

SI. p 287

**INDEPENDENT OFFICES  
APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1949**

---

---

**HEARINGS**  
**BEFORE THE**  
**SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE**  
**COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS**  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
**EIGHTIETH CONGRESS**  
**SECOND SESSION**  
**ON THE**  
**INDEPENDENT OFFICES**  
**APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1949**

---

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations





Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Are there any other questions?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I did not get the explanation of the increase over last year. Has that been put in the record?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes; I think that is clear. As a matter of fact, they have suggested certain reductions that can be made.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Commissioner WITT. We thank you, gentlemen.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1948.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

STATEMENTS OF DR. ALEXANDER WETMORE, SECRETARY; J. E. GRAF, ASSISTANT SECRETARY; DR. J. L. KEDDY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY; H. W. DORSEY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY; C. W. MITMAN, ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY FOR THE AIR MUSEUM; L. B. ALDRICH, DIRECTOR, ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY; DR. F. H. H. ROBERTS, JR., ASSOCIATE CHIEF, BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY; W. P. TRUE, CHIEF OF EDITORIAL DIVISION; AND L. L. OLIVER, SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS AND LABOR

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

#### STANDARD CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

##### *Salaries and expenses*

Standard classification	1948 estimate	1949 estimate	Increase (+) or de- crease (-)
01 Personal services.....	\$1,539,486	\$1,718,111	+\$178,625
02 Travel.....	11,126	13,590	+2,464
03 Transportation of things.....	35,500	60,000	+24,500
04 Penalty mail.....	2,500	2,550	+50
Communication services.....	4,150	7,050	+2,900
05 Rents and utility services.....	17,250	92,250	+75,000
06 Printing and binding.....	100,000	150,000	+50,000
07 Other contractual services.....	17,220	25,596	+8,376
08 Supplies and materials.....	36,540	48,350	+11,810
09 Equipment.....	36,540	72,503	+35,963
Total estimate.....	1,800,312	2,190,000	+389,688

#### ESTIMATES, 1949

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Gentlemen, we have the Smithsonian Institution here today, and as I interpret the figures, leaving the National Gallery of Art aside from the moment, the Institution is requesting \$2,190,000 as compared with \$1,800,312 in the current fiscal year, \$1,632,912 in the fiscal year 1947, and \$1,021,165 for the fiscal year 1939, prior to the war. That is an increase, as compared with the current year of \$389,688, of which \$178,625 is for personal services, and \$211,063 for other obligations. That is about the story, is it not, Doctor?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

## PERSONNEL REQUESTED

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In terms of personnel the request is for 567 departmental as compared with 523 this year; 501 last year and 458 in fiscal 1939, before the war; and in terms of field, it is a request of 12 as compared with none in the present fiscal year. Is that correct?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes; that is correct.

## TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Before you make your general statement, Dr. Wetmore, would you tell us whether in addition to the appropriation requested you anticipate some transfers.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes; there will be transfers.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You mean of men or money?

Dr. WETMORE. Of money. You are talking about the working funds?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You anticipate that will amount to about how much?

Dr. WETMORE. For fiscal 1948 we have available \$71,534 for the river valley surveys, funds transferred from the National Park Service. We anticipate the possibility of an additional \$28,000 in this fiscal year.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Do you refer to a specific project; are all of them in one project?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is the river valley survey?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

Dr. KEDDY. It is a single program.

Dr. WETMORE. The work is concerned with surveys of archeological and paleontological remains in river valley areas that will be flooded by dams to be constructed, through Federal agency in various localities.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I remember you spoke about that last year. You have about \$45,000. Do you expect to get about the same amount in transfers?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. For the fiscal year 1948 you got \$71,534.

Dr. WETMORE. That is right.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Plus \$94,432 from the State Department?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes; the latter being for another project.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. For cooperation with the American Republics.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is that another project?

Dr. WETMORE. That is a different program, concerned primarily with the work of the Institution in social anthropology, a subject in which we are cooperating with Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and Brazil. There are small additional funds concerned for travel in Latin America on the part of some of our scientists in connection with the cooperative program of the State Department.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You have about \$165,000 this year, and what do you anticipate receiving in fiscal 1949 by way of transfers?

Dr. WETMORE. The amount for the river valley survey has not yet been worked out. We are anticipating a transfer of about the same amount for the present year.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Of about \$70,000?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes. Except that if our funds are increased, as we anticipate this year the amount may be nearer \$98,000.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And in addition to that \$114,000.

Dr. WETMORE. The early figure for 1949 in the State Department estimate was roughly \$170,000.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The clerk advises me that the Budget stated a few days ago that the latest figure was \$114,000.

Dr. KEDDY. That is right.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That would be around \$185,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is where you get the figure of \$114,000.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is the Budget's last report.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Over and above that do you have certain invested funds?

Mr. PHILLIPS. You have some from the Navy Department fund?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Are there any more transfers?

Dr. WETMORE. No.

Mr. PHILLIPS. There is a balance of transfer of \$6,249. Is that work finished?

Dr. WETMORE. That is from the Navy Department. The work under it is still continuing.

#### INCOME FROM INVESTED FUNDS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Last year you told us you had certain income from invested funds for 1946, amounting to \$344,744. What was it in 1947 and what is the estimate for 1948 and for 1949?

Dr. WETMORE. The amounts for the years in question will remain approximately the same.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. About the same amount?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes. The major part of that income is in the endowments for special purposes and is not available freely for general work of the Institution. There is about \$70,000 that is available for free administrative use in the Institution other than that stipulated by objects in the gifts that brought the endowments to us.

This is made up in part of the income from \$1,000,000 of Smithsonian money that the Treasury holds and on which by law we receive interest in perpetuity. That sum is composed of the original Smithsonian fund and certain other moneys that were added to it subsequently to bring it up to \$1,000,000. The Treasury actually holds \$1,000,000 in endowment funds of the Smithsonian.

#### CARRY-OVER OF FUNDS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What surplus if any do you anticipate in regard to fiscal 1948?

Dr. WETMORE. Under the invested funds?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. No; in your appropriation.

Dr. WETMORE. We will have no surplus.

Mr. PHILLIPS. No carry-overs?

Dr. WETMORE. No carry-overs. Except there may be a small carry-over in this allotment from the Navy Department on the Bikini research project.

## PERSONNEL EMPLOYED

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How many personnel do you have actually on the roll at the moment?

Dr. KEDDY. On salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution, the appropriation we are discussing now, 498 people.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Four hundred and ninety-eight actually on the roll?

Dr. KEDDY. Four hundred and ninety-eight today.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What date is that?

Dr. KEDDY. January 5. Under working funds—that is funds that we have just been discussing—departments, 16 persons as of today, January 5.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Should that 16 be included with the 498 in estimating the increase?

Dr. KEDDY. Definitely not; the working fund is to carry out separate programs—

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It is entirely separate.

Dr. KEDDY. For which no appropriation was made to the Smithsonian.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In other words, as of today you have 498 actually as compared with 523 authorized?

Dr. KEDDY. Yes.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Dr. Wetmore, do you have a general statement?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. We will be glad to have that at this time.

Dr. WETMORE. Mr. Chairman, the justifications submitted on behalf of the Smithsonian outline the status of our work for the fiscal year 1947, with enumeration of outstanding events in our investigations.

## FIELD WORK AT BIKINI

I should like to make a brief addition to the latter item for the first 6 months of 1948: We have continued for a short period the field work at Bikini, the site of the atomic-bomb tests. We had two men there in the summer of 1946 who made a very careful check of the plant and animal life, as a basis for subsequent observations. This was done prior to the bomb explosion and in the period immediately following. It was important to return this year to check on changes that may be present under present-day conditions. Therefore, three scientists from our staff accompanied the Navy expedition this past summer for a period of 6 weeks. They made many interesting observations that are of definite importance scientifically. One of the most striking was the finding that some of the bottom living animals were actually existing under conditions so strongly radioactive that the animals themselves were so impregnated that they could be handled safely by our men only for a brief time. We do not know what the final effect on these species may be in the light of continued existence in this environment. It is important to know.

## RIVER VALLEY SURVEY

Mention has been made of the river valley surveys. This work has been going on actively. At the present time, since July 1, we have completed our investigations in the areas to be covered by 14 dam projects in the Columbia-Snake River drainage with the finding of 181 sites where Indian habitations or villages were located. Surveys have been made in 6 reservoirs in California with 59 sites located, in 2 reservoirs in Oklahoma with 28 sites, in 2 reservoirs in Texas with 70 sites, and in 1 reservoir in Tennessee with 39 sites. In the Missouri Basin 8 projects have been completed, bringing the total to 50, with 525 sites.

## PROPOSED FIELD WORK

We are planning some very interesting and significant field work in the immediate future. Two items are concerned cooperatively with the National Geographic Society—one an archeological survey in Panama to be conducted by the Bureau of American Ethnology.

In pre-Colombian times there were two major areas of high culture in the Americas: One in southern Mexico and Central America and the other in northwestern South America. These go back for more than 2,000 years. To date, we have studied particularly the area in southern Mexico and we now are going into western Panama to attempt to determine what interchange between these two highly civilized groups of Indians there may have been in pre-Colombian times.

We have another expedition leaving very soon for northern Australia to the area known as Arnhem land, a section that has been closed to whites, as it has been held as a reservation to protect the aborigines. The Australian Government is cooperating with us in this work and has opened up the area for a cooperative expedition by the Smithsonian Institution, the National Geographic Society, and the Australian Government. The work will be financed mainly by the National Geographic Society and the Australian Government, with contribution from the Smithsonian.

## INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

The International Exchange Service for forwarding of documents abroad and receipt of documents in this country, one of our very important services, is now operating in all countries except Rumania. Shipments have been the heaviest in the entire history of the Service. We handled 49,000 pounds in 1 day in last October.

## STUDY OF THE HORSE IN AMERICA

There is one other item of interest that I might mention for just a moment. You will recall that the horse was not native in America in historic times, as it was brought over by the Spaniards and came into the hands of the plains Indians through Mexico and California. Naturally the possession of so large and powerful a domestic animal made an entire change in the life of these people. Instead of living more or less locally, traveling only with what they could carry themselves and what they could transport with dogs from one area to

another, the horse gave them much greater mobility and developed some very strong and warlike groups among them.

This summer we have had a scientist on our staff carrying on some investigations among the older Blackfeet Indians to determine the history of the horse and the culture that developed by reason of the horse among these people, now that the horse is going out and being replaced by the automobile. The horse actually came to these Indians a little over 200 years ago. We were fortunate in getting some very interesting data from some of the older members of the tribe, some of them nearly 90 years old. It has been important to secure this data while it is still available.

#### CORRESPONDENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

We maintain a very extensive correspondence on scientific matters, not only with scientists, but also in answering inquiries from persons throughout the world on a wide variety of subjects. The institution conducts a wide distribution of publications. This concerns, in many cases, requests that come to you gentlemen in Congress from your constituents asking for specific papers or for specific information. We are proud that our publications are sought by the scientist and layman alike.

#### IDENTIFICATIONS

We make thousands of identifications of objects of all kinds, some of them for casual information only, but a great many that have definite economic importance. In this category I refer specifically to species of insects and mollusks that carry human diseases. We also have steady requests for identification of specimens from such agencies as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the latter usually relating to the identification of fragments of bones that are concerned in tracing crimes.

Last year I made some statements before this committee relative to the value of the collections that we have, and I would like to repeat that in order to correct a misprint in the testimony. The totals in the Smithsonian catalogs of collections now run up in the neighborhood of 20,000,000 separate entries. We place a value on these vast collections at upward of a half billion dollars, and with the statement that if we had available the total sum that you gentlemen will authorize for the full amount of the independent offices bill this year we would not be able to duplicate what we have, since duplicates of thousands of the objects that we now possess are not available.

#### VISITORS

Our visitors continue at about a level of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  millions a year with increase indicated. In July 1947 the number of visitors was 324,871, which was 58,000 more than in 1946.

It is interesting to observe the extent to which the Smithsonian Institution in its various activities serves the Nation both in educational and in recreational exhibits and resources.

The National Gallery of Art, an independent bureau of the Institution, has approximately 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  million visitors; the National Zoological Park, about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  million; the National Museum in the neighborhood



of about 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  million, a total of about 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  million persons who are entertained and informed in one way or another during the year.

BASIS FOR ESTIMATE, 1949

Our 1949 budget as submitted rests on two primary considerations: First, the necessity for accelerating the scientific work of the Institution to keep pace with the expanding research of the Nation, and, second, to provide proper care for the irreplaceable materials and buildings in our custody. In both of these categories we require assistance in order to discharge our great responsibility.

May I say here that the Smithsonian is not to be thought of as an ivory tower where investigations go forward without too much disturbance from the outside world; instead we have a very active organization which has contact with scientists and scientific matters throughout the country and throughout the world.

The work of the Institution, in the very beginning, a hundred years ago, was definitely, almost entirely, scientific. Researches were carried on, reports were prepared, and publications were distributed. That was the main activity that was, and still is, carried on under the income from the Smithsonian endowment that the chairman has mentioned.

As the years have passed the Congress has used the organization of the Smithsonian for the operation of various scientific activities under the Government and has provided Federal appropriations for this purpose. Those include some of the largest scientific and artistic agencies that now exist.

The largest of these is the huge National Museum, which as I have said on various occasions, is the only national organization of its kind that has come through the period of World War II without some measure of destruction and injury. The President's Scientific Research Board refers to the collections of the National Museum as a "stock pile of unexploited fundamental knowledge".

Aside from the National Gallery of Art, a self-governing bureau, the Smithsonian operates two art galleries.

It has the Bureau of American Ethnology, which is the store house of fundamental knowledge relating to Indians.

The International Exchange a forceful agency for the international dissemination of knowledge has already been mentioned.

The Astrophysical Observatory was founded by the third secretary of the Institution, Dr. Langley, for the study of the sun, and of solar radiation, and its effect on living things. And more recently Congress has authorized the National Air Museum as a shrine for the preservation of specimens and materials relating to aeronautical history.

I reported to you last year that the Smithsonian was not a war-inflated agency. In fact, in addition to the retrenchment which was necessary for us during World War II, we were at the advent of that war still suffering from the depression of the 1930's. We had certain assistance from Congress last year, for which we are deeply grateful, and without which important portions of our operations would have been in difficult straits.

We have submitted, after careful examination, estimates for additional paramount needs for 1949 that include especially additional personnel to assist in our research program, and also personnel to cut down the great backlog of materials in our collections that need to be processed and made available for scientific use. There is also a very considerable arrearage in publications and a very heavy one in binding.

The maintenance of buildings also is a matter of considerable concern to us, as we do not have present funds to care for the needs in repairs and renovations that are ahead of us.

These matters propose no change in existing operating policies or principles; they merely state the urgent need for additional help in the program that we have under way.

#### STATUS OF SCIENTIFIC WORK

The status of our scientific work is of grave concern. I do not need to point out that the cost of personnel has been rising steadily, due to changes in the cost-of-living index, and these increasing costs tend to curtail our program instead of allowing it to proceed on a level base.

This last year the Scientific Research Board appointed to survey research and scientific studies throughout the Government and to a considerable degree, throughout the United States has made a five-volume report of its findings. If I may, I would like to take just a moment to give you one or two brief statements from two of those reports. The first is from volume 1 of the report on Science and Public Policy, issued August 27, 1947. The opening sentences are:

The security and prosperity of the United States depend today, as never before, upon the rapid extension of scientific knowledge. So important, in fact, has this extension become to our country that it may reasonably be said to be a major factor in national survival. \* \* \*

Scientific discovery is equally the basis for our progress against poverty and disease. This, alone, would provide adequate justification for public interest and support. \* \* \* The technology in which we excel and which has transformed us in some 80 years from a backward agricultural nation to a world power rests upon progress in the basic sciences. Only through research and more research can we provide the basis for an expanding economy, and continued high levels of employment. \* \* \*

In the light of the world situation and of the position of science in this country, this report will urge—

meaning the report of the Scientific Research Board—

1. That, as a nation, we increase our annual expenditures for research and development as rapidly as we can expand facilities and increase trained manpower. By 1957 we should be devoting at least 1 percent of our national income to research and development in the universities, industry, and the Government;

2. That heavier emphasis be placed upon basic research and upon medical research in our national research and development budget. Expenditures for basic research should be quadrupled and those for health and medical research tripled in the next decade, while total research and development expenditures should be doubled.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That 1 percent includes all Government research, over-all?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir. I should like to add one further brief sentence or two from the second volume of these reports, published on

September 27, last, that relates particularly to the work of the Smithsonian Institution:

It is regrettable that in an institution so well endowed with scientific tradition, and so well staffed with competent individuals, the research program is placed in a secondary position. A review of the Institution's work schedule and budget reveals that administrative, custodial, and informational activities require a larger share of the time and energies of the professional staff than does the scientific research program. The budget shows typically that of 1.4 million dollars appropriated for fiscal 1947, only some \$309,000 went for research and a third of this was money transferred from other agencies. By far the greatest expenditure is in the maintenance of buildings and museums and in custodial services.

#### INCREASE IN PERSONNEL COSTS

Last year, Mr. Chairman, you pointed out to us increased personnel costs from 1940 to 1947 of about 69 percent. Actually, this increase in cost has come almost entirely in the increased cost of personnel due to the wholly necessary adjustments in salaries by Congress, and to the change from the 44- and 48-hour week to the 40-hour week. We added in that period only 14 new positions for the actual scientific work of the Institution.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You do not mean there has been a 69 percent increase in salaries in that period, do you?

Dr. KEDDY. Sixty-nine percent increase between 1940 and 1947, and 82 percent between 1940 and 1948.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You do not mean in individual salaries?

Dr. KEDDY. No, sir; the increase is in total salaries.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You do not mean Congress raised the general level of salaries 69 percent in that period?

Dr. WETMORE. That was an important contributing factor.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the Budget gave us a figure of about 35 percent.

Dr. WETMORE. The other factor concerned is the change over to shorter work hours. We have a very large custodial service, about 264 positions concerned with maintenance and operation of buildings.

Mr. PHILLIPS. And those were the ones on the longer work hours?

Dr. WETMORE. They were on a 48-hour work week.

Mr. ROBINSON. The combination of the two made that increase?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

Mr. ANDREWS. That is a 20 percent increase right there.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The same situation existed in the research branch of the Department of Agriculture, where they had custodial service.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It would not exist in a Government agency where they were all clerical or executive types of service?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir; it would not. Such a change in the custodial service, where you have 3 shifts in a 24-hour day, increases the cost of tremendously.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Where you had two men, you now have to have three?

Dr. WETMORE. That is about right.

Dr. KEDDY. The second factor that Dr. Wetmore emphasized is the increase in the pay check for every man over that period.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I understand that.

Dr. KEDDY. But just listen to the average. In 1939, it was \$1,761 in our Institution, and in our present fiscal year it is \$2,941. That is a \$1,200 increase per man on an average.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think it would help, Dr. Wetmore, if you would indicate what percentage of your employees comes in the class of guards, or whatever you call them, in the National Gallery, and all the men who work at the Zoo, and so forth.

Mr. GRAF. This table is for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian. Slightly more than half of our personnel is custodial. The National Gallery and the Zoo should not be included, as they are carried under other appropriations.

Dr. WETMORE. At the present time in the custodial service—this is 1948—we have 288 positions out of a total of 523. In other words, there is more than half in a custodial status. Does that answer your question?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes.

Dr. WETMORE. In 25 years our scientific work load has increased about 100 percent, as represented by the physical holdings we have in the way of collections and specimens.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Also by studies that you may or may not make?

Dr. WETMORE. That is true. At the same time, in the same 25-year period, there has only been a 40 percent increase in the staff concerned with scientific work. In other words, we are behind there.

#### STATUS OF WORK OF THE INSTITUTION

We have a present backlog of specimens in the National Museum, particularly in the cataloging and processing to make them available for study, of about 1,800,000 specimens.

We are behind, also, in the moneys available for other obligations. In 1947, there was available \$205,998 beyond the salary roll. Actually, in dollars, that is \$3,000 more than we had in 1923, but the purchasing power of that same sum is very much reduced today because of the greatly increased cost of materials and supplies of all kinds. Thanks to the interest of Congress, we are in a little better shape this present year, 1948, as we have \$260,826. But that increase does not keep pace with the great increase in the cost of materials and supplies that has come in the same period.

We are short at the present time of funds for freight for the International Exchange Service. At the present rate of operation, we will be out of money for this purpose, this year, at the beginning of the last quarter.

We have a very large backlog in printing and a tremendous backlog in binding in our libraries. The librarian has furnished an estimate of approximately 50,000 volumes that need attention in binding at the present time. That includes periodicals that come in to us and, also the older volumes that now need to be recovered because of their age and the use they have had.

We have a very considerable need of further moneys for contractual services in connection with our building alterations, improvements, lighting, and building repairs; in the next few years we are going

to need over a quarter of a million dollars for roof replacements and matters of that kind.

Our inventories of stocks and supplies are at the lowest ebb I have seen them in the period since 1925, that I have been in the Institution. We have not been able to keep up the replacements in our inventories that are necessary for proper operation. In fact, we are about \$40,000 behind there at the present time, of which \$34,000 is urgently needed for building maintenance.

#### INCREASES REQUESTED, 1949

The chairman (Mr. Wigglesworth) has given one summary of the increases that we are requesting for 1949. If I may, I would like to break this down in a slightly different way for your consideration. The in-grade promotions of personnel total \$32,821.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is for 1949?

Dr. WETMORE. That is for 1949; yes, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And all of that is mandatory?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir. That is the sum we are unable to absorb because of the small amount between the total cost of salary rolls and the total sum of the appropriation.

The increases we have listed for other than in-grade promotions I would like to distribute in this way: First, for the Smithsonian Institution, aside from the National Air Museum. I make that separation because the National Air Museum is an organization that we are developing under instructions from Congress, and that is new to our operations. In the Smithsonian, then, except for the National Air Museum, the estimates we have submitted here as approved by the Bureau of the Budget cover for personnel 44 new positions, \$117,957; for other obligations, equipment, supplies, and contractual services, \$38,912; for printing and binding, \$47,950—or a total of \$204,819.

For the National Air Museum, authorized in 1946, we are submitting an estimate this year of an increase of \$27,847 for personnel, and for other obligations, \$124,201—or a total of \$152,048.

These three items, "In-grade promotions," "Smithsonian except National Air Museum," and the "National Air Museum," total \$389,688.

#### COMPARISON OF PERSONAL SERVICES AND APPROPRIATIONS 1939-40

For your information, I have brought down to date the table I submitted last year showing the status of the Institution since 1939, including in it also the year 1940, omitted last year, since that is one on which you had some question last year, Mr. Chairman. This illustrates the changes that have come about. First, in 1939, we had the 44-hour workweek for custodial services and a 39-hour week for administrative, professional, and subprofessional services. In 1943, we had a 48-hour week for all, and then, beginning in 1947, we had the 40-hour week for all. This shows that in 1948 we have 523 positions at a total cost of \$1,539,486, while the 1949 estimates carry 579 positions at a total of \$1,718,111.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Without objection, we will include that table in the record at this point.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

*Comparison of personal services and appropriations*

	Posi- tions	Appropri- ation	Aver- age salary
1939			
1. 44-hour week for 270.5 positions in the crafts, protective, and custodial service and a 39-hour week for 187.9 positions in the administrative, professional, and subprofessional services:			
Personal services.....	458.4	\$817,316	\$1,761
Total appropriation.....		1,021,165	
1940			
2. 44-hour week for 275.5 positions in the crafts, protective, and custodial service and a 39-hour week for 193 positions in the administrative, professional, and subprofessional services:			
Personal services.....	468.5	846,329	1,806
Total appropriation.....		1,328,420	
1942			
3. 44-hour week for all, beginning Jan. 26, 1942:			
Personal services.....	468	866,529	1,851
Total appropriation.....		1,115,022	
1943			
4. 48-hour week for all, beginning Dec. 26, 1942:			
Personal services.....	468	972,082	2,077
Total appropriation.....		1,182,080	
1946			
5. 40-hour week for all, beginning Sept. 9, 1945, except guards who continued on 48-hour week until 1947:			
Personal services.....	<sup>1</sup> 425	1,136,045	2,363
Total appropriation.....		1,357,561	
1947			
6. 40-hour week for all. Includes 62 positions to place guards on 40-hour week and provide for return of veterans:			
Personal services.....	501	1,423,420	2,841
Total appropriation.....		1,632,912	
1948			
7. 40-hour week for all:			
Personal services.....	523	1,539,486	2,941
Total appropriation.....		1,800,312	
1949			
8. 40-hour week for all:			
Personal services.....	579	1,718,111	2,967
Total appropriation.....		2,190,000	
9. Proportion of crafts, protective, and custodial service, 60 percent.			

<sup>1</sup> Personnel ceilings fixed by Budget Bureau greatly reduced number of positions 1944 to 1946, inclusive.

Dr. WETMORE. That concludes the general statement I wish to make. We have the details of the increases we are requesting outlined to you in the justifications submitted. I will be very pleased to take those up for you if you wish.

BREAK-DOWN OF ESTIMATES BY OBLIGATION

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I notice you have broken down the work into 10 projects, and those projects appear in tabular form at pages 10 and 11 of the justifications. I think we might include those tables in the record at this point.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

Actual and estimated obligations by activities, fiscal years 1947, 1948, and 1949

Activity	Year	No.	01 Salaries	02 Travel	03 Freight	04 Com- munica- tion	05 Rents, utilities	06 Print- ing	07 Con- tractual service	08 Sup- plies	09 Equip- ment	Total
1. General administration	1947	15	\$66,064	\$0	\$0	\$2,129	\$0	\$18,500	\$50	\$324	\$1,299	\$88,366
Increase	1948	14	59,092	1,600	0	2,500	0	18,500	200	0	0	81,892
Total	1949	0	677	0	0	0	0	11,500	0	0	0	12,177
2. National Museum	1947	14	59,769	1,600	0	2,500	0	30,000	200	0	0	94,069
Increase	1948	127	461,428	1,405	2,430	403	0	41,000	3,096	12,886	7,420	530,068
Total	1949	141	531,036	1,526	3,500	400	0	41,000	3,450	7,755	13,520	602,187
3. Bureau of American Ethnology	1947	17	65,666	0	0	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	88,399
Increase	1948	148	596,702	1,526	3,500	400	0	48,000	3,450	7,755	15,733	690,586
Total	1949	11	59,972	90	15	0	0	15,500	145	363	29,253	76,366
4. Astrophysical Observatory	1947	11	61,052	0	0	0	0	15,500	25	70	0	76,647
Increase	1948	2	6,159	0	0	0	0	5,500	0	0	0	11,659
Total	1949	13	67,211	0	0	0	0	21,000	25	70	0	88,306
5. National Collection of Fine Arts	1947	16	64,953	0	157	0	130	0	187	734	1,415	67,596
Increase	1948	17	71,942	0	0	0	0	0	1,790	2,300	1,500	77,532
Total	1949	2	9,276	2,464	0	0	0	0	1,790	2,300	1,500	11,740
6. National Air Museum	1947	19	81,218	2,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89,272
Increase	1948	7	24,030	78	8	0	0	0	90	58	0	24,264
Total	1949	9	33,063	0	0	0	0	0	70	50	350	33,533
7. Canal Zone biological area	1947	9	33,591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,591
Increase	1948	0	33,654	0	0	0	0	0	70	50	350	34,124
Total	1949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. International Exchange Service	1947	7	34,346	8,000	0	0	0	950	3,850	500	1,500	49,146
Increase	1948	12	27,847	0	20,500	1,150	75,000	2,050	6,876	2,625	16,000	152,048
Total	1949	19	62,193	8,000	20,500	1,150	75,000	3,000	10,726	3,125	17,500	201,194
9. Maintenance and operation	1947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase	1948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500
Total	1949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500
10. Service divisions	1947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
Increase	1948	13	22,907	0	27,709	0	0	0	485	181	4,350	55,636
Total	1949	11	24,191	0	32,000	0	0	0	590	200	5,000	61,981
Salaries and expenses	1947	0	527	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,527
Increase	1948	11	24,718	0	36,000	0	0	0	590	200	5,000	66,508
Total	1949	265	589,236	0	0	3,540	17,507	0	3,304	15,278	3,512	632,377
Salaries and expenses	1947	264	583,092	0	0	3,750	17,250	0	2,360	18,000	5,750	630,202
Increase	1948	19	50,736	0	0	1,800	0	0	0	9,185	1,250	62,971
Total	1949	283	633,828	0	0	5,550	17,250	0	2,360	27,185	7,000	693,173
Salaries and expenses	1947	47	134,830	0	0	0	0	13,500	0	0	6,419	154,749
Increase	1948	49	141,672	0	0	0	0	24,050	1,385	7,665	8,920	183,692
Total	1949	4	17,046	0	0	0	0	23,950	0	0	3,080	44,076
Salaries and expenses	1947	53	158,718	0	0	0	0	48,000	1,385	7,665	12,000	227,768
Increase	1948	501	1,423,420	1,573	30,319	6,072	17,637	88,500	7,357	29,844	24,696	1,629,418
Total	1949	523	1,539,486	11,126	35,500	6,650	17,250	100,000	17,220	36,540	36,540	1,800,312
Salaries and expenses	1947	56	178,625	2,464	24,500	2,950	75,000	50,000	8,376	11,810	35,963	389,688
Total	1949	579	1,718,111	13,590	60,000	9,600	92,250	150,000	25,596	48,350	72,503	2,190,000

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I notice each one of the 10 projects which you have described in detail in your justifications shows an increase, and that is also true of each one of the nine items of other obligations. There seems to be a rather substantial increase in your printing and binding item. You have alluded to that. You are asking, over all, I think, for \$150,000 for printing and binding compared to \$100,000 this year and compared to \$88,000 in the preceding fiscal year. Perhaps the explanation will come out as we run briefly over these 10 projects, by way of summary.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Your first project is for general administration, for which you ask an increase of \$12,177, of which, as I understand it, \$677 is for in-grade promotions and \$11,500 is for the additional cost of printing the annual report and printing certain other outstanding articles.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What are those outstanding articles?

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

Dr. WETMORE. The annual report of the Smithsonian Institution has at the beginning the administrative report of the secretary. Following that, each year it has been customary to carry some 30 articles that give a brief survey of matters of current interest in the various branches of science. This report is one of the most important that we issue from the standpoint of the general public. I have here the volume for 1946, recently issued [exhibiting], to explain the statement I have just made.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I wonder if you could insert in this record a list of articles and the estimated cost of each that you contemplate publishing, as distinguished from the annual report.

Dr. WETMORE. For the year 1948?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. For 1949.

Dr. WETMORE. If I can use 1948, I can give the list, but 1949 would be a year in advance.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I understood you were asking \$11,500 increase in fiscal 1949 (a) because of the annual report and (b) because of other outstanding articles.

Dr. WETMORE. The annual report deals with the current scientific field. In fact, some of the articles we anticipate publishing in 1949 are not yet written. We cover a certain pagination each year. Because of the long period in which we have carried on this work, we can say each year that we should include a certain number of pages. The increase has come in the steady increase in the cost of publication.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How much of the \$150,000 you are requesting would be for the annual report?

Dr. WETMORE. \$11,500 of the increase requested for 1949.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You mean only \$11,000 of the over-all \$150,000?

Dr. KEDDY. Of the \$50,000 increase, we are asking \$11,500 for this purpose.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How much of the \$150,000, all told?

Dr. WETMORE. It would be roughly \$30,000.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. \$30,000 for the annual report. What did that cost this year?



Dr. WETMORE. We have only \$18,500 allotted as that is all we have available. This, however, will print only an adequate coverage. To be properly useful the report should be larger.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. So you want \$120,000 for these other articles?

Dr. WETMORE. When I speak of the annual report I include also the articles in the appendix to the report. The \$120,000 is for the other series of publications issued by the Institution. The annual report, including appendix, is only one item and is estimated to cost \$30,000 for 1949.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What I am trying to find out is what this \$150,000 is to be used for. I understand you say \$30,000 would be for the annual report.

Dr. WETMORE. The break-down for 1949 is \$30,000 for the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution; for the proceedings and bulletins and Annual Report of the National Museum, \$43,200; for the publications, Bureau of American Ethnology, \$21,000; for the printing of blank forms, labels, and materials of that kind, \$12,800; for the Annual Report of the American Historical Association, which we carry on request from Congress, \$13,500; \$3,000 for the National Air Museum; and the remainder \$26,500 for binding for the library. Printing and binding are carried together.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Would you insert in the record those figures in tabular form and compare them with the estimated figures for 1948 and the actual figures for 1947?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

(The information is as follows:)

*Allotments from printing and binding appropriations*

	1947	1948	1949
General administration: Annual Report, Smithsonian Institution.....	\$14,900	\$18,500	<sup>1</sup> \$30,000
National Museum:			
Proceedings.....	8,816	9,000	12,000
Bulletins.....	17,307	19,000	22,000
Contributions, National Herbarium.....	5,340	6,200	7,200
Annual Report.....	2,037	2,000	2,000
Bureau of American Ethnology:			
Bulletins.....	17,375	15,200	20,700
Annual Report.....	105	300	300
Editorial Division:			
Blank forms and museum labels.....	6,000	7,800	12,800
Annual Report, American Historical Association.....	10,620	10,500	13,500
Library: Binding.....	6,000	10,550	26,500
National Air Museum: Annual Report.....		950	3,000
Total.....	88,500	100,000	<sup>2</sup> 150,000

<sup>1</sup> The Smithsonian Annual Report has for a hundred years constituted a yearly survey of the developments in all branches of science. The allotment for printing the book remained the same from 1942 to 1947, although printing costs increased steadily. This necessitated making the report smaller and smaller, until the latest volume (1946) contained hardly enough material to constitute an adequate survey. The estimate for 1949 contemplates the printing of an adequate report at the present greatly increased prices.

<sup>2</sup> The increase requested for 1949 is needed to cover the nearly 75-percent increase in cost of printing since 1941, and to make a start on reducing the backlog of manuscripts and of unbound volumes.

NATIONAL MUSEUM

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. For your second project, the National Museum, you want \$88,399 increase, of which \$15,733 is for equipment, \$65,666 for 17 additional positions, and \$7,000 for printing.

Dr. WETMORE. Of that total amount for personnel, may I point out that \$11,872 is for in-grade promotions. I discussed those in the

beginning as a total figure for the Smithsonian. That is included in the total figure you were given at that time.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. \$11,000 and how much?

Dr. WETMORE. \$11,872. The 17 positions cover \$53,794 additional.

#### EQUIPMENT

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And equipment?

Dr. WETMORE. The equipment item is mainly for storage equipment and containers to care for collections that are not permanently housed at the present time. That is a very necessary addition. It covers the standard metal covered cabinets in which we keep specimens to guard them against deterioration by insect damage and damage by light and dust.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Where are you storing them now?

Dr. WETMORE. Specimens as they are received are held in our temporary work storage and have to be incorporated into the general collections as soon as possible to make room for new additions as they come along. The equipment requested for this purpose represents about one-fifth of our present needs.

We accept new materials at the rate of upward of 250,000 specimens a year, and when I give you that figure please understand that we exercise very definite discrimination in what we take, as we refuse more than we accept always.

The equipment includes not only metal covered cabinets and drawers but also the various types of pasteboard trays, glass bottles and other containers that we utilize for the storage and handling of specimens of all kinds.

Before we leave the National Museum, may I make one brief statement here on one item?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

#### NUMISMATIC COLLECTION

Dr. WETMORE. In the last several years we have had a definite approach from the representatives of the numismatic societies in this country relative to better service in connection with our collection of coins, medals, medalets, and materials of that kind.

We have very valuable collections of these materials derived from several sources, the principal one being a transfer from the Treasury Department. Collections have also come to us by gift from various interested individuals.

The collection is an excellent one, but at the present time it is being handled by one curator in connection with numerous other duties, and with other fields of interest.

The numismatists are disturbed at this condition. They insist that we should have a special curator for that type of work, and we agree with them that we should have.

We have included here one position, Grade P-3, an assistant curator at \$4,150 for that purpose, and give this request high priority.

#### BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The next is project three, Bureau of American Ethnology. An increase of \$11,659 is requested, of which \$5,500 is

for printing and the balance is for personnel. There is \$846 for in-grade promotions, and \$4,813 for two new positions.

Dr. WETMORE. One of the two additional positions is a draftsman to assist in lettering and making maps, and in similar work of that kind, of which we have a great deal. At the present time we have one expert, an SP-8, who has to do this work in addition to high-grade art work. There is more work than he can handle. Furthermore, his skill should be used full time at a higher level than this routine work which can be done by someone in a lower grade. The request is for a CAF-5 draftsman at \$2,645.

We have included also a CAF-3 clerk-typist, who is needed for the typing of manuscripts and similar routine work. At the present we have five men in the professional grade who have to do practically all of their own typing because we do not have this service.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How many people do you have in this Bureau all told now?

Dr. WETMORE. Eleven.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Eleven?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

#### ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The next is project 4, Astrophysical Observatory. There is an increase here of \$11,740, \$9,276 for personnel, of which \$726 is for in-grade promotions, and \$8,550 for two new positions. The balance of \$2,464 is for travel.

How many do you have in that set-up now?

Dr. KEDDY. Seventeen.

#### TRAVEL

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What is the travel item?

Dr. WETMORE. The travel item is to enable the replacement of staff that we now have at the Observatory at Montezuma, Chile.

I may say that the observations of the radiation of the sun made at our observatories require that the site be in an area where there is a minimum of cloud, rainfall, and dust. We find that we can send people to these isolated places for about 3 years and then they must be relieved. They need, first, some refresher courses in the work they are doing, and, furthermore, they need the stimulus of renewed contacts with civilization for a brief time. Their life at the observatories is a bleak and lonely one.

We have included in the estimates for 1949, \$2,464 to bring home the people now at Montezuma, and to replace them with personnel from the service in other locations where conditions are not quite so bleak and rigid.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How many people do you have down there?

Dr. WETMORE. Three.

#### NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The next is project 5, National Collection of Fine Arts. There is a small increase here of \$591 for in-grade promotions.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir, for mandatory promotion.

## NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Project 6, National Air Museum. Last year we gave you money for investigation and recommendation.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. We gave you \$49,146. For 1949 you are asking for an increase of \$152,048. The increase for salaries is \$27,847, of which \$275 is for in-grade promotions, and the balance is for 12 new positions, and you are requesting for other obligations \$123,175, which appears on page 37 of the justifications. We would like to have you tell us about the status of that project.

## STATUS OF PROJECT

Dr. WETMORE. The National Air Museum was authorized by the act of Congress approved August 12, 1946.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Does that contemplate building a new building?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir, eventually it does.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. But not in this estimate.

Mr. PHILLIPS. And also taking all of your airplane exhibits out of the old museum?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. PHILLIPS. And putting them in the new one?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

The work has been progressing very successfully. We have had contact with the entire industry and the various other organizations concerned in aviation. It was necessary to make these contacts quickly because of the postwar reconversion and change-over in these various agencies. We have been required to ask them to hold materials that we consider of historical importance until we can make an examination and determine what should be preserved permanently.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You ask whom to hold them?

Dr. WETMORE. We asked various laboratories and research organizations that were carrying on experimental work during the war, aircraft manufacturers, aircraft parts manufactures, and all other organizations related to the aviation industry that were engaged in manufacturing during this period. Knowing that these organizations were reconverting and clearing out many old items that possibly should be preserved for the future historical record, and which were liable to be thrown away, we made contact with over 220 agencies and individuals and have had replies from approximately half of them.

We have checked with them and asked them to hold the items that we considered worthy of preservation.

In addition, the Air Force and the Navy have assembled carefully selected items in aviation which they are now holding for our consideration.

We are now far enough along in this survey to see a little more clearly where we are going.

## LOCATION OF MUSEUM

Last year you asked me where this agency would be located, and at that time we were not certain. It now appears definitely that the

museum would need to be located here in Washington, but in the meantime we must develop a storage facility in which the selected items may be held until a building is available in Washington in which to exhibit them.

#### STORAGE SPACE

We have given careful consideration to a number of facilities throughout the country and have determined finally that the one most suitable is at Park Ridge in the Des Plaines area about 20 miles northwest of Chicago. There is a very large building there, built early in the war and used for the construction of DC-4 bombers, which is now under the administration of the Air Force. It is our understanding that about July 1, 1948, the building is to be taken over by the Public Buildings Administration, and we have requested an area of half a million square feet within the building for temporary National Air Museum storage use.

In actuality a good part of the material earmarked for us by the Air Force is now in a portion of the area requested. This is maintained at present by the Air Force, but we have been informed by this organization that we will have to take over on the 1st of July, because of the exhaustion of their funds allotted for the purpose.

The Navy Department is holding a considerable amount of materials that we desire to have eventually, and they are, as they term it, "canning" it wherever it is located, putting it in shape so that it will not deteriorate, and holding it for us.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. This is a Government building now?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir; this is a Government building; our estimates for 1949 include \$75,000 as the estimated annual rental charge that we will have to transfer to the Public Buildings Administration.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Are there any other Government agencies in the building?

Dr. WETMORE. The Air Force has it at present.

Mr. MITMAN. The Air Force has it at present, but the Treasury Department, the Veterans' Administration and one other agency have requested War Assets for space in the building. The Veterans' Administration would like to have 400,000 square feet for storage of hospital equipment that the agency now has and is holding pending the construction of hospitals.

Mr. ANDREWS. For what do you propose to use that building, Doctor?

Dr. WETMORE. For storage of aviation materials until a museum building is available in Washington.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is this property in the hands of the War Assets Administration now?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir, but it is to be taken over sometime during the coming spring.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Do you mean the War Assets Administration or the Public Buildings Administration?

Mr. MITMAN. War Assets is eventually turning it over to the Public Buildings Administration. We have had a recent communication from the Public Buildings Administration saying that they hope to take over the administration of that building shortly, but they are not yet sure of the time.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If it is a Government building why do we pay rent for it?

Dr. WETMORE. That is to cover the overhead charge of administration, heating, and lighting, and general maintenance.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It is administration rather than rent?

Dr. WETMORE. That is about it, sir.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Who is going to take care of those details, the Public Buildings Administration?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir; the Public Buildings Administration. This is a pro rated charge that they assess us for the square footage assigned us. We will be under the necessity of furnishing guard service and the maintenance of our stored material, which will require 11 of the 12 new positions listed.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Was not the building primarily a Government building to start with?

Mr. MITMAN. It was built with RFC funds.

Mr. ROBERTSON. By whom?

Mr. MITMAN. By the Government, I believe, for the construction of Douglas bombers. It is a wooden structure.

Mr. ROBERTSON. And it went into the hands of War Assets?

Mr. MITMAN. Yes, sir; it will go into the hands of War Assets.

Mr. ROBERTSON. And it still remains in the hands of War Assets until it is taken over by the Public Buildings Administration?

Mr. MITMAN. That is our understanding.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Your justification states—

Estimate from Public Buildings Administration from whom we shall lease the necessary space.

Mr. MITMAN. That is the anticipated plan.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. But I understand that it will be for the administration of the building rather than on a lease basis.

Dr. WETMORE. They term it a lease. It is really to cover the charge for their overhead administration.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How many feet of space are you getting?

Dr. WETMORE. 500,000.

Mr. MITMAN. The building has a total area of 1,700,000 square feet.

Dr. WETMORE. There is the set-up [displaying building plan].

Mr. ROBERTSON. And you are getting 500,000 square feet?

Mr. MITMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Are you going to need all of that space?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. At \$75,000 a year?

Dr. WETMORE. A considerable portion of the space is already occupied by over 100 airplanes held for us by the Air Force. This [indicating] is a view of the building on the outside.

Mr. PHILLIPS. What else do you furnish beside guard service?

Mr. MITMAN. Professional and subprofessional service for the cataloging and the preservation of this material.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I mean what other service that would ordinarily be a part of the rental charge?

Mr. MITMAN. No other service. We will clean our own part of the building.

Dr. WETMORE. And we will maintain guard service there.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is it a stone or a wooden structure?

Mr. MITMAN. It is a brick and wooden structure.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What does this cover in the hands of the Public Buildings Administration, light and heat?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes; light and heat, general building maintenance and repairs, and expenses of that kind.

#### STATUS OF BUILDING FOR THE MUSEUM

Mr. ANDREWS. When do you hope to get a new building, Doctor?

Dr. WETMORE. That would be a matter for decision here on the Hill.

Mr. ANDREWS. In Congress?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANDREWS. What are your plans so far; have you gotten any blueprints or selected a site?

Dr. WETMORE. We are not in the blueprint stage yet; no, sir. What we hope to do is to present a plan that will be acceptable for the location of the building adjacent to, but off, the Mall. It will have to be a building of considerable area.

The monumental construction required on the Mall is quite expensive, but by being nearby we could use reinforced steel construction with tapestry brick exterior, something on the order of what you see in the office building of South Agriculture, which would be pleasing and effective, and which will give a much greater area under cover for the amount of money actually expended.

#### USEFULNESS OF MUSEUM

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is this museum to be of real historical value in your opinion, or does it have some scientific value, looking to the future?

Dr. WETMORE. It will have great historical value and very definitely scientific value in the future through constant studies that will be made of the materials included in planning future advances in aviation. Engineers, aviation experts, and technical advisers continually go back to the basic advances that have been made in the art, in planning further details for the future.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Let me see if I get this straight, Doctor. On the completion of this proposed building you will abandon the one you now occupy?

Dr. WETMORE. The building is completed.

Mr. ROBERTSON. When we build you a new building here in Washington on the Mall then you are going to abandon this one?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. In other words, this is a temporary situation?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir. This building is a new building.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I understand that, but you are only using this building in Chicago temporarily until you have completed your own building?

Dr. WETMORE. That is right.

Mr. ANDREWS. This building is out near Chicago?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir; it is very well located. There is an airfield nearby to which planes can be brought, and there are other transporta-

tion facilities. It is very accessible. It is a place we have selected after consideration of a number of others.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Let me ask you this: As I recall the statute, the preliminary work contemplated was that of investigation and recommendation, in other words, to determine whether or not the project was of real value. To what extent have you made sufficient investigation to make an appraisal and recommendation?

Dr. WETMORE. We expect to make a definite recommendation at the conclusion of this present fiscal year.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. To whom?

Dr. WETMORE. To the Congress.

The act reads:

LANGUAGE OF STATUTE CREATING MUSEUM

To establish a national air museum, and for other purposes, and goes on to say:

That there is hereby established under the Smithsonian Institution a bureau to be known as a national air museum, which shall be administered by the Smithsonian Institution with the advice of a board to be composed of the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, or his successor, the Chief of Naval Operations, or his successor, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and two citizens of the United States appointed by the President from civilian life who shall serve at the pleasure of the President. The members of the Board shall serve as such members without compensation.

It goes on to state here in section 2:

Said national air museum shall memorialize the national development of aviation; collect, preserve, and display aeronautical equipment of historical interest and significance; serve as a repository for scientific equipment and data pertaining to the development of aviation; and provide educational material for the historical study of aviation.

There is a further stipulation relative to surveys for suitable lands and buildings.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes; I note that section 3 says that:

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, with the advice of the Advisory Board, is hereby directed to investigate and survey suitable lands and buildings for selection as a site for said national air museum and to make recommendations to Congress for the acquisition of suitable lands and buildings for said national air museum.

This estimate before us does not contemplate taking that step?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir. That, however, is included in the final plan. We will do that in connection with the report that we expect to render now and in subsequent reports.

SCOPE OF ESTIMATES, 1949

The moneys that we are requesting here are primarily intended for the gathering and temporary maintenance of the collections that will go into this building when it is ready.

As indicated, the principal sum in the increase requested is the cost of operation for this temporary storage facility and the 11 field positions that we will need, which will include a man of scientific training to be in charge, an aircraft mechanic, a lieutenant of guards, eight guards, and a skilled laborer to serve for maintenance and general safeguarding of the collections while they are in this building.



Mr. ANDREWS. How much material do you have on hand now?

Dr. WETMORE. There are about 100 planes there now.

Mr. ANDREWS. Where are they stored?

Dr. WETMORE. Out at Park Ridge.

Mr. ANDREWS. In that building?

Dr. WETMORE. In that building, yes, sir.

Mr. ANDREWS. But you have nothing to put into a building yet?

Dr. WETMORE. Not yet.

Mr. ANDREWS. How are you getting by now without paying rent?

Dr. WETMORE. The expense is still being carried by the Air Force. They have had this building for some time.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Can you estimate at all how much is liable to go into this museum up to date?

Dr. WETMORE. We are planning a building that will have floor space of 500,000 square feet at least, with three stories for part, and four for the rest of the structure.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Are these 100 planes all you will need in terms of development to date?

Dr. WETMORE. We have at the present time in the collections in the Smithsonian Institution, as presently constituted, 32 of the older types of planes which illustrate the advances in aviation. There are 100 more out here in this storage facility, and the Navy has some additional. I cannot give you the number that they have.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Will you finally get the Navy material?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, they are holding it for us.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF ADVISORY BOARD

The Advisory Board, I may say at present is composed of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Maj. Gen. E. M. Powers, representing the Commanding General of the United States Air Force; Rear Adm. A. M. Pride, representing the Chief of Naval Operations of the Navy, with Grover Loening and William B. Stout as citizen members. The two latter gentlemen are very well known in aviation circles, being both men of very considerable attainment in the development of aviation in this country. We have their full interest and support in all of this work.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As you picture the project now the museum would hold 132 planes or something like that?

Dr. WETMORE. About 200.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. About 200 planes?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, about 200 planes, and then there would be also large collections of scale models that would illustrate minor developments in plane design—and collections of engines and propellers; we have also a very considerable library of books and writings on aviation at the present time.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Are there any other questions on this project?

Mr. ANDREWS. Did you get any money for this project last year, Doctor?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

Mr. ANDREWS. \$50,000?

Dr. WETMORE. \$49,146 was appropriated.

## SIZE AND TYPE OF MUSEUM

Mr. COUDERT. How will your new contemplated building of 500,000 square feet compare with existing space? How much do you have now for all your other operations—the Smithsonian proper?

Dr. WETMORE. It will be a building slightly larger than the present natural history building, the building at Tenth and Constitution. That has 468,000 square feet in it.

Mr. COUDERT. I have one further question: From the standpoint of scientific history and usefulness to scientists studying air development and new programs for air, is a full-sized, completed plane essential, or would not the blueprint and small scale model be sufficient?

Dr. WETMORE. For technical engineers perhaps the blueprint might be sufficient, but there is also the very definite large public interest in this project. It will be an interest that will continue in the future. When you think of the large number of men who were in aviation during the last war and the large number of individuals who are engaged in the aviation industry in this country at the present time, coupled with the tremendous personal air travel, I think that we can see that there would be a great many who would want to look at the original planes.

Mr. COUDERT. You are speaking now of its collection value purely from the standpoint of museum pieces and not from the standpoint of scientific reasons.

Dr. WETMORE. There is a very definite value to the technical man of seeing the original piece in its full size in order to understand operation and to give basis for improvement or modification; for understanding why some things will work and others will not.

There is also a matter that comes to us continually in our industrial exhibits—that of the legal interest where suits develop over priority in design or operation.

Mr. COUDERT. Information as to that would come from your blueprints and small-scale models.

Dr. WETMORE. In part, but in part from the full-sized ships.

What we aim to do with the full-sized ships is to gather a collection that will show the major advances. We have tried to pick those examples, not only for the type, but also for the individual planes that have had some particular history.

Mr. ANDREWS. The *Spirit of St. Louis*.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes. Also such as Wiley Post's plane, the *Winnie Mae*. These planes would also be inspirations to the younger people on whom we will lean to develop, build, and fly America's planes of the future.

As an example of what I mean, in the equipment in aviation that we have at the present time, the Norden bomb sight is represented by the one that was used in dropping the atom bomb on Hiroshima. We have the actual one. These things have a definite interest because of the history involved that makes them doubly impressive.

Mr. COUDERT. In substance, what you are saying is that you would have as large a museum as the committee should choose to give you, because really there is no limit as to the amount of material that could be justified on one basis or another.

Dr. WETMORE. May I venture to differ with one part of that statement? That is, that we do not expect to recommend as large an area

as many people would like to have us recommend. We are museum men, men who work in that type of activity, and have done so for the greater part of our lives. We realize the necessity for condensation within reasonable limits of any activity of this sort. Some have talked to me about having a vast area where we would have B-29's and B-36's scattered about to let people clamber about over them—an airplane set-up more or less without limit. We do not think that is practical. We are trying to develop our plans on a basis that will be practicable and one that can be handled in the future. As you say, this project could be expanded almost without limit, but we see limitations that should be placed on it and we expect to make our recommendations in accordance with them.

## CANAL ZONE BIOLOGICAL AREA

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The next item is No. 7, the "Canal Zone biological area." There is an increase of \$1,500 for the replacement of two water-storage tanks.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes; a small but highly important item. The present tanks are in bad condition and the laboratory is dependent on them for water supply.

## INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The next project is No. 8, "International Exchange Service." There you show an increase of \$4,527; \$527 for in-grade promotions and \$4,000 for freight.

Dr. WETMORE. The necessity for increase in freight is because of the burden being placed on us for forwarding publications. (1)

At the present time, we will have funds to carry us up to the last quarter, but beyond that it looks as though we will be out of money.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How much did you have for freight this year?

Mr. DORSEY. \$32,000. We have already obligated or expended practically \$24,000 of that, so we have only about \$8,000 for the next 6 months. (2)

## OBLIGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO FURNISH EXCHANGE

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What is the obligation of the Institution with respect to furnishing this exchange?

Mr. DORSEY. That is contained in the Treaty of Brussels, of 1886, which provides for an interchange of governmental, scientific, and literary publications between this country and other signatory countries. In addition the State Department negotiates treaties and international agreements with other countries for a like exchange of publications. 3

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. But it does not specify how much we will exchange?

Mr. DORSEY. No; but Congress, at various times, by resolutions, has designated the number of copies of the Congressional Record and the parliamentary publications of this Government to be turned over to the Smithsonian for exchange with other governments.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is there any resolution in effect now?

Mr. DORSEY. The treaty is still in effect.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I mean a resolution in effect determining whether you send X quantity or Y quantity in a given year. Is that in your discretion?

Mr. DORSEY. We have no discretion about it. We are supposed to carry on this work for the Government.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes, but to what extent?

Mr. PHILLIPS. What happens when you are out of money? Do you have to keep on sending it?

Mr. DORSEY. The current appropriation will run out in the last quarter of this year. We will have to hold the publications received for shipment during the last 3 months until next year.

Dr. KEDDY. Then the problem becomes storage, and the basement in the Smithsonian Building is the only place we have for the accumulation. We simply cannot back this stuff up beyond a certain limited amount.

SELECTION AND QUANTITY OF MATERIAL EXCHANGED

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Who selects what shall be exchanged and how much of each shall be exchanged?

Dr. KEDDY. It is all specified in Government resolutions—what material has to be sent to the Smithsonian to be shipped out to all the foreign countries on the globe.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. But not in terms of amount?

Dr. KEDDY. So far as we are concerned, all we are is a freight-handling agency with respect to that material. We do not have decision as to the amount.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Do you mean that every document you ship abroad is specifically required to be sent abroad, both in kind and in number?

Dr. KEDDY. The Congress and the Library of Congress are required by these resolutions to provide copies to go to these different countries. This material is sent to us from the Government Printing Office, and all we have to do is just to stevedore it out. If we do not have the money we have to hold shipments until funds are again available.

Mr. DORSEY. The treaty also provides for interchange of scientific and literary publications between the institutions of these various countries and those of the United States.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is in general terms.

Mr. DORSEY. Yes. There is no number specified. We have no volition in the distribution of this material. It comes to us addressed and we forward it to the addressees.

Mr. ANDREWS. Do you receive from those countries about as much as you send them?

Mr. DORSEY. Returns come back to this country. I have a letter here from the director of the Iowa State College saying that last year they received in return for the material which we sent out for them to foreign institutions 1,248 books. He said that many of those books would have cost them from \$5 to \$10. Many of these foreign countries send their return material direct by mail, not through the governmental agencies in those countries; there is a great deal more sent directly to American institutions than comes back through us for distribution here.

4 Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Whether you get a request or not, you just send the material along?

Mr. DORSEY. We have to send the material, so long as it comes within the purview of the treaty. We have to watch out for commercial things. We do not send out any books that are ordered in the trade, or anything like that. The shipments include governmental, scientific, and literary publications as provided for in the treaty.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I do not see why you have to send the material, when a foreign agency can mail its books direct to the recipient in this country.

Mr. DORSEY. The Congress has done that to promote the work of the scientific institutions in this country. It agreed to send this material abroad for them. That is provided in the Treaty of Brussels of 1886. That is why we handle it. 5

Mr. GRAF. Both the State Department and the Army at the present time have been very anxious to have us speed up the shipment of publications abroad as rapidly and as completely as we can. They appreciate that in this struggle of ideologies for the mastery of the world we are at a disadvantage because we are not well understood by other peoples. In the present situation it is not a question of how little we can send but rather how much we can send that will bring to other peoples an understanding and appreciation of our Government, our culture, our science, and our literature. The Exchange Service provides a method of achieving this goal at less cost than any other method I know.

Dr. KEDDY. It stimulates improvement in international public relations.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am trying to find out what the limits are on it, if any.

Mr. DORSEY. The Library of Congress decides what sets of parliamentary publications are to be sent to each country.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Why do they not send them direct instead of sending them to you?

Mr. DORSEY. The resolution provides for so many copies of the official publications of the United States Government to be sent to the Smithsonian Institution for foreign exchange, and the Library of Congress designates the recipients of these governmental publications.

Mr. PHILLIPS. And in return for every one sent abroad are we sure to get the equivalent in publications back in exchange?

Mr. DORSEY. I doubt that we can get the equivalent in number or bulk back in exchange, because there is more published in this country than in most other countries. We do receive what is available.

Dr. WETMORE. We do receive the publications of the other governments as soon as they are issued.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I am wondering what you are getting out of Russia, for example, in exchange for what we might be shipping over there.

Dr. WETMORE. The returns from Russia at the present time come in directly to the various organizations. We receive some directly at the Smithsonian and other scientific agencies do the same. 6

The arrangement with the Russian Government does not bring material through the Exchange Service.

Mr. ROBERTSON. But there is some coming in from Russia?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes. We receive some material direct from Russia and from areas adjacent to Russia. 7

Mr. ROBERTSON. Do you simply have to take what they send to us?

(8) Is there any screening? Is there any choice in what we take from them?

Dr. WETMORE. There is screening. In case of doubt we examine shipments to see what they contain. Very often we turn out-going shipments back to the individuals who send them to us. We also frequently are approached by organizations that want to send fairly large shipments abroad and who want us to pay the charges. We do not go into that.

Mr. ROBERTSON. My New York colleague raises the question here as to just how you regard the Congressional Record—scientific?

Dr. WETMORE. Parliamentary.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Do I understand the Smithsonian passes on what goes and what does not go, or is that passed on by the various agencies that feed the documents to you?

(9) Dr. WETMORE. The Smithsonian passes on them in case of any question.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In other words, you pass on every document that is sent, perhaps not initially, but you approve it before it goes?

Dr. WETMORE. In the sense most of the materials that come to us have been established for a good many years and we know what they are without examining them minutely. It is only when new items are thrown in that we have to use some discretion as to whether they can be included or not.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Will you give us a break-down for the record that will show just what was sent, by items, in the fiscal year 1947?

Mr. DORSEY. We could not do that by items. We handle packages. We do not handle publications. They come to us wrapped and addressed.

Mr. ROBERTSON. This is the way they come to you [showing picture]? They come to you from the Congressional Library?

Mr. DORSEY. From the Congressional Library and from American scientific institutions to be sent abroad. We get them in all sorts of shapes and sizes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You pack them?

Mr. DORSEY. Yes; but we do not examine the contents of every package.

#### SHIPMENTS ABROAD

Mr. ANDREWS. How many shipments do you make to each country during a year's time?

Mr. DORSEY. In ordinary times we make shipments to England and Germany about three times a month, but we do not send as frequently now. The German exchanges now are being handled through the War Department over there; through the military government.

Before the war we shipped about 715,000 pounds of material annually. That is about a normal year's work.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is about 3,000 pounds a day?

(10) Dr. KEDDY. In 1947 we received 860,000 pounds to move. At present the volume is coming in at the rate of 1,110,000 pounds per year. That is why we are asking for more money in 1949; so we can move it instead of having it held up.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Then you are moving 3,800 pounds a day?

Dr. KEDDY. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. From how many agencies does that come?

Dr. WETMORE. A great many. The material that goes out in this box form shown in the photographs before you is sorted according to countries, and as fast as it accumulates it is boxed up in this shape [indicating]. To South America we ship the individual items as they come in by post. We find that is more economical.

## BRUSSELS TREATY, 1886

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Will you insert in the record at this point a copy of the treaty provisions and the signatory countries that govern this work?

Mr. DORSEY. Yes. We will insert a copy of the Brussels Treaty of 1886, and a reference to the provisions in the United States Code relating to the exchange of publications.

(The matter referred to follows:)

## INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY PUBLICATIONS

The President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Servia, The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, desiring to establish, on the bases adopted by the Conference which met at Brussels from the 10th to the 14th April 1883, a system of international exchanges of the official documents and of the scientific and literary publications of their respective States, have appointed for their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, Mr. Lambert Tree, Minister Resident of the United States of America at Brussels,

His Majesty the King of Belgians, The Prince de Camaran, His Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Chevalier de Moreau, His Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Public Works,

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, The Count de Villeneuve, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, Mr. de Tavira, Chargé d'Affaires ad-interim of Spain at Brussels,

His Majesty the King of Italy, the Marquis Maffei, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, the Baron de Sant' Anna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Very Faithful Majesty,

His Majesty the King of Servia, Mr. Marinovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, Mr. Rivier its special Plenipotentiary,

Who, after having communicated between themselves their full powers, which are found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

## ARTICLE I

There shall be established in each of the contracting States, a bureau charged with the duty of the exchanges.

## ARTICLE II

The publications which the contracting States agree to exchange, are the following:

1st. The Official documents, parliamentary and administrative, which are published in the country of their origin.

2nd. The works executed by order and at the expense of the Government.

## ARTICLE III

Each bureau shall cause to be printed a list of the publications that it is able to place at the disposal of the contracting States.

This list shall be corrected and completed each year and regularly addressed to all the bureaus of exchange.

## ARTICLE IV

The bureaus of exchange will arrange between themselves the number of copies which they may be able eventually to demand and furnish.

## ARTICLE V

The transmissions shall be made directly from bureau to bureau. Uniform models and formulas will be adopted for the memoranda of the contents of the cases, as well as for all the administrative correspondence, requests, acknowledgements of reception, etc.

## ARTICLE VI

For exterior transmissions, each State assumes the expense of packing and transportation to the place of destination. Nevertheless when the transmissions shall be made by sea, special arrangements will regulate the share of each State in the expense of transportation.

## ARTICLE VII

The bureaus of exchange will serve, in an officious capacity, as intermediaries between the learned bodies and literary and scientific societies, etc. . . . of the contracting States for the reception and transmission of their publications.

It remains however well understood that, in such case, the duty of the bureaus of exchange will be confined to the free transmission of the works exchanged and that these bureaus will not in any manner take the initiative to bring about the establishment of such relations.

## ARTICLE VIII

These provisions apply only to the documents and works published after the date of the present Convention.

## ARTICLE IX

The States which have not taken part in the present Convention are admitted to adhere to it on their request.

This adhesion will be notified diplomatically to the Belgian Government and by that Government to all the other signatory States.

## ARTICLE X

The present Convention will be ratified and the ratifications will be exchanged at Brussels, as soon as practicable. It is concluded for ten years, from the day of the exchange of ratifications, and it will remain in force beyond that time, so long as one of the Governments shall not have declared six months in advance that it renounces it.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Brussels in eight copies the 15th of March 1886.

[L. S.]	LAMBERT TREE
[L. S.]	PR. DE CAMARAN
[L. S.]	CH'V'LIER D. MOREAU
[L. S.]	CTE. DE VILLENEUVE
[L. S.]	JOSÉ MA. DE TAVIRA
[L. S.]	MAFFEI
[L. S.]	B'ON DE SANT' ANNA
[L. S.]	I. MARINOVITCH
[L. S.]	ALPHONSE RIVIER



ABSTRACT OF U. S. CODE, TITLES 34-50, 1940 EDITION, PAGE 3758

## CHAPTER 5—CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING IN GENERAL

\* \* \* \* \*

## SEC. 139a. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

For the purpose of more fully carrying into effect the provisions of the convention concluded at Brussels on March 15, 1886, and proclaimed by the President of the United States on January 15, 1889, there shall be supplied to the Library of Congress not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five copies each of all Government publications, including the daily and bound copies of the Congressional Record, for distribution through the Smithsonian Institution, to such foreign governments as may agree to send to the United States similar publications of their governments for delivery to the Library of Congress. (Mar. 2, 1901, No. 16, Sec. 3, 31 Stat. 1465; Mar. 3, 1925, ch. 421, Sec. 7, 43 Stat. 1106; June 20, 1936, ch. 630, Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 1550.)

## MATERIAL RECEIVED FROM ABROAD

Mr. DORSEY. Mr. Wigglesworth, you might be interested to know that on the receiving end of the material coming in from abroad to us, 89 institutions in Massachusetts received 3,572 pounds.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In a year?

Mr. DORSEY. In the year, 1947, yes. In New York there were 293 institutions that received 7,980 pounds. In California there were 85 institutions that received 5,100 pounds.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I do not suppose by coincidence you have North Dakota.

Mr. DORSEY. Yes; 104.75 pounds.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What is the total incoming per year in pounds?

Mr. DORSEY. 26,807 pounds for the fiscal year 1946. That is the last figure I have with me.

Mr. PHILLIPS. For the same year what was your output?

Mr. DORSEY. 513,000 pounds.

Dr. WETMORE. You must remember that 1946 was rather soon after the close of the war so that shipments both ways still were low.

## DISCUSSION ON THE MANNER OF INTERCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes; but what I have in mind and what the chairman probably has in mind is, Are we just dumping this stuff abroad regardless of whether people actually ask for it or not, and are we making sure that in exchange we are getting all the comparable publications from the nations to which we are sending? We do not expect many publications from Germany today, but Russia, for example, is carrying on extensive experiments along certain lines that are interesting to us. Are we getting those, or is Russia taking ours and not sending hers back?

Mr. DORSEY. The only things coming out of Russia to the Institution's library are the publications from the academy of sciences and its affiliates.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Does it not seem to you we are handling this carelessly? We funnel it all through you, and it goes all over the world, and yet there is no check on our part as to what comes back in return for it.

Mr. DORSEY. As example, about 20 percent of the returns for the Iowa State College comes through us, but they get an enormous quantity of material direct. I think that is largely due to the fact that all the exchange agencies in other countries are not as active as ours, and the people send their publications direct by mail rather than through them to us.

9 Mr. COUDERT. Do I understand correctly that you construe the existing treaty as an obligation on us to send out any material that is sent to you for foreign distribution by any agency in the United States, leaving no discretion whatsoever?

12 Mr. DORSEY. No. We have discretion in that the material shall be governmental documents, or scientific or literary documents, sent abroad as either a gift or in exchange.

Mr. COUDERT. Someone testified a moment or two ago there was an enormous increase contemplated for the coming year. Is there no limit to the amount you would feel under obligation to send out? Suppose that it were 3,000,000 pounds? What would you do?

13 Mr. DORSEY. This is just an accumulation because of the war condition coming in to us now. Our normal prewar operations have run about 700,000 pounds. Naturally our capacity to ship is limited by our appropriation, and that is considered annually.

Mr. COUDERT. That answers the question.

Mr. ANDREWS. Do you send only current publications?

Mr. DORSEY. Ordinarily current publications. There was a considerable backlog built up during the war that is just now coming to us.

Dr. KEDDY. Frankly, it is highly advantageous to this Nation, I think, to have its culture known widely abroad, particularly at the present time.

Mr. PHILLIPS. But I think there is an obligation on the part of the other nations to reciprocate.

Dr. KEDDY. Their printing capacity is not as great as the capacity of the United States.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I am not talking about a pound-for-pound basis. I just want to be sure that the other nations are actually sending what publications they have. There seems to be no check, from anything said today.

Dr. KEDDY. The process is that over there they disseminate largely to the scientific libraries and agencies in the United States directly rather than through us.

Mr. PHILLIPS. How do you know they are doing it?

Dr. KEDDY. By spot check.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How about this treaty? Are there not some provisions in the treaty covering the distribution?

Mr. DORSEY. The Library of Congress watches the returns from the governmental exchanges. They have had two men over in Russia trying to promote the returns coming this way. They watch out for that. Frequently they will tell us to send only partial sets of Government publications to such-and-such a country because they are not sending their publications adequately in exchange for ours. They watch so far as the parliamentary publications are concerned, but the other exchanges are in the hands of the various institutions in this country. If they do not get an adequate return for what they are sending out, they have to watch out for that. Mr. Brown, of Iowa, is

very happy over what he is getting in return for what he sends through us.

Mr. ANDREWS. Who pays these two checkers over there?

Dr. WETMORE. The Library of Congress.

Mr. ANDREWS. All your agency has to do with this program is to box and ship?

Mr. DORSEY. The International Exchange Service is a shipping agency; that is what we are, sir.

Mr. COUDERT. The sum of it seems to be that so far as Government publications are concerned, the Library of Congress does in fact check receipts against what we send. Do you suppose at the same time they check at all as to what becomes of the enormous volume of stuff that you send out in governmental publications? Is there any evidence of what use is really made of them? How do we know that they are being used?

Mr. GRAF. We generally hear promptly if our shipments do not arrive at destination. Recipients have indicated time and time again that they are anxious to have our publications.

Mr. COUDERT. There is no organized check?

Dr. WETMORE. No organized check; no, sir. I can say this however: I have traveled to some extent in Europe and in this hemisphere, and wherever I go to foreign countries, naturally I visit scientific institutions. Almost invariably when I come to the library in such organizations they point out with a great deal of pride the Smithsonian publications they have on their shelves, which have gone to them through this service. I also see many publications from other American organizations.

Mr. COUDERT. Then, as to other publications not of governmental origin, I take it the American institutions themselves constitute the only check on the return of publications?

Mr. DORSEY. Yes. We send abroad a great many publications for them, and I have no doubt they keep a check on what they are getting in return.

Dr. WETMORE. Unless there were a reasonable return from foreign sources, I feel quite sure that these scientific organizations would not continue their sending; not unless they received some quid pro quo.

Mr. COUDERT. They do pay for the publications?

Dr. WETMORE. They do.

Mr. COUDERT. You pay only for the mailing?

Mr. DORSEY. We pay for the sending from Washington only.

Mr. ROBERTSON. And the binding?

Mr. DORSEY. For the boxing.

Dr. WETMORE. I feel the return to this country as a whole is sufficient and adequate; that it represents a fair proportion of what is published abroad. We are receiving these foreign publications as they are issued, and if they do not come in then the librarians check without reference to this service to make sure that they do arrive.

Mr. GRAF. This certainly does gain favorable recognition for us, our science and culture and at a smaller cost than by any other method, and it is lasting. Books last through the generations.

Mr. DORSEY. Dr. Brown, of Iowa State College, said that if he had statistics of the amount of material that was received by American institutions in return for the material that American institutions

send out through our international exchange service, he has no doubt that the value of these books would exceed \$1,000,000 a year. He is just basing that estimate on his own experience.

#### MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. We have two more projects. One is for maintenance and operation. The increase requested is \$62,971; that involves \$1,800 for telephone service; \$50,736 for personal services; \$9,185 for supplies, and \$1,250 for equipment. Of the increase for personal services, \$14,029 is for in-grade promotions and \$34,501 for 19 additional positions. I think an explanation of the proposed increases is set forth pretty clearly in the justifications beginning at page 41.

Is there any special comment that you would like to make, Doctor, other than what is included in the justifications?

Dr. WETMORE. I think none is necessary, more than we have already submitted.

Mr. ANDREWS. How often do you clean those buildings down there now? I notice you state that you do not clean them daily.

Mr. WETMORE. We clean them daily, but not as efficiently as we should, and not all parts of them. We cannot get around to some of the areas that are less used as frequently as we should, in fact, we are trying to carry a cleaning load that is considerably above that which is considered proper for the individual cleaner in one shift.

Dr. KEDDY. That is true, as compared with Capitol Building standards or PBA standards.

#### SERVICE DIVISIONS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The next project, No. 10, is "Service Divisions." The increase requested is \$44,076, which involves \$17,046 for personal services, \$3,278 for in-grade promotions, and \$10,258 for four new positions in the Library; \$23,950 for printing and binding; and \$3,080 for equipment. These increases are explained on page 44 of the justifications. Is there any special comment you want to make on that item, Doctor?

Dr. WETMORE. The additional positions are intended for our library. Our library service is one of the most important that we have in our scientific work in that it affects the studies, researches, and investigations of all the scientists in the organization. We have a very competent library personnel, but the unit is understaffed. The additional help listed here, four positions, is definitely needed to carry on work from which all of our scientists will benefit.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How many have you in the Library now?

Dr. KEDDY. Twenty-one.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Your other obligations are broken down on the table already inserted in the record, nine of them each showing some increase over the present fiscal year. The chief increases are \$75,000 for rents and utility service, which we have already covered, have we not?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes; in connection with the Air Museum.

PRINTING AND BINDING

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And \$50,000 for printing and binding, which we have already covered.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the justifications deal with the others adequately, unless you want to add anything, Doctor.

Dr. KEDDY. The mimeographed justifications give the details.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In each case?

Dr. KEDDY. In each case.

Dr. WETMORE. Mr. Chairman, if I might add just one further word relative to the increase of \$50,000 for printing and binding. The binding in that item is a crying necessity with us for which our librarian has made a careful estimate. We have about 500,000 books on our shelves that we maintain ourselves and her estimate is that there are about 50,000 of those that need some attention at the present time. The average cost of binding at the Government Printing Office at present is approximately \$9 per volume.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How much of the increase of \$23,950 is for binding as distinct from printing?

Dr. KEDDY. \$15,950.

Dr. WETMORE. That is right.

DATA ON PERSONNEL

(Answers were inserted in the record to the following questions:)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In order to save time I am going to have inserted in the record a few general questions which I intend to ask of each agency that comes up here. Will you please supply the answers when you revise your remarks?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

(1) The number of persons on your pay rolls drawing \$4,000 or more, by classification:

P-8-----	2	P-4-----	16
P-7-----	9	P-3-----	12
P-6-----	21	CAF-9-----	3
P-5-----	9		

(2) The number of reclassifications upward during the fiscal year 1947 and the amount involved:

Sixty-five positions, \$25,126 of which \$17,400 was provided in the appropriation act for 1948.

(3) The number of consultants, if any, employed by your agency during fiscal 1947 with the name of the consultant, the purpose of his employment, and the amount received in each instance:

None.

(4) The number of persons engaged in personnel work in fiscal years 1938, 1947, 1948, and requested for 1949:

1938-----	2	1948-----	4
1947-----	4	1949-----	4

(5) The number of persons on your pay rolls in fiscal 1938 and fiscal 1947: 1938, 460.4; 1947, 501.

(6) The number of persons, if any, engaged in employee-counseling service and the cost, if any, involved:

Cases are handled incidentally by supervisors. No special personnel is assigned to this work.

(7) The examinations, if any, which you conduct for appointment to public service:

None.

(8) The positions, if any, which are filled from eligible lists prepared by you as distinguished from the Civil Service Commission:

None.

(9) The number of cases during fiscal 1947 in which job sheets prepared for new positions or for existing positions with the new duties have been disapproved by the Civil Service Commission:

Eleven.

(10) Whether as a matter of policy discharges are made on the basis of written charges and an opportunity to answer, or only after formal hearings with the taking of testimony with counsel, or other formalities:

Written charges; opportunity to answer; hearing, if required.

(11) The names, positions, and salaries of all persons engaged either full or part time in publicity work:

None.

(12) Whether or not the personnel to your agency has been advised of the law prohibiting attempts by Government personnel to influence the Congress and the penalties provided:

They have not been advised recently. It is assumed that this matter is common knowledge.

(13) Whether or not you have any rule or regulation limiting in any way the furnishing of information or data to members of committees of Congress, and if so, the language of the rule or regulation:

None.

#### BACKLOG OF WORK

Mr. PHILLIPS. Doctor, last year you said you had a certain backlog in your work. Do you remember how much that was, how much work that was not done that should have been done, but which you did not have the money to complete? After you have concluded fiscal year 1949 how much of a backlog do you expect to have?

Dr. WETMORE. If we get the additional help in the scientific divisions that we have indicated in these estimates before you, we can stop the steady increase in that backlog.

Dr. KEDDY. We have a table on that, if you would like to have it. We will still be losing slightly with the number of people that we are asking for. We will be about 6,000 specimens further behind than we are this year.

Mr. GRAF. We can about take care of current accessions, as a matter of fact, with the number of people we are asking for here. This, however, would not reduce the backlog.

Mr. PHILLIPS. How can you be practically current, and be 6,000 specimens further behind?

Mr. GRAF. I said we would be about current. Six thousand specimens in our annual workload is being about current.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is not excessive?

Mr. GRAF. That is correct. That is coming pretty close. When we accession 365,000 or more specimens a year, 6,000 is practically current, certainly as close as we could estimate.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If there is nothing further, thank you, gentlemen.



SMITHSONIAN LIBRARIES



3 9088 01850 3516