Congressman John J. Rooney (D-N.Y.) has been named a Regent of the Smithsonian.

The appointment of the Speaker by the House of Representatives, John W. McCormack, whose district encompasses the 14-man governing body of the Smithsonian that occupies 500 acres in the heart of Washington, is in support of the death of Rep. Michael J. Kirwan.

Rep. Rooney, of Brooklyn, is an attorney who has served continuously in the House from the 73rd through 91st Congresses. He is the third-ranking Democrat on the House Committee on Appropriations and is chairman of its Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies.

Rep. Rooney grew up in the neighborhood he now represents, New York's 14th Congressional District, which encompasses a large portion of Brooklyn. He attended St. Francis College from 1930 to 1932 and then took a law degree at the University. To help meet his expenses, he played the clarinet, "blowing cheap jerseys," as he once put it, in his spare time.

After a law career devoted to real estate titles and fields, directing pains-taking attention to detail, he was appointed vice president and resident assistant District Attorney of New York Mayor William O'Dwyer. He later became assistant to the public prosecutor. In 1944 he won election to the House.

In his 14 years, now 66, is described in Current Biography as "an arresting figure: short, slight, nearly bald, and so concentrated on his own inner universe that he turns to you with a sudden and powerful voice, the sort of voice that usually accompanies a man of mass and authority." He has been described as a man who "will take a subject and make it his own, with a kind of silent persuasion." His speeches are the work of a man who "has a way of getting down things that are hard to get down." He is a man who "gives the sauce of his personality to people around him with a special kind of energy that is refreshing and invigorating to a group." He is a man who "has a way of making people understand things that are hard to understand.

We believe that our first responsibility is to continue the general lines of endeavor to which my predecessor and the port of the Congress, committed the Institution: basic research in selected areas of national interest; development and maintenance of the national collections in both cultural and scientific fields; and enlightenment of the public through exhibitions and related activities.

TWO

An overriding concern should continue to be the quality of the professional staff work with which the Smithsonian Institution is committed to new directions and goals. Following are excerpts from Secretary Ripley's statement to the committee on plans for the year 1970-76. On inside pages are selections from the statement of the Smithsonian's own officials. These selections are necessarily limited. Full texts of the hearings, when printed, are available at the Smithsonian libraries.

It was once suggested that the Institution assume management of institutions offering international and educational-cultural exchanges funded by the Government, for example, but we could not agree. The Board of regents, however, followed a consistent policy against any proposals to manage such institutions as research stations or national museums in cities other than the Capital. Professor Henry's principle of independence was not to endanger the autonomy of others that are willing to go to that much of effort applied today.

FOUR

Without infringing the autonomy of our bureaus and their distinctive objectives we shall seek to develop the advantages of existence as a community of scholars wherein scientists and scholars learn from one another. Whether by tracing biochemical relations from one group of organisms to another or by unraveling the behavior of a group of primates first in the tropics and then follow on with observation in the world and clinical pathological and descriptive studies in museum collections, we shall benefit by the interaction with our colleagues, . . . . Our desire to maintain unity of outlook and professional endeavor verges on the basis that the Smithsonian should assist in planning programs that do not in some way reinforce some of its other activities.

FIVE

The challenge to museums as an institution in society is one focus for Smithsonian concern; the other is the vigorous prosecution of lines of study which, if left to themselves, would not receive the attention that the national interest requires. Sometimes we move beyond the museum setting to develop laboratory investigation.

When we construct a museum it is with due emphasis upon its scholarly responsibility to the store of human knowledge. These two focus of concern should continue to determine the Smithsonian's course, rather as it relates to its scholarly, educational, and public service. We seek to interpret the cultural meaning of the past and for portents of the future. All museums must experiment with new techniques of exhibition and embark upon research aimed at improving their effectiveness in public education. The quality of our response to this democratic vista will continue to be a matter of overriding concern to the Smithsonian in years to come.

SIX

Beginning this year the observance of the bicentennial of the American Revolution will bring a promulgence of the development of Smithsonian programs. The Institution, with the assistance of the Smithsonian Institution, seeks to explore and interpret our national heritage. The museologists of the public may seek a reappraisal of our national experience and meaning in the light of its changing setting. Fresh insights of historians should be interwoven with superb offerings of objects and art works that portray our nation's course over the past two centuries and suggest paths for our continued development.

SEVEN

From the studies of the sources of energy and means for its use by living systems to the explanation of biological diversity the Smithsonian represents an unexcelled multi-disciplinary array of information resources and professional scientists which both the public need and critical need to improve the understanding of the environmental impact upon which human society depends. We urge the Smithsonian and the governments that support its endeavors to continue their efforts in systematic biology, anthropology, astrophysics, and environmental studies as important resources in the national effort in environmental improvement.

EIGHT

One of the most important unfilled hopes for the Smithsonian is that a great national museum might be developed on the authorized space on the Mall between the Seventh and Seventh Streets and along Independence Avenue to recreate the Smithonian's greatest adventure: flight and space exploration. We also aspire to present insights about the significance of the space age for everybody else, and to communicate an understanding of our space discoveries originating from space exploration.

Thus we are coming to appreciate that it is not only machines, or relics of the past, or evidences of the skills of craftsmen that concern us, but man himself. Thus we propose also to continue to study the idea of a museum of man which could convey some of the ever-widening insights into man and society that characterizes the progress of knowledge today.

NINE

The birthright of today's citizen is an understanding of the forces shaping himself and his world. It is to museums that many people look for access to the works of artists, an appreciation of the past, an appreciation of the scientific view of nature, and for portents of the future. All museums must experiment with new techniques of exhibition and embark upon research aimed at improving their effectiveness in public education. The quality of our response to this democratic vista will continue to be a matter of overriding concern to the Smithsonian in years to come.

TEN

From the amassing of great national collections will arise an interest in how about guarantee to access the information they contain. This will call for new designs of indices, catalogues, and ways to manage vast resources of information. . . . If man is not to be engulfed by a rising tide of reports, paper, data, computer printout, and memorabilia,
'Good Morale'  
Leonard Poulit, former Director of Personnel: It is my observation that the morale of Smithsonian employees occupies a unique position. This conclusion is based upon a lower level of employee job satisfaction as compared to other agencies, a relatively lower level of racial discrimination and turnover and a relatively low level of general complaints as confirmed by the Commission on Employee Affairs. The Commission advised that they had only five complaints from Smithsonian employees.

Of course, we know that morale is habitable. There are many contributing satisfactions and that there are many variables contributing to morale. Smithsonian employees do not have a feeling of personal esteem, a desire category that one's efforts are viewed as being appreciated by others and a belief concerning their superiors.

We in the Smithsonian know that morale is not static and that every opportunity is contingent upon our supervisors to exert their managerial skills to enhance morale. Smithsonian supervisors and administrators, however, is it certainly rare to find a supervisor who can understand and believe in his group.

We plan to conduct an employee attitude survey in each of the next nine days to assess the effectiveness of our current organizational practices and the morale of employees. There are organizations in the Smithsonian wherein morale is enhanced and in others where there are other organizations where morale is not high and it is felt that our supervisors and superiors need to concentrate on motivation and morale. It will aim to determine whether the benefits of the efforts of their employees, such as teachers and students, and others to cooperate in the increase and diffusion of knowledge which American civilization requires are not abandoned.

The Smithsonian, with its remit, education, technology, and training, can find ways to encourage Americans and others to cooperate in the increase and diffusion of knowledge.

In the first decades of the 20th century, the vitality and explosiveness of American ingenuity and American enterprise give a new impetus to the Smithsonian. As many of the other agencies of education and accumulation become preoccupied with the present, with the myopia. When American seem discouraged by the seeming change of the roles. Government, universities, and private industry, among others, are certain to abandon some roles and to assume others. The Smithsonian has an opportunity to see that the Smithsonian should become an American, responding to unfulfilled needs. The Smithsonian should become an American, responding to unfulfilled needs.

The present attitude of the young that is sweeping the world.

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.

Our accounting operations and in our information and control system needed to give them justice. The Smithsonian has been striving with the utmost vigor to establish its role as a perpetuator of the nation. The Smithsonian should become an American, responding to unfulfilled needs.

The Smithsonian's role as trustee for the National Collections and for their exhibition in the National Museums. The Smithsonian should become an American, responding to unfulfilled needs.

The Smithsonian should be imitated in various parts of the country, the Smithsonian becoming a separate corporate trustee with a direct mandate from the Congress. The Smithsonian should become an American, responding to unfulfilled needs.

The Magazine: Link to SI  
Mr. Bingham. Would you tell us a little bit about the publication that you inaugurated this year, and what the status of the magazine is now?  
Mr. Rider. This magazine which has been developed as an effort to encourage the public to spend more of their time with the Smithsonian. It has been a very successful venture.

In June it was the intention of the beginning of trying to set up a national organization of Associates. So we started the National Associates, two years after a study of the Smithsonian. As the Resident Associate program, we have on the Board for the National Associates. The Resident Associate program is one of our Regents. Mr. Watson. The magazine has got off to an interesting start. I think, rather early in our experiments, that the magazine should be a little more independent in the beginning. It should be more independent in the beginning. It should be more independent in the beginning. It should be more independent in the beginning.

The purpose of the magazine is to create a dialogue between Smithsonian, something that we have, and the American public. We have something that we have, and we have a national - a national magazine. This is expressed in their careers and the kinds of income they have, and so on. This is an astonishing response so far as the magazine is concerned.

The Smithsonian should become a university? Not, I venture to say, in the sense of that term in the present day. There is, however, a real possibility that universities will become more diverse and experimental in their fields of their own innovations they may hit upon a formula.
RBL To Monitor Solar Radiation Around Globe

Dr. Galler: Dr. William Klein [Director of RBL] is attempting in coordination with the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Whipple's bureau, to develop a system of environmental monitoring stations. These stations will be placed into other parts of the world in order to compare and correlate the solar radiation in various parts of the globe.

Hopefully, over a period of time, this will help us to understand what's happening. I should also point out that, as was mentioned earlier by Dr. Klein, one of the unknowns, one of the ponderables in this equation deals with what we call the biological clock, how the changes in solar radiation may either keep in phase or take out of phase growth and development in plants and subsequently or secondarily animals. We are engaged in a program of animal tracking, radio tracking of animals, satellite connected and hopefully there will be reports on the data that is being obtained through Dr. Klein's radiation biology laboratory, the collections of specimens, comparison of time.

Two of the primary issues are addressed in this way below.

Subject:

Senator Barry Goldwater brought up several questions about Smithsonian management. SI was asked to submit responses. Two specific issues are addressed in this way below.

Goldwater Questions, SI Answers

Senator Barry Goldwater brought up several questions about Smithsonian management. SI was asked to submit responses. Two specific issues are addressed in this way below.

Senator Barry Goldwater asked that his aim is to determine whether or not the Smithsonian priorities have slipped off course and whether the same level of attention should be maintained to the studies of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Museum of Natural History and the science of systematic biology represents one of the most significant areas in the field of the Smithsonian Institution. Not only have these areas been of concern since the early in the Institution's history, but they represent certain of the most significant sources of knowledge that the Institution has.

The national collections for which we are responsible consist of collections col­lected over the many years of our existence with much accumulated knowledge. Some of these specimens and the interpretations made concerning their role as members of ecological systems. They contribute a body of knowledge unavailable elsewhere which has been the basis for many of the programs of federal mission-oriented agencies in the field of ecology. They have contributed a body of knowledge unavailable elsewhere which has been the basis for many of the programs of federal mission-oriented agencies in the field of ecology.

The geographic, ecological, and biological distribution over space and time effects on the environment of future and temporal data attached to each species. Consequently, the condition of the collections is deteriorating for lack of storage space and equipment; preservation systems are spending unaccountable amounts of time in menial tasks for lack of technical assistance; and the rate of growth of the manpower for systematic collections is far below the level already necessary.

We have suggested that the National Academy of Sciences establish a standing committee on systematic biology that would give special attention to the requirement for adequate preservation of the invaluable resource represented by the major one hundred systematic collections in the museums and other centers around the land. And in any case, those of us who share the responsibility for maintaining the national reference collections must find ways of fulfilling those responsibilities in the face of rapidly increasing demands for adequate storage space and equipment; preservation systems are spending unaccountable amounts of time in menial tasks for lack of technical assistance; and the rate of growth of the manpower for systematic collections is far below the level already necessary.

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Senator Barry Goldwater asked for a comprehensive survey of the National Museum of Natural History. We have already conducted two previous surveys, one in 1966, the National Museum of Natural History represents a treasure chest for all biologists, especially botanists, ecologists, and their ecologically oriented colleagues. We have the most significant problem—survival in a decaying environment.

The research collections of the National Museum of Natural History represent a national treasure for all biologists, especially botanists, ecologists, and their ecologically oriented colleagues. We have the most significant problem—survival in a decaying environment.

The increase in the Museum of Natural History's collections from $2,854,000 in 1966 to $3,885,000 in 1970, an amount of $1,031,000, was 36%. Included was a substantial increase for salary increases pursuant to law.

It should be noted that the programs of the National Museum of Natural History are supported to a substantial degree through congressionally budgeted units of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1970, the Smithsonian Research Awards to the Museum of Natural History staff amounted to $265,000 and the Foreign Currency Program allowed another $600,000, including certain multi-year awards.

Building, Director Sought for NASM

Mr. Ripley: The National Air Museum was established by Act of Congress in August 1946 and amended in 1966 to include provisions for space-flight display equipment. It is hoped that the establishment of National Air Museum will provide a site for a building, and a space-flight display equipment. It is hoped that the establishment of National Air Museum will provide a site for a building, and a space-flight display equipment.

Mr. Bradley: I should say that we have interviewed 31 potential directors. We have been diligent, we have been looking for an extremely capable man, and we don't have him, but we are still searching and we think we will soon have a director.
Blitzer Outlines Directions Of Institution Art Programs

Charles Blitzer, Assistant Secretary:

I believe that the National Portrait Gallery will give high priority to building up the nation's collection of American historical portraits. I expect that the National
Collection of Fine Arts will place the greatest priority on the maintenance and development of its permanent collections, and on developing its potential as a center for research in the nation's art. In both these areas, the presence of the Smithsonian in the nation's capital will be an enormous help. I expect that the Museum of History and Technology will pay particular attention to methods of communicating more and more effectively with its visitors, who already total some five million a year. I am sure that the Hirshhorn Museum will concentrate upon plans for its public opening.

In short, then, it is our view that each of our history and art museums should be an independent, viable entity, operating within agreed-upon areas and policies, under the guidance of its advisory board, its director, and its professional staff. I believe that today each of these museums is better equipped to achieve its purposes and to carry out its mandate than ever before. I have just presented a judgment on the achievement of the collections, the professional staff, the physical facilities and, perhaps most important of all, the strength and clarity of purpose of each museum. And there is a happy future in history and the arts, I would say first that, with the exception of special American Revolution Bicentennial projects, there are no large new plans that go beyond our present museum, from the Regents and the Congress. I believe that all of our energies, and all of the support we can hope to obtain, can be best devoted in the years immediately ahead to fulfilling the opportunities that we already have.

Mr. Brademas. You could comment on the role of the Smithsonian in obtaining the Hirshhorn collection, give us your judgment of the Hirshhorn. The question is perhaps more generally: what is your comment on the naming of the building? I am sure you are aware that has been the subject of considerable discussion in the press, in view of the experience of the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Art and the relationship between the Gallery and M. Mr. Melton. The idea that the name of the Smithsonian has been to encourage the acceptance of the gift of the Hirshhorn collection by the nation, and in connection with that I am very happy to accede to the concept that the John Pope, Freer Director: To maintain the atmosphere that fosters productive research, to continue to add to the sum of knowledge of the civilizations of the East, to publish and make available this information to the interested world, these matters are the concern of those who are responsible for the operation of the Freer Gallery. In an era where the museum is more and more becoming a center for social activity and a place of entertainment, it is ever more important that the Freer Gallery not lose sight of the purposes for which it was founded and in which it has made a unique contribution. The much abused word "relevant" means something upon which we can relate, to the matter in hand"; for us the matter in hand was clearly defined by Mr. Freer. Ever since the start of World War II, United States interest and participation in the affairs of the Near and Middle East have greatly expanded. It has become more and more imperative that we understand the civilizations, both ancient and modern, of these areas for they daily affect our lives. Accompanying this expansion of interest in the past and present of the Near East, the information about the subjects portrayed in art history and the political science, and other cultures, and from this we must draw our conclusions. The Freer Gallery of Art, with its permanent collection of art from the Near East, is ideally placed to help us make these conclusions, and to ensure that each of us is as strong and lively as it can be in this pursuit.

Freer Aim Is Knowledge Of Eastern Civilizations

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Sadik Describes 2 NPG Projects

Marvin Sadik, NPG Director: Dealing with the nominated program first, the Catalogue of American Portraits has thus far acquired documentary information about nearly 20,000 portraits, and photographic records of a major portion of these works. Ultimately, this material should constitute a nationwide union catalogue covering all public and private collections. Data about these portraits is being programmed in such a way that, when computerized, information retrieval will be possible from a number of viewpoints, such as subject, artist, locale, etc. Computer programming also will be devised to provide answers to more complex questions involving combinations of criteria. While most major institutions have published their holdings, the gathering of information about portraits in traditionally unphotographed collections, such as state, county, and local historical societies, colleges, universities, both public and private, and dealers' galleries presents a much more difficult problem. In order to facilitate this objective, it will be necessary to send scholar-photographer researcher teams into the field. The Keeper of the Catalogue of American Portraits presently is investigating time-saving automated data-collection devices, portable photographic gear, means of transportation, costs and budgets, and the personnel necessary for the implementation of such a program.

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Mr. Brademas. Could you comment on the role of Mr. H. P. Blitzer in obtaining the Hirshhorn collection, give us your judgment of the Hirshhorn. The question is perhaps more generally: what is your comment on the naming of the building? I am sure you are aware that has been the subject of considerable discussion in the press, in view of the experience of the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Art and the relationship between the Gallery and Mr. Melton.

The idea that the name of the Smithsonian has been to encourage the acceptance of the gift of the Hirshhorn collection by the nation, and in connection with that I am very happy to accede to the concept that the name of the Hirshhorn Museum is as a memorial of the Freer or the Hirshhorn collection. It is not impossible for people to give things to the Hirshhorn collection, and they already have been doing so.

We have also the tradition within the nation that other buildings, let us say the Guggenheim Museum in New York, memorialize the name of a donor and are built or not built with funds provided by or to the order of the donor. A period of time the museum stands as an entity by itself. It encourages, or not, collections.

I would say the relative merits or demerits of naming a building after a particular person are secondary to the question of the acquisition of the collection.

We have the Smithsonian bequest memorandum that provides for the Smithsonian Institution. We have the Freer bequest memorandums in the form of the Freer collection. This would be far more restrictive in its terms, which has been accepted by the Regents of the Smithsonian and authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, on a far more narrow and restrictive basis than anything that is the present legislation regarding Hirshhorn. Except for the sole surviving member of the family of Mr. Freer who would have a right to have his esthetic tastes in mind, namely, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, [perhaps] it is impossible for any other person to give anything to the Freer collection. It is not impossible for people to give things to the Hirshhorn collection, and they already have been doing so.

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