

1961
House
Hearings

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1960.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WITNESSES

DR. LEONARD CARMICHAEL, SECRETARY
 J. L. KEDDY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
 R. KELLOGG, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
 J. C. BRADLEY, ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY
 F. A. TAYLOR, DIRECTOR, MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY,
 U.S. NATIONAL MUSEUM
 A. F. MICHAELS, BUILDINGS MANAGER

Mr. KIRWAN. The committee will come to order.

This morning we have before us the budget for the Smithsonian Institution. We have with us Dr. Carmichael. We are happy to see you and members of your staff here again this morning. If you have a statement, you may proceed, Doctor.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for the privilege of appearing before you.

For well over a century, following the direction of its basic law, the Smithsonian Institution has concerned itself with the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. In this day when scientific research is recognized as playing such an important role in our national life, it is interesting to remember that the Smithsonian Institution was the first center, public or private, on this continent to engage in a broad range of scientific research with a full-time staff. Today the Smithsonian Institution continues to do research; that is to increase knowledge. It also is concerned in a limited way in the publication and distribution of research findings. It is active in the organization and preservation of its great collections for the benefit of all Americans. Our museum displays are especially important in the diffusion of knowledge about American natural resources and about the growth of science, technology, and human achievement in this country.

The improvement of our exhibits, which has been made possible by the funds authorized by this committee and by the Congress in recent years, has made the Smithsonian a far more useful, instructive, and valuable institution than it was before this work began. It is most important to be allowed to continue this work of renovation. The new attractiveness of our truly educational exhibits is attested by the growth in attendance at the Smithsonian in recent years. In the year ending June 30, 1957, 4,841,818 visitors came to the Smithsonian buildings on the Mall, exclusive of the National Gallery of Art. In the year ending June 30, 1958, 5,423,771 visitors came to these buildings. In 1959, the total rose to 6,351,352 visitors.

That is a jump in 2 years from 4.8 million to 6.3 million.

If visitors to the National Gallery of Art, which is technically a bureau of the Smithsonian and the National Zoological Park, which is also a bureau of the Smithsonian are included, the total number of visitors to the Institution in the year ending last June was 11,358,633

individuals. This was a total increase of almost a million visitors over the preceding year.

It seems important to emphasize the number of visitors coming to the Smithsonian because the Institution must be alert in providing them with the best possible opportunities to observe our great national treasures and scientific collections in the most effective and most educational way that is possible. Today it is recognized that the United States must do more than it has in the past to arouse the interest and enthusiasm of young men and women in the study of our Nation's history and in an understanding of the hard work that has made our country great. Each generation must produce men and women to carry forward fundamental old ideas and to develop new ideas if we are to remain a strong and free nation. For example, by studying some new Smithsonian exhibits, young American men and women can see how mathematically based pure science has made possible the technological advance of the past and will continue to make possible further such developments in the future. The Smithsonian art galleries also contribute in an important way to the cultural resources of the Nation.

As I have already said, from the first Smithsonian Institution has carried on important original scientific work. Today, this research concentrates on the botanical, zoological, geological, and anthropological sciences. These scientific studies at the Smithsonian are not duplicated elsewhere in the Nation. Work along similar but not identical lines, however, is carried out at the British Museum, and in other national museums of all great nations, both outside and behind the Iron Curtain.

In the laboratories and the workrooms at the Smithsonian each week, an average of approximately 300 visiting research workers from universities all over the country and from other Government bureaus come to the Institution to do scientific work that cannot be conducted elsewhere. The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory also for more than 80 years has achieved well merited worldwide acclaim for its work in this difficult and today increasingly important field of science.

Each year the Smithsonian Institution receives and answers many requests for information on scientific and technical matters. The total number of such requests during the last fiscal year was 268,216, an increase of more than 15,000 over the preceding year.

This year, under the heading of "Salaries and Expenses," we are requesting an increase of \$50,000. This is to cover the Smithsonian Institution's share in the cost of the health benefits as provided in the act passed by the Congress in 1959. The detail of this request is before you for consideration.

We are also most urgently asking you to consider favorably the request of the Smithsonian Institution for an appropriation of \$13,500,000 to provide for an addition to the Natural History Building of the Smithsonian Institution and to remodel the existing Natural History Building.

I have already said something about the essential and unique scientific work of the Smithsonian Institution. Much of this work must be done in this building. This is not only work in pure science but also provides what has often been called a national bureau of standards for the biological and geological sciences.

A number of years ago, a study was made of the overcrowded conditions of this Natural History Building of the Smithsonian and the Congress, after careful consideration, authorized additions of an east and west wing to the building. Since that time, crowding has become very much worse. Certain study collections, for example, that must be consulted many times every day have grown by more than 250 percent during this period.

In 1958, funds were appropriated by the Congress to make possible plans and specifications for these long needed additions. These plans and specifications are now complete and you have before you a request, approved after detailed study by the Bureau of Budget, for \$13,500,000 to make possible the essential rehabilitation and modernization of the central structure and the erection of an east wing.

I only wish that I could express adequately to you the need that is recognized for this appropriation. The United States cannot be allowed to fall behind in the essential aspects of the biological and geological sciences that can only be studied by the use of the more than 44 million objects that comprise the study collections that are located in this building. For example, the Nation is about to be requested to expend large sums on a much-needed general program for oceanographic research throughout the world by various Federal agencies. It is not an exaggeration to say that the results of this work can, in important ways, only be made scientifically significant if proper research can be conducted in the Natural History Building of the Smithsonian Institution. Since the war other nations have spent large sums for such buildings.

We have advice concerning such construction from all over the world. There has been a great increase in the construction of buildings of this sort.

In other words, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, for a number of years the need for the improvement and expansion of this building has been recognized by the Congress. Today, our scientists and the scientists who come to us from universities and other government bureaus from all over the country must try to do their hard intellectual labor often in hallways and in out-of-the-way corners of storage spaces which are without proper ventilation or the basic facilities required for modern scientific work. We, therefore, ask you, I have to say, in the most urgent possible way to act favorably upon the request for funds to allow the necessary changes and additions to this building.

Details concerning these additions as well as our request for funds for salaries and expenses are before you for consideration. The table on page 4 of the document that we have submitted shows in detail the objects of expenditure that we would like to request you to consider for the appropriations for 1961.

We will, of course, be glad to try to answer any questions that you may wish to ask us.

May I thank you very much indeed for allowing me to make this statement.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE ESTIMATES

MR. KIRWAN. We will insert in the record pages 1 and 2, 6 through 13, and 15 through 20.

(The matter referred to follows:)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—1961 GENERAL STATEMENT

During the fiscal year 1961, the Smithsonian Institution will continue the following programs: (1) Preservation for the American people of their irreplaceable national collections, the attractive exhibition of these treasures, and furnishing information relating thereto; (2) continuation of its fundamental researches; (3) publication of the results of these investigations; and (4) the international exchange of scientific literature. The basic concerns of the Institution are to conduct its special researches and services with full regard for the ever-widening horizons of modern science; to meet increasing demands for authentic scientific data by Congress, by other Federal agencies and scientific institutions, and by the public; to continue preparations so that the Museum of History and Technology, when opened to the public, will dramatize in a superlative way the rise of American civilization; and to carry on the long-term programs of renovating exhibits and rehabilitating the present buildings. The Institution also proposes the construction of the authorized additions to the Natural History Building and is engaged in planning for urgently needed additional buildings, including a National Air Museum, a National Portrait Gallery, and a Smithsonian Gallery of Art.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The 1961 base

The 1960 appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution totals \$7,718,000. Of this total \$735,315 is nonrecurring. Consequently, the 1961 base for this appropriation is \$6,982,685. This amount includes \$4,677,285 for personal services, which provides for a maximum staff of 880 permanent employees, and \$2,305,400 for other obligations.

The 1961 increase

In order to meet requirements for the fiscal year 1961, the Smithsonian Institution requests for "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution" an increase over the 1961 base amounting to \$785,315 as follows:

1. U.S. National Museum, \$640,906: For renovation of exhibits, \$455,000; for additional staff, travel, and supplies for the Museum of History and Technology, \$185,906.
2. Buildings Management Service, \$84,409: For additional laborers, \$26,409; and for rehabilitation of exhibition buildings, \$58,000.
3. Other general services, \$60,000: For travel in connection with new training program to be established according to provisions of the act of July 7, 1958, entitled "Government Employees Training Act," \$10,000; and for Smithsonian Institution's share of the costs of the Health Benefits Act of 1959, \$50,000.

U.S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

RENOVATION OF EXHIBITS

For the fiscal year 1954, the Congress appropriated funds to initiate a program of revitalizing the exhibits in the U.S. National Museum. For each succeeding year, funds have been appropriated to continue this necessary improvement at a steady rate. For 1960, the sum of \$455,000 was appropriated.

The schedule below shows the status of work on the halls included in the renovation of exhibits program.

Completed and opened to the public by the end of fiscal year 1959:

1. First ladies hall.
2. The first American Indian hall.
3. North American mammals hall.
4. Latin American archeology hall.
5. Bird hall.
6. American cultural history hall.
7. Power machinery hall.
8. The second American Indian hall.
9. Health hall.
10. Military history hall.
11. Printing arts hall.
12. Gems and minerals hall.
13. Textiles hall.
14. Jade room.

During fiscal year 1959, several smaller permanent exhibitions were completed and opened to the public in the Natural History Building. These included a small gallery exhibiting the Wires collection of architectural tile, a Dutch pottery alcove, and the large Fénykövi elephant.

To be completed and opened to the public by the end of fiscal year 1960:

1. World of mammals hall.
2. Agriculture hall.
3. Medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy hall.
4. Fossil fishes and amphibians hall.
5. Fossil plants and invertebrates hall.
6. The first North American archeology hall.

Construction completed only by the end of fiscal year 1960:

1. The second North American archeology hall.
2. Numismatics hall.
3. Prehistoric mammals hall.

During the fiscal year 1960 drawings will be finished and contracts awarded for the following halls:

1. Peoples of the Pacific hall.
2. Ocean life hall.

For 1961, the U.S. National Museum requires \$455,000 for the renovation of exhibits as follows:

07 Other contractual services:

1. Dinosaur hall.....	\$168,480
2. Peoples of Asia and Africa hall.....	228,790
3. Completing 1960 projects and preparing collections for 1962 projects.....	57,730
Total.....	455,000

MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

The Smithsonian Institution was directed by the act of June 28, 1955 (20 U.S.C. 59 note), to design and construct a Museum of History and Technology and has been granted appropriations totaling \$36 million for the purpose.

In order to continue preparations for the opening of this building to the public as the outstanding museum which the Congress expects it to be, the U.S. National Museum requires in 1961 an additional amount of \$168,191 for personal services and other obligations.

01 *Personal services*

The U.S. National Museum requires an increase of 25 positions in 1961 totaling \$103,106 annually. However, the actual increase requested over the 1961 base is only \$80,191 because (1) a deduction has been made for lag in recruiting for these positions; and (2) the reduction in the 1961 amount of pay above 52 weeks for the entire agency (there is only 1 extra day in 1961) has likewise been deducted from this gross increase.

These positions will include 12 curators, museum aids, clerks, and stenographers to examine collections offered to the museum, to prepare specifications for the renovation of collections, to draft outline plans for new exhibits and to plan the move of collections and installation of exhibits for the new Museum of History and Technology; and 13 exhibits technicians to construct exhibits, exhibits fixtures and panels for the new building, and to construct and install exhibits in the existing buildings of the Smithsonian Institution.

The U.S. National Museum requires in 1961 an increase of \$15,000 for travel over the 1961 base.

An increasing amount of travel in 1961 will be required to enable the staff to consult with owners offering collections to the Museum of History and Technology; to inspect exhibit cases and elements being built under contract; to consult with staff members of other museums on storage equipment, care of collections, exhibits techniques, and museum programs; and to enable consultants, including scientists, engineers, designers, and museum specialists to advise the staff of the Museum of History and Technology concerning the exhibits and equipment for the new building.

Additional travel also will be required for trips to collect natural history and anthropological materials and to inspect and evaluate collections offered to the Museum of Natural History in connection with the renovation of its many exhibition halls.

08 *Supplies and materials*

The U.S. National Museum will require in 1961 an increase of \$73,000 over the 1961 base for the purchase of supplies. As preparations are intensified to insure completion of the exhibition halls for the opening of the new Museum of History and Technology, greatly increased purchases of lumber, paint, wallboard, plastics, glass, metal stock, abrasives, brushes, brooms, chemicals, paper, and many other supplies will be required for needed preservation and renovation of collections, and for the construction of exhibits and exhibition fixtures for the new building.

BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Buildings Management Service requires for 1961 a net increase over the 1961 base amounting to \$84,409 for personal services and for rehabilitation of buildings.

01 *Personal services*

The Buildings Management Service requires eight additional positions in 1961, estimated to cost \$26,409 (net) over the 1961 base. This will provide eight laborers to perform special duties involved in the Smithsonian Institution's expanded programs, including the modernization of its exhibits, rehabilitation of its buildings, and construction of additional buildings.

Large quantities of special exhibits cases, valuable and delicate specimens, display materials, storage furniture, and museum equipment must be handled between locations in the various Institution buildings, the exhibits laboratories, and the Smithsonian storage facility located at Suitland, Md. Since many of the items are irreplaceable, they can be entrusted only to extremely careful laborers.

Museum items for the Museum of History and Technology must be carefully handled and transported to contractors to be renovated and restored, and when completed they must be protected and stored properly until they can be installed in the new building. As the construction of the Museum of History and Technology progresses, certain specimen and exhibit materials from present buildings must be transferred for installation in the halls.

Renovation and construction projects in the existing buildings also present unique problems in that the entire contents of exhibit halls must be moved, stored, and protected so as not to interfere with modernization work.

07 *Other contractual services*

The Buildings Management Service requires for 1961 a net increase over the 1961 base amounting to \$58,000 for the rehabilitation of buildings.

The building rehabilitation program for 1961 continues to be curtailed substantially because rehabilitation projects in the Natural History Building which would be affected by the proposed construction of extensions to that building are being postponed. The postponed projects will be included in the construction appropriation for the addition of wings to and reconditioning of the Natural History Building.

To continue the long-term rehabilitation of buildings program on this curtailed basis, the Buildings Management Service proposes for the Natural History building the following three projects which cannot be postponed until construction of the additions is started.

Natural History Building (1911)

Project No. 1.—The sum of \$35,000 is requested to complete the electrical conversion from direct current to alternating current of the following equipment: two freight elevators, three building ventilating systems, one auditorium ventilating system, one fire pump, two air compressors. The conversion of this equipment, which was installed during the construction of the building in 1910, had to be omitted at the time of the d.c.-a.c. changeover in 1940 because of insufficient funds.

The Potomac Electric Power Co. has advised the Smithsonian Institution that they will not furnish direct current after August 15, 1963, and has requested users to convert to alternating current operation as soon as possible.

Project No. 2.—The sum of \$15,000 is requested to repair the roof areas surrounding the dome of the rotunda and to improve the drainage from these areas. The slate roofing has become loosened and broken, metal flashings have deteriorated, and the numerous leaks which have developed require continuous repairs. These leaks have caused extensive damage to plastered and painted

surfaces of the interior of the Natural History Building, as well as to electrical connections and elevator service.

To correct this condition and to avoid damage resulting therefrom, it is proposed to replace deteriorated metal, install additional drains, and replace damaged slate.

Project No. 3.—The sum of \$8,000 is requested to replace the domestic water supply throughout the Natural History Building. The buildup of rust and deposits on the interior surfaces of plumbing has reduced the water pressure on the upper floors, making it increasingly difficult to operate properly laboratory equipment, washroom facilities, and drinking water fountains during working and visiting hours when the demand is the greatest. Numerous leaks that have been developing in these pipes represent a serious threat to irreplaceable items in the collections. This is a particular hazard after closing hours when the water pressure in the downtown area increases because of curtailed usage, putting an additional strain on weakened fittings and connections. Furthermore, these leaks could conceivably go unnoticed for quite a period since there is only a limited staff on duty at night.

To correct the above conditions and prevent damage to the collections, it is proposed to replace the plumbing risers, supply lines, fittings, and connections.

OTHER GENERAL SERVICES

02 *Travel*

To carry out the provisions of section 7 of the act of July 7, 1958, entitled "Government Employees Training Act," the Smithsonian Institution will require, in 1961, \$10,000 additional for travel.

This additional travel amount will enable the Institution to send employees to specialized schools to learn new skills, techniques, and work methods and to receive specialized training in scientific and technological fields.

The \$10,000 increase in travel for training at nongovernment facilities is based on the following tentative plan:

Transportation and average of 1 month per diem for 25 employees, \$10,000.

07 *Other contractual services*

To carry out the provisions of the act of September 28, 1959, entitled "Federal Health Benefits Act of 1959," the Smithsonian Institution will require \$50,000 for 1961 for its share of the costs.

CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

The Smithsonian Institution was authorized by act of June 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 785), to extend the Natural History Building of the U.S. National Museum by additions to the east and west ends thereof. Funds for the preparation of detailed plans and specifications for the construction of these proposed additions to the Natural History Building were appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958, approved July 1, 1957 (71 Stat. 272). On October 18, 1957, the General Services Administration let the necessary contract for plans and specifications for these additions. On the basis of the scale model and drawings produced by the architects and submitted by the Public Buildings Service, the design of the additions has the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts. Working drawings and specifications have been completed so construction will be started as soon as additional funds are appropriated.

The need to proceed with this construction was recognized in the budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, which stated, under the heading "Additions to the Natural History Building," that "the addition is well advanced; construction funds will be requested after approval by the Board of Regents." At its annual meeting on January 16, 1959, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution voted to request the sum of \$18,810,000 for the construction of the additions to the Natural History Building.

The need for the completion of this critically important construction project for the Smithsonian Institution is based on detailed studies by the Public Buildings Service and the Smithsonian Institution's staff. These studies indicate that the most economical means of providing and operating the additional facilities required by the Museum of Natural History is to erect the long-authorized wings, including such alterations and improvements as may be necessary to integrate the wings with the existing building.

The Natural History Building has become completely inadequate to provide for the efficient preservation of the great natural history collections and the effective conduct of the important and often unique scientific research in laboratories. The collections and laboratories have become unbelievably overcrowded to the extent that many corridors and stair landings have been pressed into service to provide space for the constantly increasing collections. Large areas of specially designed and badly needed exhibition space also have been converted, most reluctantly but of necessity, to laboratory and reference collections space; and staff members have been forced to work on the collections in attics, halls, stairwells, storerooms, and in extremely crowded quarters. Staff members, as well as visiting scientists who use the collections each day, frequently have to climb ladders to hazardous positions to reach the crowded and high-stacked reference collections.

The natural history collections in this building constitute the Nation's basic standards for purposes of scientific identification. Every year, in order to facilitate fundamental and applied research, tens of thousands of items are submitted for identification from all over the United States and from numerous foreign lands. The preservation and utilization of these internationally famous and unrivaled collections are made extremely difficult and unnecessarily costly because of the crowded conditions. Most of the basic and world-famous research of the Smithsonian Institution in biology, geology, and anthropology must be conducted in this building where the reference collections supporting this research are preserved. On any regular working day more than 400 visiting scientists from universities and from other Government agencies crowd the available space for research because of the necessity to refer to these collections which are, for the most part, unduplicated elsewhere on this continent or in the whole world.

The Smithsonian Institution, in accepting the custody and in promising the safekeeping of an enormous quantity of irreplaceable scientific materials, is responsible for the availability in one place of these reference collections without which anticipated scientific results in the future will never be possible. The 44 million items that comprise the natural history collections of the United States advance knowledge only in proportion to the extent the materials representing the biological and geological sciences are sorted, classified, described, named and stored in accessible order. To accomplish the above, additional space for the specialists in the respective subject matter fields and also for the adequate storage and arrangement of the collections is urgently needed.

Plans and specifications have now been completed for this project and the Smithsonian Institution is requesting this appropriation so that the Natural History Building can be rehabilitated and modernized and the east wing constructed without further delay. Funds for construction of the west wing will be sought at a later date.

Below is an itemized schedule covering the cost:

Estimate:

1. New construction	-----	\$5, 822, 000	✓
2. Special foundations	-----	300, 000	✓
3. Elevators	-----	280, 000	✓
4. Air-condition extension ¹	-----	1, 200, 000	✓
5. Remodeling in existing building	-----	1, 739, 000	✓
6. Air-condition existing building ¹	-----	1, 860, 000	✓
7. Furniture and equipment	-----	685, 000	✓
8. Divert large storm sewer	-----	450, 000	✓
9. Ventilate basement area	-----	30, 000	✓
10. Reservations	-----	208, 000	✓
11. Contingencies	-----	570, 000	✓
General expenses:			
Drawings and specifications	-----	\$731, 000	
Supervision	-----	180, 000	
Office expense	-----	45, 000	
Smithsonian Institution	-----	200, 000	
		<hr/>	
		1, 156, 000	✓
		<hr/>	
Total estimated limit of cost	-----	14, 300, 000	✓
Appropriated under Public Law 85-77, approved Sept. 1, 1957	-----	800, 000	✓
		<hr/>	
Additional to be appropriated	-----	13, 500, 000	✓

¹ This climatic control is required in Washington to preserve the irreplaceable national collections.

Record of visitors to Smithsonian buildings

	Fiscal years				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
July.....	457,892	430,956	601,034	763,817	676,661
August.....	490,035	448,023	660,567	765,129	769,086
September.....	280,063	267,580	301,907	327,068	290,608
October.....	229,695	253,411	265,148	265,803	299,002
November.....	201,934	201,920	230,270	266,824	374,922
December.....	115,802	128,472	149,651	182,901	183,139
January.....	139,615	145,069	151,163	171,655	223,876
February.....	150,023	187,426	228,872	136,494	301,910
March.....	237,726	327,417	314,136	322,943	631,099
April.....	585,916	667,752	726,290	864,451	978,230
May.....	551,820	597,566	661,857	762,207	867,817
June.....	454,496	489,999	550,923	594,479	755,052
Total.....	3,895,017	4,145,591	4,841,818	5,423,771	6,351,352

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Program and financing

	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Management.....	\$102,950	\$153,133	\$153,133
2. Operation of—			
(a) U.S. National Museum.....	3,759,582	3,517,014	4,184,480
(b) Bureau of American Ethnology.....	65,060	66,747	66,747
(c) Astrophysical Observatory.....	405,243	395,680	395,680
(d) National Collection of Fine Arts.....	57,232	57,952	57,952
(e) National Air Museum.....	173,853	166,762	166,762
(f) Canal Zone Biological Area.....	61,768	54,330	54,330
(g) International Exchange Service.....	88,434	88,914	88,914
3. General services:			
(a) Buildings Management Service.....	1,866,715	1,821,615	1,841,783
(b) Other general services.....	1,020,899	1,117,982	1,177,982
Total program costs ¹	7,601,736	7,440,129	8,187,763
4. Relation of costs to obligations:			
Costs financed from obligations of other years (unpaid undelivered orders), net (—).....	—54,868	—	—419,763
Obligations incurred for costs of other years (unpaid undelivered orders), net.....	—	277,871	—
Total program (obligations).....	7,546,868	7,718,000	7,768,000
Financing:			
Unobligated balance no longer available.....	40,932	—	—
Appropriation (new obligational authority).....	7,587,800	7,718,000	7,768,000

¹Includes capital outlay as follows: June 30, 1959, \$913,564; 1960, \$743,523; 1961, \$614,303.

Object classification

	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
Total number of permanent positions.....	860	958	991
Full-time equivalent of all other positions.....	27	22	22
Average number of all employees.....	814	902	920
Number of employees at end of year.....	911	1,000	1,025
Average GS grade and salary.....	6.2 \$5,447	6.2 \$5,448	6.2 \$5,498
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$4,009	\$4,265	\$4,284
01 Personal services:			
Permanent positions.....	\$3,997,737	\$4,536,885	\$4,661,200
Positions other than permanent.....	97,635	80,000	80,000
Other personal services.....	59,058	78,115	60,400
Total personal services.....	4,154,430	4,695,000	4,801,600
02 Travel.....	51,613	62,525	87,525
03 Transportation of things.....	48,666	60,600	60,600
04 Communication services.....	76,382	75,780	75,780
05 Rents and utility services.....	191,753	204,470	204,470
06 Printing and reproduction.....	235,768	251,600	251,600
07 Other contractual services.....	447,132	380,000	645,000
08 Supplies and materials.....	411,704	221,950	294,950
09 Equipment.....	1,011,207	937,099	1,076,967
11 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	232,950	250,900	250,900
13 Refunds, awards, and indemnities.....	2,778		
15 Taxes and assessments.....	11,781	13,000	13,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	6,876,164	7,152,924	7,762,392
ALLOCATION TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
02 Travel.....	23	30	30
06 Printing and reproduction.....	2,986	3,000	3,000
07 Other contractual services.....	143,564	60,970	55,970
08 Supplies and materials.....	824	1,000	1,000
09 Equipment.....	102		
10 Lands and structures.....	578,073	222,205	365,371
Total, General Services Administration.....	725,572	287,205	425,371
Total costs.....	7,601,736	7,440,129	8,187,763
Costs financed from obligations of other years, net (-).....	-54,868		-419,763
Obligations incurred for costs of other years, net.....		277,871	
Total obligations.....	7,546,868	7,718,000	7,768,000

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. KIRWIN. The increase of \$50,000 is for the new employee health benefits program. Within the total, however, an increase of 31 employees is proposed, making a total of 918 in 1961. Explain why this increase is necessary.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Sir, the increase is necessary because of the way in which our previously explained program for the development of the Museum of History and Technology is going on. I think that is the basic reason for this increase.

TRAVEL LIMITATION

Mr. KIRWAN. An increase of \$25,000 in the travel limitation is requested, making a total of \$87,525 in 1961. Please explain why this is needed.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Sir, there are two major reasons for this. One, as we develop our new exhibits and renovate our existing exhibits and develop exhibits for the new large building, it sometimes becomes apparent that in spite of the fact that we have great collections, strange gaps appear. Our curators know if they are allowed to go

to see a donor in some other part of the country, it may be possible to obtain gifts to complete a sequence of needed materials. You realize that we spend essentially no money for objects to add to our collections. This means, therefore, that travel to see gifts that are offered to us is important. As we develop these two very significant programs, the continuation of the modernization of our existing exhibits and the development of exhibits for the new building (so that when we move into the new structure we can have exhibits ready to put in place to be viewed by the tremendous number of visitors who will come to that building), it seems that we have to ask for added travel funds. This, we believe, will require a total of \$15,000.

We also are asking for an increase of \$10,000 to make possible the travel of members of our staff who are assigned for further study and for the improvement of their professional skills. This is a program which was authorized by the Congress last year and which has been presented to us in a very vigorous way by the U.S. Civil Service Commission as something we should and must participate in. The program, therefore, as best we can estimate it, will require the additional travel which has been mentioned, sir.

TRANSFER OF 1960 FUNDS BETWEEN OBJECTS

Mr. KIRWAN. Briefly explain the adjustments you are making this year by using about \$300,000 originally budgeted for construction of exhibits for the new Museum of History and Technology.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Sir, the Smithsonian, as you know, is a small organization, but it is rather complex because of its very nature. This means that in trying to do our work effectively and economically we do not have a separate personnel division for each one of our bureaus or a fiscal division or photographic laboratory or a unit to write museum descriptions, or a buildings management service for each one of our bureaus. These general housekeeping services are performed by specialized divisions for the entire Institution.

As you know, when we justified the budget to which you refer, some of the functions we were to perform were being planned at least 12 months ahead. Therefore, when we came to the actual performance of these functions, it seemed that it might be better to have some of them conducted by our own general service divisions rather than by the activity in the Smithsonian under which it had been originally justified.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1960, the Smithsonian Institution found it necessary to allocate a portion of the funds appropriated for that year to a number of activities within the total program in amounts which differed somewhat from the table entitled "Analysis by Activities" in the original 1960 budget. By making every effort to adhere to the amounts indicated for the several activities in the 1960 budget, the Institution was able to hold its reallocations to approximately 5 percent of the total appropriated. Such reallocations were made for the more effective and economical execution within the approved Budget program.

Over one-fourth (\$107,500) of the total adjustments (\$417,000) do not represent changes in objects of expenditure but reflect transfers of staff and funds between the U.S. National Museum and the Gen-

eral Services Divisions of the Smithsonian Institution without any change in the purpose for which the funds were allotted.

The remainder of the adjustments (\$309,500) were required because of—

(1) A number of mandatory increases for wage board employees, guards, retirement contributions, and social security payments (\$79,500);

(2) The heavy increase of work imposed upon management in constructing the complex \$36 million Museum of History and Technology, in planning additions to the Natural History Building, in preplanning the National Air Museum and in preplanning the conversion of the Old Patent Office Building (now Civil Service Building) to house the National Collection of Fine Arts and the proposed National Portrait Gallery (\$50,000);

(3) The pressure upon certain key General Services Divisions to meet new and additional workloads caused by the development of the new Museum of History and Technology and the modernization of exhibits program (\$147,000); and

(4) The need of making some essential but minor staffing adjustments in the National Air Museum (\$17,000) and in four other bureaus (\$16,000).

The Smithsonian Institution was able to make these required adjustments within the limits of the 1960 appropriation because of changes in the time schedules for the planning and construction of the Museum of History and Technology. These changes permitted the rescheduling of some of our estimated needs particularly for contractual services (07) and equipment (09) relating to the construction of exhibits for the Museum of History and Technology and the equipping of the building.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Mr. KIRWIN. What is the status of the review of the financing of the National Zoo?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Sir, may I give a very brief history.

Last year the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations in charge of the District of Columbia appropriation requested the District of Columbia Commissioners to ask the Board of Regents to consider the question of the Zoo financing. This was discussed in great detail by the members of the Board of Regents. You, sir, I am sure, remember that the membership of the Board of Regents includes Members of this House and the Senate as well as lay citizens. The action taken, which was transmitted by letter to the President of the Board of Commissioners, is summarized in the following action:

Resolved, That the present method of maintenance and administration which has been in effect through the years be retained without change, and that any suggestions relating to capital expenditures be submitted by the Commissioners to the Congress.

Mr. KIRWIN. What is the 1961 budget for the Zoo?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Approximately \$11¼ million, sir.

ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING
Program and financing

	Costs to this appropriation				Analysis of 1961 financing			Appropriation required to complete
	Total estimate	To June 30, 1958	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate	Deduct selected resources and unobligated balance, start of year	Add selected resources and unobligated balance, end of year	
Program by activities:								
1. Planning, design, and supervision	\$800,000	\$144,479	\$216,885	\$283,809	\$25,000	\$154,827	\$129,827	
2. Construction	18,810,000				3,479,365		10,020,635	\$13,500,000
Total program costs	19,610,000	144,479	216,885	283,809	3,504,365	154,827	10,150,462	13,500,000
3. Relation of costs to obligations:								
Costs financed from obligations of other years (unpaid undelivered orders) net (-)			-191,819	-244,447				
Obligations incurred for costs of other years (unpaid undelivered orders), net					8,472,203			
Total program (obligations)			25,066	39,362	11,976,568			
Financing:								
Unobligated balance brought forward			-218,986	-193,920	-154,558			
Unobligated balance carried forward			193,920	154,558	1,677,990			
Appropriation (new obligational authority)					13,500,000			5,310,000

Object classification

	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
Average number of all employees.....		1	2
Number of employees at end of year.....		2	4
01 Personal services: Positions other than permanent.....		\$2,500	\$9,600
02 Travel.....		1,000	2,000
03 Transportation of things.....		500	1,000
04 Communication services.....		900	2,000
07 Other contractual services.....		2,000	4,000
08 Supplies and materials.....		1,000	1,000
09 Equipment.....		2,000	5,000
15 Taxes and assessments.....		100	400
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....		10,000	25,000
ALLOCATION TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
06 Printing and reproduction.....	\$96	1,000	17,000
07 Other contractual services.....	216,789	272,809	78,000
10 Lands and structures.....			3,384,365
Total, General Services Administration.....	216,885	273,809	3,479,365
Total costs.....	216,885	283,809	3,504,365
Costs financed from obligations of other years, net (-).....	-191,819	-244,447	
Obligations incurred for costs of other years, net.....			8,472,203
Total obligations.....	25,066	39,362	11,976,568

Mr. KIRWAN. \$13,500,000 is requested to begin construction of the additions to the Natural History Building. What will be the total cost and what will this estimate cover?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. \$18,810,000, sir.

Mr. KIRWAN. The estimate includes \$208,000 for "reservations," \$570,000 for "contingencies," and \$200,000 for general expenses of the Smithsonian Institution. Please explain these items.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. These are known items not in the construction contract. We were helped in this by the General Services Administration. We were informed that reservations of this sort are always made in construction of additions of the sort under consideration. The reason, to take an example, is that light bulbs—and there are a great many light bulbs in a large building such as this—can be purchased by the Federal Government through the General Services Administration much less expensively than if the contractor purchases them and has his profit on the purchase of these bulbs. I take this as one example. There are enough such known items that these reservations, I believe, are always recommended by the General Services Administration in any contract of the sort we are considering, sir.

AIR CONDITIONING

Mr. KIRWAN. Over \$3 million, or about 25 percent, of the estimate is for air conditioning. This seems high.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, it certainly does. I want to point out that air conditioning here is really climatic control. I have pointed out that in this building there are over 44 million cataloged objects. Many of these are of a very delicate sort. The climate of this city is extremely hard on these objects. The reason, therefore, that we must have very special climate control in making a new building of this sort is so that we can have the proper preservation of these absolutely irreplaceable collections, these collections that people have to come to for scientific study, even from Europe and Asia, are not duplicated elsewhere. Of course, also the addition of the wing will cut off present ventilation and also, sir, the present building has never been properly ventilated. It was built some 54 years ago. They did not at that time imagine that so many visitors would come to it, nor did they imagine that so many scientists would work in it. I am afraid that this is a large figure, but I do not believe it can be reduced.

Mr. KIRWAN. It is a justified figure.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

PER DIEM PAY OF EXPERTS

Mr. KIRWAN. Explain the need for the special provision in the language to hire experts at \$100 a day.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Sir, we will always try to hire them at less than \$100 a day, but there are certain kinds of experts who are coming to demand very large fees when they work for the Federal Government. For example, there are only relatively few recognized lighting experts in this country. These people have come to ask pretty high fees for their services. So this was put in. If you consider it too high, we will modify it, sir.

Mr. KIRWAN. No. If it is needed, I trust your judgment.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. We certainly will not pay it to anybody if we can avoid it.

MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. KIRWAN. Are you having any problems in the construction of the new Museum of History and Technology?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Sir, I think I can announce that at long last the building is going forward and that they are at the present time on schedule.

Mr. KIRWAN. Good.

(Off the record.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Any questions, Mr. Denton? Dr. Fenton?

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Mr. FENTON. Doctor, your analysis by activities does not include the activities of the National Zoological Park.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. There is a footnote. As I tried to explain, there are two bureaus that are related to the Smithsonian which are not in this part of the budget, "Salaries and expenses." The National Zoo is one, and you will hear separately the National Gallery of Art. I believe they are to appear this morning. The Zoo budget is heard by the subcommittee which deals with the District of Columbia budget, sir.

Mr. FENTON. I see. What is that budget figure for this year, do you know?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. It is about \$1,250,000, sir.

Mr. FENTON. That comes under your jurisdiction?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. We perform the administrative services for this bureau. The reason we do that is that it was founded by the Smithsonian. Dr. Langley, one of my predecessors, founded it. It was founded in relation to our museums. While not officially part of the museum, nevertheless the fact that we have experts on mammals and reptiles and birds, means that the Zoo has a place to come for scientific consultation.

It is also true that because the Smithsonian, as I said earlier this morning, is the oldest scientific organization with a full-time staff in America, we are known throughout the world and we have friends and correspondents all around the globe. These people are often very helpful to the Zoo in securing the gift of animals, because the Zoo, like the other parts of the Smithsonian in general, has to secure its collections by gifts rather than by purchase, sir.

HEALTH SERVICE COSTS

Mr. FENTON. I notice that your increase overall is about \$50,000.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. That is due to the fact that the Congress last year added certain health provisions for all personnel. That \$50,000, sir, is intended to cover that.

Mr. FENTON. You show a decrease of \$204,600 for equipment. Can you explain that item?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. These are specific items related to the equipping and the developing of the new exhibits for the National Museum. As the program progresses we change from equipment that we have to the use of this equipment in developing the exhibits in greater detail. That is the reason. This is a phasing program, sir.

Mr. FENTON. Your new construction is progressing satisfactorily, I understand, Doctor.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes, it is.

Mr. FENTON. You are ready to go ahead with the construction?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. The construction is going forward, sir, and we hope that it will be completed essentially on schedule. We are informed that it will be.

Mr. FENTON. When is it scheduled for completion?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. March 20, 1962.

Mr. FENTON. That is budgeted?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. FENTON. That is all.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Thank you very much.

Mr. KIRWAN. We are very glad to have had you with us, Dr. Carmichael.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1960.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

WITNESSES

JOHN WALKER, DIRECTOR
 ERNEST R. FEIDLER, ADMINISTRATOR
 E. ROY BERGHOLZ, ASSISTANT TREASURER
 L. D. HAYES, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Program and financing

	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Management and operation (total program costs) ¹	\$1,791,598	\$1,849,017	\$1,848,000
2. Relation of costs to obligations: Costs financed from obligations of other years, net (-).....	-9,135	-15,017	-----
Total program (obligations).....	1,782,463	1,834,000	1,848,000
Financing:			
1959 appropriation available in 1958.....	7,563	-----	-----
Unobligated balance no longer available.....	74	-----	-----
Appropriation (new obligational authority).....	1,790,100	1,834,000	1,848,000

¹Includes capital outlay as follows: June 30, 1959, \$15,547; 1960, \$22,000; 1961, \$5,000.

Object classification

	1959 actual		1960 estimate		1961 estimate	
Total number of permanent positions.....		327		327		326
Full-time equivalent of all other positions.....		6		5		5
Average number of all employees.....		315		315		316
Number of employees at end of year.....		314		330		331
Average GS grade and salary.....	4.8	\$4,597	4.9	\$4,676	4.9	\$4,737
Average salary of ungraded positions.....		\$4,190		\$4,395		\$4,415
01 Personal services:						
Permanent positions.....		\$1,398,157		\$1,431,150		\$1,449,050
Positions other than permanent.....		22,254		16,100		16,100
Other personal services.....		31,611		36,850		33,250
Total personal services.....		1,452,022		1,484,100		1,498,400
02 Travel.....		1,888		7,000		7,000
03 Transportation of things.....		486		550		550
04 Communication services.....		12,390		13,450		13,450
05 Rents and utility services:						
Electric current.....		65,894		76,000		76,000
Steam.....		36,978		40,000		40,000
06 Printing and reproduction.....		9,953		7,358		9,200
07 Other contractual services.....		48,721		61,398		73,900
Services performed by other agencies.....		810		800		800
08 Supplies and materials.....		55,257		41,412		32,000
09 Equipment.....		17,393		8,449		5,200
10 Lands and structures.....				17,000		
11 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....		87,420		88,600		88,600
13 Refunds, awards, and indemnities.....		580		1,000		1,000
15 Taxes and assessments.....		1,806		1,900		1,900
Total costs.....		1,791,598		1,849,017		1,848,000
Costs financed from obligations of other years, net (-).....		-9,135		-15,017		
Total obligations.....		1,782,463		1,834,000		1,848,000

Mr. KIRWAN. We have with us now the National Gallery of Art. Mr. Walker is the Director. We are happy to have you and your staff with us.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. WALKER. The 1961 appropriation requested for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art totals \$1,848,000. This figure exceeds the appropriation for the current year by \$14,000. Before progressing into the details of our request, I should like to say that when these estimates were prepared last September I expected to come to you with a figure \$4,000 less than the \$1,834,000 we have for the present year. Then the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 was approved on September 28, and to provide for the payment of the contributions required by this new law we had to increase our original estimates by \$18,000.

We anticipate no major changes in the program of the gallery in 1961. Salaries for the year are estimated at \$1,498,400—an increase of \$14,300 due to within-grade promotions required by law. However, the number of full-time employees is estimated at the current-year figure of 311. Equipment purchases in 1961 are estimated to decrease by \$1,300; and the \$17,000 in this year's appropriation for the modification of an elevator to passenger operation is, of course, an expense we will not have in 1961. In summation: an increase of \$14,300 for within-grade salary advancements and an increase of \$18,000 for contributions under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 are offset by decreases of \$18,300 to leave a net increase of \$14,000.

The fact that, except for the new program of employees health benefits, the 1961 proposed appropriation would be smaller than the appropriation for 1960, does not mean that the gallery has reached a static state: 512 additional works of art were acquired as either gifts or loans during the past fiscal year; within the next several months 4 new exhibition rooms and a print study room (constructed with donated funds) will be opened to the public; the extension program of our educational office was expanded last fall by the addition of 380 sets of lantern slides (each of those sets containing about 50 slides, amounting to about 15,000 slides) to the materials loaned without charge to interested adult organizations and schools throughout the country—we have a very active extension program reaching into the high schools throughout the country. We have prepared lectures and slide sets for women's clubs throughout the Nation. We work with the American Federation of Women's Clubs. Whenever any ladies in California or Omaha or wherever it may be, wish to give a lecture on art, they apply to the National Gallery and we supply them with the material—and from savings realized by the more efficient operation of the building and fixed equipment our information service for visitors to the gallery was improved and two additional employees were added to the staff which makes available to visitors the electronic lecture system mentioned to the committee last year.

We have had over 80,000 people use this small electronic device which offers guided service to visitors who come to the gallery. These are rented for 25 cents each, and the money we make from the rental of these little transistor radios is being used to extend the system. We expect to have it in 10 more galleries, which will make 30 galleries in all where anyone coming into the National Gallery of Art at any time we are open can sit down and listen to a lecture on the works of art in that particular room. It has been immensely successful. Now about 10 percent of our visitors are using this device.

There were 951,608 visitors to the gallery last fiscal year, an increase of about 4 percent over the attendance in 1958.

I believe, sir, the gallery is a great institution, and I think it will continue to grow in importance and significance. This is very largely due to the support we have received from you gentlemen. Thank you.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE ESTIMATES

Mr. KIRWAN. The only increase is \$14,000 for employees health benefits. We will insert pages 1 through 7 in the record.

(The matter referred to follows:)

DIGEST OF TESTIMONY

The general policies followed by the trustees of the National Gallery of Art since the gallery was first opened to the public in 1941 are: (1) to hold and administer the collections of works of art acquired by the Board, (2) to give adequate protection thereto, (3) to exhibit the collections regularly to the public free of charge, and (4) to operate and maintain the gallery at a standard that will encourage the study of the fine arts throughout the Nation and will tend to attract gifts to the Nation's collections.

By the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 24, 1937 (20 U.S.C. 71-75), the faith of the United States is pledged to provide the funds necessary for the upkeep of the National Gallery of Art and the administrative expenses and costs of operation thereof * * *.”

The 1961 budget estimates are based on carrying out the objectives of the policies stated above and on effecting further improvements in building operating methods to permit the continuing expansion of functions directly serving the public.

Here are the realized and anticipated results of that improvement program which affect the 1961 budget estimates. In the past 2 years the average number of employees engaged in the maintenance of the building and the operation of its fixed equipment has been reduced from 106 to 95. This proposed appropriation for 1961 provides an average of 93 employees for that function. Three positions were abolished last year; in 1961 another position will be dropped due to the conversion of an elevator to passenger operation. Because of these improvements it has been possible, since February of 1958, to add five employees to the staff serving visitors to the gallery. These employees are being used to provide an improved information service and to make available a new electronic lecture system which was used by 72,793 visitors during the past year.

Improvements in building operations have also resulted in savings in the cost of utility services. In 1957 approximately \$150,000 was spent for steam and electric current supplied to the building; last year this cost had been dropped to \$103,000 through the use of more efficient operating methods. Savings from this source over the past 2 years have been used to help defray increases in salary rates and to make repairs to the building and equipment.

Three new galleries will be opened to the public the early part of calendar year 1960. To provide protection for the exhibitions which will be in these rooms and other galleries which are now closed due to the construction of the new rooms, the average number of guards to be employed in 1961 is estimated at 122 compared to the average force of 120 men contemplated for the current year. No additional funds, however, are requested for this increase.

Prior to the enactment last September of the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959, the officers of the gallery anticipated that under the policies and plans outlined above the appropriation to be requested for 1961 could be reduced by \$4,000 from the \$1,834,000 available for the current year. However, the contributions to be made in 1961 under this new law are estimated to exceed \$18,000. To provide the funds to cover this additional expense an increase of \$14,000 over the current year appropriation is requested. This increase brings the total amount proposed for 1961 to \$1,848,000.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Standard classification schedule—Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art

Standard classification	Estimate, 1960	Estimate, 1961	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
01 Personal services.....	\$1,484,100	\$1,498,400	+\$14,300
02 Travel.....	7,000	7,000	
03 Transportation of things.....	550	550	
04 Communication services.....	13,450	13,450	
05 Rents and utility services:			
Electric current.....	76,000	76,000	
Steam.....	40,000	40,000	
06 Printing and reproduction.....	8,200	8,200	
07 Other contractual services.....	53,900	71,900	+18,000
Services performed by other agencies.....	800	800	
08 Supplies and materials.....	34,000	34,000	
09 Equipment.....	7,500	6,200	-1,300
10 Lands and structures.....	17,000		-17,000
11 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	88,600	88,600	
13 Refunds, awards, and indemnities.....	1,000	1,000	
15 Taxes and assessments.....	1,900	1,900	
Total estimate.....	1,834,000	1,848,000	+14,000

GENERAL STATEMENT

During the fiscal year 1959 there were 256 accessions, either gifts or loans, including 43 paintings, 2 sculptures, 8 objects of decorative art, and 203 prints and drawings.

Among the gifts received were the following:

PAINTINGS

"Portrait of a Man" and "Portrait of a Woman" by Lucas Cranach, the Elder, "Madonna and Child with Saints in the Enclosed Garden" by the Master of Flémalle and Assistants, "Holy Family" by El Greco, "The Ascension" by Johann Koerbecke, and "The Annunciation" by Veronese, gift of the Samuel H. Kress Foundation.

"The Tragedian (Portrait of Rouvière as Hamlet)" by Manet, "Self-Portrait" and "George W. Vanderbilt" by Whistler, gift of Mrs. Edith Stuyvesant Gerry.

"Chateau Noir," "Vase of Flowers," and "The Sailor" by Cezanne, gift of Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer.

"Morning Haze" by Monet, gift of Mr. Chester Dale.

"Abraham and Melchizedek" by Rubens, gift of Miss Syma Busiel.

"Epes Sargent" by Copley, gift of the Avalon Foundation.

"Easby Abbey, near Richmond" by George Cuiitt, the Younger, gift of Miss Harriet Winslow.

"San Marco" by Guardi, gift of Mr. Lewis Einstein.

Fourteen American primitive paintings, gift of Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch.

SCULPTURE

"Le Confident" and "Le Representant" by Daumier, gift of Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald.

PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

One hundred and ninety-eight prints and drawings, gift of Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald.

Four prints, gift of the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.

One print, gift of Mrs. Jane C. Carey as an addition to the Addie Burr Clark Memorial collection.

The following special exhibitions were held during the fiscal year 1959:

Etchings and Lithographs, by Redon, from the Rosenwald collection, July 17, 1958, through December 7, 1958.

Drawings and prints by Rembrandt, from the Rosenwald and Widener collections, August 1, 1958, through September 21, 1958.

Dutch drawings, Masterpieces From Five Centuries, a special loan exhibition of 148 Dutch drawings, the most important ever shown in this country, October 5, 1958, through October 26, 1958.

Winslow Homer, A Retrospective Exhibition, the Gallery's second one-man show in honor of a leading American painter, November 23, 1958, through January 4, 1959.

Christmas prints, an exhibition of gifts of W. G. Russell Allen and of prints from the Rosenwald collection, December 8, 1958, through March 23, 1959.

Whistler Etchings, gift of Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson Webb, March 23, 1959, through June 23, 1959.

Masterpieces of impressionist and post-impressionist painting, a loan exhibition of French 19th-century paintings from private collections, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of Arts and honoring the meetings of the International Chamber of Commerce, April 25, 1959, through May 24, 1959.

Etchings and mezzotints from Turner's Liber Studiorum, an exhibition of the gifts of Miss Ellen T. Bullard and of prints from the Rosenwald collection, June 25, 1959, to continue into the next fiscal year.

Advice was given regarding 381 works of art brought to the gallery for expert opinion, and 18 visits were made to collections of private individuals in connection with offers of gifts. The curatorial staff made approximately 2,200 reports requiring research in answer to questions from the public.

The material in the Index of American Design was studied during the year by 406 persons doing special research and seeking material for publication, exhibitions, slides, and for use by designers. Twenty-seven traveling exhibitions with 44 bookings were sent to 15 States and Germany.

The staff of the Educational Office continued to give daily tours and talks in the galleries, morning and afternoon, throughout the year. The attendance for the general and congressional tours was 40,551. Lectures, conferences and tours given by special appointment to 340 groups served 11,585 visitors. There were 52 Sunday auditorium lectures illustrated with art films or slides, at-

tended by 14,515 persons. Members of the Educational Office prepared and gave 34 radio broadcasts during the year.

During the year the gallery library acquired without expense to the Government 837 books, 727 pamphlets, and 803 periodicals. The library now has 16,647 books and 12,687 pamphlets on art.

The photographic laboratory of the gallery made 1,121 color slides, 438 black and white slides, 1,495 black and white negatives, 175 color separation negatives; and infrared photographs, ultraviolet photographs, color transparencies, and special X-ray studies, in addition to the prints required for study work and sale to the public.

The Sunday evening concerts in the East Garden Court, which are provided from private funds, were continued throughout the year. There is no admission charge to these concerts.

The attendance during the fiscal year 1959 was 951,608, a daily average of 2,622.

The gallery was open to the public every day of the year except Christmas and New Year's Day. The art collections were adequately protected, and the gallery as a whole was maintained at a standard in keeping with the conditions of the gift of the building and the initial collection of works of art.

OPERATING COSTS

Mr. KIRWAN. I am glad to see the gallery is continuing to reduce the building operation costs, which has made possible meeting additional requirements for guards, et cetera, without an increase in the appropriation.

Mr. WALKER. Thank you.

Mr. KIRWAN. In addition to that, some time ago I think you had a little leak in the roof, did you not? Everything is repaired and satisfactory?

Mr. FEIDLER. Yes, sir.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Mr. KIRWAN. I sent out Christmas cards last year and this year which I obtained down there. I had many comments from people in my district who received them. They were beautiful cards.

Mr. FEIDLER. We are very pleased to hear that.

Mr. KIRWAN. They were beautiful cards and at a reasonable cost. I know I was on the right track when I went down there and selected a card to send to my people.

Mr. FEIDLER. Thank you very much, Mr. Congressman. That is most pleasing to us. You may be interested in knowing that we had a very successful year with our Christmas cards, all made up of reproductions of works of art. We sold to the public approximately a quarter of a million of those. That means the National Gallery was advertised by a quarter of a million people receiving Christmas cards. It is quite a desirable thing.

Mr. KIRWAN. It was a nice card to send to anybody's home.

Mr. FEIDLER. You will be interested, Congressman Kirwan, in knowing that the card you selected proved to be one of the two best sellers we had.

Mr. KIRWAN. It shows I am a judge of art.

(Off the record.)

ACQUISITION OF PAINTINGS

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Chairman, I spoke of the number of works of art which generous donors have given us. Of course, all of our acquisitions come from private funds and from donors. One picture has

a story connected with it which I think may interest you. I brought a photograph of a very marvelous painting by Rubens which we bought last year.

Mr. KIRWAN. May I interrupt you there? Have you any pictures from those two brothers over in New York?

Mr. WALKER. No, sir, we haven't any of them.

Mr. KIRWAN. It hasn't gotten as far as you yet.

Mr. WALKER. No, sir. This picture we bought. But the funds with which we bought it have an interesting story connected with them. They were given to us by Miss Busiel, who lives in Chicago. None of us had ever met her. She came into the gallery and apparently liked us. She got in touch with us through her lawyer and gave us a large donation for the purchase of art. She said at the time:

I and my brother came to America from Russia many years ago to establish a cosmetics firm. You may have heard of it—Lady Esther. We made a considerable amount of money out of this firm. This money came from many small people all over the United States. We would like to make a gesture toward these people who helped us to make our fortune. So I would like to give a part of this money to the National Gallery.

She did. This year when Khrushchev was here, he did not in the end get to the gallery, but Madam Khrushchev did. Miss Busiel telephoned me from Chicago and said, "You know, my brother and I were born in Russia, and I would like you to be sure that Madam Khrushchev knows our story. I think it is a wonderful American success story."

Mr. KIRWAN. Have you any questions?

Mr. DENTON. No. I went down to the museum, and Mr. Feidler very kindly took me through on a hurried tour. I was very much impressed with what you are doing down there. When visitors come to Washington, I always tell them by all means they must go to the art gallery. Although I know very little about art, I think you are doing a very good job.

Mr. WALKER. Thank you very much.

Mr. KIRWAN. Dr. Fenton?

Mr. FENTON. We all know you are doing a good job. I congratulate you on the job you are doing.

Mr. KIRWAN. We are glad to have you with us, Mr. Walker and your associates.

Mr. WALKER. Thank you very much.



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THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1960.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

WITNESSES

MAJ. GEN. U. S. GRANT 3D, CHAIRMAN
 KARL S. BETTS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
 HON. WINT SMITH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
 STATE OF KANSAS, AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION
 CARL O. WALKER, ASSISTANT FINANCE OFFICER, NATIONAL PARK
 SERVICE
 DR. J. WALTER COLEMAN, BRANCH OF HISTORY, NATIONAL PARK
 SERVICE
 EDMUND C. GASS, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CIVIL WAR
 CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Program and financing

	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
Program by activities: Planning the commemoration (total obligations).....	\$96,549	\$100,000	\$100,000
Financing: Unobligated balance no longer available.....	3,451		
New obligational authority.....	100,000	100,000	100,000
New obligational authority:			
Appropriation.....	86,492	100,000	100,000
Reappropriation.....	13,508		

Object classification

	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	7	7	7
Average number of all employees.....	6	7	7
Number of employees at end of year.....	6	7	7
Average GS grade and salary.....	9.5 \$7,051	9.7 \$7,488	9.7 \$7,630
01 Personal services:			
Permanent positions.....	\$51,792	\$60,000	\$61,000
Other personal services.....	259	535	310
Total personal services.....	52,051	60,535	61,310
02 Travel.....	7,708	9,000	10,500
03 Transportation of things.....	19		
04 Communication services.....	4,768	5,000	6,000
06 Printing and reproduction.....	8,015	6,000	6,000
07 Other contractual services.....	17,396	14,000	11,500
08 Supplies and materials.....	3,068	2,065	1,065
09 Equipment.....	1,234	500	500
11 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	2,143	2,750	2,975
15 Taxes and assessments.....	147	150	150
Total obligations.....	96,549	100,000	100,000

Mr. KIRWAN. Now we have the Civil War Centennial Commission, Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant 3d, Chairman.

Have you a statement, General Grant?

General GRANT. I have a very general statement; yes, sir.

Mr. KIRWAN. All right, proceed with your statement.