

437-438

**SECOND DEFICIENCY
APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1949**

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

ON

H. R. 4046

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPLY
DEFICIENCIES IN CERTAIN APPROPRIA-
TIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR END-
ING JUNE 30, 1949, AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



Now as to what date this bill will actually go through, I do not know. The committee can look at the list here and perhaps reduce the \$4,775.

Senator CORDON. Do you have the dates of the conferences and where they are held?

Mr. MARWELL. Yes, sir; and the number of people to attend and estimated cost.

Senator CORDON. That is all we need.

Mr. MARKWELL. So that I think the committee can undoubtedly estimate the date of the enactment of this bill better than I can.

(The tabulation referred to is as follows:)

| | Place | Number of persons attending | Date | Estimated cost |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Domestic: | | | | |
| Western Snow Conference | ----- | 1 | April 15 | ¹ \$67 |
| American Geophysical Union | ----- | 1 | April 15 | ----- |
| Western Society of Soil Science | Vancouver, B. C. | 2 | June 13-17 | 310 |
| California Institute of Technology | Pasadena, Calif. | 2 | April 1 | ¹ 60 |
| United Nations-Resources | New York | 2 | June | 446 |
| AIEE | Massachusetts | 1 | June 20-24 | 200 |
| ASCE | Oklahoma | 3 | April 20-23 | ² 225 |
| ASME | California | 1 | June 27-30 | 128 |
| ASTM | New Jersey | 4 | June 27-July 1 | 815 |
| ACI | Illinois | 1 | April 15 | ¹ 86 |
| National Association of Corrosion Engineers. | Ohio | 2 | April 11-14 | ¹ 280 |
| ASME, ACI, Hydraulic Conference (joint). | Illinois | 3 | June 12-15 | 310 |
| Western Farm Economics Association | ----- | 2 | June | 300 |
| National Forum on Agriculture, Labor and Industry. | ----- | 1 | June | 150 |
| | | | | 3,377 |
| Foreign: | | | | |
| First International Congress on Civil Engineering. | Mexico City | 2 | April | ¹ 423 |
| First Pan American Engineering Congress. | Rio de Janeiro | 2 | June-July | 2,450 |
| | | | | 2,873 |
| Total | ----- | ----- | ----- | 6,250 |

¹ Meetings which have occurred between the original submission of this estimate to the House and present date (Apr. 18, 1949). Meetings occurring after Apr. 18, 1949, are estimated to require approximately \$5,000.

² Meeting which has occurred between April 18 and May 12 (see note above). Meetings occurring after May 12 are estimated to require \$4,775.

Senator ELLENDER. How much is provided under the original appropriation bill for that purpose?

Mr. MARKWELL. \$6,750 in the form of a limitation. It is not the appropriation fund; it is a limitation on the use of funds.

Senator GURNEY. Since you have run out of money as of April 1, you have not been able to send anybody to these meetings since April 1, and therefore you have not attended those meetings subsequent to April 1 and cannot until you get additional money. Is that right?

Mr. MARKWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator HAYDEN. The clerk informs me that we have Dr. Brew, who has remained over from yesterday. Senator Saltonstall desires that we hear him.

Will you give your name to the stenographer?

ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES

STATEMENT OF DR. J. O. BREW, DIRECTOR, PEABODY MUSEUM,
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. BREW. My name is Dr. J. O. Brew, director, Peabody Museum, Harvard University. I have a brief statement which consists of one page. I am here to represent actually the archeologists of the country and certain other people who are interested in the problem of salvage of the materials which are to be lost through the inundations behind the dams.

LANGUAGE BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

We have been somewhat distressed by the language with which the appropriation was denied by the House committee.

There are two important points there. First, they said that the money should not be spent for this purpose at this time. Obviously, there is no other time to do it. There are five reservoirs which are under consideration in this deficiency bill. One of the gates is due for closing this summer, and they all, I understand, are scheduled for completion within slightly over a year, so that there is no question about the time that the work is worth doing, and we believe it is worth doing and it has to be done now.

All through this program we have tried to get the funds for the work so that it could be done sufficiently in advance of the construction work so that it would not hold up the construction and would give us a chance to do careful work on the small percent, never more than 10 percent.

HOUSE REPORT

Senator HAYDEN. Apparently the House abandoned the idea of doing anything of the kind at all at any time. The report reads:

River basin studies.—The estimates include \$200,000 additional for archeological studies to be carried on in areas to be flooded by reservoirs authorized for construction under the Flood Control Act. In its action on the 1950 appropriation bill, the committee deleted this entire item. There is no necessity for this kind of work to be paid for at a time when every dollar of revenue is urgently required. Therefore, the item is disallowed.

I take it from that that the House committee was not only opposed to any work of this kind being done under any money carried in this bill but also opposed to doing it under any other appropriation.

Mr. BREW. Of course, that is the second distressing factor to us. All through I have been, as you know, a member of the committee. I was appointed primarily to see that this work was done properly to safeguard the scientific caliber of the work. We have been forced into this attempt to support the funds.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER THAN FEDERAL SOURCES

For 3 years now at scientific meetings and in publications I have expressed the idea that we could not expect the Government to do all of this. It is vitally interesting to the archeologists and we have always said that the Government could not be expected to do it all, even though they were creating this emergency situation by proceeding with this extensive construction program.

Senator HAYDEN. What has been done?

Mr. BREW. The response to that request has been rather tremendous, in terms of the amount of money usually spent for this purpose. Including actual money out of pocket and services, buildings, space in buildings given to the Smithsonian for regional offices and that kind of expenditures, it is estimated that last year the State and local institutions of the country spent \$70,000 for this purpose. Now that is a very large sum in terms of their resources, as you know, and the amount of money which is normally spent for this purpose. On the five projects which are before us at the moment the estimated cost of those projects is somewhere in the vicinity of \$404,000,000. This request for \$200,000, you see, is going to be all that will be spent for this purpose. I think there is no doubt whatever that the minimum amount of work should be done. The estimates that the Park Service and the Smithsonian have prepared have always been conservative.

Of course, some people would like to dig every good site there is behind these reservoirs, but we have insisted all along that it should be kept at a minimum so that the money would not be wasted and there would not be duplication of effort.

SELECTION OF SITES

Senator HAYDEN. By just looking over the surface of the ground, can you make an intelligent selection between sites?

Mr. BREW. That depends on the amount of knowledge there is of the vicinity. A professional archeologist can make a reasonably intelligent estimate. He cannot be sure that he is completely right. There is no question about it, we are going to lose some very important material because the surface indications are that the things are so badly buried that there is no way of telling there is a particularly good site there. But the positive sites, the good sites that do show, we can tell. In other words, if you are faced with 100 sites or 50 sites, which are the numbers we are dealing with here in one of these large reservoirs, a reasonably accurate estimate can be made by a professional archeologist familiar with that field of the relative expected value of, say, five of those sites.

LOCATION OF ANCIENT HABITATIONS

Senator CORDON. Are there not the same kind of sites on both sides of this area and scattered all over the face of the United States? Frankly, I have never been able to understand why it was necessary

to do this work in this particular little area when certainly the ancients of the world who lived in the area certainly lived on both sides as well as within the reservoir site.

Mr. BREW. They lived on both sides of the river but for a large part of the country they lived on the river.

Senator CORDON. Were they living below that point or above where the pool may be so that you have adequate areas to investigate other than what is to be covered by water?

Mr. BREW. That is in part true. There are some sites outside. In some reservoirs the Smithsonian men have recommended, after their preliminary surveys, no further work because sufficient similar sites existed outside of the pool area.

Now in some of the sections you have the prehistoric population of this country highly concentrated in spots, the higher developments which are the things that give us the most information. In some of these big reservoirs you have a situation where the known important sites of the region, or the located important sites, are within the pool area. There are a number of reservoirs and Mr. Roberts here can give you that information where the Smithsonian has recommended no further work on exactly the basis that you have outlined. That is another thing on which the committee is trying to provide the best important professional advice. We have also insisted on that point.

In Senator Hayden's country where life was not so concentrated in the river valleys, in the Southwest, you can find similar sites that on surface indication seem to be just about the same on the upper benches completely outside the reservoir areas, but that is not the case in a lot of the regions, particularly along the Columbia and Missouri and some of these southeastern rivers where the concentration is right on the river just as in essence it is today.

Senator CORDON. I am thinking of McNary Dam. True, the water is going to go back out some 28 or 30, maybe 40 miles, but there are 100 miles down below where you could dig any place you wanted.

REQUEST FOR EXCAVATION APPROPRIATIONS

Senator GURNEY. Has Congress appropriated any money for this purpose in the last two years?

Mr. BREW. They have appropriated money for the surveys.

Senator GURNEY. No actual work has been done?

Mr. BREW. Yes, there has been survey work. This is a request for money for excavation as a result of the recommendations of the survey.

Senator GURNEY. Do you know how much has been appropriated in the last 2 years by Congress?

Senator CORDON. \$137,954 in 1949.

Mr. BREW. That was the money appropriated for the surveys in order to prepare the estimates for needed excavation. In other words, that was money which was spent largely to make the surveys on which the excavation estimates are based.

Senator GURNEY. With that \$70,000 from private sources what material has been found? Has anything of value been found so far?

Mr. BREW. A considerable amount of excavation has been done in various parts of the country. Of course, some of this has been money that was in cooperation with the Park Service. Some of that is the estimate of the cost of office space.

FINDINGS

Senator GURNEY. Surveys have been made and some excavation has been under way. What have you found?

Mr. BREW. A considerable amount of material has been uncovered by local agencies in Texas which has given us a much greater knowledge than we had before of the prehistoric cultures of that part of the country. Work of the same type has been done in California under private and non-Federal agencies.

PAY INCREASES

Senator CORDON. I notice that you have to have \$7,300 in any event for pay increases. There would be no question in my mind about that.

DETAILED REPORT REQUESTED

The balance of this could properly come before the committee on the 1950 bill and in the interim I should like to see a rather comprehensive report made that will show in detail how this money is being spent. That is, how much it takes, for instance, or has taken, to excavate areas at these reservoir sites, what the findings have been, and that sort of thing, so that we can get a picture that will not only help us but might be convincing to the other side which denied the amount. Because they denied it in 1950 there is no reason to believe they are going to allow it in supplemental estimate or in our own 1950 bill unless a case can be made so clear that it will demonstrate the necessity of a job if it is going to be done, being done now. It is going to take a comprehensive report to do it.

Senator HAYDEN. Mr. Tolson is going to testify on this matter the next time we meet.

(The prepared statement of Dr. Brew is as follows:)

STATEMENT BY DR. J. O. BREW, DIRECTOR, PEABODY MUSEUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, REPRESENTING THROUGH THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE RECOVERY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR HISTORICAL SITES ALL ARCHEOLOGISTS, ARCHITECTS, AND HISTORIANS, MUSEUMS, UNIVERSITIES, AND NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL COUNCILS AND SOCIETIES CONCERNED WITH THE PRESERVATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA

In the second deficiency bill for 1949, the Department of the Interior requested \$200,000 for the National Park Service for archeological studies to be carried on in areas to be flooded by reservoirs authorized by the Congress. The House Subcommittee on Deficiency Appropriations, on page 8 of its report, disallowed this item.

This item is needed to salvage a priceless national resource. The prehistoric mounds and village sites in five reservoir areas, sites which are protected by the Antiquities Act of 1906, are about to be destroyed. These five are emergency situations. The House opinion says that such work should not be provided for

"at this time." There is no other time. It is now or never. If funds are not provided now, some of the finest prehistoric remains in the country will be lost.

The statement by the House Appropriations Committee that private institutions and certain Government agencies have available funds sufficient for this purpose is equally erroneous. Our committee has continually pleaded with State and local agencies to support this program with the statement that the projects are so numerous and extensive that the Federal Government cannot do it all. The response has been splendid. Last year, an estimated \$70,000 was expended by universities, museums, and State societies in cooperation with the Smithsonian and the Park Service. Compared with normal expenditures for such purposes by these bodies, that sum represents a superb effort. They cannot be expected to do more—and it is not enough. Just as we have said for 3 years that the Government cannot do it all, so we point out now that the non-Federal organizations and the ordinary provisions for archeological work within the Federal Government cannot handle this most unusual and unprecedented emergency alone.

The requests are conservative, in fact, very small, in terms of the actual destruction which is planned. In no case is more than 10 percent of the sites in a pool area recommended for excavation.

The Senate has, for 3 years, supported the carefully executed preliminary surveys on which the present request is based. An excellent method has been worked out by the Park Service and the Smithsonian for handling this vital emergency in a practical and efficient manner. It deserves support and will achieve results in terms of cultural and scientific values out of all proportion to the expenditure, which is relatively small in comparison with the tremendous outlay on the construction that is creating this crisis.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

ACQUISITION OF FREEDOM TRAIN

The CHAIRMAN. At the request of the committee, the National Archives has submitted for the record certain information pertaining to the estimated cost of acquisition of the Freedom Train and the cost of its operation for fiscal year 1950. The information shall be inserted at this point.

(The information follows:)

(See p. 204)

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1949.

HON. KENNETH MCKELLAR,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Deficiencies and Army Civil Functions Appropriations Committee, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MCKELLAR: In compliance with your suggestion, there is herewith submitted a revised estimate of cost for the acquisition of the Freedom Train and its operation during the period beginning June 1, 1949, and ending June 30, 1950, totaling \$1,395,000.

This revised estimate represents a reduction of \$139,000 as compared to the estimate originally submitted to you. Of this amount, \$63,800 represents a reduction in personal services and \$75,200 represents a reduction in other obligations.

The reduction effected as a result of the change from a 14- to a 13-month period totals \$73,975. This saving exceeds the estimate I made during the hearing and is accounted for primarily by the fact that the additional delay of 1 month will eliminate the necessity of providing any funds under the heading "Train Movement" for personal services or for the item "Travel expenses; per diem

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1949

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a. m., at the expiration of the recess, in room F-39, the Capitol, Hon. Kenneth McKellar (chairman), presiding.

Present: Senators McKellar, Hayden, Ferguson, and Cordon.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

We have this morning Mr. Tolson, of the National Park Service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

STATEMENTS OF HILLORY A. TOLSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR; KEITH P. NEILSON, FINANCE OFFICER; RONALD F. LEE, CHIEF HISTORIAN; DR. FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR., ASSISTANT CHIEF, BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

RIVER BASIN STUDIES

Mr. TOLSON. Mr. Chairman, we have a supplemental item entitled "River Basin Studies," which appears on page 21 of the Senate submission, asking that \$200,000 be restored in the second deficiency bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The justification will be inserted in the record.

(The justification is as follows:)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

RIVER BASIN STUDIES

(1949 supplemental estimate, \$200,000; 1949 act, \$137,954)

(House hearings, pp. 320-323)

(P. 19, after line 5)

Page 19, after line 5, insert the following:

"RIVER BASIN STUDIES

"For an additional amount for investigations and studies of recreational resources and archeological remains in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), \$200,000."

House report

"River basin studies.—The estimates include \$200,000 additional for archeological studies to be carried on in areas to be flooded by reservoirs authorized for construction under the Flood Control Act. In its action on the 1950 appropriation bill, the committee deleted this entire item. There is no necessity for this kind of work to be paid for at a time when every dollar of revenue is urgently required. Therefore, the item is disallowed."

Justification

This amendment restores in full the supplemental budget estimate. The amount is distributed to activities as follows:

| Activity | Supplemental budget estimate, 1949 | House bill, 1949 | Restoration requested |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 01 Pay increase, Public Law 900..... | \$7,300 | ----- | \$7,300 |
| 02 Archeological excavations..... | 192,700 | ----- | 192,700 |
| Total..... | 200,000 | ----- | 200,000 |

It is believed that the committee considered that the entire estimate was for the purpose of salvaging archeological remains. However, \$7,300 of the estimate was intended to cover 1949 fiscal year costs of pay increases for which obligations have been, and are being, incurred in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 900. It is essential that the \$7,300 be appropriated to cover those current fiscal-year costs regardless of what action may be taken on the 1950 appropriation estimate. Obligations for pay increases have already been incurred, and further costs will be incurred, pending determination by the Congress with respect to the 1950 budget estimate. No other source of funds is available to pay those costs.

Even in recognition of the committee's statement that there is "* * * no necessity for this kind of work to be paid for at a time when every dollar of revenue is urgently required * * *", it is believed urgent that further consideration be given to the salvage of archeological remains of American prehistory before it is too late. Seventeen leading universities and research institutions throughout the country and a national emergency committee for the recovery of archeological remains are vitally interested in this work, which is invaluable from a scientific viewpoint.

The urgency of a supplemental estimate results from the impending flooding of irreplaceable scientific materials in five major reservoirs. The Allatoona Reservoir, Ga., will begin to flood in the summer of 1949; Davis Dam Reservoir in Arizona is scheduled for flooding in December 1949; and the McNary Reservoir in Washington and Oregon early in 1950. Important prehistoric mounds have already been cut down with bulldozers in Fort Gibson Reservoir, Okla.; and private pot hunters are currently looting scientific materials from the Buggs Island Reservoir, Va., and N. C. Failure to salvage these archeologic remains will result in irreparable loss to science.

SUM REQUIRED FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Mr. TOLSON. The \$200,000 is for an additional amount for investigations and studies of recreational resources and archeological remains in river basins of the United States, except the Missouri River Basin. The \$200,000 will all be devoted to archeological excavations, except for \$7,300 which is needed to cover the pay increase costs under Public Law 900.

The CHAIRMAN. The House reduction is on the ground that there is no necessity for this kind of work to be paid for at a time when every dollar of revenue is urgently required. On that ground they disallowed the item. Will you address yourself to that? Our ap-

appropriations are about to outrun our revenues and we have to be careful.

Mr. TOLSON. Mr. Chairman, we feel that this is a very important item for the Congress to consider, because the responsibility for losing this material will rest with it if this money is not appropriated. It involves the recovery of remains left by prehistoric peoples in the river valleys which are to be flooded as a result of the construction of dams by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers..

The five reservoirs will be developed by building the Allatoona Dam, in Georgia, which will begin to flood in the summer of 1949; the McNary Dam, in Washington and Oregon, which will begin to flood early in 1950; the Fort Gibson Dam, located in Oklahoma on the Grand River, which will be flooded in 1952; Buggs Island Dam, in Virginia and North Carolina, which will be flooded in 1951; and Davis Dam in Arizona, which is scheduled for flooding in December 1949.

Senator HAYDEN. The Davis Dam and the Allatoona Dam in Georgia, those are the two emergency cases that you have?

Mr. TOLSON. Yes, sir; those and the McNary Dam.

ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA IN AREAS TO BE FLOODED

Senator HAYDEN. Did you ever make any close survey to ascertain whether there were actually in the flooded area, ruins or relics of prehistoric people that could be excavated?

Mr. TOLSON. Yes; preliminary surveys have been made, Senator Hayden, by the Smithsonian Institution, the agency doing this work for the National Park Service. This money is for the archeological excavation work to be done in these river basin reservoirs.

Senator HAYDEN. Those are the only two that will be flooded in this calendar year; and then you have the McNary Dam which will be flooded in 1950, so there will be three?

Mr. TOLSON. Yes, sir.

Senator HAYDEN. Did they discover when they examined these basins anything that would indicate evidences of an ancient culture, artifacts and things of that sort which would be different from things found farther on down the river?

Mr. TOLSON. Dr. Roberts, Associate Director, Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, can answer that question, Senator Hayden.

Senator HAYDEN. If they are the same kind of prehistoric civilization and culture that exists below the McNary Dam that existed above it? Or are there indications that those which are below the Allatoona and Davis Dams are duplicated by the remains above them? What do you think is different from what you find elsewhere?

Dr. ROBERTS. The key answer to that, Senator, is that the same material does not exist outside. At the McNary Dam, material did exist below it but it was all covered by the Bonneville or all destroyed by the lock system at The Dalles. This was done before there was any opportunity for study. Now practically the only thing along the Columbia of any significance comes within the McNary Dam with a few other items farther upstream which will be covered by other dams which are authorized or under construction.

Senator HAYDEN. I am talking about these three emergency cases. You say there is nothing available on the Columbia River below the McNary toward the mouth?

Dr. ROBERTS. Not the same type of material; no, sir.

Senator HAYDEN. What happened down there?

Dr. ROBERTS. Well, when they built the dam that made Bonneville, big Lake Bonneville, everything went under water there. When they put in the lock construction along The Dalles, everything there was destroyed. Farther upstream, the Grand Coulee Dam, which forms Roosevelt Lake, caught everything that was up in there before anybody had a chance to make any study of the material at all.

Now, the situation in McNary as it is today is not that they are actually flooding it, but the material we are anxious to get is involved in construction and it will go long before any water gets to it.

DESTRUCTION OF REMAINS BY BUILDING ACTIVITIES

Senator HAYDEN. What do you mean by that?

Dr. ROBERTS. The contractors are using soil from those areas as part of the fill in clearing away to put in roads, spillways, and that sort of thing. There are a few places that will be flooded a bit later.

Senator HAYDEN. Is there anybody in there observing what the contractors do when they strike one of these mounds?

Dr. ROBERTS. We have a man that has been up there keeping a close watch on it.

Senator HAYDEN. Did he see anything?

Dr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; we found 120 actual village sites to be covered by the McNary Dam.

Senator HAYDEN. I am talking about what the contractors did.

Dr. ROBERTS. The contractors dug into some of the material and they keep going right ahead with this sort of thing. Our only hope is to get there before the contractors hit it. The same thing is true in Fort Gibson in Oklahoma. The material will be flooded out but it will be destroyed before the water comes in because the contractors are using the dirt to get the fill both in highway construction and in the dam work itself.

Senator HAYDEN. If you saw a likely looking mound, could you get the contractor to go around that and let you make an immediate investigation?

Dr. ROBERTS. We could if we had the men and money to do that.

Senator HAYDEN. There are some private funds available for that work. Have they ever been used?

Dr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir. As a matter of fact, the university of Kentucky took over a project there and released us from it completely, and last summer they spent \$12,500 working a mound in the Dewey Reservoir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did they find?

Dr. ROBERTS. I have not had a report on that, but Major Webb of the University of Kentucky is supervising the work and he gave a preliminary finding that they had found information in that area which was totally new with respect to the aboriginal history of that part of the country.

TYPICAL FINDINGS EXPECTED FROM PROGRAM REQUESTED

Senator HAYDEN. Senator Cordon will undoubtedly be here this morning and I would suggest that with respect to the McNary Dam, you get just exactly what was found and what the situation is. I think he feels like all of us do that unless it is absolutely necessary to spend this money we have to be careful about it.

Dr. ROBERTS. We feel the same way and actually we wish it was not necessary to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not been after this for some time; your particular institution?

Dr. ROBERTS. This particular program was started in 1946.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not taken part in the archeological studies since?

Dr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; we have been doing that for a long time.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you tell us something about the nature of the things that have been found in the archeological studies the material?

Dr. ROBERTS. Depending on the part of the country, there are differences.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the Missouri River, Mississippi River, Alabama River, the Chattahoochee River, or any other river.

Dr. ROBERTS. Down through Tennessee and Georgia, for example, you find very large mounds, mounds which are called either temple mounds, because they had platforms upon which the temple structure for the particular tribe was situated, or burial mounds.

The CHAIRMAN. What evidences do you have that they were used in connection with a civilization or whatever it was? What have you actually found?

Dr. ROBERTS. By actually digging into a mound you can see the manner in which it was constructed, the fact that it is artificial and not natural. By carefully cleaning the top you can find the remains of the post holes of the structures that were on it. Inside the area outlined by the post holes you will find fire pits, cache pits; that is, holes in the floor in which they placed their implements, tools, weapons, and also pottery. Frequently in those places we will find stored caches of corn, squash, beans, and vegetable materials of that type. Occasionally where the conditions have been proper for preservation there may be bits of cloth or bits of basketry. From the style of these artifacts, the manner in which they are made, their character, and so on, in the course of our studies we are able to correlate certain styles of implements with the different peoples and with certain chronological periods.

Now in other cases if the material is much poorer, that is, the people were not as highly developed or as far along the road toward culture, we may find simple projectile heads and stone knives. We do find the bones of the animals that they killed and ate, and from that we have been able to learn quite a bit about the wildlife of the period, the weather conditions, and so on.

Over a long period of time we find that there have actually been changes in weather conditions. For example, out in the plains area of the Missouri Basin, in the course of our work we have found that there have been recurring cycles of drought and bad conditions back in the

pre-Columbian period of the country as well as in recent times. As a matter of fact, some of the early settlers there had to clear out because drought conditions got so bad that the game moved out and there was insufficient food. Eventually, things improved, and they moved back in.

The point of these things is that we have an outline, so to speak, of the aboriginal history of North America, but there are many gaps in that outline. We might consider the outline headings as chapter headings in the aboriginal history of the New World. We have the headings, but we do not have the material to fill in the chapters, and the only way we can get that material is by having an opportunity to excavate some of these places before it is too late and the material is lost.

Now fortunately in Senator Hayden's area it is a nice dry country, and most of the things are located up in places away from any danger. Not only have we done a lot of work in the past and found out much information, but we still will have an opportunity in those places for a long time to come.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything like an alphabet or other indication of a civilized period?

Dr. ROBERTS. Thus far, north of Mexico we have not found indications of an alphabet or writing. We do find evidences of a civilization in the manner in which the houses were built, the manner in which they were grouped to form a village. From the type of burial we have learned of the sort of offerings that were given and we are able to reconstruct the story. That is the thing we are after. It is the story; it is not simply the specimens or artifacts.

Each specimen, if it is found in its natural horizon, undisturbed, and we are able to recover it, carries with it bits of information which makes it possible to reconstruct the story. Now we find the specimens illustrate various things, but the story that goes with them we have to get out of associations in which they occur.

Senator HAYDEN. I think we have a good idea of that, Mr. Chairman.

OBLIGATIONS OF FUNDS REQUESTED

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further?

Mr. TOLSON. Senator, yesterday the question was raised about the total amount of \$137,954 under "River Basin Studies" in the 1949 act. The impression seemed to be that that was all for archeological excavations. Actually, only \$40,000 of that amount was for that purpose and the rest was for making studies of recreational resources as authorized by the language in the 1949 act.

Senator HAYDEN. You had two functions, one was the archeological studies and the other was how to make use of the new reservoirs.

Mr. TOLSON. That is correct. I wanted to clarify that because I believe one of the Senators raised that question yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. You are asking for \$200,000. This is the 18th of May, so you have 13 more days in this month and then 30 days in next month, or a total of 43 days. How could you spend \$200,000 in archeological studies between now and July 1? It does not seem possible that you could do that.

Mr. TOLSON. We would not actually expend that money, but we will obligate it by turning it over to the Smithsonian Institution so

they can get the work started, hiring the archeologists and laborers and so on. We asked for this appropriation last year and it was turned down. This is our second request because of the imminent danger of flooding these river valley areas. The Smithsonian can start work immediately upon the appropriation of the funds.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, sir; I think we understand the situation. Is there anything further that you have in connection with the National Park Service?

Mr. TOLSON. Except for the \$7,300, Senator, which I believe, it is understood is authorized by law and needed to pay the salary increases provided for under Public Law 900.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. TOLSON. The next item is for the acquisition of 5 acres of land for Gettysburg National Cemetery.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. The justification will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The justification is as follows:)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY, PA.

(1949 supplemental estimate, \$10,000; 1949 act, none)

(House hearings, pp. 323-325)

(P. 19, after line 5)

Page 19, after line 5, insert the following:

"GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY, PENNSYLVANIA

"For the acquisition of approximately five acres of land in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, as an addition to Gettysburg National Cemetery, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved June 19, 1948 (Public Law 704), \$10,000, to remain available until expended."

House report

"*Gettysburg National Cemetery.*—\$10,000 was requested for the purchase of additional land at the Gettysburg National Cemetery. The need for the land is not demonstrated at the present time, and the price proposed to be paid appeared to the committee to be excessive. Therefore, the item was deleted."

Justification

The Quartermaster General of the Army has advised that the Army will utilize the remaining burial space at Gettysburg National Cemetery in connection with the World War II return program. Living veterans in Pennsylvania have expressed their desire to be buried in that cemetery. There is no doubt that requests for burial there will continue for many years, but it will not be possible to comply with requests unless additional lands are added to the cemetery. The only lands adjacent and available for addition to the cemetery consist of about 5 acres. Three separate appraisals on the property ranged from \$8,620

to \$9,795. As the lands lie in a desirable residential area of the Borough of Gettysburg, Pa., values run about \$2,000 an acre.

It is recommended that the entire \$10,000 budget estimate be restored to the bill to permit acquisition of this additional land; otherwise the burial program must be discontinued after this year. It is felt that the Government should comply, if possible with the wishes of those living veterans desiring burial in Gettysburg National Cemetery.

Mr. TOLSON. This is an item for the acquisition of 5 acres of land as an addition to the Gettysburg National Cemetery in accordance with the provisions of the act approved June 19, 1948, Public Law 704. It is for \$10,000, to remain available until expended.

The present cemetery at Gettysburg has a capacity of 4,481 burial sites and interments have been made to date totaling 4,358, so that there are only 123 burial sites remaining in Gettysburg National Cemetery for use in burying World War II veterans.

As a result, it is necessary to extend the cemetery if additional burials are to be made. The living veterans in Pennsylvania have expressed a desire to be buried in Gettysburg National Cemetery and the veterans' organizations are sponsoring the acquisition of this land, totaling about 5 acres, for that purpose. Those requests will continue over the years. If these 5 acres can be purchased they will provide about 2,000 burial sites.

We feel that the requests of the veterans who are living should be complied with, if it is possible to do so. Congress has authorized the acquisition of this land and we have asked for this \$10,000 for the purpose.

COST OF ACQUISITION

Senator HAYDEN. Is there any reason to lead you to believe that you could buy it for less at a later date?

Mr. TOLSON. We doubt it, Senator, because it is in the residential section of Gettysburg and it is probable that the land prices will increase rather than diminish.

Senator HAYDEN. That is, the town of Gettysburg is building right up to the cemetery?

Mr. TOLSON. Yes, sir.

LETTER FROM HON. FRANCIS J. MYERS

The CHAIRMAN. I have a letter here from Senator Myers in connection with this matter which we will insert in the record at this point. (The letter is as follows:)

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., May 2, 1949.

HON. KENNETH D. MCKELLAR,
Senate Committee on Appropriations,
United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I understand your subcommittee will begin hearings shortly on the second deficiency bill of 1949, and I should like to call your attention to the need for a perfecting change in the bill.

This change does not alter the total authorization as passed by the House. By a vote of 66 to 60 the House approved a \$10,000 appropriation for the purchase of five additional acres for the Gettysburg National Cemetery (see Congressional Record for April 8, 1949, p. 4062). The amendment, however, was submitted at the wrong time, and it will be necessary to transfer this amount from the item to which it doesn't belong and put it in the proper section of the bill.

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