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J. Keady

APR 6 1953

**INDEPENDENT OFFICES
APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1954**

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDEPENDENT OFFICES
JOHN PHILLIPS, California, *Chairman*

NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire **ALBERT THOMAS, Texas**
CHARLES R. JONAS, North Carolina **GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama**
OTTO KRUEGER, North Dakota **SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois**
WILLIAM A. DUVAL, *Executive Secretary to Subcommittee*

PART 1

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations





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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
INDEPENDENT OFFICES
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

, 193

Mr. Kaddy:

The hearing as recorded herewith impresses me as excellent; with testimony well presented and to the point.

Many thanks for allowing me to see it.

A. W.

JOHN FRANKLIN, California, Chairman
NORRIS CATTON, Texas
CHARLES W. ALLEN, Alabama
OTTO KREIBERGER, North Carolina
WILLIAM A. DEYAL, Secretary to Subcommittee
ALBERT THOMAS, Texas
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama
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PART I

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PART 1

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UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1953

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Claims payable under the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended

Prisoner-of-war claims, for inadequate rations (sec. 6 (a) to (c))	\$65,000,000
Prisoner-of-war claims, for uncompensated labor and inhumane treatment (sec. 6 (d))	88,000,000
Internee claims, for internment (sec. 5 (a) to (e))	15,000,000
Claims of religious organizations for reimbursement for relief given in Philippines to American civilians and to members of the Armed Forces of the United States (sec. 7 (a))	4,000,000
Claims of religious organizations, for property damage in the Philippines (sec. 7 (b) to (g))	20,000,000
Claims administered by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, for unpaid wages to contract employees, for death and disability benefits to American civilian internees, and for reimbursement of repatriation and kindred loans (sec. 4 and 5 (f))	25,000,000
Total estimated payments to claimants	217,000,000
Total estimated cost of administration (War Claims Commission and Bureau of Employees' Compensation)	6,000,000
Estimated total cost of paying claims authorized by War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, including cost of administration	223,000,000
Amount deposited in the War Claims Fund Feb. 13, 1953	150,000,000
Estimate of additional deposit required	73,000,000

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

(The following letter stating the legislative authority for activities of the War Claims Commission was requested by the committee for insertion in the record at this point.)

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION,
Washington 25, D. C., March 6, 1953.

HON. JOHN PHILLIPS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PHILLIPS: Reference is made to your letter of February 24, 1953, requesting that the War Claims Commission furnish information as to each activity for which funds are requested and the legal authority for such activity, and, if any such activity is purely permissive, that such fact be so indicated.

The War Claims Commission has requested authority to spend money from the war-claims fund in fiscal 1954 for the following activities:

"Administration and adjudication of war claims—1952, \$799,422; 1953, \$984,550; 1954, \$900,000" (p. 153, The Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1954).

The foregoing activity is mandatory upon the War Claims Commission. It is authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended. More specifically, section 3 of the War Claims Act, as amended, provides as follows: "The Commission shall have jurisdiction to receive and adjudicate according to law, claims as herein provided."

The "war claims" which the War Claims Commission is required to receive, adjudicate, and certify for payment are described in section 5 (a) through (e), section 6, and section 7 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended.

The primary adjudication of claims of certain civilian American internees authorized by section 5 (a) through (e) will have been completed by the end of the fiscal year 1953.

Appeals from such primary adjudications will be considered in fiscal 1954. There are remaining for primary adjudication in fiscal 1954, claims of prisoners of war filed pursuant to section 6, particularly as amended by Public Law 303, 82d Congress, and section 7 (a).

Section 11 of the act requires the Commission to hold hearings and to consider on appeal any claimant whose claim is denied or is approved for less than the full amount of such claim. This provision is mandatory. The act provides

that the action of the Commission in allowing or denying any claim shall be final and conclusive on all questions of law and fact and not subject to review by any official or by any court. Appeals will constitute an important part of the Commission's work in fiscal 1954.

The War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, does not contain any authorization to engage in permissive activities, and the Commission does not request authorization to expend money from the war-claims fund for any permissive activities.

If further information is desired, the Commission will be pleased to comply with a request therefor.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL F. CLEARY,
Chairman, War Claims Commission.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1953.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WITNESSES

DR. L. CARMICHAEL, SECRETARY
J. E. GRAF, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
J. L. KEDDY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
R. KELLOGG, DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
F. A. TAYLOR, HEAD CURATOR, UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
H. FRIEDMANN, CURATOR, UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
P. E. GARBER, HEAD CURATOR, NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM
D. G. WILLIAMS, CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE
L. L. OLIVER, SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS AND LABOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amounts available for obligation

	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
Appropriation or estimate.....	\$2, 553, 200	\$2, 419, 500	\$3, 525, 000
Unobligated balance, estimated savings.....	-2, 104		
Obligations incurred.....	2, 551, 096	2, 419, 500	3, 525, 000

Obligations by activities

Description	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
1. Management.....	\$63, 051	\$61, 787	\$61, 787
2. Operation of—			
U. S. National Museum.....	780, 260	767, 063	1, 127, 063
Bureau of American Ethnology.....	62, 890	59, 120	59, 120
Astrophysical Observatory.....	116, 223	113, 942	113, 942
National Collection of Fine Arts.....	47, 265	42, 715	42, 715
National Air Museum.....	177, 147	146, 107	516, 107
Canal Zone Biological Area.....	16, 647	7, 000	7, 000
International Exchange Service.....	74, 678	66, 316	91, 316
3. General services:			
Maintenance and operation of buildings.....	893, 851	859, 341	1, 209, 841
Other general services.....	319, 084	296, 109	296, 109
Obligations incurred.....	2, 551, 096	2, 419, 500	3, 525, 000

Obligations by objects

Object classification	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	520	501	530
Full-time equivalent of all other positions.....	3	3	3
Average number of all employees.....	508	495	515
Average salaries and grades:			
General schedule grades:			
Average salary.....	\$5,087	\$5,170	\$5,269
Average grade.....	GS-7.2	GS-7.4	GS-7.4
Crafts, protective, and custodial grades:			
Average salary.....	\$3,103	\$3,151	\$3,154
Average grade.....	CPC-4.0	CPC-4.0	CPC-4.0
01 Personal services:			
Permanent positions.....	\$2,039,437	\$2,024,512	\$2,105,368
Part-time and temporary positions.....	10,305	10,000	10,000
Regular pay in excess of 52-week base.....	7,680	7,780	8,100
Payment above basic rates.....	31,890	32,600	31,924
Total personal services.....	2,089,312	2,074,892	2,155,392
02 Travel.....	12,868	10,225	10,225
03 Transportation of things.....	44,620	39,300	191,307
04 Communication services.....	10,433	10,600	10,600
05 Rents and utility services.....	50,496	33,900	33,900
06 Printing and reproduction.....	102,330	92,320	92,320
07 Other contractual services.....	47,145	45,510	832,707
08 Supplies and materials.....	74,367	64,000	64,000
09 Equipment.....	119,495	46,253	132,049
13 Refunds, awards, and indemnities.....	30		
15 Taxes and assessments.....		2,500	2,500
Obligations incurred.....	2,551,096	2,419,500	3,525,000

Analysis of expenditures

	1925 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
Unliquidated obligations, start of year.....	\$459,939	\$322,254	\$301,594
Obligations incurred during the year.....	2,551,096	2,419,500	3,525,000
	3,011,035	2,741,754	3,826,594
Deduct:			
Adjustment in obligations of prior years.....	1,952		
Unliquidated obligations, end of year.....	322,254	301,594	420,924
Obligated balance carried to certified claims account.....	6,194		
Total expenditures.....	2,680,635	2,440,160	3,405,670
Expenditures are distributed as follows:			
Out of current authorizations.....	2,258,007	2,192,025	3,173,443
Out of prior authorizations.....	422,628	248,135	232,227

MR. PHILLIPS. We have with us this morning the representatives of the Smithsonian Institution to justify before us the budget for the Institution for the fiscal year 1954.

We have a new Secretary, Dr. Carmichael, who has not been here before, accompanied by Mr. Graf, Assistant Secretary; Mr. Keddy, Assistant Secretary; Mr. Kellogg, Director, United States National Museum; Mr. Taylor, Head Curator, United States National Museum; Mr. Friedmann, Curator, United States National Museum; Mr. Garber, Head Curator, National Air Museum; Mr. Williams, Chief, International Exchange Service; and Mr. Oliver, Superintendent of Buildings and Labor.

What did you do before you came here, Dr. Carmichael?

DR. CARMICHAEL. For the last 14 years, I have been president of Tufts College, which is really a small university, in the suburbs of Boston. Before that I was dean of the faculty of arts and science at the University of Rochester.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It seems to me, as I look at this, that your list of witnesses is increasing. Is it, Mr. Graf?

Mr. GRAF. No. We thought maybe we had better bring men to answer specific questions of the committee, as Dr. Carmichael has been with us for only 5 or 6 weeks.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I saw Dr. Wetmore a few days ago. We will miss him at these hearings. Your budget for 1953—estimated, I presume—is \$2,419,500, and you are asking for \$3,525,000, which is an increase of \$1,105,500.

I will ask my customary question now instead of later. For how much did you ask the Bureau of the Budget?

Dr. KEDDY. \$3,906,700.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Now, who will make the presentation?

GENERAL STATEMENT

Dr. CARMICHAEL. I will, if I may.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the request before you is for the Government bureaus that are administered by the Smithsonian Institution.

The Smithsonian Institution, as I am sure you will remember, was created by act of Congress of August 10, 1846, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. This was a task which President George Washington in his Farewell Address had admonished the Nation to undertake.

The Smithsonian Institution is one of the Nation's and, indeed, one of the world's principal scientific research centers in basic and applied knowledge related to a certain coherent series of studies—the geology of the surface of the earth, the botany of the plants on that surface, the zoology of its animals, and the solar radiation that makes life on this crust possible. The Smithsonian also studies the anthropology of man; that is, the physical anthropology of his body and the social anthropology of his cultures. We are consulted by people all over the country who are interested in physical anthropology and in man's life as a constructive organism, with special reference to the products of his skill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. What is your specialty?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. My teaching was in physiological psychology. The sense organs were my specialty.

As I said, anthropologists are interested in the products of man's life. We have products of his skill from stone axes to jet planes on exhibition at the Smithsonian. The Smithsonian describes, preserves for posterity, and exhibits for its many visitors examples of our arts, our industries, and our science.

The Smithsonian has been the center for over a century for the exchange of scientific publications. In doing this work it implements the treaty obligations of the Government. The term "increase of knowledge," which was in the original charter of the Smithsonian, involves scientific research, field studies, and studies of human inventions, technology, and the arts.

The second word in our charter, "diffusion," is, of course, a general word for education. In the service of diffusion we present materials by means of public exhibitions in the arts, sciences, and technologies.

That is, we exhibit many of those things that have made America great. Our educational program also involves lectures, publications, a great deal of technical correspondence, and the operation of the International Exchange Service that I have already mentioned.

The Smithsonian is administered by 14 regents. These regents are the Vice President, the Chief Justice, 3 Members of the House of Representatives, 3 Members of the Senate, and 6 citizens.

The support of the Smithsonian comes from appropriations for the 10 small bureaus that are before you for consideration today. The Smithsonian does have some income from invested funds, but those are for specific purposes, in large measure determined by the donors.

The Government bureaus of the Smithsonian that are before you for consideration are the United States National Museum—and I am told that museum has collections that are valued at more than a billion dollars—the Bureau of American Ethnology, which studies primitive peoples; the Astrophysical Observatory, which considers changes in solar radiation and the effects of such radiation on plants and animals; the National Gallery of Art, which is an autonomous bureau; the National Collection of Fine Arts, which is a collection of fine arts belonging to the Nation not in the National Gallery; the Freer Gallery, which is almost entirely supported by private funds; the National Air Museum, established by Congress to preserve examples of aviation progress; the National Zoological Park, the appropriation for which is made through the District of Columbia appropriation; the Canal Zone Biological Area, a small but important part of our work; and, as I have said, the International Exchange Service.

The requested appropriations before you are for salaries and expenses to operate the bureaus I have just mentioned, with the exception of the National Gallery and the Zoological Park.

The Smithsonian Institution is world famous. Scholars and the public come from all over the United States and, indeed, from the free world to visit the Institution. Last year 3,425,987 visitors came to the parts of the Smithsonian that I am speaking of. This census does not include the National Gallery or the Zoo. This was a 20-percent increase over the previous year. Requests to the number of 181,510 were received by the Smithsonian for specific facts. This, too, was a 15-percent increase over the previous year.

The Smithsonian, I learned with amazement, has 33,200,000 cataloged specimens. This great reference collection is really thus a great bureau of standards in the areas I have spoken of. This total collection was increased last year by approximately 2 percent.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the thing that came to me with greatest amazement when I came to study the Smithsonian—and it has been noted that I have been here for only a few weeks—was the fact that in spite of its tremendous growth in recent years, there has not been a corresponding growth in personnel at the Institution. If we give the personnel in terms of man-hours per week, in 1934, 20 years ago, there were available 20,262 man-hours of work per week. This year the Institution has 19,680 man-hours per week. In other words, in 20 years the man-hours of work per week available in the Smithsonian have gone down, but the visitors as compared with 20 years ago, have increased by 140 percent, the specimens in the same

time by 133 percent, and the requests for information by 154 percent. These facts seem startling to me.

I tried to find out why this picture had developed as it had. You gentlemen know better than I do that it has been the result of general Federal personnel changes that have taken place during the last 20 years. These changes have reduced the hours of work of employees and when in-grade promotions were required, additional funds were not made available to the Institution, but rather it was required to absorb them. Additional funds have, of course, been made available in order to raise salaries to meet the cost of living; but while the personnel cost is much more than it was 20 years ago, the number of man-hours of work available per week has gone down. Therefore, we find that the Smithsonian is now trying to do its important work with most limited manpower. That is why, as I see it, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we so desperately need your help this year.

In summary, we ask for the continuation of appropriations for our basic programs and for some specific—and I cannot help thinking, as I have looked at it, really modest—requests for increases. May I now enumerate these requested increases? The first is \$360,000 to help modernize some of our exhibits. I will say a word about this program in a moment, if I may. For building repairs and some very much needed additional guards, there is requested the sum of \$350,500. There is also a request for a non-recurring item for storage space in Suitland, Md., of \$370,000. This is for the National Air Museum, which is a very special part of the Smithsonian. And to catch up on our publication shipments in the International Exchange Service, which is really a treaty obligation, we ask for an additional \$25,000.

As I tried to prepare myself for this appearance by reading some of the testimony in previous years, I noticed a member of the committee once asked my predecessor why a constituent could say that when he came to Washington on two trips separated by 15 years that he could report that the exhibits of the Smithsonian seemed to be the same. The answer I can give is that a good many of the exhibits in the Smithsonian have remained unchanged not only for 15 years but for 30 and even more years. And in this time, of course, there has been a tremendous increase in the amount of materials presented. In this generation servicemen, high school students, and others have become accustomed to seeing modern department store displays and exhibits in modern museums. We are still presenting the priceless treasures of the Nation in a way characteristic of the horse and buggy and gas light era. Too much of our display is characteristic of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, because the Arts and Industries Building was built to house some of the things that were moved to Washington from the Centennial. Therefore, I do hope it is going to be possible for you to give the Smithsonian the requested amount to start a modernizing program of these great national collections.

Mr. PHILLIPS. We will put in the record at this point page 6 of the justifications, which is "Analysis by activities."

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

Analysis by Activities

Activity	1953	Deductions	Additions	1954
1. Management.....	\$61,787	0	\$0	\$61,787
2. Operation of:				
United States National Museum.....	767,063	0	360,000	1,127,063
Bureau of American Ethnology.....	59,120	0	0	59,120
Astrophysical Observatory.....	113,942	0	0	113,942
National Collection of Fine Arts.....	42,715	0	0	42,715
National Air Museum.....	146,107	0	370,000	516,107
Canal Zone biological area.....	7,000	0	0	7,000
International Exchange Service.....	66,316	0	25,000	91,316
3. General services:				
Maintenance and operation of buildings.....	859,341	0	350,500	1,209,841
Other general services.....	296,109	0	0	296,109
Total.....	2,419,500	0	1,105,500	3,525,000

Mr. PHILLIPS. Do you want to continue?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. May I say a word more?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes.

ADDITIONAL GUARD SERVICES

Dr. CARMICHAEL. The maintenance and operation items are also very badly needed. We are asking for \$80,500 for 29 additional guards. With our great increase in number of visitors and the acres and acres of our display exhibits, we find we cannot protect the public properly with the guards we have. A survey was recently made by one of the Government agencies appropriate for such surveys, the Bureau of the Budget. They said we did not have enough guards to protect our property and our visitors. There are, I am told, often objectionable characters lurking in museums, and people must be protected from them. We have exhibits of big machines, meteorites, and so forth. If visitors play with them, it could lead to suits for injuries sustained. Therefore, we do urgently need the requested additional guards.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Did you say 29 more?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. That is right.

Mr. PHILLIPS. This entire increase in the number of present permanent positions from 501 in the present fiscal year to 530 next year represents an increase in guards only?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. In guards only.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Just as a matter of interest to this subcommittee, have you cleared that with the Bureau of the Budget?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You do not come under this temporary freeze order on employment?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir; we do. We have received a letter——

Mr. PHILLIPS. But you expect to be cleared before July 1?

Mr. KEDDY. We have already replied to that letter and told the Director of the Bureau of the Budget what our situation is, including our need for additional guards. The 29 guards we are talking about are in the budget and are contained in the budget document as pre-

sented to Congress in January. We have not yet been cleared with respect to a revision of the budget document.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Have you been asked by the new Budget Bureau to go over them very carefully and see if they can be reduced?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. We have appeared before them and have been questioned by them.

Mr. GRAF. We were before them, the day before yesterday, but we have not yet received the result of the hearing.

Mr. PHILLIPS. When do you expect to receive the result?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. We have inquired and have not been told.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Now suppose you continue.

RENOVATION OF EXHIBITS

Dr. CARMICHAEL. The lighting of many of our exhibits is very defective. It is down to 2 foot-candles, which means it is very hard to see the exhibits and to read the labels. The wiring in some of our buildings is carried in wooden conduits and is very dangerous. Some of the main exhibit halls have not been painted for more than 20 years, and flakes of paint as big as my hand are peeling off.

Our rest rooms in the Natural History Building are so stained and old that in the summertime it is not possible, even with chemicals, to keep the odors within bounds.

NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

For those maintenance operations we request an increase this year of \$270,000.

The temporary National Air Museum storage facility at Suitland, Md., is a complicated problem. It is a nonrecurring item. Congress has given to the Smithsonian the mission of maintaining the great record of the development of aviation.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You presently rent space in the environs of Chicago?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. We do, and we have been given a forceful eviction order and have had to place most of our aeronautical material outside in the open.

Mr. PHILLIPS. From whom do you rent?

Mr. KEDDY. The United States Air Force.

Mr. PHILLIPS. When is the date you have to be out?

Mr. KEDDY. Their most recent date was this month, but a week ago Monday I went out to Chicago and met with the commanding officer in charge, Major General Nelson, and with Major General Turner, who has charge of the Air Materiel Command in Washington, and they have agreed, in view of our proposal now before the committee, to withhold action on that eviction notice to see if Congress is going to permit us to reestablish our storage facility on Government-owned land at Suitland, Md.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If you do not have this facility, what do they expect you to do with the material that is in their building?

Mr. KEDDY. I cannot answer that question. We now have three-quarters of our material outside on the concrete apron, and we are not in a position to protect that from the elements nor from vandalism under present conditions. The sooner we can get our own storage facility, the sooner we will be able to take proper care of that material.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The Air Force, I presume, contends it needs the space?

Mr. KEDDY. That is right. This conference a week ago Monday involved 3 different commands, the Continental Command, the Area Command for Chicago, and the Air Materiel Command, and the 3 groups were attempting to obtain a total of 2,300,000 square feet of space, and there were only 2,000,000 square feet available. It took a whole day of negotiation to figure out who was going to give up the additional 300,000 square feet of space. We have actually 30,000 square feet there, and our problem was to hold our 30,000 square feet if we possibly could, because we are not ready to put the remaining material in the open. It would become very badly damaged by weather.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If you get this \$370,000, how soon would this storage space be ready at Suitland?

Mr. KEDDY. We hope, if we get the money in the appropriation bill, by July, to begin moving all of our material out of Chicago by the following January.

This item is self-liquidating in less than 6 years. We will be saving \$65,000 in annual operating expenses if you approve this project.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Let us get that clear. What are you paying now for rent?

Mr. KEDDY. The total annual operating cost of the Park Ridge, Ill., storage property, including personal services, rent, and other obligations is \$115,297 a year.

Mr. PHILLIPS. When you bring this material to Suitland, you are going to have maintenance and operation costs.

Mr. KEDDY. That is right, but they will be reduced by \$65,000 a year.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is the net saving?

Mr. KEDDY. That is the net saving. I had to prepare a special statement on it for the Director of the Budget this morning and rush it to him by 9 o'clock. We made a special study of it this past year, and it is clearly self-liquidating in less than 6 years.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. The maintenance of our basic programs and the increases we have asked for are, it seems to me, almost desperately needed to keep this unique American institution called the Smithsonian in a condition to serve the Nation effectively.

I may add, as you asked me before, I have been a college president for 14 years of a nonpublicly supported college in New England where depression conditions are more or less chronic; so I have been used to looking at budgets with a great deal of care. When I came to Washington I studied this budget in detail. I am now convinced that the operation of the Smithsonian is economical and effective. I hope you may be willing to allow us to have the funds that will make possible the necessary improvements in our work that are called for in the budget before you.

Thank you very much indeed.

TEMPORARY BUILDING

Mr. PHILLIPS. Before you get away from the building proposition, you are asking for another building, which is a temporary building, in the west court of the Natural History Building.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. That was included in the total I gave you under the modernizing of exhibits.

Mr. PHILLIPS. My point is this: Is that construction inside or outside the present structure?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Outside, but in a court.

Mr. KEDDY. It is in the west court of the National History Building. It cannot be seen from outside the building.

Mr. KELLOGG. It cannot be seen from either the street or the exhibition floor. It is in the inside court.

Mr. PHILLIPS. For what will it be used?

Mr. GRAF. It will be used for materials that will be moved from the exhibition halls that are to be renovated.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is not for exhibition purposes; it is for storage purposes?

Mr. GRAF. It is for storage.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is \$22,150?

Mr. GRAF. Yes, sir.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is this a firm commitment, or is it just an estimate?

Mr. KEDDY. That is the actual cost of the building we are going to erect. It is one of the temporary steel-type buildings.

Mr. GRAF. That building is very important, because when you renovate a hall you close it. We are so crowded that we would have to close 2 or 3 halls in order to renovate 1; but, by erecting this building, we can keep those halls undisturbed and open to the public. From the standpoint of our visitors, it is really a very important item.

PRESERVATION OF COLLECTIONS

Mr. PHILLIPS. You have had in the past rather large accumulations of specimens that you have never been able to do anything with to put them in a condition to show to the public, and there was some concern on the part of the committee as to whether they were deteriorating in their present condition.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. The specimens have two major purposes. One is the one you have spoken of, exhibition, and the other is maintenance of collections for study and for comparison. When I said we are a "bureau of standards," I really meant it. For example, we have a standard collection of various kinds of furs, and these furs are being used continually in connection with suits and law-enforcement activities all over the country, in order to show specimens of particular types of fur. I take this as an example, but there are many other examples. Maybe you would be willing to let Dr. Kellogg take a moment to answer this question.

Mr. PHILLIPS. My question is simply what their condition is at the present time. Are they in what you call a normal state? Have you mounted as many as you anticipate, or do you have a backlog?

Dr. KELLOGG. We have not mounted as many as will be ultimately mounted. One of the main reasons for this is that we do not have the proper type of exhibition case that is required for public exhibition. Many of our old exhibition cases are not tight enough to prevent the entrance of dust. They are also affected by humidity, cold, and heat. The old type of case is certainly not satisfactory.

MODERNIZATION OF EXHIBITS

COSTUME HALL

Mr. PHILLIPS. You propose to improve the exhibits in the department of history. These cases have the dresses of the wives of Presidents, and so forth. Why do you think that has to be done this year as compared with another year?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. That question I can answer merely by saying that the exhibition of the dresses of the wives of the Presidents is probably the most popular exhibit we have. It is certainly the most popular exhibit, statistically speaking, with half of the population—the ladies. They come in great numbers. At present we get many questions and many criticisms of the way in which this exhibit is presented to the public. Dresses may not seem to be a great fundamental exhibit, but the past of our Nation is important for its future. Hundreds of thousands of women and high-school-girl visitors see something of the past as it has been reflected in the transition of styles represented in these gowns. This may arouse an interest in history that will make them better citizens in the future. With possibly over a million visitors at this one exhibit this year, we can hardly afford to wait and miss our opportunities to instruct them correctly.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think that is a reasonable statement, but I think the ladies are also interested in the effort on the part of Congress to keep them out of debt.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Would you rather have the money for the Department of History, or would you rather have it for the Department of Anthropology or the Department of Zoology?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that is what the philosophers call "value judgment," and if I may say, with your permission, possibly you could decide that better than I can.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You propose in the Department of Anthropology to make additional exhibits there—extremely interesting exhibits, I want to say—but they are additional to the ones you have now?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. No, Mr. Chairman. What we plan to do is to renovate existing exhibits, exhibits which have become outmoded and which are far below modern standards of presentation. High-school students, for example, are continuously visiting these exhibits. They are brought here as part of their regular training not only from the District but from many States. The requested changes will make the instruction more adequate.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The same thing applies to the Department of Zoology; that is, additional exhibits in the Department of Zoology?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir; of the great mammals and birds.

Mr. PHILLIPS. How about the Bureau of American Ethnology?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. We are requesting the continuation of its basic and world-famous program.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

Mr. PHILLIPS. What about the Astrophysical Observatory?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. We are not requesting any increase. And that program, also, is not only national but is international in its significance.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is this the activity where you have a couple of people sitting on a mountain making notes of the sunrise?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, the main point is that solar radiation changes continually. It runs through a great series of cycles through the years, and now our weather and crop conditions and so forth are discovered to be more and more related to these changes. So, it is a basic and continuing program. It is just as necessary as recording stream flow, rainfall, tides, and other phenomena which are never the same in 2 days or 2 years.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Could you tell the subcommittee what constructive results have been obtained over the years?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. We receive inquiries from many other Government bureaus—for example, the Weather Bureau, the Navy, and the high-altitude observatories supported by the Air Force. We are informed we have the only continuous records of changes in total solar radiation and in the sun's spectral energy distribution—information of great importance in meteorology. Representatives from a number of agencies have told us that our records are fundamental.

FINE ARTS COLLECTIONS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. PHILLIPS. You said something in your preliminary statement about fine arts which I did not catch. It was not a question of what you said but merely that I did not catch what it was. You said something about supervising collections of the fine arts that were not in your building. Do you mean in the Freer Gallery?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. I am afraid I was proceeding too quickly and did not make it clear. There are three agencies of the Smithsonian connected with fine arts—the National Gallery, a bureau of the Institution under the direction of its own board of trustees and which presents its budget separately; the National Collection of Fine Arts, which is only temporarily housed, I hope, in the Natural History Building, and the Freer Gallery of Art to which you just referred. I said that the National Collection of Fine Arts contains pictures that are not in the National Gallery.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Why not?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Because they are of a different character. These are pictures of the history of America, pictures and fine arts in general related to our national heritage, pictures of Presidents, pictures of great Representatives, of American artists, and so forth. Some are not great works of art, but they are important in the art record of the Nation and are historical documents of great significance. The National Gallery has only what is considered to be the greatest art. That is the reason for two separate galleries.

It is very carefully safeguarded, I should say.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You did not ask for any additional money for that?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. No, sir.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is for the same amount?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. That is true, except under our "Maintenance and operation" item we are asking for certain lighting improvements in the foyer of the Natural History Building, which is under the supervision of the National Collection of Fine Arts, and improvements in storage facilities for the collection.

Mr. PHILLIPS. But these are included?

Mr. GRAF. They are included under "Maintenance and operation of buildings," an item of \$14,510.

CANAL ZONE BIOLOGICAL AREA

Mr. PHILLIPS. Now, in this Canal Zone Biological Area, do you new members of the committee know what that is? There is a little island down in the Canal Zone which, in the process of making the canal and flowing the water in, was separated from the rest of the mainland, and now has possibilities for the study of insect life and other life. It is a jungle, too.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is rather unique and very exceptional. So that little island has become in effect a great laboratory.

Do you want to say anything about that?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. I would like to very much. This, I am told, is the only biological station in the Tropics on this continent. It is a unique place and it has been used for a great many fundamental studies in the areas you have mentioned. Other scientists are going to it all the time. It is a preserved section of tropical rain forest in a location in which people can study botany and the zoology without the dangers and the elaborate preparation that is required for going into most jungles. Studies made here have been fundamental in the advance of biology in recent years. I hope at some time this island can be made much more adequate than it now is. I think you will find the amount of money we are requesting of the total appropriation for this purpose is \$7,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I would like to ask if you are getting any results on the fruit fly studies which are of particular interest out in the West. Is this the Mediterranean or oriental fruitfly?

Mr. GRAF. The Mediterranean fruitfly. There are several other fruitflies down there, but the oriental fruitfly, *Dacus dorsalis*, the one in Hawaii, is not yet established in the Canal Zone. On this subject I am speaking as an outsider, because the Department of Agriculture is doing that work, some at our station. They are accomplishing very great results in reducing the number of oriental fruitflies in Hawaii.

Mr. PHILLIPS. We were very much worried on the west coast. The next item is the International Exchange Service.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

You had better go into this a little in detail, because it is not clear to me why you want to increase the amount of money. You say you have a backlog?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. There is a very great backlog.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Why should there be a backlog—because we did not give you enough money in the past?

Mr. KEDDY. That is right. We got our appropriation cut last year to the lowest point in several years, and the last quarter of this fiscal year we won't be able to ship anything. Consequently there will accumulate a backlog of 373,000 pounds of publications.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is always a mystery to me how you determine what you are going to ship. These are not your publications?

Mr. KEDDY. No, sir.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You are acting as agent for all Government agencies?

Mr. KEDDY. Yes, sir.

Mr. PHILLIPS. How does the Exchange Service work? Is there any agency of the Government that has to determine whether these documents should be sent, either for economy or security reasons, or whether we are justified in the exchange of all these documents in view of what we get in return?

Mr. GRAF. The Library of Congress determines what is sent in the parliamentary set. That includes many publications printed by the Government Printing Office such as the Congressional Record and some departmental publications. Each department can add to the list of exchanges from its own publications.

Mr. PHILLIPS. For itself?

Mr. GRAF. Yes, sir.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Without any check?

Mr. GRAF. That is right; but it must be in agreement with the policy of the Government.

Mr. PHILLIPS. What do we get in return?

Mr. GRAF. We get very valuable shipments in return. I won't attempt to defend it on a pound-for-pound basis, because we know we are sending more than we receive; but I have attended several meetings recently in which was stressed the value of publications we receive from abroad through the Service.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Of scientific value?

Mr. GRAF. That is right. And the point was made that we are getting important material from behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You are getting something from Russia?

Mr. GRAF. Yes, indeed.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Of what type?

Mr. GRAF. All types.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Chemical?

Mr. GRAF. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Engineering?

Mr. GRAF. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Can you put any confidence in what they put in the books?

Mr. GRAF. The statement has been made that if they tried to fool us in their publications, they would fool themselves much more.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I came back from Russia in 1935, and again in 1937, with a lot of Russian documents printed in English and what was put down was what they hoped to have, and often it was put down as if they had it. There were statements of plans, and certain commodities, with all the details—and I could show them to you someday, but what they actually showed was what they hoped to have. So I was wondering whether the documents you are getting from Russia have a little bit of that particular angle in them.

Mr. GRAF. The publications you are referring to now are mostly in the nature of advertising. Such treatment would not do for scientific publications.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Even behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. GRAF. That is correct. A nation publishing false science would certainly lose more than it could gain.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You want the \$25,000 to bring you up to date on that?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes.

Mr. KEDDY. If Congress grants us the additional \$25,000, we will still have a backlog of 138,000 pounds.

MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS

Mr. PHILLIPS. Under "Maintenance of buildings," how much are you asking as a total increase for the increased maintenance and operation of buildings for the next year?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. We are asking for a total increase of \$350,500.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is maintenance?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Maintenance.

Mr. PHILLIPS. In the maintenance, does the GSA do anything for you?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. We maintain our own buildings.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Why?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. The nature of the collections and the value of the objects involve security features, and I am told that in the past that was the reason why we were permitted to have complete control of our own buildings and their priceless contents.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Your principal increase would be for guards?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. That is true, the only personnel increase.

Mr. PHILLIPS. What makes up the rest of the \$350,500?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. The rest is represented by detailed necessary alterations.

Mr. GRAF. They are alterations to buildings rather than maintenance.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think we should get the distinction here when asking about the changes in the construction of buildings. I am asking about the increase in the maintenance of buildings, and that would be principally the \$80,500?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. That would be principally the \$80,500, although there is some renewal.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That would be repairs?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. That is repairs.

Mr. GRAF. Repairs and painting.

Mr. PHILLIPS. How much have you put in the \$350,500 for repairs and painting, and things like that?

Mr. KEDDY. That comes to \$270,000. The \$80,500 is for the 29 additional guards.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That makes up the total.

Mr. KEDDY. \$350,500; yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The reporter will please include in the record at this point page 33, which is a summary of the 07 item, "Contractual services."

(The statement referred to follows:)

Summary of projects

07 Other contractual services:			
Natural History Building:			
Division of Mammals:			
Additional storage for furs-----	\$11,000		
Remodeling present fur storage---	8,000		
Refrigeration of fur storage-----	6,600		
			\$25,600
Division of Fishes: Steel gallery to enlarge storage-----		18,160	
Library: Steel gallery and shelving-----		43,750	
National Collection of Fine Arts:			
Air-conditioning storage rooms and installing movable screens-----	\$10,980		
Improving lighting in foyer exhibition area-----	3,530		
			14,510
Remodeling public comfort rooms-----		19,750	
			\$121,770
Arts and Industries building:			
Renewal of electric wiring and replacement of electric fixtures-----	48,870		
Painting exhibition halls-----	60,000		
			108,870
Smithsonian building: Department of Botany: Steel gallery to enlarge storage-----		29,860	
Freer Gallery of Art: Extending elevator service to basement and attic-----		9,500	
			270,000

Notes on estimates: Steel, Mr. Barber, Public Buildings Service; air conditioning and refrigeration, Carrier Corp., Washington Refrigeration Co.; lighting and wiring, Mr. Van Allen, electrical engineer, Government Printing Office, Potomac Electric Power Co.; comfort rooms, United States Tile & Marble Co.; elevator, Otis Elevator Co.

INCREASED GUARD SERVICES

Mr. JONAS. I have one or two questions I would like to ask you if I may, Dr. Carmichael, with respect to these guards.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes.

Mr. JONAS. I understood you to say that you needed the increase in guards for the protection of the public and not for the protection of the property. Is that correct?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. For both.

Mr. JONAS. I have been through the Institution with my family since I have been here, and I did not note any lack of adequate guards, and I just wondered if you concentrated the guards you have in the area the public generally visits, or whether you need the additional guards elsewhere.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask Dr. Keddy to give you a brief summary of the studies that have been made of our need for guards. The fact is that according to the standards presented to us, as I understand it, by the Bureau of the Budget, even with this increase we will still be below the minimum that they say would be adequate on patrol. In some of these buildings we have only one guard for a considerable area, but we do have guards at the points of greatest interest and importance. That is where we try to put the

guards that we have. However, that means we have to pull some of them away from other places.

Mr. JONAS. That answers my question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KEDDY. We have halls where we have hundreds of millions of dollars worth of articles and where there are hundreds of exhibit cases on the floor, so that the guard cannot look over the whole area. These places have to be guarded 24 hours a day.

For instance, take the Arts and Industries Building, we have upstairs a mezzanine, or gallery, and we have two guards covering an area the size of a city block. The galleries are broken up by numerous partitions and exhibits cases, and you simply cannot guard the area as you would a modern building having wide open areas.

Then in the Natural History Building, each one of those wings is over an acre extent, and it has inside areas or courts which break it up into sections. In addition the large expanses of space are broken up by hundreds of exhibit cases, so that it is not humanly possible for a guard to have a clear view over the entire area. As a consequence you have a surveillance problem that would be baffling to a city policeman.

Then, we have been bothered by characters who loiter around, when girls and women may be passing through certain sections, making studies, and they will come along and expose themselves.

BASIC RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. JONAS. Do you have any scientists on your staff or in the organization that are engaged in any sort of basic research?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes.

Mr. JONAS. Has there been any correlation between your activities and those of the National Science Foundation?

Mr. KEDDY. There is no duplication.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, there is an interdepartmental science committee in existence, which has had administrative recognition, and we try, through that agency and in other ways, to keep our lines clear. The Smithsonian Institution is much older than the National Science Foundation. We have pretty well established our lines of basic research insofar as the universities of this country and its research organizations are concerned. They know they can depend upon us, much as they can depend upon a new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica to provide new basic research data in certain areas, so I do not believe there is any overlapping. Some of the work of the Science Foundation is conducted by contract, but insofar as we have been able to ascertain, there is not duplication in this contract work and our studies.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I do not believe that is quite what Mr. Jonas had in mind. What you have stated is interesting to the committee, but Mr. Jonas, as I understand, had reference to the fact that the National Science Foundation under its authorization act is required to coordinate all research activities of the Government. Have they been over to the Smithsonian Institution making any effort to coordinate research there with respect to other agencies of the Government?

Mr. JONAS. That is what I had in mind.

Mr. GRAF. The question of coordination of Federal scientific research is something which I think has yet to be done. I think that

it might be questioned, in just the way you have stated it, that it is hardly right to expect the Secretary of Defense, for instance, to be responsible for the scientific work in his Department if someone outside his Department has some direction of that scientific work.

Responsibility for results and the power to administer should go hand in hand. The important question here is one of definition—what is the meaning of the word “coordinate,” and how far may a coordinator go? I do not know exactly what it means.

Mr. JONAS. I would like to hope that it means they will make some effort to get it all under one head, so that we can eliminate a lot of duplication. Various agencies of the Government are engaged in research, and many agencies are engaged in experimental work, and yet the National Science Foundation, in here yesterday, left me with the impression that they are now taking that over, and they wanted to spend an awful lot of money increasing their personnel. One of the points they made was that they were engaged in coordinating and evaluating these different programs.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. The word “evaluate” is a difficult one.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You will recall that Mr. Thomas pointed out yesterday that under the act they had no authority to compel an agency to do or not to do anything. They are attempting to find out what is being done and to evaluate what is being done. They may make a report, but they cannot tell one agency to stop or to start something.

How much do you spend, Dr. Carmichael, in the Smithsonian for research work of that type?

Mr. KEDDY. The total in the report we had to make to the National Science Foundation for 1953 and 1954 was estimated at \$355,000. We had to report it in thousands of dollars.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The same amount for each year?

Mr. KEDDY. Yes; that covers all research.

Mr. JONAS. The National Science Foundation has not been over to the Smithsonian?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, so far as I know, they have not. I would like to add that the Smithsonian's areas of research are probably better known than almost any other areas of research in America. Therefore I think I could say in their defense that they probably realize what the Smithsonian investigations deal with. We also have close liaison with the National Academy of Science, and the National Research Council, of which both Dr. Waterman and I are, I believe, both members. As the National Science Foundation is a new agency, they may have set a priority on agencies to evaluate and coordinate. Since they already know the area of research that we do, it may be they have postponed any formal consideration of the Smithsonian for that reason.

Mr. JONAS. I want to ask you a question about the temporary building.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes.

Mr. JONAS. It is to cost \$22,150. Will that be torn down when its immediate use is gone?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, we desperately need every bit of space we can get, in line with the expanding exhibit requirements.

Mr. JONAS. Then it is not a temporary building?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think I might say that after Mr. Jonas has been in Washington awhile he will learn that temporary buildings are never torn down.

Mr. YATES. It is like a temporary program.

Mr. JONAS. Or a temporary agency.

The only other thing I wanted to ask you was with reference to the Department of History.

(Off-the-record discussion.)

NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

Mr. YATES. With reference to the situation of airplanes, and the airfield at Chicago: Has the Air Force promised to give you a chance to move your material out of the runway?

Mr. KEDDY. I would say that about four-fifths of the Army material, aeronautical material, are out on the concrete apron between buildings 6 and 7.

Mr. YATES. Where will you be able to store the airplanes? How many are involved?

Mr. KEDDY. We have 12 planes now that remain to be dismantled, and all we can do is to keep them covered up until we can bring them inside, piece by piece, and box them for shipment to Washington.

Mr. YATES. Are you going to keep them in storage in Washington, and not exhibit them?

Mr. KEDDY. We are charged by Congress, in the basic law, to report to the Congress our plans for the National Air Museum Building, and a report has been submitted to the Congress, I believe, to the House and Senate Public Works Committees.

Mr. YATES. The suggestion has been made that you may not get the *Enola Gay*.

Mr. KEDDY. The *Enola Gay*, the plane that dropped the bomb on Hiroshima, is in Arizona. There are two other planes there, also.

Mr. YATES. Is it being cared for now?

Mr. KEDDY. It is in Arizona.

Mr. YATES. And is being cared for by whom?

Mr. KEDDY. By the Air Force.

Mr. YATES. Why cannot they do the same thing with the other planes?

Mr. KEDDY. They are not in flyable condition. The ones that were flyable we flew out there.

Mr. YATES. Is it possible they can be stored at other airfields?

Mr. KEDDY. No; we explored that with the United States Air Force, and were unable to get any commitment as to where we might store this material.

Mr. YATES. Does not the Air Force have an interest in the Air Museum?

Mr. KEDDY. Very much.

Mr. YATES. But not to the point of preserving the specimens?

Mr. KEDDY. They have not pushed out all of the material yet; they have allowed us to keep the most critical material under cover.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Thank you very much; you have made a very good presentation this year, Dr. Carmichael.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

(The following letter stating the legislative authority for activities of the Smithsonian Institution was requested by the committee for insertion in the record at this point.)

FEBRUARY 26, 1953.

Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Independent Offices, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PHILLIPS: In accordance with your request of February 24, 1953, we are listing below the legal authority for each activity for which funds are requested in the 1954 budget estimates for the Smithsonian Institution:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Legal authority</i>
Management	20 U. S. C. 41-48
U. S. National Museum.....	20 U. S. C. 41, 50, 59, 60, 65
Bureau of American Ethnology-	20 U. S. C. 69
Astrophysical Observatory.....	20 U. S. C. 53a
National Collection of Fine Arts.....	20 U. S. C. 50; 50 Stat. 51, sec. 6c
National Air Museum.....	20 U. S. C. 77, 77a-77d
Canal Zone Biological Area.....	20 U. S. C. 79, 79a-79d
International Exchange Service.....	20 U. S. C. 41; 44 U. S. C. 139a; 25 Stat. 1465
General Services (maintenance and operation of buildings and other general services)---	20 U. S. C. 46, 51, 53, 53a, 54-57; 36 U. S. C. 20

The National Gallery of Art submits its budget independently. Therefore, you will receive a separate letter from them regarding your requests, copy of which has been transmitted to them.

Sincerely yours,

LEONARD CARMICHAEL,
Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1953.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

WITNESSES

DAVID E. FINLEY, DIRECTOR

HARRY A. McBRIDE, ADMINISTRATOR AND BUDGET OFFICER

GEORGE T. HECKERT, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

LLOYD D. HAYES, BUDGET ANALYST

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amounts available for obligation

	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
Appropriation or estimate.....	\$1, 240, 000	\$1, 428, 050	\$1, 315, 000
Unobligated balance, estimated savings.....	-1, 183		
Obligations incurred.....	1, 238, 817	1, 428, 050	1, 315, 000

Obligations by activities

Description	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
1. Acquisition, care, and exhibition of art objects.....	\$190, 799	\$187, 300	\$196, 300
2. Office of the secretary, treasurer, and general counsel.....	59, 826	60, 100	60, 800
3. General administration:			
(a) General services.....	168, 787	166, 450	169, 400
(b) Maintenance and operation of building and grounds.....	464, 053	654, 200	489, 900
(c) Protection of works of art, building, and grounds.....	355, 352	360, 000	398, 600
Obligations incurred.....	1, 238, 817	1, 428, 050	1, 315, 000

Obligations by objects

Object classification	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	322	322	322
Full-time equivalent of all other positions.....	6	6	6
Average number of all employees.....	307	307	319
Average salaries and grades:			
General schedule grades:			
Average salary.....	\$4,445	\$4,534	\$4,575
Average grade.....	GS-6.0	GS-6.1	GS-6.1
Crafts, protective, and custodial grades:			
Average salary.....	\$3,101	\$3,124	\$3,141
Average grade.....	CPC-4.2	CPC-4.2	CPC-4.2
01 Personal services:			
Permanent positions.....	\$1,048,235	\$1,058,690	\$1,106,310
Part-time and temporary positions.....	16,004	15,750	15,750
Regular pay in excess of 52-week base.....	4,002	4,070	4,300
Payment above basic rates.....	28,184	27,640	27,640
Total personal services.....	1,096,425	1,106,150	1,154,000
02 Travel.....	2,326	1,800	2,400
03 Transportation of things.....	566	1,150	700
04 Communication services.....	8,190	8,000	8,000
05 Rents and utility services: Electric current.....	70,500	71,200	71,200
06 Printing and reproduction.....	4,529	4,300	5,300
07 Other contractual services.....	17,358	201,900	33,200
Services performed by other agencies.....	428	400	400
08 Supplies and materials.....	31,565	27,550	32,225
09 Equipment.....	4,476	1,500	3,475
13 Refunds, awards, and indemnities.....		100	100
15 Taxes and assessments.....	2,454	4,000	4,000
Obligations incurred.....	1,238,817	1,428,050	1,315,000

Analysis of expenditures

	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
Unliquidated obligations, start of year.....	\$101,927	\$96,780	\$106,200
Obligations incurred during the year.....	1,238,817	1,428,050	1,315,000
	1,340,744	1,524,830	1,421,200
Deduct:			
Adjustment in obligations of prior years.....	2,165		
Unliquidated obligations, end of year.....	96,780	106,200	107,700
Obligated balance carried to certified claims account.....	708	85	100
Total expenditures.....	1,241,091	1,418,545	1,313,400
Expenditures are distributed as follows:			
Out of current authorizations.....	1,142,228	1,323,142	1,223,400
Out of prior authorizations.....	98,863	95,403	90,000

Mr. PHILLIPS. We have with us this morning for the second part of the presentation, the estimate for fiscal year 1954 for the National Gallery of Art, and Dr. Finley, Director; Mr. McBride, Administrator and budget officer; Mr. Heckert, Assistant Administrator; and Mr. Hayes, budget analyst, are present to make the presentation.

Mr. FINLEY. I have a very short statement regarding the needs of the National Gallery of Art for the fiscal year 1954.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You would like to have that statement made a part of the record?

Mr. FINLEY. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. And you may make whatever statement you want to informally.

Mr. FINLEY. I shall make just a short statement regarding the needs for fiscal year 1954.

GENERAL STATEMENT

We are asking for an appropriation of \$1,315,000. This is \$113,050 less than the total amount of \$1,428,050, which was appropriated for the current fiscal year 1953.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It should be noted at this point that that total consisted of \$1,240,550 regular appropriation and \$187,500 in supplemental. I have forgotten for the moment the purpose for which the supplemental was given to you.

Mr. FINLEY. The supplemental appropriation was for repair and replacement of air-conditioning equipment.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes.

Mr. FINLEY. In the building, which was, of course, a nonrecurring item.

The appropriation of \$1,315,000, which we are asking for 1954, is, therefore, \$74,450 more than the appropriation for the current year.

PERSONAL SERVICES

Of this increased amount, more than half is needed to fill positions which have been previously authorized but have been left vacant because of lack of funds.

Mr. PHILLIPS. What type of positions?

Mr. FINLEY. Additional guards.

Mr. PHILLIPS. All guards?

Mr. FINLEY. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. How many?

Mr. FINLEY. We have been authorized to employ 126 guards.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You are only asking for how many?

Mr. FINLEY. We are asking for 122; we now have on duty 109.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You are asking for a total number, unless I have the wrong data, of 322 permanent positions, the same as you had?

Mr. FINLEY. Yes; that includes all the positions in the gallery.

Mr. PHILLIPS. And you are not asking for any more than you had in 1953?

Mr. McBRIDE. We are asking for no new positions, but we have an urgent need to fill 12 of the 21 vacancies which we were unable to fill this year; that is, we are requesting funds to fill 313 of the 322 previously established permanent positions.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The number of positions you are not increasing, but the average number of employees you are asking will be increased by 12, and those are guards?

Mr. FINLEY. Those are guards, yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Very well.

Mr. FINLEY. The increased appropriation requested for personal services covers their salaries, and also allows for average salary increases.

ADEQUACY OF CURRENT FUNDS

During the current year, with funds available, we were able to maintain the established standard of protection and maintenance only by reason of the fact that certain works of art were withdrawn from exhibition or removed for repair and restoration or for loan elsewhere. In this way we were able to maintain the standard of upkeep

and protection which is expected, and properly so, by those who gave their works of art to the gallery.

The number of exhibition rooms in the gallery has been increased from 62 to 110 in the last 10 years. The cost of completing these rooms was approximately a million dollars, and was contributed entirely from private donors for this purpose.

These additional rooms are needed to exhibit the great and growing collection, which has been given to the Nation.

All the works of art in the National Gallery have been given or loaned by private individuals. None have been acquired with public funds. The growth of the gallery has been phenomenal, as I think you know, both as regards its collections, and also its prestige throughout the world. This has been due not only to the generosity of public-spirited individuals, but also to the fact that we have maintained a high standard of protection, and have displayed the works of art to advantage.

The number of important works of art that are still in the hands of private collectors in this country is rapidly diminishing.

We feel strongly that the National Gallery must be so maintained that collectors will be attracted to it, and will continue to give their treasures to the gallery for the benefit of the American people.

For the reasons given above, we ask favorable consideration by the committee of our request for an appropriation in the amount of \$1,315,000 for the National Gallery of Art for the fiscal year 1954.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Have you had a request from the Bureau of the Budget to review your estimate?

Mr. FINLEY. Yes; and we have complied with it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Will you let the subcommittee know just what suggestions you have made?

Mr. FINLEY. We have sent them to the Bureau of the Budget, but we have not had a reply.

Mr. PHILLIPS. What were the suggestions in the way of reductions?

Mr. McBRIDE. \$6,500, which is an item for building repairs, which could be postponed.

Mr. PHILLIPS. In other words, the total increase in personnel, 01, is for 12 guards?

Mr. McBRIDE. Yes; including increase in average salaries.

OTHER OBLIGATIONS

TRAVEL

Mr. PHILLIPS. Your travel request is increased by \$600 to \$2,400.

Mr. McBRIDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is that for special travel?

Mr. FINLEY. No.

Mr. McBRIDE. We had that amount before. Last year it was cut to \$1,800. This item is for necessary travel in connection with the acquisition of works of art. Mr. Finley and Mr. Walker, the chief curator, have to view gifts before we accept them.

Mr. FINLEY. And Mr. Chairman, I might add that, except for the travel funds available last year, we would not have been able to get some of the very valuable works of art that came to us.

SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

Mr. PHILLIPS. What about 08 and 09—"Supplies and materials," and "Equipment"? There is an increase in both of those items. Supplies and materials show an increase of \$4,675.

Mr. McBRIDE. That is 08?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. McBRIDE. Of that amount, \$2,600 is for 62 new uniforms for the guards. Only one-third were provided new uniforms this year. As a matter of fact we are finding because of air conditioning that the uniforms last much longer than we had originally thought; the building is thus cleaner and the men take good care of their uniforms.

Mr. PHILLIPS. About how many are involved?

Mr. McBRIDE. There are 62 men who will need uniforms next year, and who have not had new uniforms this year.

Mr. PHILLIPS. How long did you say the uniforms last?

Mr. McBRIDE. We figured a year, but they have lasted 2 years, I think, or more.

Mr. HAYES. They will average possibly 3 years.

Mr. JONAS. They use the same uniforms throughout the year?

Mr. McBRIDE. Yes, as the National Gallery of Art is an air-conditioned building.

EQUIPMENT

Mr. PHILLIPS. What about equipment? There is an increase of approximately \$2,000.

Mr. McBRIDE. That covers a variety of small items and—

Mr. PHILLIPS. What causes the sudden increase this year?

Mr. McBRIDE. That principally is to buy davenportes for use in the gallery rooms.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to tell you about the davenportes. When the gallery was opened, we bought a number of them, because we wanted the public to be comfortable. I had them upholstered with the best cloth I could find. I got pullman cloth and, except for the arms, it has never had to be renewed. And every night when the gallery is closed and before the guard leaves each room, he puts the cushions in order for the next day. I mention that to indicate that we do take care of equipment and try to save money.

NEW ACQUISITIONS TO THE ART GALLERY

Mr. PHILLIPS. How many acquisitions have you had since we saw you last year?

Mr. McBRIDE. We have had 138 paintings; 37 pieces of sculpture; and 1,601 prints.

Mr. PHILLIPS. From any special sources?

Mr. FINLEY. They have been private donations. We had 2 very important gifts from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, numbering over 100 paintings and 22 pieces of sculpture. The paintings included works by such celebrated artists as Fra Angelico, Mantegna, Titian, Tintoretto, Poussin, Bosch, Memling, Dürer, and many others. And there was sculpture by Bernini, Houdon, Clodion, and other great artists. In addition there were a number of gifts from individuals, including a painting by Hogarth and a fine portrait of Alexander Hamilton by Trumbull.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You jump from \$500 up to \$1,000 for bookbinding.

Mr. McBRIDE. Yes, sir. We have many important art books and magazines, and we have had very little money for binding them. We think they should be preserved, because many of them are irreplaceable.

Mr. PHILLIPS. We will include in the record at this point pages 3, 23, and 24 of the justification.

(The statements referred to follow:)

Standard classification schedule

Standard classification	1953 estimate	1954 estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
01 Personal services.....	\$1, 106, 150	\$1, 154, 000	+\$47, 850
02 Travel.....	1, 800	2, 400	+600
03 Transportation of things.....	1, 150	700	-450
04 Communication services.....	8, 000	8, 000	-----
05 Rents and utility services.....	71, 200	71, 200	-----
06 Printing and reproduction.....	4, 300	5, 300	+1, 000
07 Other contractual services.....	201, 900	33, 200	-168, 700
Services performed by other agencies.....	400	400	-----
08 Supplies and materials.....	27, 550	32, 225	+4, 675
09 Equipment.....	1, 500	3, 475	+1, 975
13 Refunds, awards, and indemnities.....	100	100	-----
15 Taxes and assessments.....	4, 000	4, 000	-----
Total estimate.....	1, 428, 050	1, 315, 000	-113, 050

5-year statement—other obligations

	1950 actual	1951 actual	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
02 Travel.....	\$1,590	\$2,267	\$2,326	\$1,800	\$2,400
03 Transportation of things.....	637	693	566	1,150	700
04 Communication services:					
0401 Telegraph.....	240	309	260	250	250
0410 Telephone.....	6,100	6,863	7,541	7,500	7,500
0420 Postage.....	200	298	389	250	250
Total.....	6,540	7,470	8,190	8,000	8,000
05 Rents and utilities:					
0500 Electricity.....	63,400	64,500	70,500	71,200	71,200
06 Printing and reproduction:					
0601 Information booklet.....	3,779	5,752	3,459	3,600	3,600
0602 Standard and miscellaneous forms, etc.....	849	2,063	421	500	500
0603 Printed stationery.....	108	120	149	200	200
0604 Bookbinding.....	800	400	500		1,000
Total.....	5,536	8,335	4,529	4,300	5,300
07 Other contractual services:					
0770 Repairs and alterations.....	1,950	6,625	1,454	189,000	13,600
0773 Cleaning and laundry.....	341	467	363	400	400
0776 ADT maintenance.....	3,568	3,568	3,719	4,362	4,362
0780 Restoration of paintings.....	3,879	6,500	10,600	7,000	11,800
0781 Checking and adjusting high-voltage apparatus.....	800	800	800	800	800
0782 Plant replacement.....	1,920	3,330			1,900
0799 Miscellaneous.....	776	1,270	850	738	738
Total.....	13,234	22,560	17,786	202,300	33,600
08 Supplies and materials:					
0801 Stationery (not printed).....	430	729	728	700	700
0802 Office.....	1,882	2,532	3,153	3,000	3,000
0804 Photographic.....	3,882	4,516	2,811	3,000	3,000
0805 Cleaning.....	2,201	3,194	3,259	3,300	3,300
0810 Emergency.....	72	87	84	100	100
0822 Educational.....	341	395	453	300	300
0823 Law books.....	248	80	139	100	100
0824 Library memberships.....	220	213	213	250	250
0825 Newspapers and periodicals.....	45	49	38	50	50
0830 Fuel.....	200	235	263	200	200
0840 Uniforms.....	2,124	2,302	1,364	1,400	4,000
0882 Mechanical.....	3,705	10,225	12,399	10,000	12,075
0883 Ground maintenance.....	1,613	1,433	1,233	1,200	1,200
0892 Metal, etc.....	204	182	362	200	200
0894 Lumber.....	998	1,430	948	900	900
0896 Paint.....	805	818	719	900	900
0899 Miscellaneous.....	1,018	3,985	3,399	1,950	1,950
Total.....	24,988	32,405	31,565	27,550	32,225
09 Equipment:					
0910 Furniture.....	5,355	3,607	2,541	425	2,400
0920 Scientific.....	527	90	187	150	150
0930 Office.....	575	2,949	525		
0952 Shop.....	277	104	254	100	100
0957 Cleaning.....	0	0			
0958 Filing.....	1,663	392	620	325	325
0999 Miscellaneous.....	713	1,683	349	500	500
Total.....	9,110	8,825	4,476	1,500	3,475
10 Lands and structures.....		1,566			
13 Refunds, awards, and indemnities.....		16		100	100
15 Taxes and assessments.....		675	2,454	4,000	4,000
Grand total.....	125,035	149,312	142,392	321,900	161,000

Mr. YATES. Does the Museum ever exhibit nonobjective paintings?

Mr. FINLEY. No. I might say that we have a ruling that only works of art of those who have been dead for 20 years are eligible, so that avoids a lot of difficulty.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Mr. FINLEY. Thank you.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

(The following letter stating the legislative authority for activities of the National Gallery of Art was requested by the committee for insertion in the record at this point:)

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART,
Washington 25, D. C., February 27, 1953.

Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PHILLIPS: Dr. Carmichael, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has sent us a copy of your letter addressed to him dated February 24, 1953, requesting information setting forth each activity of the National Gallery of Art and a citation of the legal authority covering each such activity.

The National Gallery of Art is one activity; nevertheless, at the instance of the Bureau of the Budget we have broken this down into a number of parts, although we have never been in agreement that it was feasible to endeavor to separate the Gallery's operations into subactivities.

Legal authority for the National Gallery of Art is contained in Public Resolution No. 14, 75th Congress, approved March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51; 20 U. S. C. 71-75).

Sincerely yours,

H. A. McBRIDE,
Administrator.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1953.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

WITNESSES

JAMES RING, ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ALBERT J. HASKELL, COMPTROLLER
LOUIS N. MOORE, BUDGET OFFICER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amounts available for obligation

	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
Appropriation or estimate.....	\$35,640	\$45,000	\$48,000
Reimbursements from other accounts.....	658		
Total available for obligation.....	36,298	45,000	48,000
Unobligated balance, estimated savings.....	-51		
Obligations incurred.....	36,247	45,000	48,000

Obligations by activities

Maintenance and operation of title I properties:

1952.....	\$36,247
1953.....	45,000
1954.....	48,000

Obligations by objects

Object classification	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	6	7	7
Average number of all employees.....	6	6	6
Average salaries and grades:			
General schedule grades:			
Average salary.....	\$4,556	\$4,496	\$4,559
Average grade.....	GS-6.3	GS-6.4	GS-6.5
Crafts, protective, and custodial grades:			
Average salary.....	\$3,055	\$3,081	\$3,121
Average grade.....	CPC-4.1	CPC-4.2	CPC-4.2
01 Personal services:			
Permanent positions.....	\$22,220	\$22,402	\$21,332
Payment above basic rates.....	1,774	2,052	1,928
Total personal services.....	23,994	24,454	23,260
02 Travel.....	42	37	69
04 Communication services.....	192	156	158
05 Rents and utility services.....	2,836	2,916	2,773
06 Printing and reproduction.....	40	23	31
07 Other contractual services.....	3,485	6,413	9,894
08 Supplies and materials.....	5,431	8,429	8,192
09 Equipment.....	227	689	1,223
10 Lands and structures.....		1,883	2,400
Obligations incurred.....	36,247	45,000	48,000

Analysis of expenditures

	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 estimate
Unliquidated obligations, start of year.....	\$12,387	\$15,564	\$10,000
Adjustment in obligation of prior years.....	354		
Obligations incurred during the year.....	36,247	45,000	48,000
Deduct:	48,988	60,564	58,000
Reimbursable obligations.....	658		
Unliquidated obligations, end of year.....	15,564	10,000	11,000
Total expenditures.....	32,766	50,564	47,000
Expenditures are distributed as follows:			
Out of current authorizations.....	21,199	35,000	37,000
Out of prior authorizations.....	11,567	15,564	10,000

Mr. PHILLIPS. We have with us today the National Capital Housing Authority with a request for \$48,000 for the fiscal year 1954 as compared with an appropriation of \$45,000 for the fiscal year 1953.

We have present the Acting Executive Director, Mr. Ring; the Comptroller, Mr. Haskell, and the budget officer, Mr. Moore. In an organization of this size, how is it that you have both a comptroller and a budget officer?

Mr. MOORE. May I answer that?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes.

Mr. MOORE. We have some 43 housing properties. The Public Housing Administration requires individual budgets for each property. We are not permitted to budget on an overall basis such as we submit to the Congress. It requires a great deal of detailed work in the preparation and control of budgets in addition to the accounting for each specific property.

Mr. RING. The duties of the budget officer are such that his whole time and attention are required for the review of budget estimates prepared by the various division heads of the Authority. The Office of the Comptroller has charge of our financial and accounting operations and also the supervision of our procurement services.

nel in Washington to expedite the adjudication of claims, it will now eliminate positions of the 11 employees of the Philippine field office. It is also planned to reduce the positions in Washington by cutting out 2 GS-5 and 2 GS-3 employees. All items for overseas allowances and pay differentials are removed from the estimates as well as the amount estimated for 05 Rents and utilities, and appropriate adjustments made in lapses, etc. Tables 1 and 2 of the War Claims Commission's budget estimates revised in accordance with the foregoing are attached hereto.

If further details are desired, the Commission will be pleased to furnish such information as may be requested.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL F. CLEARY,
Chairman, War Claims Commission.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D. C., March 17, 1953.

HON. DANIEL F. CLEARY,
Chairman, War Claims Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CLEARY: The report on your review of the 1954 budget estimates for your agency has been received and carefully considered in relation to the administration's stated policies and budget objectives.

To meet these objectives the following reduction in your limitation on administrative expenses will be necessary. You are expected to adjust your recommendations accordingly and present these revisions to the Appropriations Committees.

Reduction in limitation on administrative expenses for 1954

Title: Limitation on administrative expenses:	
Amount in 1954 budget-----	\$900, 000
Revised amount-----	850, 000
Reduction-----	50, 000

Your attention is particularly called to the fact that this determination relates to a limitation level that does not take effect until July 1, 1953, approximately 3 months in the future. Also that this level applies to the 12 months following July 1, 1953. Thus there is an approximate 15-month period in which to accomplish an adjustment to the level indicated. To avoid a need to reach the average by moving from a point above it to one below it at the end of the period, action taken as promptly as possible before July 1, 1953, will greatly assist an adjustment of the operating level to the amount established for the ensuing year.

Also you are reminded that action on the fiscal year 1954 level of operations should be related to the budget objectives for fiscal year 1955.

Detailed information as to the reduction set forth above will be communicated to your agency through the Budget Bureau staff.

Sincerely yours,

JOS. M. DODGE, Director.

TABLE NO. 1.—Administrative expenses, War Claims Commission

Description	1953 estimate	1954 budget estimate	1954 revised estimate
Obligations by objects:			
01 Personal services-----	\$896, 200	\$843, 100	\$795, 950
02 Travel-----	13, 250	7, 520	7, 520
03 Transportation of things-----	4, 250	2, 650	2, 650
04 Communication services-----	13, 000	8, 900	8, 900
05 Rents and utility services-----	3, 500	2, 850	70
06 Printing and reproduction-----	13, 000	2, 400	2, 400
07 Other contractual services-----	8, 850	6, 200	6, 200
Services performed by other agencies-----	10, 000	8, 130	8, 130
08 Supplies and materials-----	11, 500	9, 350	9, 350
09 Equipment-----	8, 000	6, 500	6, 500
15 Taxes-----	3, 000	2, 400	2, 400
Total estimate-----	984, 550	900, 000	850, 000

TABLE No. 2.—Summary of personnel costs by agency subdivision, fiscal year 1954
Revised

Office	Estimated number of positions	Estimated cost
Commissioners.....	10	\$85,305
Executive direction:		
Administrative Division:		
Administrative Office.....	3	15,975
Personnel Section.....	2	10,345
Fiscal and Property Management Section.....	12	44,465
Mail and Claims Records Section.....	24	75,231
Philippine Activities Section.....	4	26,715
Total.....	45	172,731
Claims Service:		
Administration.....	4	26,115
Religious Claims Section.....	20	91,595
Claims Development Section.....	8	38,925
Prisoner of War Section.....	81	288,400
Total.....	113	445,035
General counsel:		
Policy and administration.....	4	30,385
Opinions and Reports Section.....	5	27,135
Legislative Section.....	5	28,245
Appeals and Hearings Section.....	10	51,110
Total.....	24	136,875
Grand total.....	192	839,946
Deduct lapses.....	17	54,203
Average.....	175	785,743
Part-time and temporary positions.....		5,000
Regular pay in excess of 52-week base.....		3,007
Payment above basic rates.....		2,200
Total personal services.....		795,950

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

MARCH 19, 1953.

HON. JOHN PHILLIPS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Independent Offices, House Appropriations
Committee, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PHILLIPS: Please be advised that this office is in receipt of a letter from the Bureau of the Budget, dated March 13, 1953, notifying us that after rehearing the 1954 budget estimates of the Smithsonian Institution, the estimates have been reduced as follows:

Appropriation title: Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution:

Amount in 1954 budget.....	\$3,525,000
Revised amount.....	3,000,000
Reduction.....	525,000

Sincerely yours,

LEONARD CARMICHAEL, Secretary.

Revised budget 1954—Analysis by activities

Activity	Amount in 1954 budget	Revised amount	Reduction
1. Management.....	\$61,787	\$61,787	0
2. Operation of:			
U. S. National Museum.....	1,127,063	1,127,063	0
Bureau of American Ethnology.....	59,120	59,120	0
Astrophysical Observatory.....	113,942	113,942	0
National Collection of Fine Arts.....	42,715	42,715	0
National Air Museum.....	516,107	146,107	¹ \$370,000
Canal Zone Biological Area.....	7,000	7,000	0
International Exchange Service.....	91,316	91,316	0
3. General services:			
Maintenance and operation of buildings.....	1,209,841	1,054,841	² 155,000
Other general services.....	296,109	296,109	0
Total.....	3,525,000	3,000,000	525,000

¹ This amount of \$370,000 was included in the 1954 budget to enable the National Air Museum to effectuate as soon as possible the emergency relocation at Suitland, Md., of the national aeronautical collections which the U. S. Air Force has ordered evicted from its facility at Park Ridge, Ill. (see pp. 21-23 of the Smithsonian's 1954 budget justification submitted to the committee Jan. 7, 1953). The elimination of the funds for this project impels the Institution to seek a possible alternative to the original proposal. Therefore, attempts will be made to stay eviction of the collections until such time as the National Air Museum can further its program of transferring them to safe, covered storage at Suitland, Md.

² This reduction of \$155,000 affects a number of building rehabilitation projects included in the 1954 budget (see pp. 29-33 of the Smithsonian's 1954 budget justification mentioned above). In determining the projects to be postponed, careful consideration was given to the needs of the visiting public and to those projects where the dangers of destruction, damage, or deterioration of the collections are not quite so imminent as is the case with the projects retained.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART,
Washington 25, D. C., March 18, 1953.

Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PHILLIPS: In accordance with your informal request of March 17 in regard to a breakdown of the reduction of \$40,000 in the 1954 estimates of the National Gallery of Art as required by the Bureau of the Budget, a revised standard classification schedule is submitted herewith.

The officers of the gallery feel that their greatest responsibility pertaining to the National Gallery of Art is the protection of the great collections of irreplaceable works of art and the operation of the gallery building for the benefit of the public at the standard usually maintained. The increase in personal services requested in our original estimates, and as pointed out at the hearings before your committee February 18, 1953, was to cover this protection during the fiscal year 1954, and the opening of galleries that are now closed.

Therefore, it has been determined in order to meet the requirements of the Bureau of the Budget, that increases in "Other obligations" be eliminated in this revised statement (the objectives to be deferred for the present) and the protection and operating services maintained as near as possible at the approved standard.

The deductions, therefore, have been made accordingly and 12 copies of the adjusted schedule enclosed as requested.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. McBRIDE, Administrator.

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

Standard classification	Estimate, 1953	Original estimate, 1954	Increase or decrease	Decrease ¹	Revised estimate, 1954
01 Personal services.....	\$1,106,150	\$1,154,000	+\$47,850	-\$12,950	\$1,141,050
02 Travel.....	1,800	2,400	+600	-600	1,800
03 Transportation of things.....	1,150	700	-450		700
04 Communication services.....	8,000	8,000			8,000
05 Rents and utility services.....	71,200	71,200			71,200
06 Printing and reproduction.....	4,300	5,300	+1,000	-1,000	4,300
07 Other contractual services.....	201,900	33,200	-168,700	-18,800	14,400
Services performed by other agen- cies.....	400	400			400
08 Supplies and materials.....	27,550	32,225	+4,675	-4,675	27,550
09 Equipment.....	1,500	3,475	+1,975	-1,975	1,500
13 Refunds, awards, and indemnities.....	100	100			100
15 Taxes and assessments.....	4,000	4,000			4,000
Total estimate.....	1,428,050	1,315,000	-113,050	-40,000	1,275,000

¹ Additional decreases required by Bureau of the Budget advice dated Mar. 13, 1953.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY,
Washington 25, D. C. March 17, 1953.

Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PHILLIPS: The National Capital Housing Authority respectfully requests that the 1954 appropriation request for the maintenance and operation of properties be reduced from \$48,000 to \$43,000 to conform with the Presidential allocation which was received on March 13, 1953. This reduction will result in deferral beyond the budget year of contract work identified in our justification as follows:

Hopkins (new) exterior painting.....	\$650
Hopkins (remodeled) exterior painting.....	650
St. Mary's Apartments, exterior painting.....	1,700
Williston, retaining wall.....	1,700
Total reduction.....	5,000

We will furnish any additional information you may require in your evaluation of our revised fiscal year 1954 appropriation request.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES RING,
Acting Executive Director.

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