but required the cost be funded by the Smithsonian Institution.

FEASIBILITY STUDIES

Funds in the amount of $250,000 are requested to finance feasibility studies of the future buildings needs of the Smithsonian Institution. These studies are needed to provide the basis for determining the scope of building and facilities, location, the estimated cost, recommendations for financing, and any necessary legislation.

CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

Speaking at the Smithsonian Bicentennial the President declared "... that ideas, not armaments will shape our lasting prospects for peace.... We must move ahead on every front and at every level of learning. We can support Secretary Ripley's dream of creating a center here at the Smithsonian where great scholars from every nation will come and collaborate.... We must assemble meetings of men and women from every discipline and every culture to ponder the common problems of mankind."

Today there are many graduate schools, but more and more scholars recognize the need for centers of advanced research and study. This is as much a goal for the Smithsonian today as it was in the day of the first Secretary, Joseph Henry. We propose to join with others in the Washington area to help

to create facilities for coordinating advanced programs and a central setting for organized research. No single effort on the Institution's part could be more significant than this, to act as a catalytic agent, to further advanced research in this great heartland of our culture. We contemplate that others will join us--universities, institutions, and foundations both in and out of government.

GARDEN OF SCULPTURE

The beautification of the Mall and the potential acquisition of outstanding works of art and sculpture have combined to create a strong interest and urgency for action to prepare a feasibility study for a potential gallery of art and garden of sculpture. The magnificence of the Mall, its heroic proportions, and its presence as the central feature of the principal area of the Capital City require a comprehensive study for its beautification and use by the people of the city and of the country. With the collaboration of the Smithsonian Institution, the Secretary of the Interior is proceeding on such a study.

One of the key features of such a plan will be the treatment of the Cross-Mall, between 7th and 9th Streets. Present considerations favor the creation of a garden of sculpture to present grace and heighten interest to this part of the park. In collaboration

with others, the Smithsonian proposes to conduct a feasibility study for this site. The study would be equally useful for other sites should a decision be made to create the garden gallery elsewhere.

The feasibility study would be undertaken by contract under the direction of expert art gallery directors.

SCIENCE BUILDING

The increasing importance of the scientific research programs of the Institution, involving national collections of scientific specimens numbered in the millions, requires resolution of the problem of providing additional space for these important purposes.

Preliminary considerations favor the provision of off-Mall laboratory and storage facilities where certain of the research departments might be housed in uncrowded, utilitarian space designed for their particular needs. This will eliminate existing overcrowding, the utilization of unsatisfactory leased space, and provision for future expansion which is not possible on the Mall.

Preliminary conversations with the Department of Agriculture suggests that a science campus established within the National Arboretum would present an ideal solution. The Departments of Botany and Entomology within the Institution are most directly interested.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The administrative support divisions of the Institution are necessarily geared to its substantive programs. The gradual growth of these offices has led to an encroachment on building space needed for the research and public exhibition programs, which represent the principal objectives of the Institution.

Preliminary considerations point to the desirability of constructing an administration building of modest size, possibly on a site within the existing complex of buildings on the south side of the Mall. This building could provide adequate office type space in a location immediately convenient to the other buildings and staff of the Institution.

Its construction would release equivalent areas of premium space in the existing monumental buildings for the use of public exhibition and research programs.

OCEANOGRAPHY SPACE

The Smithsonian oceanography program requires substantial additional space for the storage and study of scientific specimens in order to provide its unique sorting, identification, and classification services. The oceanographic program of the Smithsonian Institution has been developed in collaboration with the Interagency Committee on Oceanography. It is a program compatible with the

traditional interests and efforts of the Smithsonian in the broad field of biology.

The feasibility study will be concerned with the ultimate scope of the program as a determinant of the type, size, and location of facilities which should provide for proper performance of its mission.

MUSIC CENTER

Mrs. Jouet Shouse has offered to give to the government her 58-acre farm (Wolf Trap) in Fairfax County, together with $1,000,000 for the establishment of a center for music and other performing arts. The numerous conferences with the Special Assistant to the President, Mr. Charles Horsky, representatives of the Bureau of the Budget, and representatives of the Department of the Interior have led us to a current position of favoring acceptance of the offer.

A feasibility study is required in order to provide a firm basis for determining financial needs and economic feasibility as well as the physical plan of development.

BUILDING FOR CANAL ZONE BIOLOGICAL AREA

Barro Colorado Island in Gatun Lake within the Panama Canal Zone has been set aside by statute for scientific observation and investigation. The purpose of setting aside this area is to preserve and conserve its natural features, including existing flora and fauna in as nearly a natural condition as possible, thus providing a place where duly qualified students can make observations and scientific investigations for increase of knowledge.

The Canal Zone Biological Area, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, has been developed into a front-ranking center for tropical biology. Increased interest in this important research effort has resulted in more requests for accommodations and use of the facilities on the island. The present deficiency in housing is a serious handicap to the basic objectives of field investigations and research and severely limits the opportunities for projects requiring this natural environment.

The remote location, on an island in the canal, coupled with the need to continue the scientific projects over a period of time requires that persons conducting research live on the premises. At present, this type of activity must be curtailed due to inadequate housing on the island.

It is planned to construct a dormitory-type structure of flexible design to permit use of the quarters by individuals or

small family groups and to include necessary rest rooms, laundry facilities, and study space. Twelve rooms have been designed to provide sleeping quarters, study space, storage closets, and an adjacent rest room. The rooms can be utilized separately or combined in pairs. The proposed structure is an economical two-story frame type with metal roofing, large windows for good ventilation, and large overhangs found to be necessary in tropical areas. It will include laundry facilities and an assembly room.

Plans and estimates for this project have been developed with the assistance of the Panama Canal Company. The estimate of $93,000 for this work takes into account the increased costs occasioned by the remote location of the construction site and the logistics problems involved in performing the work.

BELMONT STUDY CENTER

Funds in the amount of $76,000 have been included in the 1967 appropriation request for a rehabilitation program for the Belmont Study Center.

Planned use of this facility for conferences, special meetings, group instruction sessions, learned discussion groups, and other special functions require that the buildings, utilities, and furnishings be maintained and operated in good condition and that interruptions to services be held to a minimum.

The amount requested will provide for the kitchen and laundry facilities; repair and improvement of one guest house, the caretaker's cottage, garage and barn; heating, ventilating, and air conditioning of the main house; electrical, plumbing, painting, plastering work, and roof repairs; fencing and paving of outdoor areas; and furnishings for the building.

The completion of the renovation work will provide the Institution with a special purpose facility which can accommodate groups of up to 25 persons in attendance for meetings of several days' duration.

Revised 12/6/65

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0128-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Planning, design, and supervision	103	589	43
2. Construction	1,020	4,096	611
Total program costs, funded	1,123	4,685	654
Change in selected resources. 1/	4,431	-3,797	-654
Total obligations	5,554	888	....

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders, 1964, $20 thousand; 1965, $4,451 thousand; 1966, $654 thousand; 1967, $0.

☆GPO:1964—0-735-186

Redone 12/6/65
into 3 columns
per Colum. BB

G-1

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

IDENTIFICATION CODE 32-50-0128-0-1-704	COSTS TO THIS APPROPRIATION					ANALYSIS OF 1967 FINANCING			
	TOTAL ESTIMATE	TO JUNE 30, 1964	1965 ACTUAL	1966 ESTIMATE	1967 ESTIMATE	DEDUCT SELECTED RESOURCES AND UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, START OF YEAR	ADD SELECTED RESOURCES AND UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, END OF YEAR	APPROPRIATION REQUIRED, 1967	APPROPRIATION REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES:									
1. PLANNING, DESIGN, AND SUPERVISION	1,138	403	103	589	43	43	....	....	....
2. CONSTRUCTION	5,727	....	1,020	4,096	611	611	.....	....	....
TOTAL PROGRAM COSTS, FUNDED	6,865	403	1,123	4,685	654	654	....	....	....
CHANGE IN SELECTED RESOURCES 1/			4,431	-3,797	-654				
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS			5,554	888	....				

1/ SELECTED RESOURCES AS OF JUNE 30 ARE AS FOLLOWS:
UNPAID UNDELIVERED ORDERS, 1964, $20 THOUSAND; 1965, $4,451 THOUSAND; 1966, $654 THOUSAND; 1967, $0 THOUSAND.

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

Financing and Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0128-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
10 Total obligations (from program schedule)	5,554	888	....
Financing:			
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year (-)	-5,442	-888	....
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year	888	....	....
40 New obligational authority (appropriation)	1,000	....	....
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures)	5,554	888	....
72 Obligated balance, start of year	80	4,588	319
74 Obligated balance, end of year (-)	-4,588	-319	....
90 Expenditures	1,046	5,157	319

☆GPO:1964—0-7 6

Revised 12/6/65

1. Planning, design, and supervision. --Planning for remodeling of the Civil Service Commission Building to house the National Portrait Gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts has been completed at a cost of $1,138,~~000~~ thousand. Exhibited in this Museum will be portraits of men and women who have made significant contributions to the history and culture of the United States; the works of artists deserving of recognition; and other paintings, sculptures, bronzes, glass, porcelain, tapestry, furniture, and jewelry.

2. Construction. --A contract for the remodeling was awarded in 1965. Total construction cost is estimated at $5,727,~~000~~ thousand. It is anticipated that the building will be substantially completed in ~~1966~~ January 1967 and opened to the public in ~~1967.~~ March 1968

April

1. Planning, design, and supervision. -- Planning for remodeling of the Civil Service Commission Building to house the National Portrait Gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts has been completed. at a cost of $1,138,000.[illegible] Exhibited in this Museum will be portraits of men and women who have made significant contributions to the history and culture of the United States; the works of artists deserving of recognition; and other paintings, sculptures, bronzes, glass, porcelain, tapestry, furniture, and jewelry.

2. Construction. -- A contract for the remodeling was awarded in 1965. The construction cost are estimated at $5,727,000. It is anticipated that the building will be substantially completed in 1966 and opened to the public in 1967.

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0128-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
11.3 Personnel compensation: Positions other than permanent	16	....	....
12.0 Personnel benefits	1	....	....
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	....	2	....
25.1 Other services	1	523	....
Total costs, Smithsonian Institution	18	525	....
ALLOCATION TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
24.0 Printing and reproduction	6	....	....
25.1 Other services	79	64	43
32.0 Lands and structures	1,020	4,096	611
Total costs, General Services Administration	1,105	4,160	654
Total costs, funded	1,123	4,685	654
94.0 Change in selected resources	4,431	-3,797	-654
99.0 Total obligations	5,554	888	....

☆GPO:1964—0-735-186

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0126-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Planning, design, and supervision	376	919	....
2. Construction	476	647	....
3. Furnishings and equipment...	5	100	....
Total program costs, funded	857	1,666	....
Change in selected resources 1/	-116	-161	....
10 Total obligations	740	1,505	....
Financing:			
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year (-)	-2,831	1505 ~~-2,091~~	....
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year	1505 ~~2,091~~	....	....
25 Unobligated balance lapsing.....	586	~~586~~	....
New obligational authority ..	....	....	....
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
71 Total obligations(affecting expenditures)	740	1,505	....
72 Obligated balance, start of year	474	560	.....
74 Obligated balance, end of year (-)	-560	....	....
90 Expenditures	654	2,065	....

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders ~~(1964 adjustments, - $43 thousand)~~; 1964, $277 thousand; 1965, $161 thousand; 1966, $0 thousand.

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

Revised
November 24, 1965

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0126-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Planning, design, and supervision	376	919	....
2. Construction	476	647	....
3. Furnishings and equipment	5	100	....
Total program costs, funded	857	1,666	....
Change in selected resources 1/	-117	-161	....
10 Total obligations	740	1,505	....
Financing:			
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year (-)	-2,831	-1,505	....
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year	1,505	....	....
25 Unobligated balance lapsing	586	....	....
New obligational authority	....	....	....
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures)	740	1,505	....
72 Obligated balance, start of year	474	560	....
74 Obligated balance, end of year (-)	-560	....	....
90 Expenditures	654	2,065	....

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders, 1964, $277 thousand; 1965, $161 thousand; 1966, $0 thousand.

☆GPO:1964—0-735-186

This Museum was completed and opened to the public in January 1964. In this building, there are displayed national collections typifying the history and technological progress of the United States. Installation of exhibits will continue during 1967.

☆GPO:1964—0

MMH budget

OK

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

Revised
November 24, 1965

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0126-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
25.1 Other services	38	908	....
31.0 Equipment	323	100	....
Total costs, Smithsonian Institution	361	1,008	....
ALLOCATION TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
25.1 Other services	15	11	....
31.0 Equipment	5	....	....
32.0 Lands and structures	476	647	....
Total costs, General Services Administration...	496	658	....
Total costs, funded	857	1,666	....
94.0 Change in selected resources	-116	-161	....
99.0 Total obligations	740	1,505	....

☆GPO:1964—0-735-186

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0126-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
25.1 Other services	38	908	....
31.0 Equipment	323	100	....
Total costs, Smithsonian Institution	361	1,008	....
ALLOCATION TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
25.1 Other services	15	11	....
31.0 Equipment	5	....	....
32.0 Lands and structures	476	647	....
Total costs, General Services Administration...	496	658	....
Total costs, funded	857	1,666	....
94.0 Change in selected resources	116 ~~-117~~	-161	....
99.0 Total obligations	740	1,505	....

☆GPO:1964—0-735-186

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

Revised
November 24, 1965

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0127-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Planning, design, and supervision	341	506	....
2. Construction	4,145	638	81
Total program costs, funded	4,486	1,144	81
Change in selected resources 1/	-3,771	5	-81
10 Total obligations	715	1,149	....
Financing:			
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year (-)	-1,864	-1,149	....
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year	1,149	—	—
New obligational authority	....	....	....
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
71 Total obligations affecting expenditures	715	1,149	....
72 Obligated balance, start of year	4,614	602	328
74 Obligated balance, end of year (-)	-602	-328	....
90 Expenditures	4,726	1,423	328

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders, 1964, $3,847 thousand; 1965, $76 thousand; 1966, $81 thousand; 1967, $0 ~~thousand~~.

☆GPO:1964—O-735-166

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0127-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Planning, design, and supervision	341	506	....
2. Construction	4,145	638	81
Total program costs, funded	4,486	1,144	81
Change in selected resources 1/	-3,771	5 4	-81
10 Total obligations	715	1149 ~~1,148~~	....
Financing:			
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year (-)	-1,864	1149 -1,148	....
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year	1149 ~~1,148~~		
New obligational authority	....	....	....
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
71 Total obligations affecting expenditures	715	1149 ~~1,148~~	....
72 Obligated balance, start of year	4,614	602 603	328
74 Obligated balance, end of year (-)	-603	-328	....
90 Expenditures	4,726	1,423	328

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders (1964 adjustments, -$156 thousand); 1964, $3,847 thousand; 1965, $76 thousand; 1966, $~~80~~ thousand; 1967, $0 thousand.

The east wing was completed and occupied in 1964. Construction of the west wing, for which funds were appropriated in 1962, ~~is under way and is expected to be~~ completed in ~~1966.~~ December 1965.

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
[illegible]0-102

Revised
November 24, 1965

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION -
ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0127-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
25.1 Other services	....	188	....
26.0 Supplies and materials	17	....	....
31.0 Equipment	262	275	....
Total costs, Smithsonian Institution	279	463	....
ALLOCATION TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
25.1 Other services	62	43	....
32.0 Lands and structures	4,145	638	81
Total costs, General Services Administration..	4,207	681	81
Total costs, funded	4,486	1,144	81
94.0 Change in selected resources	-3,771	5	-81
99.0 Total obligations	715	1,149	....

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-0127-0-1-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
25.1 Other services	....	188	....
26.0 Supplies and materials	17	....	....
31.0 Equipment	262	275	....
Total costs, Smithsonian Institution	279	463	....
ALLOCATION TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
25.1 Other services	62	43	....
32.0 Lands and structures	4,145	638	81
Total costs, General Services Administration..	4,207	681	81
Total costs, funded	4,486	1,144	81
94.0 Change in selected resources	-3,771	-4	-81
99.0 Total obligations	715	~~1,148~~ 1,149	....

Reimbursements

☆GPO:1964—0-[illegible]-186

Reimbursements

Reimbursements

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

Checked with Eugene 1/5/66

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
ADVANCES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

Revised
12/3/65

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-3900-0-4-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
River Basin archeological studies, Department of the Interior (program costs, funded)	315	271	325
Change in selected resources 1/	1	-8	....
10 Total obligations	316	263	325
Financing:			
11 Receipts and reimbursements from: Administrative budget accounts	-237	-237	-325
21.98 Unobligated balance available, start of year	-105	-26	....
24.98 Unobligated balance available, end of year	26	....	....
New obligational authority	....	....	....
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
10 Total obligations	316	263	325
70 Receipts and other offsets (items 11-17)	-237	-237	-325
71 Obligations affecting expenditures	79	26	....
72.98 Obligated balance, start of year	25	57	47
74.98 Obligated balance, end of year	-57	-47	-27
90 Expenditures	46	36	20

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders, 1964, $7 thousand; 1965, $8 thousand; 1966, $0; 1967, $0.

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
ADVANCES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-3900-0-4-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
River Basin archeological studies, Department of the Interior (program costs, funded)	315	264	325
Change in selected resources 1/	1	-1	....
10 Total obligations	316	263	325
Financing:			
11 Receipts and reimbursements from: Administrative budget accounts	-237	-237	-325
21.98 Unobligated balance available, start of year	-105	-26	....
24.98 Unobligated balance available, end of year	26	....	....
New obligational authority	....	....	....
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
10 Total obligations	316	263	325
70 Receipts and other offsets (items 11-17)	-237	-237	-325
71 Obligations affecting expenditures	79	26	....
72.98 Obligated balance, start of year	25	57	47
74.98 Obligated balance, end of year	-57	-47	-27
90 Expenditures	46	36	20

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders, 1964, $7 thousand; 1965, $8 thousand; 1966, $0; 1967, $0.

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
[illegible]-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
ADVANCES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

Revised
November 24, 1965

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-3900-0-4-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
River Basin archeological studies, Department of the Interior (program costs, funded)	315	271	325
Change in selected resources 1/	1	-8	....
10 Total obligations	316	263	325
Financing:			
11 Receipts and reimbursements from: Administrative budget accounts	-237	-237	-325
21.98 Unobligated balance available, start of year	-105	-26	....
24.98 Unobligated balance available, end of year	26	....	....
New obligational authority	....	....	....
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
10 Total obligations	316	263	325
70 Receipts and other offsets (items 11-17)	-237	-237	....
71 Obligations affecting expenditures	79	26	325
72.98 Obligated balance, start of year	25	....	....
74.98 Obligated balance, end of year	-57	....	....
Expenditures	46	26	325

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders, 1964, $7 thousand; 1965, $8 thousand; 1966, $0; 1967, $0.

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
00-102

Checked with Smithsonian 11/5/66

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
ADVANCES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

Revised
November 24, 1965

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-3900-0-4-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	164	188	193
11.3 Positions other than permanent	67	40	67
Total personnel compensation	231	228	260
12.0 Personnel benefits	15	14	18
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	16	5	10
22.0 Transportation of things ...	....	....	1
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	29	5	7
25.1 Other services	3	3	3
26.0 Supplies and materials	10	5	10
31.0 Equipment	11	11	16
Total costs, funded	315	271	325
94.0 Change in selected resources	1	-8	....
99.0 Total obligations	316	263	325
Personnel Summary			
Total number of permanent positions	26	26	26
Full-time equivalent of other positions	15	10	17
Average number of all employees ..	38	36	43
Average GS grade	7.5	7.5	7.5
Average GS salary	$7,035	$7,208	$7,386

☆GPO:1964—O-735-186

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
ADVANCES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-3900-0-4-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	164	188	193
11.3 Positions other than permanent	67	40	67
Total personnel compensation	231	228	260
12.0 Personnel benefits	15	14	18
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	16	5	10
22.0 Transportation of things ...	....	....	1
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	29	5	7
25.1 Other services	3	3	3
26.0 Supplies and materials	10	5	10
31.0 Equipment	11	~~4~~ 11	16
Total costs, funded	315	~~264~~ 271	325
94.0 Change in selected resources	1	~~-1~~ -8	....
99.0 Total obligations	316	263	325
Personnel Summary			
Total number of permanent positions	26	26	26
Full-time equivalent of other positions	15	10	17
Average number of all employees ..	38	36	43
Average GS grade	7.5	7.5	7.5
Average GS salary	$7,035	$7,208	$7,386

☆GPO:1964—7186

STANDARD FORM 306
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
306-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
ADVANCES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

DETAIL OF PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

32-50-3900-0-4-704	1965 actual		1966 estimate		1967 estimate	
Grades and ranges:	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
GS-13. $12,075 to $15,855	1	$12,495	1	$12,915	1	$13,335
GS-12. $10,250 to $13,445	3	32,880	3	33,590	3	34,300
GS-11. $8,650 to $11,305	3	26,835	3	27,720	3	28,310
GS-9. $7,220 to $9,425	5	37,325	5	38,550	5	39,775
GS-7. $6,050 to $7,850	3	19,550	3	19,750	3	20,350
GS-6. $5,505 to $7,170	1	6,060	1	6,060	1	6,245
GS-5. $5,000 to $6,485	3	15,825	3	15,990	3	16,155
GS-4. $4,480 to $5,830	6	27,930	6	28,680	6	29,280
GS-3. $4,005 to $5,220	1	4,005	1	4,140	1	4,275
Total permanent	26	182,905	26	187,395	26	192,025
Pay above the stated annual rate		704		721		739
Lapses	-3	-19,459	....	....	....	....
Net permanent (average number, net salary)	23	164,150	26	188,116	26	192,764
Positions other than permanent:						
Intermittent employment		66,621		39,884		67,236
Total personnel compensation		230,771		228,000		260,000

☆ GPO : 1964 O-7

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
CANAL ZONE BIOLOGICAL AREA FUND

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-8190-0-7-704	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:			
10 Maintenance and operation of facilities (costs-obligations) (object class 25.1)	19	15	15
Financing:			
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year	-13	-8	-8
24 Unobligated balance, available, end of year	8	8	8
60 New obligational authority (appropriation)	15	15	15
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures)	19	15	15
90 Expenditures	19	15	15

☆GPO:1964—0-735-186

Donations, subscriptions, and fees are appropriated and used to defray part of the expenses of maintaining and operating the Canal Zone Biological Area (5 U.S.C. 133y-4; 20 U.S.C. 79, 79a).

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-102

galley 12-10-65

Included Note

12/9/65

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
DEPOSIT FUNDS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 32-50-6000-0-9-000	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
72 Obligated balance, start of year	1,781	2,329	2,000
74 Obligated balance, end of year	-2,329	-2,000	-2,000
90 Expenditures	-548	329	....

from Form 6654 - Trust under appropr

☆GPO:1964—O-735-186

ALLOCATIONS RECEIVED FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS

NOTE. --Obligations incurred under allocations from other accounts are shown in "National Zoological Park," District of Columbia operating expenses.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Numbers of Civilian Personnel
(As reported in the budget schedules)

	Number of employees at end of year					
	1965		1966		1967	
	Full-time permanent positions	Total positions	Full-time permanent positions	Total positions	Full-time permanent positions	Total positions
Salaries and Expenses	1,554	1,683	~~1,718~~ 1697	~~1,887~~ 1864	~~2,688~~ 2004	~~2,877~~ 2191
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building.....	-	2	-	-	-	-
National Air and Space Museum	-	2	-	-	-	-
Advances and Reimbursements	24	98	26	76	26	111
National Zoological Park 1/...	196	228	212	232	234	254
Total actual and estimated employment, Smithsonian Institution	1,774	2,013 2/	~~1,956~~ 1935	~~2,195~~ 2172	~~2330~~ 2,948	~~3,242~~

1/ National Zoological Park positions financed under District of Columbia operating expenses.

2/ Exceeds ceiling for June 1965 by 13 employees, appointed under the "Youth Opportunity Campaign."

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Numbers of Civilian Personnel
(As reported in the budget schedules)

	Number of employees at end of year					
	1965		1966		1967	
	Full-time permanent positions	Total positions	Full-time permanent positions	Total positions	Full-time permanent positions	Total positions
Salaries and Expenses	1,554	1,683	~~1,718~~ 1697	~~1,887~~ 1864	~~2,688~~ 2004	~~2,877~~ 2191
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building.....	-	2	-	-	-	-
National Air and Space Museum	-	2	-	-	-	-
Advances and Reimbursements	24	98	26	76	26	111
National Zoological Park 1/...	196	228	212	232	234	254
Total actual and estimated employment, Smithsonian Institution	1,774	2,013 2/	~~1,956~~ 1955	2,195 2172	~~2,948~~ 2330	~~3,242~~

1/ National Zoological Park positions financed under District of Columbia operating expenses.

2/ Exceeds ceiling for June 1965 by 13 employees, appointed under the "Youth Opportunity Campaign."

STANDARD FORM 80
June 1964
Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-66
80-101

REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE DATA

Consolidation ☒
Domestic ☒
Foreign ☐

Agency Smithsonian Institution Bureau National Zoological Park

Vehicle Type Light Sedans Date September 22, 1965

	Past year 19 65		Current year 19 66		Budget year 19 67	
A. Net Fleet, July 1:						
1. Actually on hand, July 1	+ 3		+ 2		+ 2	
2. Add vehicles on order but outstanding, July 1	+		+		+	
3. Deduct vehicles included in A1 awaiting disposal	−		−		−	
4. Net Fleet, July 1 (A1+A2−A3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 3	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 2	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 2
B. Acquisitions:						
1. All new orders placed, including those not yet delivered	+		+		+	
2. Acquired by forfeiture	+		+		+	
3. Acquired by transfer	+		+		+	
4. Total acquisitions (B1+B2+B3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
C. Disposals accomplished and scheduled:						
1. Carryover disposals accomplished (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
2. Newly scheduled disposals accomplished	+ 1		+		+ 1	
3. Newly scheduled disposals, unaccomplished June 30	+		+		+	
4. Total newly scheduled disposals (C2+C3=4a+4b1 through 4b4)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	− 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	− 1
a. For replacement (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
b. Not for replacement (non-add):						
(1) Transfers to other agencies	(1)		( )		( )	
(2) Donation to non-Federal recipients	( )		( )		( )	
(3) Sold	( )		( )		(1)	
(4) Other (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
D. Newly scheduled disposals being replaced (non-add):						
1. Meeting both age and mileage standards	( )		( )		( )	
2. Meeting mileage standard only	( )		( )		( )	
3. Meeting age standard only	( )		( )		( )	
4. Not meeting either standard (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
5. Total (D1+D2+D3+D4=C4a)	( )		( )		( )	
E. Net Fleet, June 30 (A4+B4−C4):	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1
1. Deduct new vehicles ordered but not received	−		−		−	
2. Add newly scheduled disposals not accomplished (C3)	+		+		+	
3. Add carryover disposals not accomplished (A3−C1)	+		+		+	
4. Actually on hand, June 30 (E−E1+E2+E3)	2		2		1	
F. Vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. Assigned from interagency motor pools						
2. Rented commercially						
3. Total (F1+F2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
G. Total vehicles available full time (E+F3)		2		2		1
H. Obligations and related data:						
1. Obligations for vehicles ordered		$		$		$
2. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise		$		$		$
3. Proceeds from disposals:						
a. Applied for replacements	$		$		$	
b. Deposited to miscellaneous receipts	$		$		$	
c. Total (H3a+H3b)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$
I. Cost of vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. From interagency motor pools	$		$		$	
2. Rented commercially	$		$		$	
3. Total (I1+I2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$

Explanations: (Key to year, and line letter and number. Continue on plain paper, if required.)

STANDARD FORM 80
June 1964
Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-66
80-101

REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE DATA

Consolidation ☒
Domestic ☐
Foreign ☐

Agency Smithsonian Institution Bureau

Vehicle Type Station Wagons Date October 1965

	Past year 1965		Current year 1966		Budget year 1967	
A. Net Fleet, July 1:						
1. Actually on hand, July 1	+ 1		+ 1		+ 1	
2. Add vehicles on order but outstanding, July 1	+		+		+	
3. Deduct vehicles included in A1 awaiting disposal	−		−		−	
4. Net Fleet, July 1 (A1+A2−A3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1
B. Acquisitions:						
1. All new orders placed, including those not yet delivered	+ 1		+		+ 2	
2. Acquired by forfeiture	+		+		+	
3. Acquired by transfer	+		+		+	
4. Total acquisitions (B1+B2+B3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 2
C. Disposals accomplished and scheduled:						
1. Carryover disposals accomplished (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
2. Newly scheduled disposals accomplished	+ 1		+		+ 1	
3. Newly scheduled disposals, unaccomplished June 30	+		+		+	
4. Total newly scheduled disposals (C2+C3=4a+4b1 through 4b4)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	− 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−
a. For replacement (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
b. Not for replacement (non-add):						
(1) Transfers to other agencies	( )		( )		( )	
(2) Donation to non-Federal recipients	( )		( )		( )	
(3) Sold	( )		( )		( )	
(4) Other (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
D. Newly scheduled disposals being replaced (non-add):						
1. Meeting both age and mileage standards	(1)		( )		( )	
2. Meeting mileage standard only	( )		( )		( )	
3. Meeting age standard only	( )		( )		( )	
4. Not meeting either standard (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
5. Total (D1+D2+D3+D4=C4a)	(1)		( )		( )	
E. Net Fleet, June 30 (A4+B4−C4):	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 3	+ 3
1. Deduct new vehicles ordered but not received	−		−		−	
2. Add newly scheduled disposals not accomplished (C3)	+		+		+	
3. Add carryover disposals not accomplished (A3−C1)	+		+		+	
4. Actually on hand, June 30 (E−E1+E2+E3)	1		1		3	
F. Vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. Assigned from interagency motor pools						
2. Rented commercially						
3. Total (F1+F2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
G. Total vehicles available full time (E+F3)		1		1		3
H. Obligations and related data:						
1. Obligations for vehicles ordered		$ 1,923		$		$ 5,800
2. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise		$		$		$
3. Proceeds from disposals:						
a. Applied for replacements	$ 710		$ 710		$	
b. Deposited to miscellaneous receipts	$		$		$	
c. Total (H3a+H3b)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$
I. Cost of vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. From interagency motor pools	$		$		$	
2. Rented commercially	$		$		$	
3. Total (I1+I2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$

Explanations: (Key to year, and line letter and number. Continue on plain paper, if required.)

STANDARD FORM 80
June 1964
Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-66
80-101

REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE DATA

Consolidation ☒
Domestic ☐
Foreign ☐

Agency Smithsonian Institution Bureau
Vehicle Type Trucks under 12,500# 4x2's Date October 1965

	Past year 1965		Current year 1966		Budget year 1967	
A. Net Fleet, July 1:						
1. Actually on hand, July 1	+ 26		+ 18		+ 18	
2. Add vehicles on order but outstanding, July 1	+		+		+	
3. Deduct vehicles included in A1 awaiting disposal	−		−		−	
4. Net Fleet, July 1 (A1+A2−A3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 18	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 18	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 18
B. Acquisitions:						
1. All new orders placed, including those not yet delivered	+		+		+ 2	
2. Acquired by forfeiture	+		+		+	
3. Acquired by transfer	+		+		+	
4. Total acquisitions (B1+B2+B3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 2
C. Disposals accomplished and scheduled:						
1. Carryover disposals accomplished (non-add)	(8)		( )		( )	
2. Newly scheduled disposals accomplished	+		+		+	
3. Newly scheduled disposals, unaccomplished June 30	+		+		+	
4. Total newly scheduled disposals (C2+C3=4a+4b1 through 4b4)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−
a. For replacement (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
b. Not for replacement (non-add):						
(1) Transfers to other agencies	( )		( )		( )	
(2) Donation to non-Federal recipients	( )		( )		( )	
(3) Sold	( )		( )		( )	
(4) Other (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
D. Newly scheduled disposals being replaced (non-add):						
1. Meeting both age and mileage standards	( )		( )		( )	
2. Meeting mileage standard only	( )		( )		( )	
3. Meeting age standard only	( )		( )		( )	
4. Not meeting either standard (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
5. Total (D1+D2+D3+D4=C4a)	( )		( )		( )	
E. Net Fleet, June 30 (A4+B4−C4):	+ 18	+ 18	+ 18	+ 18	+ 20	+ 20
1. Deduct new vehicles ordered but not received	−		−		−	
2. Add newly scheduled disposals not accomplished (C3)	+		+		+	
3. Add carryover disposals not accomplished (A3−C1)	+		+		+	
4. Actually on hand, June 30 (E−E1+E2+E3)	18		18		20	
F. Vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. Assigned from interagency motor pools						
2. Rented commercially						
3. Total (F1+F2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
G. Total vehicles available full time (E+F3)		18		18		20
H. Obligations and related data:						
1. Obligations for vehicles ordered		$		$		$ 5,000
2. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise		$		$		$
3. Proceeds from disposals:						
a. Applied for replacements	$		$		$	
b. Deposited to miscellaneous receipts	$		$		$	
c. Total (H3a+H3b)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$
I. Cost of vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. From interagency motor pools	$		$		$	
2. Rented commercially	$		$		$	
3. Total (I1+I2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$

Explanations: (Key to year, and line letter and number. Continue on plain paper, if required.)

STANDARD FORM 80
June 1964
Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-66
80-101

REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE DATA

Consolidation ☒
Domestic ☐
Foreign ☐

Agency Smithsonian Institution Bureau

Vehicle Type Trucks under 12,500# 4x4's Date October 1965

	Past year 1965		Current year 1966		Budget year 1967	
A. Net Fleet, July 1:						
1. Actually on hand, July 1	+ 10		+ 9		+ 9	
2. Add vehicles on order but outstanding, July 1	+ 1		+		+	
3. Deduct vehicles included in A1 awaiting disposal	−		−		−	
4. Net Fleet, July 1 (A1+A2−A3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 11	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 9	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 9
B. Acquisitions:						
1. All new orders placed, including those not yet delivered	+		+ 1		+ 6	
2. Acquired by forfeiture	+		+		+	
3. Acquired by transfer	+		+		+	
4. Total acquisitions (B1+B2+B3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 6
C. Disposals accomplished and scheduled:						
1. Carryover disposals accomplished (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
2. Newly scheduled disposals accomplished	+ 2		+ 1		+ 4	
3. Newly scheduled disposals, unaccomplished June 30	+		+		+	
4. Total newly scheduled disposals (C2+C3=4a+4b1 through 4b4)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	− 2	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	− 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	− 4
a. For replacement (non-add)	(2)		(1)		(4)	
b. Not for replacement (non-add):						
(1) Transfers to other agencies	( )		( )		( )	
(2) Donation to non-Federal recipients	( )		( )		( )	
(3) Sold	( )		( )		( )	
(4) Other (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
D. Newly scheduled disposals being replaced (non-add):						
1. Meeting both age and mileage standards	(1)		( )		(1)	
2. Meeting mileage standard only	(1)		(1)		(3)	
3. Meeting age standard only	( )		( )		( )	
4. Not meeting either standard (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
5. Total (D1+D2+D3+D4=C4a)	(2)		(1)		(4)	
E. Net Fleet, June 30 (A4+B4−C4):	+ 9	+ 9	+ 9	+ 9	+ 11	+ 11
1. Deduct new vehicles ordered but not received	−		−		−	
2. Add newly scheduled disposals not accomplished (C3)	+		+		+	
3. Add carryover disposals not accomplished (A3−C1)	+		+		+	
4. Actually on hand, June 30 (E−E1+E2+E3)	9		9		11	
F. Vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. Assigned from interagency motor pools						
2. Rented commercially						
3. Total (F1+F2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
G. Total vehicles available full time (E+F3)		9		9		11
H. Obligations and related data:						
1. Obligations for vehicles ordered		$		$ 1,900		$ 7,900
2. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise		$		$		$
3. Proceeds from disposals:						
a. Applied for replacements	$		$		$	
b. Deposited to miscellaneous receipts	$		$		$	
c. Total (H3a+H3b)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$
I. Cost of vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. From interagency motor pools	$		$		$	
2. Rented commercially	$		$		$	
3. Total (I1+I2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$

Explanations: (Key to year, and line letter and number. Continue on plain paper, if required.)

STANDARD FORM 80
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REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE DATA

Consolidation ☒
Domestic ☐
Foreign ☐

Agency Smithsonian Institution Bureau
Vehicle Type Trucks, 12,500 to 16,999# Date October 1965

	Past year 1965		Current year 1966		Budget year 1967	
A. Net Fleet, July 1:						
1. Actually on hand, July 1	+ 14		+ 15		+ 14	
2. Add vehicles on order but outstanding, July 1	+ 1		+		+	
3. Deduct vehicles included in A1 awaiting disposal	−		− 1		−	
4. Net Fleet, July 1 (A1+A2−A3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 15	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 14	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 14
B. Acquisitions:						
1. All new orders placed, including those not yet delivered	+		+		+	
2. Acquired by forfeiture	+		+		+	
3. Acquired by transfer	+		+		+	
4. Total acquisitions (B1+B2+B3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
C. Disposals accomplished and scheduled:						
1. Carryover disposals accomplished (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
2. Newly scheduled disposals accomplished	+		+ 1		+	
3. Newly scheduled disposals, unaccomplished June 30	+		+		+	
4. Total newly scheduled disposals (C2+C3=4a+4b1 through 4b4)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	− 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−
a. For replacement (non-add)	( )		(1)		( )	
b. Not for replacement (non-add):						
(1) Transfers to other agencies	( )		( )		( )	
(2) Donation to non-Federal recipients	( )		( )		( )	
(3) Sold	( )		( )		( )	
(4) Other (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
D. Newly scheduled disposals being replaced (non-add):						
1. Meeting both age and mileage standards	( )		( )		( )	
2. Meeting mileage standard only	( )		( )		( )	
3. Meeting age standard only	( )		( )		( )	
4. Not meeting either standard (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
5. Total (D1+D2+D3+D4=C4a)	( )		( )		( )	
E. Net Fleet, June 30 (A4+B4−C4):	+ 15	+ 15	+ 14	+ 14	+ 14	+ 14
1. Deduct new vehicles ordered but not received	−		−		−	
2. Add newly scheduled disposals not accomplished (C3)	+		+		+	
3. Add carryover disposals not accomplished (A3−C1)	+		+		+	
4. Actually on hand, June 30 (E−E1+E2+E3)	15		14		14	
F. Vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. Assigned from interagency motor pools						
2. Rented commercially						
3. Total (F1+F2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
G. Total vehicles available full time (E+F3)		15		14		14
H. Obligations and related data:						
1. Obligations for vehicles ordered		$		$		$
2. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise		$		$		$
3. Proceeds from disposals:						
a. Applied for replacements	$		$		$	
b. Deposited to miscellaneous receipts	$		$		$	
c. Total (H3a+H3b)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$
I. Cost of vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. From interagency motor pools	$		$		$	
2. Rented commercially	$		$		$	
3. Total (I1+I2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$

Explanations: (Key to year, and line letter and number. Continue on plain paper, if required.)

STANDARD FORM 80
June 1964
Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-66
80-101

REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE DATA

Consolidation ☒
Domestic ☒
Foreign ☐

Agency Smithsonian Institution Bureau Salaries & Expenses
Trucks
Vehicle Type 17,000# and over Date October 1965

	Past year 1965		Current year 1966		Budget year 1967	
A. Net Fleet, July 1:						
1. Actually on hand, July 1	+ 3		+ 3		+ 3	
2. Add vehicles on order but outstanding, July 1	+		+		+	
3. Deduct vehicles included in A1 awaiting disposal	−		−		−	
4. Net Fleet, July 1 (A1+A2−A3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 3	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 3	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 3
B. Acquisitions:						
1. All new orders placed, including those not yet delivered	+		+ 1		+	
2. Acquired by forfeiture	+		+		+	
3. Acquired by transfer	+		+		+	
4. Total acquisitions (B1+B2+B3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
C. Disposals accomplished and scheduled:						
1. Carryover disposals accomplished (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
2. Newly scheduled disposals accomplished	+		+ 1		+	
3. Newly scheduled disposals, unaccomplished June 30	+		+		+	
4. Total newly scheduled disposals (C2+C3=4a+4b1 through 4b4)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	− 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−
a. For replacement (non-add)	( )		(1)		( )	
b. Not for replacement (non-add):						
(1) Transfers to other agencies	( )		( )		( )	
(2) Donation to non-Federal recipients	( )		( )		( )	
(3) Sold	( )		( )		( )	
(4) Other (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
D. Newly scheduled disposals being replaced (non-add):						
1. Meeting both age and mileage standards	( )		( )		( )	
2. Meeting mileage standard only	( )		( )		( )	
3. Meeting age standard only	( )		(1)		( )	
4. Not meeting either standard (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
5. Total (D1+D2+D3+D4=C4a)	( )		(1)		( )	
E. Net Fleet, June 30 (A4+B4−C4):	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
1. Deduct new vehicles ordered but not received	−		−		−	
2. Add newly scheduled disposals not accomplished (C3)	+		+		+	
3. Add carryover disposals not accomplished (A3−C1)	+		+		+	
4. Actually on hand, June 30 (E−E1+E2+E3)	3		3		3	
F. Vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. Assigned from interagency motor pools						
2. Rented commercially						
3. Total (F1+F2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
G. Total vehicles available full time (E+F3)		3		3		3
H. Obligations and related data:						
1. Obligations for vehicles ordered		$		$6,500		$
2. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise		$		$		$
3. Proceeds from disposals:						
a. Applied for replacements	$		$ 350		$	
b. Deposited to miscellaneous receipts	$		$		$	
c. Total (H3a+H3b)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$ 350	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$
I. Cost of vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. From interagency motor pools	$		$		$	
2. Rented commercially	$		$		$	
3. Total (I1+I2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$

Explanations: (Key to year, and line letter and number. Continue on plain paper, if required.)

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80-101

REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE DATA

Consolidation ☐
Domestic ☒
Foreign ☐

Agency: Smithsonian Institution Bureau: Salaries and Expenses

Vehicle Type: Station Wagons Date: October 1965

	Past year 1965		Current year 1966		Budget year 1967	
A. Net Fleet, July 1:						
1. Actually on hand, July 1	+		+		+	
2. Add vehicles on order but outstanding, July 1	+		+		+	
3. Deduct vehicles included in A1 awaiting disposal	−		−		−	
4. Net Fleet, July 1 (A1+A2−A3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
B. Acquisitions:						
1. All new orders placed, including those not yet delivered	+		+		+ 1	
2. Acquired by forfeiture	+		+		+	
3. Acquired by transfer	+		+		+	
4. Total acquisitions (B1+B2+B3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1
C. Disposals accomplished and scheduled:						
1. Carryover disposals accomplished (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
2. Newly scheduled disposals accomplished	+		+		+	
3. Newly scheduled disposals, unaccomplished June 30	+		+		+	
4. Total newly scheduled disposals (C2+C3=4a+4b1 through 4b4)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−
a. For replacement (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
b. Not for replacement (non-add):						
(1) Transfers to other agencies	( )		( )		( )	
(2) Donation to non-Federal recipients	( )		( )		( )	
(3) Sold	( )		( )		( )	
(4) Other (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
D. Newly scheduled disposals being replaced (non-add):						
1. Meeting both age and mileage standards	( )		( )		( )	
2. Meeting mileage standard only	( )		( )		( )	
3. Meeting age standard only	( )		( )		( )	
4. Not meeting either standard (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
5. Total (D1+D2+D3+D4=C4a)	( )		( )		( )	
E. Net Fleet, June 30 (A4+B4−C4):	+	+	+	+	+ 1	+ 1
1. Deduct new vehicles ordered but not received	−		−		−	
2. Add newly scheduled disposals not accomplished (C3)	+		+		+	
3. Add carryover disposals not accomplished (A3−C1)	+		+		+	
4. Actually on hand, June 30 (E−E1+E2+E3)					1	
F. Vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. Assigned from interagency motor pools						
2. Rented commercially						
3. Total (F1+F2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
G. Total vehicles available full time (E+F3)						1
H. Obligations and related data:						
1. Obligations for vehicles ordered		$		$		$ 3,000
2. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise		$		$		$
3. Proceeds from disposals:						
a. Applied for replacements	$		$		$	
b. Deposited to miscellaneous receipts	$		$		$	
c. Total (H3a+H3b)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$
I. Cost of vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. From interagency motor pools	$		$		$	
2. Rented commercially	$		$		$	
3. Total (I1+I2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$

Explanations: (Key to year, and line letter and number. Continue on plain paper, if required.)

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REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE DATA

Consolidation ☐
Domestic ☒
Foreign ☐

Agency Smithsonian Institution Bureau Salaries & Expenses

Vehicle Type Trucks less than 12,500# 4x2's Date October 1965

	Past year 1965		Current year 1966		Budget year 1967	
A. Net Fleet, July 1:						
1. Actually on hand, July 1	+ 10		+ 10		+ 10	
2. Add vehicles on order but outstanding, July 1	+		+		+	
3. Deduct vehicles included in A1 awaiting disposal	−		−		−	
4. Net Fleet, July 1 (A1+A2−A3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 10	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 10	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 10
B. Acquisitions:						
1. All new orders placed, including those not yet delivered	+		+		+ 2	
2. Acquired by forfeiture	+		+		+	
3. Acquired by transfer	+		+		+	
4. Total acquisitions (B1+B2+B3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 2
C. Disposals accomplished and scheduled:						
1. Carryover disposals accomplished (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
2. Newly scheduled disposals accomplished	+		+		+	
3. Newly scheduled disposals, unaccomplished June 30	+		+		+	
4. Total newly scheduled disposals (C2+C3=4a+4b1 through 4b4)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−
a. For replacement (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
b. Not for replacement (non-add):						
(1) Transfers to other agencies	( )		( )		( )	
(2) Donation to non-Federal recipients	( )		( )		( )	
(3) Sold	( )		( )		( )	
(4) Other (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
D. Newly scheduled disposals being replaced (non-add):						
1. Meeting both age and mileage standards	( )		( )		( )	
2. Meeting mileage standard only	( )		( )		( )	
3. Meeting age standard only	( )		( )		( )	
4. Not meeting either standard (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
5. Total (D1+D2+D3+D4=C4a)	( )		( )		( )	
E. Net Fleet, June 30 (A4+B4−C4):	+ 10	+ 10	+ 10	+ 10	+ 12	+ 12
1. Deduct new vehicles ordered but not received	−		−		−	
2. Add newly scheduled disposals not accomplished (C3)	+		+		+	
3. Add carryover disposals not accomplished (A3−C1)	+		+		+	
4. Actually on hand, June 30 (E−E1+E2+E3)	10		10		12	
F. Vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. Assigned from interagency motor pools						
2. Rented commercially						
3. Total (F1+F2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
G. Total vehicles available full time (E+F3)		10		10		12
H. Obligations and related data:						
1. Obligations for vehicles ordered		$		$		$ 5000
2. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise		$		$		$
3. Proceeds from disposals:						
a. Applied for replacements	$		$		$	
b. Deposited to miscellaneous receipts	$		$		$	
c. Total (H3a+H3b)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$
I. Cost of vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. From interagency motor pools	$		$		$	
2. Rented commercially	$		$		$	
3. Total (I1+I2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$

Explanations: (Key to year, and line letter and number. Continue on plain paper, if required.)

STANDARD FORM 80
June 1964
Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-66
80-101

REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE DATA

Consolidation ☐
Domestic ☒
Foreign ☐

Agency Smithsonian Institution Bureau Salaries and Expenses
Vehicle Type Trucks, under 12,500# 4x4's Date October 1965

	Past year 1965		Current year 1966		Budget year 1967	
A. Net Fleet, July 1:						
1. Actually on hand, July 1	+ 2		+ 2		+ 2	
2. Add vehicles on order but outstanding, July 1	+		+		+	
3. Deduct vehicles included in A1 awaiting disposal	−		−		−	
4. Net Fleet, July 1 (A1+A2−A3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 2	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 2	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 2
B. Acquisitions:						
1. All new orders placed, including those not yet delivered	+		+		+ 2	
2. Acquired by forfeiture	+		+		+	
3. Acquired by transfer	+		+		+	
4. Total acquisitions (B1+B2+B3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 2
C. Disposals accomplished and scheduled:						
1. Carryover disposals accomplished (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
2. Newly scheduled disposals accomplished	+		+		+	
3. Newly scheduled disposals, unaccomplished June 30	+		+		+	
4. Total newly scheduled disposals (C2+C3=4a+4b1 through 4b4)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−
a. For replacement (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
b. Not for replacement (non-add):						
(1) Transfers to other agencies	( )		( )		( )	
(2) Donation to non-Federal recipients	( )		( )		( )	
(3) Sold	( )		( )		( )	
(4) Other (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
D. Newly scheduled disposals being replaced (non-add):						
1. Meeting both age and mileage standards	( )		( )		( )	
2. Meeting mileage standard only	( )		( )		( )	
3. Meeting age standard only	( )		( )		( )	
4. Not meeting either standard (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
5. Total (D1+D2+D3+D4=C4a)	( )		( )		( )	
E. Net Fleet, June 30 (A4+B4−C4):	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	+ 4
1. Deduct new vehicles ordered but not received	−		−		−	
2. Add newly scheduled disposals not accomplished (C3)	+		+		+	
3. Add carryover disposals not accomplished (A3−C1)	+		+		+	
4. Actually on hand, June 30 (E−E1+E2+E3)	2		2		4	
F. Vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. Assigned from interagency motor pools						
2. Rented commercially						
3. Total (F1+F2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
G. Total vehicles available full time (E+F3)		2		2		4
H. Obligations and related data:						
1. Obligations for vehicles ordered		$		$		$
2. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise		$		$		$
3. Proceeds from disposals:						
a. Applied for replacements	$		$		$	
b. Deposited to miscellaneous receipts	$		$		$	
c. Total (H3a+H3b)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$
I. Cost of vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. From interagency motor pools	$		$		$	
2. Rented commercially	$		$		$	
3. Total (I1+I2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$

Explanations: (Key to year, and line letter and number. Continue on plain paper, if required.)

STANDARD FORM 80
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Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-66
80-101

REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE DATA

Consolidation ☐
Domestic ☒
Foreign ☐

Agency Smithsonian Institution Bureau Salaries & Expenses
Vehicle Type trucks - 12,500 - 16,999 lbs. Date October 1965

	Past year 1965		Current year 1966		Budget year 1967	
A. Net Fleet, July 1:						
1. Actually on hand, July 1	+ 5		+ 5		+ 5	
2. Add vehicles on order but outstanding, July 1	+		+		+	
3. Deduct vehicles included in A1 awaiting disposal	−		−		−	
4. Net Fleet, July 1 (A1+A2−A3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 5	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 5	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 5
B. Acquisitions:						
1. All new orders placed, including those not yet delivered	+		+		+	
2. Acquired by forfeiture	+		+		+	
3. Acquired by transfer	+		+		+	
4. Total acquisitions (B1+B2+B3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
C. Disposals accomplished and scheduled:						
1. Carryover disposals accomplished (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
2. Newly scheduled disposals accomplished	+		+		+	
3. Newly scheduled disposals, unaccomplished June 30	+		+		+	
4. Total newly scheduled disposals (C2+C3=4a+4b1 through 4b4)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−
a. For replacement (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
b. Not for replacement (non-add):						
(1) Transfers to other agencies	( )		( )		( )	
(2) Donation to non-Federal recipients	( )		( )		( )	
(3) Sold	( )		( )		( )	
(4) Other (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
D. Newly scheduled disposals being replaced (non-add):						
1. Meeting both age and mileage standards	( )		( )		( )	
2. Meeting mileage standard only	( )		( )		( )	
3. Meeting age standard only	( )		( )		( )	
4. Not meeting either standard (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
5. Total (D1+D2+D3+D4=C4a)	( )		( )		( )	
E. Net Fleet, June 30 (A4+B4−C4):	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5
1. Deduct new vehicles ordered but not received	−		−		−	
2. Add newly scheduled disposals not accomplished (C3)	+		+		+	
3. Add carryover disposals not accomplished (A3−C1)	+		+		+	
4. Actually on hand, June 30 (E−E1+E2+E3)	5		5		5	
F. Vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. Assigned from interagency motor pools						
2. Rented commercially						
3. Total (F1+F2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
G. Total vehicles available full time (E+F3)		5		5		5
H. Obligations and related data:						
1. Obligations for vehicles ordered		$		$		$
2. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise		$		$		$
3. Proceeds from disposals:						
a. Applied for replacements	$		$		$	
b. Deposited to miscellaneous receipts	$		$		$	
c. Total (H3a+H3b)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$
I. Cost of vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. From interagency motor pools	$		$		$	
2. Rented commercially	$		$		$	
3. Total (I1+I2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$

Explanations: (Key to year, and line letter and number. Continue on plain paper, if required.)

STANDARD FORM 80
June 1964
Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-66
60-101

REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE DATA

Consolidation ☐
Domestic ☒
Foreign ☐

Agency: Smithsonian Institution Bureau: National Zoological Park

Vehicle Type: Station Wagons Date: October 1965

	Past year 19 65		Current year 19 66		Budget year 19 67	
A. Net Fleet, July 1:						
1. Actually on hand, July 1	+ 1		+ 1		+ 1	
2. Add vehicles on order but outstanding, July 1	+		+		+	
3. Deduct vehicles included in A1 awaiting disposal	−		−		−	
4. Net Fleet, July 1 (A1+A2−A3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1
B. Acquisitions:						
1. All new orders placed, including those not yet delivered	+ 1		+		+ 1	
2. Acquired by forfeiture	+		+		+	
3. Acquired by transfer	+		+		+	
4. Total acquisitions (B1+B2+B3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1
C. Disposals accomplished and scheduled:						
1. Carryover disposals accomplished (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
2. Newly scheduled disposals accomplished	+ 1		+		+	
3. Newly scheduled disposals, unaccomplished June 30	+		+		+	
4. Total newly scheduled disposals (C2+C3=4a+4b1 through 4b4)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	− 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−
a. For replacement (non-add)	(1)		( )		( )	
b. Not for replacement (non-add):						
(1) Transfers to other agencies	( )		( )		( )	
(2) Donation to non-Federal recipients	( )		( )		( )	
(3) Sold	( )		( )		( )	
(4) Other (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
D. Newly scheduled disposals being replaced (non-add):						
1. Meeting both age and mileage standards	(1)		( )		( )	
2. Meeting mileage standard only	( )		( )		( )	
3. Meeting age standard only	( )		( )		( )	
4. Not meeting either standard (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
5. Total (D1+D2+D3+D4=C4a)	(1)		( )		( )	
E. Net Fleet, June 30 (A4+B4−C4):	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2
1. Deduct new vehicles ordered but not received	−		−		−	
2. Add newly scheduled disposals not accomplished (C3)	+		+		+	
3. Add carryover disposals not accomplished (A3−C1)	+		+		+	
4. Actually on hand, June 30 (E−E1+E2+E3)	1		1		2	
F. Vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. Assigned from interagency motor pools						
2. Rented commercially						
3. Total (F1+F2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
G. Total vehicles available full time (E+F3)		1		1		2
H. Obligations and related data:						
1. Obligations for vehicles ordered		$ 1,923		$		$ 2,800
2. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise		$		$		$
3. Proceeds from disposals:						
a. Applied for replacements	$ 710		$		$	
b. Deposited to miscellaneous receipts	$		$		$	
c. Total (H3a+H3b)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$ 710	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$
I. Cost of vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. From interagency motor pools	$		$		$	
2. Rented commercially	$		$		$	
3. Total (I1+I2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$

Explanations: (Key to year, and line letter and number. Continue on plain paper, if required.)

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REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE DATA

Consolidation ☐
Domestic ☒
Foreign ☐

Agency Smithsonian Institution Bureau National Zoological Park

Vehicle Type Trucks under 12,500 lbs., 4x4's Date October 1965

	Past year 19 65		Current year 19 66		Budget year 19 67	
A. Net Fleet, July 1:						
1. Actually on hand, July 1	+ 8		+ 7		+ 7	
2. Add vehicles on order but outstanding, July 1	+ 1		+		+	
3. Deduct vehicles included in A1 awaiting disposal	−		−		−	
4. Net Fleet, July 1 (A1+A2−A3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 9	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 7	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 7
B. Acquisitions:						
1. All new orders placed, including those not yet delivered	+		+ 1		+ 4	
2. Acquired by forfeiture	+		+		+	
3. Acquired by transfer	+		+		+	
4. Total acquisitions (B1+B2+B3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 4
C. Disposals accomplished and scheduled:						
1. Carryover disposals accomplished (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
2. Newly scheduled disposals accomplished	+ 2		+ 1		+ 4	
3. Newly scheduled disposals, unaccomplished June 30	+		+		+	
4. Total newly scheduled disposals (C2+C3=4a+4b1 through 4b4)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	− 2	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	− 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	− 4
a. For replacement (non-add)	(2)		(1)		(4)	
b. Not for replacement (non-add):						
(1) Transfers to other agencies	( )		( )		( )	
(2) Donation to non-Federal recipients	( )		( )		( )	
(3) Sold	( )		( )		( )	
(4) Other (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
D. Newly scheduled disposals being replaced (non-add):						
1. Meeting both age and mileage standards	(1)		( )		(1)	
2. Meeting mileage standard only	(1)		(1)		(3)	
3. Meeting age standard only	( )		( )		( )	
4. Not meeting either standard (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
5. Total (D1+D2+D3+D4=C4a)	(2)		(1)		(4)	
E. Net Fleet, June 30 (A4+B4−C4):	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7
1. Deduct new vehicles ordered but not received	−		−		−	
2. Add newly scheduled disposals not accomplished (C3)	+		+		+	
3. Add carryover disposals not accomplished (A3−C1)	+		+		+	
4. Actually on hand, June 30 (E−E1+E2+E3)	7		7		7	
F. Vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. Assigned from interagency motor pools						
2. Rented commercially						
3. Total (F1+F2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
G. Total vehicles available full time (E+F3)		7		7		7
H. Obligations and related data:						
1. Obligations for vehicles ordered		$		$ 1,900		$ 7,900
2. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise		$		$		$
3. Proceeds from disposals:						
a. Applied for replacements	$		$		$	
b. Deposited to miscellaneous receipts	$		$		$	
c. Total (H3a+H3b)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$
I. Cost of vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. From interagency motor pools	$		$		$	
2. Rented commercially	$		$		$	
3. Total (I1+I2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$

Explanations: (Key to year, and line letter and number. Continue on plain paper, if required.)

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REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE DATA

Consolidation ☐
Domestic ☒
Foreign ☐

Agency Smithsonian Institution Bureau National Zoological Park
Trucks
Vehicle Type 12,500 - 16,999# Date October 1965

	Past year 1965		Current year 1966		Budget year 1967	
A. Net Fleet, July 1:						
1. Actually on hand, July 1	+ 8		+ 9		+ 8	
2. Add vehicles on order but outstanding, July 1	+ 1		+		+	
3. Deduct vehicles included in A1 awaiting disposal	−		− 1		−	
4. Net Fleet, July 1 (A1+A2−A3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 9	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 8	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 8
B. Acquisitions:						
1. All new orders placed, including those not yet delivered	+		+		+	
2. Acquired by forfeiture	+		+		+	
3. Acquired by transfer	+		+		+	
4. Total acquisitions (B1+B2+B3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
C. Disposals accomplished and scheduled:						
1. Carryover disposals accomplished (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
2. Newly scheduled disposals accomplished	+		+ 1		+	
3. Newly scheduled disposals, unaccomplished June 30	+		+		+	
4. Total newly scheduled disposals (C2+C3=4a+4b1 through 4b4)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	− 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−
a. For replacement (non-add)	( )		(1)		( )	
b. Not for replacement (non-add):						
(1) Transfers to other agencies	( )		( )		( )	
(2) Donation to non-Federal recipients	( )		( )		( )	
(3) Sold	( )		( )		( )	
(4) Other (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
D. Newly scheduled disposals being replaced (non-add):						
1. Meeting both age and mileage standards	( )		( )		( )	
2. Meeting mileage standard only	( )		( )		( )	
3. Meeting age standard only	( )		( )		( )	
4. Not meeting either standard (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
5. Total (D1+D2+D3+D4=C4a)	( )		( )		( )	
E. Net Fleet, June 30 (A4+B4−C4):	+ 9	+ 9	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8
1. Deduct new vehicles ordered but not received	−		−		−	
2. Add newly scheduled disposals not accomplished (C3)	+		+		+	
3. Add carryover disposals not accomplished (A3−C1)	+		+		+	
4. Actually on hand, June 30 (E−E1+E2+E3)	9		8		8	
F. Vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. Assigned from interagency motor pools						
2. Rented commercially						
3. Total (F1+F2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
G. Total vehicles available full time (E+F3)		9		8		8
H. Obligations and related data:						
1. Obligations for vehicles ordered		$		$		$
2. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise		$		$		$
3. Proceeds from disposals:						
a. Applied for replacements	$		$		$	
b. Deposited to miscellaneous receipts	$		$		$	
c. Total (H3a+H3b)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$
I. Cost of vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. From interagency motor pools	$		$		$	
2. Rented commercially	$		$		$	
3. Total (I1+I2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$

Explanations: (Key to year, and line letter and number. Continue on plain paper, if required.)

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REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE DATA

Consolidation ☐
Domestic ☒
Foreign ☐

Agency Smithsonian Institution Bureau River Basin Surveys
Vehicle Type Trucks Less than 12,500, 4x2 Date October 1965

	Past year 1965		Current year 1966		Budget year 1967	
A. Net Fleet, July 1:						
1. Actually on hand, July 1	+ 16		+ 8		+ 8	
2. Add vehicles on order but outstanding, July 1	+		+		+	
3. Deduct vehicles included in A1 awaiting disposal	− 8		−		−	
4. Net Fleet, July 1 (A1+A2−A3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 8	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 8	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 8
B. Acquisitions:						
1. All new orders placed, including those not yet delivered	+		+		+	
2. Acquired by forfeiture	+		+		+	
3. Acquired by transfer	+		+		+	
4. Total acquisitions (B1+B2+B3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
C. Disposals accomplished and scheduled:						
1. Carryover disposals accomplished (non-add)	(8)		( )		( )	
2. Newly scheduled disposals accomplished	+		+		+	
3. Newly scheduled disposals, unaccomplished June 30	+		+		+	
4. Total newly scheduled disposals (C2+C3=4a+4b1 through 4b4)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−
a. For replacement (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
b. Not for replacement (non-add):						
(1) Transfers to other agencies	( )		( )		( )	
(2) Donation to non-Federal recipients	( )		( )		( )	
(3) Sold	( )		( )		( )	
(4) Other (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
D. Newly scheduled disposals being replaced (non-add):						
1. Meeting both age and mileage standards	( )		( )		( )	
2. Meeting mileage standard only	( )		( )		( )	
3. Meeting age standard only	( )		( )		( )	
4. Not meeting either standard (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
5. Total (D1+D2+D3+D4=C4a)	( )		( )		( )	
E. Net Fleet, June 30 (A4+B4−C4):	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8
1. Deduct new vehicles ordered but not received	−		−		−	
2. Add newly scheduled disposals not accomplished (C3)	+		+		+	
3. Add carryover disposals not accomplished (A3−C1)	+		+		+	
4. Actually on hand, June 30 (E−E1+E2+E3)	8		8		8	
F. Vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. Assigned from interagency motor pools						
2. Rented commercially						
3. Total (F1+F2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
G. Total vehicles available full time (E+F3)		8		8		8
H. Obligations and related data:						
1. Obligations for vehicles ordered		$		$		$
2. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise		$		$		$
3. Proceeds from disposals:						
a. Applied for replacements	$		$		$	
b. Deposited to miscellaneous receipts	$		$		$	
c. Total (H3a+H3b)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$
I. Cost of vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. From interagency motor pools	$		$		$	
2. Rented commercially	$		$		$	
3. Total (I1+I2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$

Explanations: (Key to year, and line letter and number. Continue on plain paper, if required.)

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REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE DATA

Consolidation ☐
Domestic ☒
Foreign ☐

Agency Smithsonian Institution Bureau River Basin Surveys
Vehicle Type trucks, 12,500 - 16,999 lbs. Date October 1965

	Past year 1965		Current year 1966		Budget year 1967	
A. Net Fleet, July 1:	1		1		1	
1. Actually on hand, July 1	+		+		+	
2. Add vehicles on order but outstanding, July 1	+		+		+	
3. Deduct vehicles included in A1 awaiting disposal	−		−		−	
4. Net Fleet, July 1 (A1+A2−A3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+ 1
B. Acquisitions:						
1. All new orders placed, including those not yet delivered	+		+		+	
2. Acquired by forfeiture	+		+		+	
3. Acquired by transfer	+		+		+	
4. Total acquisitions (B1+B2+B3)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
C. Disposals accomplished and scheduled:						
1. Carryover disposals accomplished (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
2. Newly scheduled disposals accomplished	+		+		+	
3. Newly scheduled disposals, unaccomplished June 30	+		+		+	
4. Total newly scheduled disposals (C2+C3=4a+4b1 through 4b4)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	−
a. For replacement (non-add)	( )		( )		( )	
b. Not for replacement (non-add):						
(1) Transfers to other agencies	( )		( )		( )	
(2) Donation to non-Federal recipients	( )		( )		( )	
(3) Sold	( )		( )		( )	
(4) Other (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
D. Newly scheduled disposals being replaced (non-add):						
1. Meeting both age and mileage standards	( )		( )		( )	
2. Meeting mileage standard only	( )		( )		( )	
3. Meeting age standard only	( )		( )		( )	
4. Not meeting either standard (Explain)	( )		( )		( )	
5. Total (D1+D2+D3+D4=C4a)	( )		( )		( )	
E. Net Fleet, June 30 (A4+B4−C4):	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1
1. Deduct new vehicles ordered but not received	−		−		−	
2. Add newly scheduled disposals not accomplished (C3)	+		+		+	
3. Add carryover disposals not accomplished (A3−C1)	+		+		+	
4. Actually on hand, June 30 (E−E1+E2+E3)	1		1		1	
F. Vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. Assigned from interagency motor pools						
2. Rented commercially						
3. Total (F1+F2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	+
G. Total vehicles available full time (E+F3)		1		1		1
H. Obligations and related data:						
1. Obligations for vehicles ordered		$		$		$
2. Cost of vehicles acquired otherwise		$		$		$
3. Proceeds from disposals:						
a. Applied for replacements	$		$		$	
b. Deposited to miscellaneous receipts	$		$		$	
c. Total (H3a+H3b)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$
I. Cost of vehicles used on a term basis:						
1. From interagency motor pools	$		$		$	
2. Rented commercially	$		$		$	
3. Total (I1+I2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	$

Explanations: (Key to year, and line letter and number. Continue on plain paper, if required.)

EXHIBITS PROGRAM

Museum of History and Technology

Fiscal Years 1964 through 1967

A. Halls installed and opened to the public as of June 30, 1965:

1. Flag Hall
2. First Ladies Hall
   Everyday Life in the American Past:
3. 17th Century Furnishings
4. 18th and 19th Century Furnishings
5. Historic Americans
6. American Costume
7. Light Machinery (Timekeeping, Typewriters, Phonographs, and Locks)
8. Tools
9. Farm Machinery
10. Autos and Coaches (partial)
11. Railroads
12. Temporary Exhibits Gallery (first floor)
13. Civil Engineering (Bridges and Tunnels)
14. Watercraft
15. Philately and Postal History
16. Glass
17. Graphic Arts: Hand Processes
18. Graphic Arts: Photomechanical Processes
19. Graphic Arts Salon

20. & 21. History of the Armed Forces (through Civil War)
22. Ordnance, and the gunboat Philadelphia
23. Special Exhibits (third floor)

B. Additional Halls to be installed and opened to the public by June 30, 1966:

1. Musical Instruments (partial)
2. Physics
3. Ceramics
4. Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy
5. Heavy Machinery

C. Additional Halls to be installed and opened to the public by June 30, 1967:

1. Autos and Coaches (completion)
2. Health
3. Petroleum
4. Growth of the United States (three sections)
5. History of the Armed Forces (post-Civil War period)

SCHEDULE OF RENOVATION OF EXHIBITS

In 1967 the Smithsonian will continue its program of revitalizing the exhibits in the United States National Museum.

A. Completed and opened to the public in 1965:

1. Osteology (23 units)
2. Physical Anthropology

B. Halls to be completed and opened to the public by the end of 1966:

1. Gem and Jade Sections of Gems and Minerals Hall
2. Reptile Section of Cold-blooded Vertebrates Hall
3. Osteology Hall (completion)
4. Meteorite Section of Physical Geology Hall
5. Peoples of Asia and Africa Hall (completion)

C. Construction partially completed by the end of 1966:

1. Fish Section of Cold-blooded Vertebrates Hall
2. Physical Geology Hall (6 units)
3. Classical Archeology
4. Life in the Sea

D. During 1966, drawings will be finished for the following:

Hall of Insects

E. During 1967, contract will be awarded for the Hall of Insects, and the Botany Hall will be architecturally designed.

SEPTEMBER 1965

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SCHEDULE OF BUILDING PROJECTS

FISCAL YEARS	1961 AND PRIOR YEARS	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BLDG. (FOR ART GALLERIES)	PRE-PLANNING STUDIES	PLANNING APPRN. RECEIVED, $400,000		UNDER CONSTRUCTION APPRN. RECEIVED, $5,465,000	APPRN. RECEIVED, $1,000,000		NOVEMBER 1966 COMPLETION			
NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM BUILDING	PRE-PLANNING STUDIES			PLANNING APPRN. RECEIVED, $511,000	REMAINDER OF PLANNING APPRN. RECEIVED, $1,364,000		SCHEDULED TO BE UNDER CONSTRUCTION REQUEST CONSTRUCTION APPRN., $40,331,000		DECEMBER 1969 COMPLETION	
CONSTRUCTION & IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK		PLANNING APPRN. RECEIVED (DC) $85,000	CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS SCHEDULED TO BE IN PROGRESS APPRN. RECEIVED, $1,275,000	APPRN. RECEIVED, $1,275,000	APPRN. RECEIVED, $1,525,000	APPRN. RECEIVED, $1,539,000	APPRN. REQUESTED, $1,589,000	REQUEST APPROPRIATIONS OF VARIOUS AMOUNTS FOR 10-YEAR PROGRAM.		
RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS:							REQUEST CONSTRUCTION APPRN., $9,368,000			
ARTS AND INDUSTRIES							START CONSTRUCTION AUGUST 1966	JANUARY 1968 COMPLETION		
NATURAL HISTORY BLDG., WEST COURT							START CONSTRUCTION AUGUST 1966		AUGUST 1968 COMPLETION	
SMITHSONIAN GALLERY OF ARTS AND DESIGN							START CONSTRUCTION AUGUST 1966	JANUARY 1968 COMPLETION		
OTHER							START CONSTRUCTION AUGUST 1966 JANUARY 1967 COMPLETION			

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

GRANTS TO SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

Granting Agency	Title of Grant	Actual Amount	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	Potential vectors and reservoirs of disease in strategic overseas areas	$32,000	
	Mammals and their ectoparasites from Iran	22,000	
	Miscellaneous small grants	20,000	
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			$74,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	Zoology		7,000
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION	Study of Meteorites	213,000	
	Satellite Tracking Program	4,284,000	
	Prairie Network	104,000	
	Miscellaneous small grants	22,000	
TOTAL, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION			4,623,000
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	Taxonomy of Bamboos	16,000	
	Science Information Exchange	1,712,000	
	Photographic Investigation of Comets	39,000	
	Marine Mollusks of Polynesia	16,000	
	Publication of Flora of Japan	20,000	
	The Phanerogams of Columbia	19,000	
	Recording of data for specimens collected during the U.S. Atlantic Program	35,000	
	Sorting of U.S. Antarctic Research Program Biological collections	48,000	
	Sorting of collections from the International Indian Ocean Expedition	21,000	
	Miscellaneous small grants	100,000	
TOTAL, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION			2,026,000
TOTAL GRANTS, FISCAL YEAR 1965			$6,730,000

RESEARCH BY SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION ON CONTRACTS, FISCAL YEAR 1965

Agency with whom contract was made	Research Field		Actual Amount
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION	Plant physiology		$67,000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	Astrophysics	$230,000	
	Zoology	609,000	
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			839,000
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION	Celescope	2,425,000	
	Astrophysics	10,000	
TOTAL, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION			2,435,000
TOTAL, RESEARCH CONTRACTS, FISCAL YEAR 1965			$3,341,000

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

GRANTS TO SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, FISCAL YEAR 1966

Granting Agency	Title of Grant	Estimated Amount	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	Mammals and their Ectoparasites from Iran	$65,000	
	Potential vectors and reservoirs of disease in strategic overseas areas	145,000	
	Miscellaneous small grants	75,000	
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			$285,000
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION	Study of Meteorites	210,000	
	Prairie Network	113,000	
	Satellite Tracking Program	4,900,000	
	Miscellaneous small grants	25,000	
TOTAL, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION			5,248,000
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	Science Information Exchange	1,800,000	
	Estimated Miscellaneous grants	100,000	
TOTAL, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION			1,900,000
TOTAL GRANTS, FISCAL YEAR 1966			$7,433,000

RESEARCH BY SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION ON CONTRACTS, FISCAL YEAR 1966

Agency with whom Contract was Made	Research Field	Estimated Amount
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION	Plant Physiology	$83,000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	Zoology	700,000
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION	Celescope	3,000,000
TOTAL RESEARCH CONTRACTS, FISCAL YEAR 1966		$3,783,000

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE 2D SESSION OF THE 89TH CONGRESS

PART I--PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM PROPOSALS

None

PART II--ALL OTHER PROPOSALS

1. Occupancy of Fort Washington as the site for the National Armed Forces Museum.

a. Proposal would authorize the Smithsonian to prepare plans and specifications for a National Armed Forces Museum in accordance with the report of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, dated January 12, 1965, as amended and approved by the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on January 28, 1965; and to occupy Fort Washington, Maryland (including such part of its site as may be necessary) for such museum purposes. The proposal would also authorize and direct the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate reasonable terms and conditions for such occupancy.

b. Drafts of this proposal have been developed and will be furnished the Bureau of the Budget this month.

c. No similar proposals have been introduced in Congress.

d. Estimated planning costs would be at the rate of $100,000 per year.

2. Retirement, Health Benefits, and Group Life Insurance coverage for certain nongovernment employees of the Smithsonian Institution.

a. Due to expected Congressional approval in this Congress of legislation to enact into positive law Title 5, United States Code, under which Federal Retirement, Group Life Insurance, and Health Benefits coverage is limited to "employees of the United States," specific statutory authority may be necessary to continue to allow employees in 36 nongovernment positions of the Smithsonian Institution to receive the benefits of these acts. The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution has consented to having incumbents of these positions receive these benefits on the basis of a Department of Justice memorandum indicating that certain employees of activities closely associated with the Government could receive these benefits, although the employees involved were not technically "employees of the United States." These employees are now receiving the various

benefits mentioned.

b. Drafts of this legislation are developed and will be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget in November.

c. No proposals of this nature have been introduced recently in Congress. In 1943, Senator Barkley, a Smithsonian Regent, introduced legislation (S. 1558, 78th Congress) to allow employees of these positions to receive the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

d. No requests for increases in appropriations for the Smithsonian Institution will result from enactment of this proposal.

3. Authorization for more flexible use by the Smithsonian Institution of certain funds appropriated to it for scientific research and educational purposes, and certain associated administrative functions.

a. Included in the scope of this proposal will be the following authorizations: authority to engage the temporary personal services of professionals, technicians, and certain associated administrative personnel by contract, without regard to the Classification Act and the Civil Service laws; making scientific research grants to individuals; providing transportation for applicants and appointees to certain scientific and professional positions from domicile to duty station; hiring of alien scientists and technicians; having certain research funds remain available for obligation beyond the fiscal year for which they were appropriated. In part, the proposal would approximate conditions existing when the Smithsonian conducts scientific research under National Science Foundation and National Aeronautics and Space Administration grants.

b. Drafts of this legislation are being developed and will be available in December.

c. No similar proposals have been introduced in Congress.

d. The proposal does not authorize additional appropriations of funds to the Smithsonian Institution, but provides for more flexible use of appropriations authorized by other legislation.

4. National Zoological Park Police Salary Increases.

a. This proposal seeks to grant salary increases to members of the National Zoological Park Police in order to equal salaries of members of the United States Park Police having comparable duties, to place the National Zoological

Park Police under the provisions of the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act, and to exempt the National Zoological Park Police from the provisions of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

b. Drafts of this legislation were made available to the Bureau of the Budget for advice during the first session of the 89th Congress. Additional drafts of this legislation will be submitted this month in hopes that clearance of the measure can be effected prior to January, 1966.

c. Proposal incorporates the suggested amendments of the Board of Regents to S. 1659 and H. R. 5790 of the 88th Congress. In September, 1964, the Bureau of the Budget recommended that the National Park Service, the District of Columbia Government, the Civil Service Commission, and the Smithsonian Institution join in an objective and thorough study of this measure in hopes that a coordination of views thereon could be effected. The Smithsonian is hopeful that such a study can be completed this fall.

d. Enactment of this proposal would result in estimated annual increased appropriation needs for the National Zoological Park of the Smithsonian Institution (financed through the District of Columbia Budget) of $50,000.