

7g 218

July 19, 1977

X
The Honorable Jim Sasser
United States Senator
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your letter of July 8, 1977. I appreciate being informed about your proposal for a Mid-Continent Branch of the Smithsonian INStitution to be located in Memphis, Tennessee.

I have asked my staff to look into this matter and I will let you know the results of their study very soon.

With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Walter F. Mondale

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 8, 1977



*Susan
who is
handling
Smithsonian
matter?*

The Honorable Walter F. Mondale
The Vice President
Suite 2203 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Vice President:

I have been contacted by citizens of Memphis, Tennessee, who are interested in establishing a Mid-Continent Branch of the Smithsonian Institution.

Since you are a member of the Smithsonian Board of Regents, I want to share this proposal with you and recommend that favorable consideration be given to establishing a Smithsonian branch in Memphis.

There are 38.3 million people within a 500-mile radius who could easily visit and benefit from such a facility. Most of these people will never be able to visit the Smithsonian in Washington, and a Mid-Continent Branch would enable millions of people to share this national resource.

It is my information that there are many warehouses of projects and exhibits which are not on display in Washington. Many of these could be transferred to a branch for exhibition if one were to be established.

It is my belief that the local people will strongly support such a facility. There have already been informal discussions concerning a possible site and other related facilities.

I want to recommend that the Smithsonian Board of Regents study the feasibility of a Mid-Continent Branch with Memphis as a possible site.

Sincerely,



Jim Sasser
United States Senator

July 29, 1977

Mr. David Challinor
Assistant Secretary for Science
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

Dear Dave:

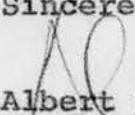
Some time ago, June 1 to be exact, you sent me an article from SCIENCE concerning the Smithsonian's ~~problems~~ with Congress. I'm sorry it has taken me so long to get around to reading it and responding to you, but things have been rather hectic of late.

At any rate, I've read the article, which I think presents a clear, dispassionate picture of the Smithsonian's far-flung activities and of its current relationship with Congress. I passed the article on to the Vice President's deputy counsel, Mr. Peter Kyros. Mr. Kyros is working with the Vice President in his role as Vice Chairman of the Smithsonian's Board of Regents.

Again, thanks for sending the article and illuminating my ignorance about the Smithsonian. I trust you will all weather the storm.

Please give my best to Joan and tell her the Vice President appreciates her support.

Sincerely,


Albert Eisele
Press Secretary

44218
5T47

July 19, 1977

The Honorable Jim Sasser^x
United States Senator
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Jim:

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With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Walter F. Mondale

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 8, 1977

Peter

*Seven
who is
don't know
Smithsonian
museum*

The Honorable Walter F. Mondale
The Vice President
Suite 2203 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Vice President:

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Sincerely,

Jim
Jim Sasser
United States Senator

44218

August 29, 1977

Mr. Robert E. Petersen
President
Greater Washington Center
Labor Council, AFL-CIO
1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Petersen:

The Smithsonian Institution has advised me that the jurisdictional issue which you have written about is presently being considered by the U. S. Department of Labor. That review, to be conducted by the Assistant Secretary for Labor Management Relations, was initiated as a normal consequence of a recognition petition filed by Moving Picture Machine Operators Local 224. The Smithsonian also advised that a policy comparable to that established by the Executive Order, under which Local 224 may seek recognition, will be implemented at the Institution in the event that the Executive Order itself does not apply. If you have additional questions following the Labor Department's ruling on this matter, please feel free to correspond again at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Peter H. Kyros, Jr.
Deputy Counsel to the
Vice President

SUMMARY: SMITHSONIAN-IATSE DEALINGS

Discussions between Smithsonian Institution and Motion Picture Operator (IATSE) Union representatives were first held November 9, 1976, in response to IATSE's expression of interest in representing the three projectionists in the National Air and Space Museum who operate the projectors for the film "To Fly." At that time, SI Counsel and IATSE Counsel exchanged views concerning the legal jurisdictional issues inherent in the Union's request for recognition. The IATSE representatives were provided copies of existing Smithsonian labor agreements and were invited to draft and submit for Smithsonian consideration a contract similar to that of Smithsonian's agreement with its Retail Store Employees Union.

No such draft contract was submitted, and no further communications from the Union were received. Several months later, in March of 1977, IATSE filed a formal petition with the U.S. Department of Labor seeking recognition under Executive Order 11491. A pre-hearing conference on the petition was held by the Labor Department on May 19, 1977.

During and following that conference, SI Counsel and Counsel for IATSE again discussed the jurisdictional problems inherent in the petition. IATSE Counsel was advised that the Institution was in the process of drafting a comprehensive labor policy similar to that being used by the Government Printing Office (and modeled after the Executive Order), and was assured that IATSE could seek recognition under that policy. IATSE Counsel indicated a preference to proceed with the hearing so that the Assistant Secretary of Labor for the Labor Department could review the issues.

Accordingly, the hearing was set for May 25, 1977, but was postponed by mutual agreement of the parties until June 8, 1977. It began that date, and was concluded June 20, 1977. The parties submitted legal briefs on the issues raised at the hearing in August 1977, so that the matter could be formally reviewed by the Assistant Secretary of Labor. That review is currently pending.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

Petes
Smithsonian matter
How should we handle?
M



GREATER WASHINGTON CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

Meets first and third Mondays each month

Office: 1126 16th STREET N.W., Room 317 Phone: 659-8044

WASHINGTON, D. C., 20036



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Robert E. Petersen, Pres.	Minor W. Christian
Joseph F. Curtice, 1st V.P.	Robert S. DeLany
Joseph A. Beavers, 2nd V.P.	Brian L. Flores
Judith Farley, 3rd V.P.	Patrice Gancie
William H. Simons, Secy.	Thomas R. McNutt
John C. Hazel, Treas.	Arlene M. Neal
Delbert F. Allen	David A. Ryan
Russell E. Binion	William D. Sellars
Henry Brock	

TRUSTEES

Lovell L. Cyrus
Robert H. Pruett
John R. Quackenbush

SGT.-AT-ARMS

Francis J. Olshefski

August 9, 1977

MB

Honorable Walter Mondale
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Vice President Mondale:

The Greater Washington Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO would appreciate your assistance in settling a labor dispute concerning the National Air and Space Museum, which seems to be a question of accountability at the Smithsonian Institution.

It has been brought to our attention that there is a dispute as to whether the Smithsonian Institute is subject to the Federal Executive Agreement issued by President Kennedy in 1962, for fair labor practices; or if it is subject to the regulations as established by the National Labor Relations Board for fair employment practices in the private sector.

The controversy was initiated when the projectionists at the National Air and Space Museum joined the Moving Picture Machine Operators Local 224. The local was asked to bargain with the Air and Space Museum about the projectionists' wages. However, the Air and Space Museum granted a wage increase, but refused to recognize the union as bargaining agent.

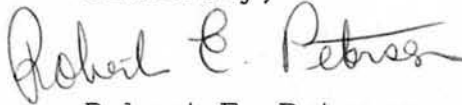
Since the Smithsonian claims that it is not a private institution, local 224 filed a petition with the Department of Labor, under the Federal Government's Executive Agreement issued by President Kennedy in 1962. But, according to the Smithsonian they are not subject to the labor laws which extend to the rest of the Federal Government. Therefore, by their interpretation, the Secretary of the Department of Labor cannot legally conduct an election for labor representation.

August 9, 1977
Page 2

Our question to you is, to whom is the Smithsonian Institute accountable for fair labor practices, the National Labor Relations Board or the Federal Government's Executive Agreement issued by President Kennedy in 1962? We would appreciate your immediate investigation of this matter, and please let us know the outcome of your decision.

Enclosed is a copy of the correspondence between the local and the Smithsonian for your information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert E. Petersen".

Robert E. Petersen, President

REP:mg
opeiu #2, afl-cio

enclosures

D R A F T

Dear Congressman _____:

This letter is written to seek your assistance in bringing the Smithsonian around to the position of observing legal principles which virtually every other institution, governmental or private, observes.

Some time ago, the projectionists at the National Air and Space Museum joined our Union and asked us to bargain with the Air and Space Museum about their wages. They felt, and events proved, that those wages were much too low. We asked the National Air and Space Museum to bargain with us, and it asked us to tell it what kind of contract we would want. After that, however, and finding out that its employees' principal reason for wishing to join the Union was that their wages were too low, the Air and Space Museum committed a classic unfair labor practice. It gave the employees a portion of the wage increase we had demanded, but refused to deal with their Union.

Since the Smithsonian claims it is not a private institution and therefore not subject to the National Labor Relations Act, we filed a petition for an election with the Department of Labor under the federal government's labor-relations program. In that proceeding, the Smithsonian takes the position that it is not subject to the law that the rest of the federal government is subject to and therefore that the Secretary cannot legally conduct an election. Not content with reading itself out of both the private and public sector labor-relations schemes, the Air and Space Museum also seems to take the position that it is not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act, which was recently amended to apply to the entire United States Government. It declined to pay time and a half to a projectionist who worked in excess of forty hours a week, but instead it gave him compensatory time. That procedure, which used to be the law in federal government, as you know, is now outlawed by the amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act requiring that hourly-paid government employees be treated like every other employee and be given time and a half for hours in excess of forty in any week or eight in any day.

Once again the Smithsonian has taken the position that it is above the law. Unlike other employers, it does not have to deal with unions chosen by a clear majority of its employees. Unlike other employers, it does not have to submit to elections in order to determine whether its employees wish to be represented in collective bargaining. And unlike other employers, it does not have to pay time and a half for overtime.

We would appreciate your assistance in investigating these matters and bringing them to the attention of the proper bodies in the United States Congress. We think it is high time that the Smithsonian was brought to heel.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM UNFAIR

Refuses to Deal With the Union

Selected By Its Projectionists

SMITHSONIAN BELIEVES IT'S ABOVE THE LAW

The National Air and Space Museum Won't:

1. Accept the authority of the National Labor Relations Board
2. Accept the Labor Relations Authority of the Secretary of Labor, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, or the Director of the Office of Management and Budget
3. Voluntarily comply with the Fair Labor Standards Act (which requires time and a half for overtime)
4. Bargain collectively with unions representing its employees, including
 - Local 224, Moving Picture Machine Operators

When we asked to bargain on behalf of our members, the Air and Space Museum motion picture projectionists, about wages and other matters, the Museum refused. It committed other unfair labor practices as well. When we asked the Museum to agree to an election to enable us to demonstrate our majority, it refused. The Smithsonian claims we can't strike because we're U. S. Government employees. Our only recourse is to ask for your help.

PLEASE HELP US GET JUSTICE FOR AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM EMPLOYEES

DO NOT PATRONIZE THIS MUSEUM

DO NOT CONTRIBUTE YOUR MONEY TO THIS UNFAIR EMPLOYER

VAN ARKEL, KAISER, GRESSMAN, ROSENBERG AND DRIESEN

1828 L STREET, N.W., SUITE 701

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

HENRY KAISER
EUGENE GRESSMAN
RONALD ROSENBERG
GEORGE B. DRIESEN
MICHAEL WOLF

OF COUNSEL:
GERHARD P. VAN ARKEL

TEL: (202) 466-8400

July 12, 1977

Peter G. Powers, Esq.
General Counsel
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

Re: The Smithsonian Institution and
Moving Picture Machine Operators,
Local 224, IATSE, AFL-CIO

Dear Mr. Powers:

Enclosed you will find copies of the following documents:

1. Our client's application for a permit from the Department of Interior to conduct picketing and other demonstrations at the National Air and Space Museum;
2. Copies of the leaflets which our client intends to distribute during the course of that picketing;
3. Copies of the letter which our client intends to send to Senators and Congressmen who are interested in Smithsonian affairs and/or favorably disposed towards labor unions such as our client.

We would appreciate it if you would review the literature and the letters to the Congressmen and Senators which are enclosed so that you may let us know if there are any inaccuracies.

Obviously, some of the activity which our client is about to undertake will take place on the Smithsonian's property. This letter constitutes our request to you, pursuant to 36 C.F.R. §§504.8 and 504.9, for authorization of our plan to picket and handbill on your premises on the dates shown on our application to the Park Service. If there is any other information you require, please contact the undersigned promptly by telephone. Our request is not to be construed as an admission by our client that you may lawfully withhold the requested authorization.

Very truly yours,

George B. Driesen

George B. Driesen
Attorney for Moving Picture
Machine Operators, Local 224

gbd/jat
enclosures
cc: Mr. Leonard D. Sanford ✓



IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242

PUBLIC GATHERING PERMIT

77-559

Date: July 20, 1977

In accordance with Park Regulations as contained in C.F.R., Title 36, Chapter 1, Section 50.19, permission is granted to conduct a public gathering to the following:

Moving Picture Machine Operators, Local 224

(Person(s) and/or Organization(s))

Date(s) July 25 to August 15, 1977

Time: Starting: 9:00 a.m. Ending: 9:00 p.m.

Sidewalk in front of North and South entrances
Location(s) to the Air and Space Museum (See attached)

Purpose(s) To protest labor relations policies

Anticipated Number of Participants 6

Person(s) in Charge Mr. Leonard Sanford

Address(es) 2120 Bladensburg Road, N.E., Room 108, Wash. D.C. 20018

Telephone Nos. Day 526-1944 Evening

This permit is granted subject to the following conditions:

1. Permittee and all participants authorized herein must comply with all of the conditions of this permit and with all reasonable directions of the United States Park Police.
2. All sidewalks, walkways, and roadways must remain unobstructed to allow for the reasonable use of these areas by pedestrians, vehicles, and other park visitors.

3. All laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the area covered by this permit remain in effect.
4. No fee may be collected, donations solicited, nor commercial activity conducted, and no articles, except those expressing views through printed matter, such as newspapers, pamphlets, posters, buttons, or bumper stickers, may be offered for sale.
5. The area must be left in substantially the same condition as it was prior to the activities authorized herein, and all litter shall be placed in the trash containers provided.
6. This permit is applicable only for the use of the area designated above, and during the times designated above, or in any area as may hereafter be designated by the United States Park Police.
7. The use of sound amplification equipment, other than hand-portable sound amplification equipment to be used for crowd control purposes only, is prohibited on the White House Sidewalk (South 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., sidewalk between East Executive Avenue and West Executive Avenue). All sound amplification equipment shall be limited so that it will not unreasonably disturb non-participating persons in, or in the vicinity of, the area.
8. The National Park Service reserves the right to immediately revoke this permit at any time should it reasonably appear that the public gathering presents a clear and present danger to the public safety, good order or health, or if any conditions of this permit are violated.

Manus J. Fish

Regional Director, National Capital Region

By:



Arthur J. Lamb

Chief, Division of Special Events
Title

VAN ARKEL, KAISER, GRESSMAN, ROSENBERG AND DRIESEN

1828 L STREET, N.W., SUITE 701

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

OF COUNSEL:
GERHARD P. VAN ARKEL

TEL: (202) 466-8400

HENRY KAISER
EUGENE GRESSMAN
RONALD ROSENBERG
GEORGE B. DRIESEN
MICHAEL WOLF

July 20, 1977

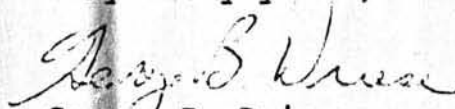
Mr. Richard G. Hamilton
Labor Relations Officer
The Smithsonian Institution
900 Jefferson Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20560

Re: The Smithsonian Institution and
Moving Picture Machine Operators,
Local 224, IATSE, AFL-CIO

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

This letter confirms the understanding we reached yesterday that we are unable informally to resolve the unfair labor practice charge which we filed on behalf of the above-captioned client. May I request that you favor us with a "... written decision expressly designated as a final decision on the charge" (See Regulations Under Executive Order 11491, Section 203.2(b)(2). We will, of course, not take the position that your serving such a document upon us constitutes an admission that you are subject to the cited regulation. This letter will evidence our commitment to that effect.

Very truly yours,


George B. Driesen

gbd/jat

cc: Mr. Robert Dierker
Mr. Leonard Sanford

161

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: Peter N. Kyros, Jr. P.
RE: Smithsonian Board of Regents Meeting

When you arrive at tomorrow's Smithsonian Board of Regents Meeting, I am sure that the Chief Justice will make some brief welcoming remarks. If you have the opportunity to reply, I believe that you should say that:

- you are sorry that overseas missions kept you from attending the first two meetings of the Regents this year; and
- that you and your staff stand ready to assist the Regents and the Smithsonian in any way possible and particularly in its relationships in the Executive Branch.

Tomorrow's meeting will be a lengthy one, beginning at 4:00 o'clock and probably running well past 6:00 o'clock. I have told Ripley that it is very unlikely that you will be able to stay that long, and you should feel free to leave whenever you wish.

The major matter on tomorrow's agenda will be the recommendations contained in the consultant's report prepared by the Audit Review Committee, of which Senator Jackson is Chairman. The recommendations coming from this report are the first steps toward improving the Smithsonian's poor relations with Congress, essentially by providing for much more consultation and for more careful handling of the Smithsonian's private trust funds. I believe that you should follow Senator Jackson's lead and support tomorrow's motions as a useful starting point for reforming the Smithsonian's practices.

I am attaching a short summary of the report. A lengthy agenda and briefing book will be at your place tomorrow.

J.P.
didn't attend!
4/218

SUMMARY OF REPORT

The Audit Review Committee of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution sought, and the Board of Regents authorized, the employment of a consultant "to conduct an independent study of the Smithsonian's relationship to the Federal Government. Following is a summary of the report prepared pursuant to that authorization.

Interviews of concerned persons in and outside of Government disclosed a rather overwhelming approbation of the Smithsonian Institution's programs as a whole and a general feeling that their quality was high. However, many of the most knowledgeable commentators expressed concerns about administrative policies, practices, or methods.

The interviews re-emphasized concerns similar to those expressed during the course of appropriation hearings with respect to various research awards programs and the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange. Concern was also expressed that the Congress was too often "surprised" by new programs or projects, some started with trust funds and then switched over to Federal funds. The concerns over "surprises" and over the awards programs appeared to have generated a more basic uneasiness over the Smithsonian's management policies and practices and its use of appropriated and trust funds.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
THE SMITHSONIAN AND
THE CONGRESS

Of fundamental importance in considering specific steps which can be taken to eliminate Congressional concerns is the definition, in as clear terms as possible, of the relationship between the Smithsonian Institution and the Congress. Examination of the Smithson will, the 1836 and 1846 Acts, the authorization and funding patterns of the Institution, and the administrative relationships which have developed between the Institution and the rest of the Government produce the following highlights of that relationship: (1) Smithson clearly wanted the United States to be involved in the Institution, since he gave his property to the United States of America; (2) Congress accepted this involvement and took statutory action in 1836 to accept the bequest and in 1846 to carry out the trust; (3) growing Federal appropriations over the years have tended to further emphasize the Federal nature of the Institution; and (4) administrative actions involving the use of appropriated funds have followed the prevailing Federal agency pattern and the trust funds, and personnel paid from them, have been covered under several Federal statutes of general application.

In the above circumstances, the Smithsonian Institution seems practically and operationally to be a Federal "establishment," which was created to carry out the trust objectives of the Smithson will. The charter and mission of the Institution are broadly set forth in the 1846 Act; later legislation adds detail, but not scope.

The table on page 19 of the report deals with certain questions as to the authority of the Smithsonian with respect to real property under its control.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations which follow center around the basic question of the accountability of the Smithsonian to the Congress, including aspects of the Institution's internal structure and management processes which affect accountability.

I. Improving the accountability of the Institution to the Congress

1. The Regents and the Secretary should adopt the policy of seeking specific authorizations for all significant new programs or projects involving the use of Federal funds. While the terms of the 1846 Act frequently have been deemed adequate to encompass new activities that are clearly for the increase and diffusion of knowledge, specific authorization will ensure Congressional awareness.

2. The Regents and the Secretary should adopt a policy of discussing with the Appropriations Committees any proposed use of trust funds which may involve the future expenditure of Federal funds. Such discussion should take place at a timely point before any commitment is made by the Institution.

3. The Regents and the Secretary should establish a 5-year forward planning process for the Institution covering all activities. Such a process should establish the general direction of the Smithsonian program

2. The Institution should develop and issue general policies for the use of its trust funds. Such a policy statement will be extremely useful in communicating to the Congress the intentions of the Regents and the Secretary with respect to trust funds, and in clarifying differences between the use of such funds and appropriated funds. The 1846 Act contemplated that the Regents and the Secretary would have flexibility to use trust funds subject only to general Congressional oversight. The policy statement should be as specific as possible with flexibility afforded by a process for review by the Regents of proposed exceptions. The policies should extend to the identification of the categories of positions which would normally be paid from trust funds. (A draft example of such a statement is appended to this report.)

3. The Institution should fill the permanent position of Under Secretary. The incumbent would be responsible for day-to-day operation and internal management of the Institution. Under the present law, he would be appointed by the Secretary but the selection process should actively involve the Regents. The Under Secretary should be chosen for his managerial training, experience, and skills, rather than for scientific or cultural achievements and interests. With this background, he would not normally be a successor to the Secretary.

With the growth of the Institution in recent years, and the great diversity of its programs, its management has become a very complex and difficult task, perhaps as difficult as for any activity of its size. To help cope with this growing complexity, I believe the position of

the Under Secretary should be a permanent part of the management structure. His availability will also have the further advantage of permitting the Secretary to concentrate his attention on broad policy matters, substantive leadership and program innovations, and scientific interests which have been the concern of all Smithsonian Secretaries.

In addition to giving day-to-day direction to the management and service staffs of the Institution, the Under Secretary should take the lead in identifying and developing solutions (or alternative courses of action) to major policy and program questions at the request of or for consideration by the Secretary. He should also share with the Secretary, along mutually agreeable lines, the day-to-day supervision of the "line" activities of the Institution as they affect established program objectives, sound management practices, and accountability concerns. The Under Secretary should work through existing institutional staff. He should neither duplicate nor supplant existing key staff but should combine his and their efforts to add new strength to the Smithsonian's management team.

4. The Smithsonian's Office of Audits should be augmented by such additional positions as will permit it to maintain a 5-year audit cycle. Also, that Office should make available its audit reports to the Regents' Audit Review Committee at the same time that they are transmitted to the Secretary.

III. Recommendations contained in the GAO's report

The GAO's recommendations appear generally sound, and the report indicates general concurrence in them. However, certain modifications in approach are discussed in the report.

Smithsonian

64218

May 3, 1977

The Honorable Warren E. Burger
The Chief Justice of the
United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chief Justice:

Thank you for your note of April 26 advising me of the establishment of the Audit and Review Committee for the Smithsonian Institution. I appreciate having your assurance that the Comptroller General's report is being studied with a view toward making any necessary changes in Smithsonian practices.

I look forward to seeing you at the Regents meeting on May 13 and hope you will feel free to call upon me or my office whenever we may be of assistance.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Walter F. Mondale



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Washington, D.C. 20560
U.S.A.

April 26, 1977

Dear Mr. Vice President:

I am sure you have been following in a general way, the developments arising from the Comptroller General's report on operations of the Smithsonian Institution. You are no doubt also aware that some time ago I appointed an Audit and Review Committee. Senator Jackson happily consented to be Chairman; other members are: Honorable Elford A. Cederberg, Dr. Murray Gell-Mann, Mr. J. Paul Austin and Honorable William J. Fulbright. James Webb as Chairman of the Executive Committee has also kept in close touch with these developments.

I write you now only to assure you that everything possible is being done to clarify the relationship between the Smithsonian and the Congress. At least a preliminary report of the Audit and Review Committee will be ready by the time of the next Regent's meeting.

Cordially yours,

Chancellor

The Vice President of the United States
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510



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www.mnhs.org