

See pp 320-326 for B.O.E. questioning - This caused House to  
make cut of \$53,500  
in B.O.E.  
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# INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1951

S.I.  
p 295-330  
wha 331-344

J.E.G.  
FEB - 8 1950

## HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

### SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDEPENDENT OFFICES

**ALBERT THOMAS, Texas, Chairman**

ALBERT GORE, Tennessee

FRANCIS CASE, South Dakota

GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama

JOHN PHILLIPS, California

WILLIAM A. DUVALL, *Executive Secretary to Subcommittee*

### PART 2

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1950

See  
pp 334

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

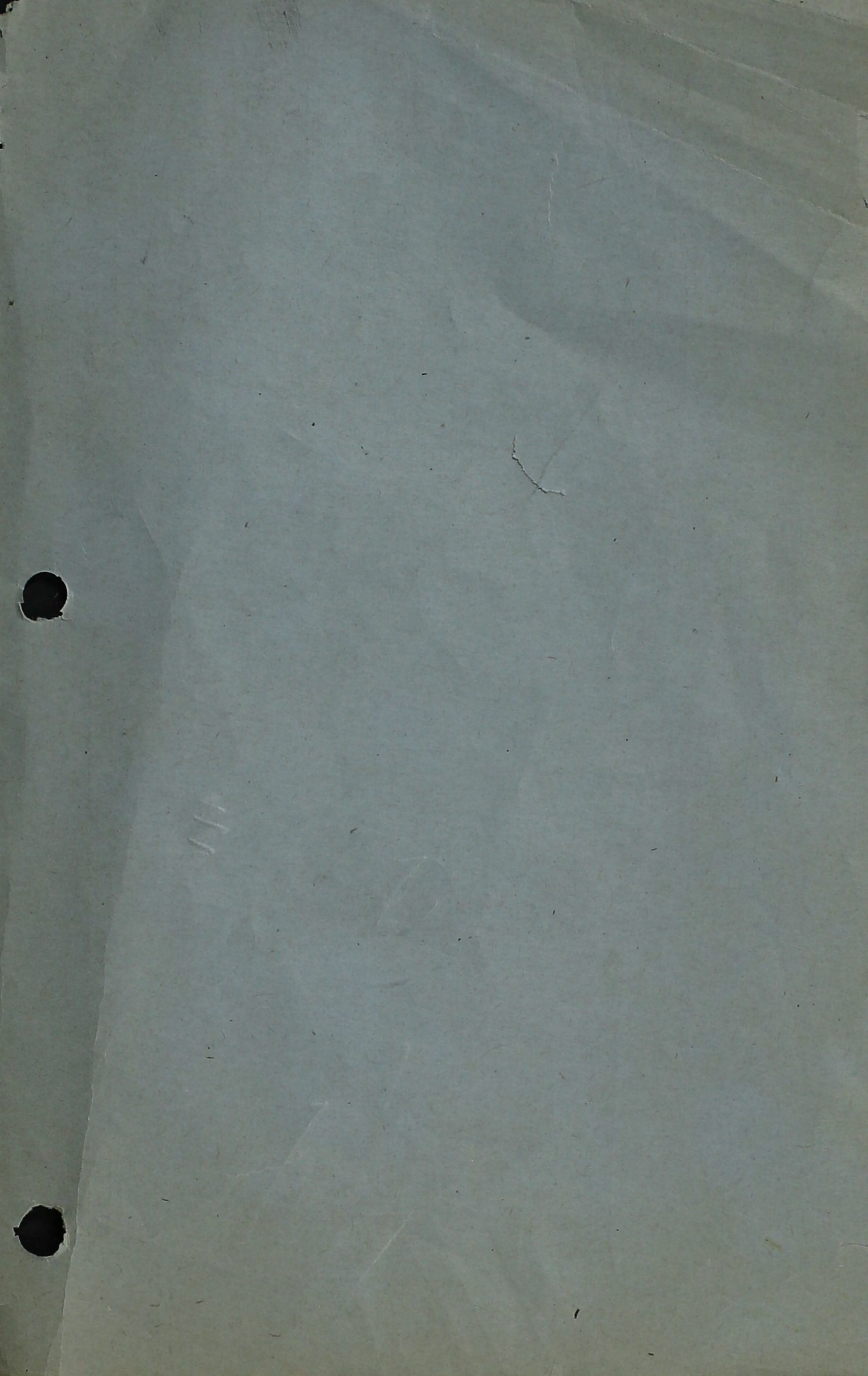
TO : Professional Staff N DATE: 3/15/51  
 FROM : Amsetzler  
 SUBJECT: Appropriation Hearings

Please circulate to, Krueger, Evers,  
 Watkins, Stewart, Newman, Widel, Evans

Note pages 295 - 330

Return to Fms.

Dr Kellogg. RK  
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 to Dr Reddy. Fms. 3/19/51



*Ind office  
Sub Committee*

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(II)

# INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1951

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1950.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

### WITNESSES

DR. ALEXANDER WETMORE, SECRETARY  
 J. E. GRAF, ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
 DR. J. L. KEDDY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
 C. W. MITMAN, ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY FOR THE NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM  
 DR. REMINGTON KELLOGG, DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM  
 F. A. TAYLOR, HEAD CURATOR, UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM  
 L. B. ALDRICH, DIRECTOR, ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY  
 DR. M. W. STIRLING, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY  
 DR. F. H. H. ROBERTS, JR., DIRECTOR, RIVER BASINS SURVEYS  
 W. P. TRUE, CHIEF, EDITORIAL DIVISION  
 L. L. OLIVER, SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS AND LABOR  
 D. G. WILLIAMS, CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

### Funds available for obligation

	1949 actual	1950 estimate	1951 estimate
Appropriation or estimate.....	\$2, 259, 000	\$2, 300, 000	\$2, 770, 000
Proposed supplemental estimate due to pay increases.....		46, 000	
Total available for obligation.....	2, 259, 000	2, 346, 000	2, 770, 000
Unobligated balance, estimated savings.....	-460		
Total obligations.....	2, 258, 540	2, 346, 000	2, 770, 000

### Obligations by activities

Description	1949 actual	1950 estimate	1951 estimate
1. Management.....	\$46, 794	\$50, 161	\$50, 675
2. Operation of—			
(a) United States National Museum.....	712, 560	696, 625	782, 303
(b) National Collection of Fine Arts.....	32, 543	37, 368	38, 174
(c) National Air Museum.....	180, 285	226, 862	228, 006
(d) Canal Zone Biological Area.....	4, 760	5, 000	15, 000
(e) International Exchange Service.....	68, 938	70, 078	74, 391
3. Research in—			
(a) American ethnology.....	71, 996	72, 750	74, 035
(b) Astrophysics.....	101, 590	105, 500	182, 762
4. General services:			
(a) Maintenance and operation of buildings.....	764, 626	747, 576	948, 193
(b) Other general services.....	274, 448	288, 080	306, 461
5. Pay increases.....		46, 000	70, 000
Total obligations.....	2, 258, 540	2, 346, 000	2, 770, 000

## Obligations by objects

Object classification	1949 actual	1950 estimate	1951 estimate
Total number of permanent positions-----	537	532	535
Average number of all employees-----	520	520	523
01 Personal services:			
Permanent positions-----	\$1, 773, 509	\$1, 820, 881	\$1, 866, 111
Part-time and temporary positions-----	28, 778	9, 087	9, 087
Regular pay in excess of 52-week base-----	6, 889	6, 889	-----
Payment above basic rates-----	25, 979	28, 830	28, 830
Pay increases, Public Law 429-----	-----	46, 000	70, 000
Total personal services-----	1, 835, 155	1, 911, 687	1, 974, 028
02 Travel-----	12, 074	13, 590	13, 590
03 Transportation of things-----	47, 260	47, 700	51, 589
04 Communication services-----	7, 626	8, 325	8, 325
05 Rents and utility services-----	77, 888	118, 180	118, 180
06 Printing and reproduction-----	103, 000	103, 000	103, 000
07 Other contractual services-----	26, 611	23, 860	211, 813
08 Supplies and materials-----	68, 876	53, 785	53, 785
09 Equipment-----	80, 050	65, 873	189, 290
10 Lands and structures-----	-----	-----	46, 400
Total obligations-----	2, 258, 540	2, 346, 000	2, 770, 000

Mr. THOMAS. The committee will please come to order.

We have with us this morning the gentlemen from the Smithsonian Institution. We have with us Dr. Wetmore, Secretary, accompanied by Mr. J. E. Graf, Dr. J. L. Keddy, Mr. C. W. Mitman, Dr. Remington Kellogg, Mr. F. A. Taylor, Mr. L. B. Aldrich, Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., Dr. M. W. Stirling, Mr. W. P. True, Mr. L. L. Oliver, and Mr. D. G. Williams.

It is nice to see you, and we wish all of you a happy new year.

If any of you have a statement you desire to give us, we will be delighted to listen to you as long or as short as you want to make it.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

Dr. WETMORE. Mr. Chairman, you will recall that the Smithsonian Institution had its beginning in a bequest from an Englishman, James Smithson, who left his fortune to the United States of America to found, at Washington, an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. This was accepted in due course by the Congress, with the actual date of foundation on August 10, 1846.

The Institution now enters its one-hundred and fourth year of operation. Originally designed solely for research and the diffusion of knowledge, the Smithsonian has been enlarged by the Congress at intervals as an operative vehicle until now it serves as administrative head of 10 Federal bureaus in addition to its own functions in research and scientific investigation.

Ours is a stable enterprise, one that has had a steady growth along its established lines. Our main projects are continuing and, except for minor items which come along occasionally, do not terminate.

## SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS

We have great pride in the public recognition of our place in the minds of our countrymen. We carry forward a broad program of scientific research and public exhibition for the education and information of the public. We also have very extensive correspondence,

not only on a national basis but on an international basis, on subjects that relate to our work.

#### ATTENDANCE AT THE MUSEUM

Our current picture at the moment shows a steady growth in the importance of our activities. The visitor attendance in our museum buildings reflects this very well. The attendance for the past fiscal year was at an all-time high, numbering 2,606,104 persons. I may say that large attendance still continues, even though this is the winter period, which is our slack season. I came in at the north door of the Smithsonian Building yesterday shortly after noon to find that already the guard there had clocked over 1,200 people, and that was only for part of the day, in a building in which attendance is below that of several others.

#### EXTENT OF SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION

Our scientific investigations in the field have extended widely this past year throughout the 48 States of our own country and have reached Prince Patrick and Cornwallis Islands in the Canadian Arctic, the Arctic plain of Alaska, and from our own United States of America to Mexico, Guatemala, and Panama in Central America, to Colombia, Brazil, and Peru in South America, to the State of Nepal, which lies on the boundary between India and Tibet in Asia, and to Australia.

As I have indicated, our contacts, correspondence, and publications are world-wide. The steady flow of business through the office of the Secretary presents a most extraordinary variety.

(After discussion off the record:)

#### INCREASES REQUESTED FOR 1951

Dr. WETMORE. Relative to our appropriations that we bring to your attention here this morning, the period of World War II, as I have told the committee previously, was one of severe contraction so far as the Smithsonian is concerned. In fact, World War II came on us before the Institution had fully recovered from the economies brought about by the period of depression in 1932. We realize fully the present-day necessity for economies and have considered our situation very carefully in regard to the estimates for the year 1951 in submitting our figures to the Bureau of the Budget. Those figures have been examined very closely and carefully by the Bureau of the Budget in connection with these estimates now before you, and I am pleased to say the Bureau of the Budget has recognized the needs of the Institution and that the estimates here include increases of \$424,000 to meet essential requirements which have been held in abeyance since the days before the beginning of the last war.

I believe that outlines briefly our present situation. If you or the members of the committee have any further questions on our general situation, I shall be pleased to try to answer them.

Mr. THOMAS. That is a good statement, Dr. Wetmore, and we appreciate it very much.

I think it is obvious to you gentlemen that the committee and the Congress are not only very sympathetic to the Smithsonian Institution but we would like to see it continue its good work.

So far as the people who come to Washington from every part of the United States are concerned, one of the favorite places for them to visit is the Smithsonian Institution.

I am a little bit disappointed in your justification this year. It has one virtue, which is something always to be considered; that is, it has brevity. But it is certainly entirely too brief. It does hit the high spots, but they are touched very lightly and, when we get through, we do not quite understand what it is all about. I have gone into your justifications very carefully, but the detailed information is very, very scarce.

#### INCREASES FOR 1951

I see you want an increase for salaries and expenses for 1951 in the amount of \$470,000, your appropriation request being \$2,770,000 as against \$2,346,000 for last year. However, in your printed justifications, I notice it is \$424,000.

#### NEW PROGRAM FOR PALEONTOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

In addition to that, you want to start a new program costing \$65,000 for conducting studies in making paleontological investigations in river-basin areas subject to flooding by Federal dam-construction projects, which makes in the neighborhood of \$535,000 in excess of your 1950 appropriation.

#### SALARY INCREASES AND NEW POSITIONS FOR 1951

I find no place in the justification where is set out the number of employees you have for 1950. I notice you request three additional ones—a nurse and two stonemasons. Further, if my memory serves me correctly, you want an increase for personal services of approximately \$62,341—\$29,316 for within-grade promotions, \$24,000 for pay increases (Public Law 429), and \$9,025 for the three positions, namely, one nurse and two stonemasons.

#### NUMBER OF POSITIONS IN 1950 AND 1951

How many employees do you have for the fiscal year 1951? At no place in your justification do I find any salary break-down by activity or any detailed information covering the whole program, much less by activities.

How many appropriated positions did you have in 1950?

Dr. WETMORE. We have 532.

Mr. THOMAS. You are requesting 535?

Dr. KEDDY. It is 520 in the net for 1950.

Dr. WETMORE. I will go into that. Actually, we are carrying 520 in the net at the present time. We have not had sufficient funds this year in the current appropriation act to meet all the requirements for within-grade promotions which are demanded by law. We are currently carrying 12 positions open, while we have authority for 532.

Mr. THOMAS. There were 532 positions appropriated for in 1950?

Dr. WETMORE. They were included in the estimate; yes, sir.



## EMPLOYMENT AS OF JANUARY 1, 1950

Mr. THOMAS. How many did you have on the roll, say, as of January 1, or as of some recent date?

Dr. KEDDY. 520.

## UNEXPENDED BALANCE ANTICIPATED FOR 1950

Mr. THOMAS. At your present rate of expenditure, what unexpended balance do you contemplate for 1950?

Dr. WETMORE. None. We will be practically up to the limit on the funds that are available to us this year. We operate on a very close margin.

## ABSORPTION OF PAY INCREASE COSTS IN 1950

Mr. THOMAS. What part of the cost of the Pay Act of 1949 did you absorb, if any?

Dr. WETMORE. None. We were not able to undertake the absorption of any of it.

## COST OF PAY ACT INCREASE

Mr. THOMAS. What is the cost of the Pay Act increase for your agency for 1950?

Dr. WETMORE. \$46,000.

Mr. THOMAS. Is that \$46,000 included in your request for 1951?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir. The regular appropriation for 1950 is \$2,300,000; the supplemental under Public Law 429 (the Pay Act increase) will require \$46,000 more, which is to come up as a supplemental estimate from the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. THOMAS. In other words, you are depending upon an increase under the Pay Act for a 1950 supplemental of \$46,000?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir. That gives a total of \$2,346,000 against the estimate for 1951 of \$2,770,000.

## ABSORPTION OF WITHIN-GRADE PROMOTION COSTS IN 1950

Mr. THOMAS. What part of the within-grade promotions for 1950 did you absorb?

Dr. KEDDY. Nearly \$30,000. We had to cut out 12 jobs. You will appreciate that the Budget Bureau sent forward, and the Congress appropriated, an amount last year which was estimated to provide 532 jobs; but, when it came to meeting the actual situation, our within-grade requirements had been cut so deeply that we had to reduce the total by 12 jobs. That is the reason we have only 520 at this time.

## AMOUNT INCLUDED FOR TERMINAL AND ACCUMULATED ANNUAL LEAVE IN 1951

Mr. THOMAS. Do you have any funds in the 1951 budget for terminal leave or accumulated annual leave or any other type of leave?

Dr. WETMORE. Not for terminal leave; we have for the within-grade promotions.

Mr. THOMAS. What about annual leave?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir. That is carried in the regular estimate.

Mr. THOMAS. Do your people take their leave as it accrues, or is it carried over from year to year until they get all they are entitled to?

Dr. WETMORE. The situation there varies. During the war most of our people carried accumulated leave up to the full amount allowed, but now most of them are taking their annual leave as it comes along. The regulations now restrict the amount that may be carried over to 60 days.

Mr. THOMAS. Up to and including fiscal year 1950, how much accrued annual and terminal leave do you have charged against you?

#### COST OF TERMINAL LEAVE IN 1949

Dr. KEDDY. In 1949, terminal leave cost us nearly \$28,000, and the only way we could meet that was to stop filling vacancies.

Mr. THOMAS. Have you the amount for 1950?

#### COST OF TERMINAL LEAVE 1950

Dr. KEDDY. We were about \$28,000 out, and the only amount estimated in there was \$12,000. So, we had to dig in and cut out jobs in order to pay the amount in 1949.

Mr. THOMAS. What about fiscal year 1950?

Mr. GRAF. We will have to eat it, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. KEDDY. We are expecting nearly \$20,000 of terminal leave, and we will have to eat that.

Dr. WETMORE. The 1950 estimate for within-grade promotions, in addition to terminal leave, is \$42,013. We have an item allowed in the 1951 estimates before you of \$29,316 for within-grade promotions, leaving a deficit of \$8,660 which we will have to absorb in 1951. That is in addition to the terminal leave which you mentioned.

Mr. THOMAS. At this point we will insert page 3 of the justifications.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

#### *Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution—Obligations by activities*

	1950 estimate	1951 estimate	Increase or decrease
1. Management.....	\$50,161	\$50,675	+\$514
2. Operation of—			
United States National Museum.....	696,625	782,303	+85,678
National Collection of Fine Arts.....	37,368	38,174	+806
National Air Museum.....	226,862	228,006	+1,144
Canal Zone Biological Area.....	5,000	15,000	+10,000
International Exchange Service.....	70,078	74,391	+4,313
3. Researches in—			
American ethnology.....	72,750	74,035	+1,285
Astrophysics.....	105,500	182,762	+77,262
4. General services:			
Maintenance and operation of buildings.....	747,576	948,193	+200,617
Other general services.....	288,080	306,461	+18,381
5. Pay increases.....	46,000	70,000	+24,000
Total estimate.....	2,346,000	2,770,000	424,000

## CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES

Mr. THOMAS. Your operations are broken down into about four big subheads, according to your justifications: (1) management; (2) operation of the United States National Museum, the National Collection of Fine Arts, the National Air Museum, the Canal Zone Biological Area, and the International Exchange Service; (3) researches in American ethnology and astrophysics; and (4) general services, which include maintenance and operation of buildings and other general services, for which you are asking an appropriation of \$306,461 for 1951 as against \$288,080 for 1950 for other general services.

## COST OF PAY INCREASES IN 1950 AND 1951

(See p. 299)

Then I notice you have pay increases of \$70,000 for 1951 as against \$46,000 for 1950. I presume that \$70,000 figure includes your within-grade promotions and pay increases.

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir. The \$70,000 is required to pay the increase under Public Law 429 on an annual basis. During the present fiscal year, 1950, there will be required \$46,000, which is coming up as a supplemental.

Mr. THOMAS. You will receive \$46,000 in 1950 in the form of a supplemental?

Dr. WETMORE. That is right and, additional to that, \$24,000 more is needed in 1951 to bring the amount up to the full sum required on an annual basis of operation.

## MANAGEMENT COST

Mr. THOMAS. For your management activity, you seek \$50,675 for 1951 as against \$50,161 for 1950, or an increase of \$514.

Dr. WETMORE. That is solely for within-grade promotions.

Mr. THOMAS. In your justifications, you say:

Management, which involves the Office of the Secretary exclusively, requires for 1951 an increase over 1950 of \$514, which is solely for within-grade promotions.

Will you break that "management" down as to the number of employees, the pay scale, and the duties under management? Then we will know what we are doing.

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Dr. WETMORE. The number of people concerned is 10. Those are the employees under my own immediate office. They include one GS-9, one GS-7; there are two assistant secretaries in grade GS-15—

Mr. THOMAS. The head of the service is your own good self?

Dr. WETMORE. As Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, I am the head of the service. My salary is carried on the private funds of the Smithsonian Institution; it is not included in these estimates here.

Mr. THOMAS. There are 10 people appropriated for in that office and 1 carried on private funds, or a total of 11?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

## SALARY RANGE AND DUTY OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. THOMAS. What are the salary ranges and the duties of the 10 people? What do they do?

Dr. WETMORE. First, the two Assistant Secretaries, Mr. Graf and Dr. Keddy, who are my immediate assistants: Mr. Graf is fully in charge during my absence, carries on advisory functions in relation to our current work: Dr. Keddy has under his direct charge the functions of budget, personnel, and general management requirements.

In addition, there are a GS-9 administrative assistant who handles the affairs of my own immediate desk; a GS-7 secretary, who is my own immediate secretary; a GS-5 clerk, who opens the mail and handles the files; a GS-3 clerk as assistant in our mail and files handling room; and there are two messengers. Those are CPC-3's.

## TRAVEL FUNDS

Mr. THOMAS. I notice you have set aside for 1950 travel of \$1,000 for those 10 people. Is there any travel in here for 1951?

Dr. KEDDY. Yes, sir; \$1,000 is included.

Mr. THOMAS. We will insert at this point in the record the page showing the break-down under the subdivision "Management."

(The break-down is as follows:)

## MANAGEMENT

Management, which relates exclusively to the Office of the Secretary, requires for 1951 an increase over 1950 of \$514. Estimated obligations for this activity are classified by objects of expenditure as follows:

	1950 estimate		Increase over 1950		1951 estimate	
	Num-ber	Total salary	Num-ber	Total salary	Num-ber	Total salary
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>						
P-8 Assistant Secretary.....	2	\$20,660		0	2	\$20,660
CAF-9 administrative assistant.....	1	4,537		121	1	4,658
CAF-8 administrative assistant.....	2	8,245		241	2	8,486
CAF-7 secretary.....	1	3,747		120	1	3,867
CAF-5 clerk.....	1	3,727		0	1	3,727
CAF-3 file clerk.....	1	2,918		32	1	2,950
CPC-3 messenger.....	2	4,997		0	2	4,997
Total permanent.....	10	48,831		514	10	49,345
Regular pay in excess of 52 weeks.....		130				130
01 Personal services.....		48,961		514		49,475
<b>OTHER OBLIGATIONS</b>						
02 Travel.....		1,000		0		1,000
07 Other contractual services.....		200		0		200
09 Equipment.....		0		0		0
Total other obligations.....		1,200		0		1,200
Total obligations.....		50,161		1,514		50,675

<sup>1</sup> Increase of \$514 is for within-grade promotions exclusively.

## GENERAL SERVICES

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN HOUSEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Mr. THOMAS. What about your housekeeping activities? In addition to these 10 people you have here, how many are there and just what do they do?

Mr. OLIVER. By "housekeeping," do you mean the entire maintenance and operation group?

Mr. THOMAS. No. I think that ought to be broken down into separate subdivisions, and you certainly do that in your justifications. The care, maintenance, et cetera, of your buildings is one operation separate and distinct, and I think you covered that rather tersely in your justifications. Now, what I am talking about is your actual housekeeping activities throughout the agency, such as mail clerks, messengers, personnel people, pay-roll people, and whatever other types you want to include in that broad, general classification, such as publicity people, public relations people, or whatever you want to call them.

Dr. WETMORE. We have one mail clerk; we carry four in our personnel office.

Dr. KEDDY. The housekeeping activities that you talk about, Mr. Chairman, are broken down into two kinds. One is maintenance and operation of our buildings, known as our building services; then our other one has to do with personnel, accounts, supply, publications, editorial, library, photographic laboratory—

Mr. THOMAS. That is the one we want. You have touched on the other one in your justifications very little. Go into detail on the last part of it you have just enumerated; give us the number of positions they total up to, what it costs, what their duties are. Break it down as to number and jobs performed.

Dr. KEDDY. We have 46 people in our "Other general services," which runs from the personnel division through to the photographic laboratory.

## DUTIES OF LIBRARY EMPLOYEES

We have in the library, which is our largest unit, 18 people.

Mr. THOMAS. What do they do in the library?

Dr. KEDDY. They manage a library that has 1,500,000 volumes. It is broken down into bureau libraries and into section libraries. It serves the entire Institution. As a major scientific library the cataloging and reference work alone is heavy and continuing.

Mr. THOMAS. The library, I presume, is open to the public?

Dr. KEDDY. No; it is a library that serves the Institution.

Mr. THOMAS. It is not open to the public?

Dr. WETMORE. It gives service to the public, and investigators who come to us from the outside to look up specific information are given the full services within the library.

Mr. THOMAS. But John Q. Public just cannot walk in there and ask for a certain volume and get it?

Dr. WETMORE. That is true. But much reference work is done for the public at their request.

Mr. THOMAS. There are 18 in the library. What else?

## PERSONNEL DIVISION

Dr. KEDDY. Under the Personnel Division, there are four people. They are responsible for the personnel management program, which includes recruiting, appointing, terminating, efficiency ratings, time, leave, and so forth.

Mr. THOMAS. What else?

## ACCOUNTING DIVISION

Dr. KEDDY. Then, in the Accounting Division, there are six people. They are responsible for the pay rolls, payment of miscellaneous vouchers, the administrative audit of all our accounts, and the maintenance of our accounts. That includes not only salary and expense appropriations but also includes the National Zoological Park appropriation, which is appropriated for under the District of Columbia Act.

Mr. THOMAS. But you do the bookkeeping for them?

Mr. GRAF. We do the bookkeeping for them. They are under our administration.

Dr. KEDDY. That is 1 of the 10 bureaus under the Smithsonian. The Accounting Division also handles the accounts of several working funds.

## SUPPLY DIVISION

The Supply Division consists of five people. They handle the supplies, equipment, and other contractual services, which in 1951 amount to over one-half a million dollars.

## EDITORIAL DIVISION

The Editorial Division includes two editors and three editorial clerks.

Mr. THOMAS. What do they do?

Dr. KEDDY. They handle our publications. They review all of the monographs, bulletins, and other publications.

## SALARY RANGE, EDITORIAL DIVISION

Mr. THOMAS. What is the salary range of those five positions?

Dr. KEDDY. They run from around \$3,275 to around \$6,800, roughly.

Mr. THOMAS. Of course, they do not edit the contents of the publications; do they?

Dr. KEDDY. They do all of the bibliographical work involved, and for example, under entomology, while they are not supposed to know as much as the entomologists who write, the editors acquire in the course of years an insight into the scientific material so that they can intelligently edit it. The same holds for the other sciences.

Mr. THOMAS. They edit and publish it, but the scientists do the writing?

Dr. KEDDY. That is right; the scientists do the writing.

## PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

In publications, we have at the present time four clerks, who are responsible for distributing the publications.

Mr. THOMAS. That makes 42. How many more do you have in the housekeeping functions?

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY

Dr. KEDDY. Then, in the photographic laboratory, we have four photographers. They do the photographing service for the entire Institution.

Mr. THOMAS. That makes 46. Do you have any public relations people?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir; we have none.

Mr. THOMAS. Does that cover your entire housekeeping activities besides your maintenance people in buildings and grounds?

Dr. KEDDY. Yes, sir; excluding the maintenance people.

Mr. THOMAS. Excluding the maintenance people?

Dr. KEDDY. Yes.

#### UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

Mr. THOMAS. In your museum, you want \$782,303 for 1951 as against \$696,625 for 1950.

Mr. GRAF. An increase of \$85,678.

Mr. THOMAS. Briefly, what is this increase for?

#### BREAK-DOWN OF REQUESTED INCREASES

Dr. WETMORE. \$11,421 is for within-grade promotions. Then there is additional storage equipment required in the amount of \$67,041 and \$7,516 for the replacement of obsolete and worn-out scientific instruments and laboratory apparatus.

The collections of the National Museum are among the most important ones that exist at the present time. They have a tremendous value in the cultural and historical life of this Nation. They have a tremendous value and, if injured in any way, the major part could never be replaced. They include separate items of upward of \$31,000,000—with a value very difficult to put into dollars, but upwards of half a billion dollars.

The entire increase, except for \$11,421 for within-grade promotions, relates to equipment of two kinds—storage equipment and scientific instruments and laboratory apparatus. \$67,041 is requested for storage equipment and \$7,516 for scientific and laboratory equipment.

#### NUMBER OF JOBS

Mr. THOMAS. For how many jobs is that?

Dr. KEDDY. One hundred and forty-nine jobs for 1950.

Mr. THOMAS. How many jobs for 1951?

Dr. KEDDY. One hundred and forty-nine. There is no change.

Mr. THOMAS. All of these activities are located in the District of Columbia, are they not?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

## DUTIES AND SALARIES INVOLVED IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

Mr. THOMAS. Just what are the activities? Give us a quick summary of the activities of the 149 people and some of the pay scales involved.

Dr. WETMORE. They include the director of the National Museum, whose salary for 1950 is \$10,330; they include six head curators, each one in charge of a specific department—anthropology, geology, botany, zoology, engineering and industries, and history.

Mr. THOMAS. That is broken down into six big departments now?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS. Each headed by a top man. What kind of a staff does he have for each one of those six departments?

## ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Dr. WETMORE. In anthropology, there are nine in the professional group, seven subprofessionals, four clerk-stenographers, and one laborer. That is a total of 21.

## ZOOLOGY DEPARTMENT

In zoology, which is one of the great branches, there are 21 professional, 15 subprofessional, 6 clerk-stenographers, and 4 laborers, a total of 46.

## BOTANY DEPARTMENT

In the Department of Botany, there are 10 professional, 3 subprofessional, and 3 clerk-stenographers, 2 laborers, a total of 18.

Mr. THOMAS. What is the salary of the 10 professionals?

Dr. WETMORE. They run from grade GS-7, \$4,200 to GS-14, \$9,000. These are highly trained professional men—men who are international authorities in their respective fields.

Mr. THOMAS. What is the other big division?

## GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Dr. WETMORE. In geology, we have 9 professional, 8 subprofessional, 4 clerk-stenographers, and 1 laborer, a total of 22.

## ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

In the Department of Engineering and Industry, there are 10 professional, 5 subprofessional, 4 clerk-stenographers, and 2 laborers, a total of 21.

Mr. THOMAS. What do they do in the Engineering Division?

Dr. WETMORE. Our Department of Engineering is concerned principally with the historical aspects of the development of engineering and industry in this country. It deals with the preservation of the various steps in the development of transportation, power, and so forth. The staff members in the Department are in charge of collections that include the important patent models in this field, and historical examples and models of all of the vast developments of our industrial life here in America. The exhibits in engineering and industry are extensive and among the most attractive we have.



There is required very careful attention and highly skilled service in preparing labels and other data and in handling the entire work of the Department.

Mr. THOMAS. What is the other division?

#### HISTORY DEPARTMENT

Dr. WETMORE. The Department of History. There are five professional, two subprofessional, one clerk-stenographer, and one laborer, or a total of nine.

Mr. THOMAS. What is the pay scale now of the engineers and historians?

Dr. WETMORE. They run from Grade GS-7, \$4,075 to GS-14, \$9,000. The remaining 12 employees are attached to the Office of the Director and Office of Correspondence and Records.

#### ENDOWMENTS AND PRIVATE FUNDS

Mr. THOMAS. Doctor, what is the amount of funds you have under your control and direction other than appropriated funds? I presume you get them in the form of contributions, etc., from many different sources.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir. Those funds come, in part, from the interest or income on endowments of the Smithsonian Institution and, in part, by gifts and contributions.

Mr. THOMAS. At this point in the record, can you tell us, first, the amount of the endowments and the interest from endowments; then, the amount of contributions you received, say, in the last 5 years and then the total, whatever that happens to be?

#### VALUE OF ENDOWMENTS

Dr. WETMORE. The total of our endowments at the present time, book value, is approximately \$9,141,000.

Mr. THOMAS. What is the income from them for the fiscal year 1949?

#### INCOME FROM ENDOWMENTS IN 1949

Dr. WETMORE. The income is broken down into two parts: First, that for unrestricted use, which, for fiscal 1969, was \$87,194.10.

Mr. THOMAS. From where did that money come—various donors throughout the country?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir; this is the income from endowments.

Mr. THOMAS. Are you permitted to spend the entire amount of income from your original endowment?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. THOMAS. That was \$87,000 in the fiscal year 1949?

Dr. WETMORE. The original Smithsonian endowment was \$550,000. That is in the United States Treasury with certain other funds that belong to the Institution, to the amount of \$1,000,000. The remainder of the endowment is handled by the Smithsonian Board of Regents, which operates independently. The income from all endowment funds, as I say, is broken into two parts.

Mr. THOMAS. The point is are you permitted to spend that income from your original endowment, which was \$87,000 in the fiscal year 1949, over and above your appropriated funds?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir. The income from the Smithsonian endowment and whatever gifts come to the Institution directly are expended at the discretion of the Board of Regents.

#### ANNUAL VALUE OF GIFTS

Mr. THOMAS. What is the total amount of those funds for fiscal 1949, and what do you contemplate they will be in 1950, over and above and separate from your appropriated funds?

Dr. WETMORE. I will give an approximate figure. They are approximately \$430,000.

Mr. THOMAS. We understand the gifts and donations have some strings on them.

Dr. WETMORE. That is right. Only a small part are unrestricted. The greater part are stipulated for specific purposes.

Mr. THOMAS. Is that a pretty stable figure; does it run about \$430,000 a year over and above the appropriated funds that you can spend?

Dr. WETMORE. Roughly. That money finances scientific research of various kinds; over half is limited to the purchase of additions to the national collections in certain fields, particularly minerals and the fine arts. A portion is required for salaries and for such items as printing required in the diffusion of knowledge.

Mr. THOMAS. For all practical purposes, then, you have about \$430,000 a year that you can spend according to the terms of the donations?

Dr. WETMORE. That is right, but it must be remembered that much of this is used for continuing expenditures. This is especially true of unrestricted funds.

Mr. THOMAS. Over and above and in excess of your appropriated funds; is that correct?

Dr. WETMORE. That is true. Let me say this: That money which can be turned to research does not meet our full needs in our research work. The funds are used to support those basic functions of the institution for which Federal funds have never been made available.

#### NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS

Mr. THOMAS. The next item is "National Collection of Fine Arts," \$38,174 for 1951 as against \$37,368 for 1950.

Dr. WETMORE. The only increase there relates to within-grade promotions of \$806.

The National Collection of Fine Arts has a total staff at the present time of nine—a director, one professional assistant, four clerk-stenographers, two subprofessional aides, and one laborer.

#### NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

Mr. THOMAS. For the next one, the National Air Museum, you have \$228,006 for 1951 as against \$226,862 for 1950. How many employees do you have there?

Dr. WETMORE. There are 21.

Mr. THOMAS. You have 149 for the National Museum, 9 for the fine arts collection, and 21 for the Air Museum; is that correct?

Dr. WETMORE. That is correct.

#### CANAL ZONE BIOLOGICAL AREA

Mr. THOMAS. How many do you have for the Canal Zone biological area, where you request \$15,000 for 1951 as against \$5,000 for 1950?

Dr. WETMORE. We carry no personnel on the appropriation for the Canal Zone biological area. The only staff there consists of a foreman, laborers, and cook, employed under a small trust fund on a contract basis in the Canal Zone.

Mr. THOMAS. What are the activities at this biological area down in the Canal Zone? For how many employees does the \$15,000 pay?

Dr. WETMORE. None. There is no personnel included in this item.

Mr. THOMAS. For what is the \$15,000, then?

Dr. WETMORE. A sum of \$5,000 is for the maintenance of the buildings, while the \$10,000 additional requested is for necessary replacements and repair.

The laboratory is located in a tropical area where deterioration is rapid. At present we are under the necessity of replacing the water tanks. To date wooden water tanks have been used, which are subject to rapid deterioration. I am contemplating their replacement with cement, which would be permanent.

Mr. THOMAS. I notice you set that out very well in your justifications.

Dr. WETMORE. Thank you, sir.

#### TRAVEL

Mr. THOMAS. How much of this \$15,000 is for travel?

Dr. WETMORE. None. It is all for maintenance repair and replacement.

Mr. THOMAS. How much is in here for travel under the United States National Museum?

Dr. KEDDY. That is \$5,540 for both years.

Mr. THOMAS. How much is in here for Fine Arts travel?

Dr. KEDDY. \$350. There is no change; the same allotment for 1951.

Mr. THOMAS. How much is it for the Air Museum?

Dr. KEDDY. \$3,500 for travel.

Mr. THOMAS. None for the Canal Zone?

Dr. KEDDY. That is right.

Mr. THOMAS. In the International Exchange Service, how much is there for travel?

Dr. KEDDY. Nothing for travel.

#### NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. THOMAS. How many employees are there?

Dr. KEDDY. Ten.

Mr. THOMAS. For this item there is a total of \$74,391 for 1951, against \$70,078, for 1950?

## BREAK-DOWN OF EXPENSES

Dr. KEDDY. That includes \$36,000 for freight, \$600 for other contractual services, \$400 for supplies, and \$4,800 for boxes. The only increase there is——

## SHIPMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

Mr. THOMAS. Is that the item where you set out the shipments, 997,225 pounds of shipping, charges for which now average 4 cents per pound, which will require \$39,889, an increase over 1950 of \$3,889?

Dr. KEDDY. That is right. The \$3,889 will enable shipment of an additional 97,225 pounds.

Mr. THOMAS. These are publications printed by other Government agencies, and sent over for you to distribute abroad; is that right?

Dr. KEDDY. That is right. And also, the domestic shipment of publications sent to this country by governments abroad for distribution in this country; that is, their own foreign government publications. The International Exchange Service also receives publications from foreign scientific institutions, scientific societies and universities.

Mr. THOMAS. If you just didn't ship out those publications, what would happen?

Dr. WETMORE. There would be very serious complaint, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. THOMAS. By whom? By the various Government agencies who printed them, or the intended recipients of them?

Dr. WETMORE. The intended recipients. These include the official sets of our Government that go to the governments of the world.

## NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS

Mr. THOMAS. How many different publications, and what is the total number of publications involved in this appropriation?

Dr. WETMORE. We have no control over the total number of individual papers. The Federal shipments are determined by the Library of Congress and sent to us directly from the Government Printing Office for forwarding to treaty depositories. This method is economical and our foreign contacts being centralized are stronger.

Mr. THOMAS. I understand that, but how many different publications are there, and what is the total number of all combined publications involved here?

Mr. WILLIAMS. There are about 4,000 different titles, sir. There are roughly 6,500 publications that go to each depository a year.

Mr. THOMAS. What is that again?

Mr. WILLIAMS. There are roughly 4,000 different titles, sir, but the individual pieces average about 6,500 a year to each full depository.

Mr. THOMAS. What is the total number of papers issued, or volumes, or whatever you might want to call it?

Mr. WILLIAMS. You mean the total that goes out altogether?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is slightly less than 400,000.

Mr. THOMAS. Are they franked out, or what?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Some of them go by frank as to South American countries, sir; most of them go by ocean freight; and some of them are sent by mail.

Mr. THOMAS. And this charge here is for salaries—and what is the other part, now?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Transportation. There is an increase requested there.

Dr. WETMORE. The total expenditures under this item are for salaries; for transportation (freight and some postage), and then there is the purchase of wooden boxes for shipping, cardboard containers and wrapping paper, and things of that kind; and a few minor office supplies. That covers the entire expenditure under the title. There is no travel concerned.

#### RECIPIENTS OF PUBLICATIONS

Mr. THOMAS. How many names do you have on your mailing list?

Mr. WILLIAMS. For the recipients of the Government sets, under the treaty exchange, sir, the number is 98.

Mr. THOMAS. Ninety-eight names, and you send to those 98 different individuals or governments or institutions, whatever you want to call them, then, 400,000 different separate and distinct volumes of paper or pieces?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Altogether, sir. The addresses get a full set of around 6,500 publications per year.

Mr. THOMAS. How many volumes, pieces, or papers, does each one get, then?

Mr. WILLIAMS. They get around 6,500. Those are the full depositories, who get everything every year. Some of them are single sheets, and some of them are bound volumes.

Mr. THOMAS. How many different recipients did you say you had? Was it 92?

Mr. WILLIAMS. There are 98, sir.

Mr. THOMAS. There are 98 individuals, or institutions and governments, which get 400,000 separate and distinct pieces of mail?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Not pieces of mail, sir, but pieces of printed matter. Some of them are single sheets, some are volumes, and some of them are periodical publications.

Mr. THOMAS. And out of that 400,000, how many of them are prepared by the Smithsonian Institution?

#### NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. WILLIAMS. You mean how many of them are Smithsonian publications?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TRUE. We issued 71 last year.

#### COST OF SMITHSONIAN PUBLICATIONS

Mr. THOMAS. At a total cost of how much?

Dr. WETMORE. \$103,000, the total expense of printing and binding.

Mr. THOMAS. That \$103,000 does not tell all of the picture. Is that made up entirely of printing and binding, or is there an item of salary in that?

Dr. WETMORE. Printing and binding, only.

## SALARY COST OF PREPARING PUBLICATIONS

Mr. THOMAS. If you were to add salaries and other matters, how much would that total be?

Dr. KEDDY. What kind of salaries?

Mr. THOMAS. Whatever salaries you have.

Dr. KEDDY. You have the salaries of the men who wrote the manuscripts. That would be a matter for calculation.

Mr. GRAF. We couldn't do it, honestly, because these men aren't spending much of their time on the publications. All of them have curatorial duties as well as research and information for the public.

Mr. THOMAS. What is a pretty good guess; if you have \$103,000 for printing and binding, how much does it cost you to write and edit and pay for other objects and salaries?

Dr. WETMORE. That is only a part of our continuing work, sir. One paper may be part-time investigation of short time duration and another the part-time work of a highly trained man over a period of as much as 15 years. Again, a short paper may be prepared within a month.

Mr. THOMAS. If it costs you \$103,000 a year for printing and binding, it is a pretty good guess that your salaries and other items of expense going in there in compiling that is three or four times the amount of the cost of printing and binding, is it not?

Dr. KEDDY. No. The Editorial Division has about a \$23,000 pay roll, and the percentage of time devoted——

Mr. THOMAS. You told us a while ago that the Editorial Division is made up of six or seven people.

Dr. KEDDY. There are five people.

Mr. THOMAS. They do not do the writing?

Dr. KEDDY. No; they edit.

Mr. THOMAS. This is what I am talking about: What about the salaries and expenses of the people who do the writing, in addition to the five in the Editorial Department?

Dr. KEDDY. That would require a cost study to be made.

Dr. WETMORE. That would be a figure that would be very difficult to reach.

Dr. KEDDY. I would definitely say it would not be more than \$50,000, including the cost of the Editorial Division.

Dr. WETMORE. If you compare one of these publications to a lawbook, it would be difficult to arrive at the total expense of what would go into such a volume. You have the——

Mr. THOMAS. A business concern would know what it would cost to put out your 75 or 80 publications, besides the item of printing and binding. Why can you not tell that?

Dr. WETMORE. There is one feature in this that makes the figure quite uncertain. For example, with men engaged in research, they find in that work practically the entire purpose of their lives. They may have an 8-hour day or 40-hour week in the Smithsonian Institution, but much of their research and a fair amount of writing are done at all sorts of times outside of Government office hours. Writing requires freedom from interruption which cannot be found in an office or laboratory. It is done at night and early morning hours, and does not enter into a charge against official hours. In fact, I would say that more than half of what is written is written on time that does not affect the Government pay roll.

## BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

Mr. THOMAS. Let us go into your research activities. You have the Bureau of American Ethnology.

How many employees are involved there?

Dr. WETMORE. Twelve.

## ACTIVITIES OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. THOMAS. What are their activities?

Dr. STIRLING. The men in this Bureau do work of an anthropological nature. It consists of studies of ethnology, the political and social organization, linguistics, physical anthropology, and the general manner of living of American Indian groups.

Mr. THOMAS. How long has this activity been going on?

Dr. WETMORE. Since 1879.

Dr. STIRLING. This is continuing work, and there is no end to it. It is just like any other activity, like law or physics; the more you learn, the more this puts you in a position to learn. I would say that the cumulative effect of this work has been most valuable in recent years.

Mr. THOMAS. Where are these activities carried on? In the District of Columbia, or where?

Dr. STIRLING. The office is located here.

Dr. WETMORE. The research work is carried on largely in the field.

Mr. THOMAS. What is the activity of these 12 people; what are they doing and where are they located?

Dr. STIRLING. We have a professional staff of seven men, including the Director and the Associate Director, all of whom conduct professional researches, both documentary and in the field.

Mr. THOMAS. Where do they do their researching?

Dr. STIRLING. Anywhere in the Americas. By law, our activities include all of the Western Hemisphere and the Hawaiian Islands, although we haven't done any work in the Hawaiian Islands for many years.

## WITHIN-GRADE PROMOTIONS

Mr. THOMAS. Of the amount requested for 1951, \$1,285 is for within-grade promotions, is it not?

Dr. STIRLING. That is right.

Dr. WETMORE. That is the total amount of the increase for personal services.

## TRAVEL COSTS

Mr. THOMAS. What is your travel?

Dr. WETMORE. It is \$1,000—the same for both years.

Mr. THOMAS. Do they do much traveling on this \$1,000 travel expense?

Dr. STIRLING. Not very much, on \$1,000.

Mr. THOMAS. They evidently do most of their researching in the District of Columbia.

Dr. STIRLING. Oh, no.

Dr. WETMORE. Mr. Chairman, this \$1,000 is supplemented by outside funds from cooperating or supporting institutions or societies.

Dr. WETMORE. This travel is also supplemented very extensively by funds under the private administration of the Smithsonian Institution and from other non-Federal sources.

#### EXPENDITURE OF PRIVATE FUNDS

Mr. THOMAS. How much are you spending from your private funds in addition to this \$74,000 that you are seeking?

Dr. WETMORE. Last year, I would presume that we spent in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

Dr. STIRLING. I would say about that.

#### ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

Mr. THOMAS. For your Astrophysical Observatory, you want \$182,762 for 1951, against \$105,500 for 1950. This is an increase over 1950 of \$77,262, including \$2,262 for within-grade promotions and \$75,000 for other obligations. The increase for other obligations is to finance the relocation of its third field observatory station at Clark Mountain, Calif.

#### LOCATION OF OBSERVATORIES

Where are the other two stations located?

Dr. WETMORE. One is at Table Mountain, Calif., the other at Montezuma in northern Chile.

#### NATURE OF OBSERVATORY WORK

Mr. THOMAS. How long has this observatory work been going on?

Dr. WETMORE. Since 1890.

Mr. THOMAS. That is 60 years. What is the nature of the work done in the observatories?

Dr. WETMORE. Observations are made of the radiation from the sun to determine the energy distribution throughout the spectrum and the changes occurring therein. These changes directly affect our life on earth in many ways.

Dr. KEDDY. We are laying the ground work. This is fundamental research. The collection of data on objects outside our control is a long-time project. Using this basic data, radio engineers go ahead and battle out the problems of electrical communication.

Mr. THOMAS. When do you expect to have the project completed?

Dr. KEDDY. This is a program that is expected to go on ad infinitum, because it is basic research; it is a record of the radiation of the sun on this earth. Data of this type is reliable only when it covers a long period.

#### SPECIAL STUDIES CONDUCTED

Dr. WETMORE. As an example of the application of this work, Mr. Chairman, for the past 3 years we have been carrying on a series of special studies for the Quartermaster Department relative to those elements in light and humidity that cause break-down in fabrics, particularly in canvas; they want to know exactly what these elements are so that they may—



Mr. THOMAS. How long have you been carrying on that study?

Dr. WETMORE. About 3 years.

Dr. KEDDY. Before you leave the Astrophysical Observatory, we would like to show you these pictures. This is the new station.

Mr. THOMAS. You are really wise in bringing these pictures. One picture is worth a thousand words.

Mr. PHILLIPS. What county is Clark Mountain in?

Dr. WETMORE. It is in Inyo County. It is about 275 miles northeast of Los Angeles, and very near the Nevada boundary. We need to choose places for these observatories where the air is exceptionally clear, free from dust, and where precipitation is at an absolute minimum.

We did have our third observatory at Mount Brukkaros in Southwest Africa, but it proved to be too dusty—too many dust storms there. We then moved to Mount St. Katherine in Egypt, and we were subsequently forced to leave there because of the approach of war. Then we located on Burro Mountain, New Mexico. That was fine for a while, but with the coming of war mining and smelting activity developed there that caused a great deal of smoke and dust, and so clouded the atmosphere that we had to give it up. Then we transferred the equipment to Miami, Fla., to do this work for the Quartermaster Department that I have described. During the past year we made records at three separate places to determine which would be the most suitable for relocation of this third observatory—one in northern Mexico, one in the Hawaiian Islands, and one on Clark Mountain. Clark Mountain proved to have by far the best record. The precipitation there is less than 3 inches a year, and the skies are exceptionally clear.

By having observatories in the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere, we get a record each day of the sun conditions. The observations are very difficult and require unusually clear and uniform skies. By maintaining at least three stations we obtain enough observations to produce a satisfactory record of solar changes which is required to provide this basic data.

Dr. KEDDY. We say on page 8 of our document that this solar radiation recording work is the key to vast improvement in electrical communication, the development of power, the forecasting of weather, the growth of crops, and the health of human beings.

Mr. THOMAS. I read it, and it really sounds good.

#### GENERAL SERVICES

Let us go to General Services, Doctor. Under that heading you have "Maintenance and operation of buildings."

For 1951 you want \$948,193, against \$747,576 for 1950, which makes a total increase for 1951 of \$200,617. What part of that is for personal services and how many employees do you have?

#### NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 1950 AND 1951

Mr. OLIVER. We have 242 employees in 1950 and it would be 245 for 1951.

Mr. THOMAS. There is an increase of three employees?

Mr. OLIVER. Yes, sir.

Mr. THOMAS. Two stonemasons and one nurse?

Mr. OLIVER. That is right; sir.

Mr. THOMAS. How much is that for personal services, salaries?

Dr. KEDDY. You want it for 1951? That is \$701,850.

#### TRAVEL

Mr. THOMAS. How much travel is there in that?

Mr. OLIVER. No travel.

Mr. THOMAS. What are you going to do with the remainder?

#### ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. OLIVER. \$177,953 is asked for alterations and improvements to existing conditions in our buildings.

Mr. THOMAS. That is set out in your justification on page 14.

Dr. KEDDY. We have pictures mounted on these cardboards that show you our storage problems, each one of these projects that we are asking funds for.

Mr. THOMAS. I think we know you are in bad shape in that regard, and I think the committee is going to be helpful to you there. We will insert in the record at this point the table on page 14. That gives the complete picture.

(The table referred to is as follows:)

##### Natural History Bldg.:

National Collection of Fine Arts: Air-conditioning and installing movable screens in 2 storage rooms to add 4,090 square feet of storage facility	\$9, 500
Supply Division: Steel deck to enlarge storage 1,500 square feet	15, 792
Remodeling of comfort rooms	17, 500
Total	<u>42, 792</u>

##### Arts and Industries Bldg.:

Department of Engineering and Industries: Remodeling storage court to add 8,855 square feet	81, 471
Remodeling of comfort rooms	17, 500
Total	<u>98, 971</u>

##### Smithsonian Bldg.:

Department of Botany: Constructing steel gallery to enlarge storage 3,250 square feet	27, 300
Remodeling space for first-aid room	1, 000
Total	<u>28, 300</u>

Freer Gallery of Art: Extending elevator service to basement and attic to enlarge storage 32,000 square feet	7, 890
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Total alterations and improvements	<u>177, 953</u>
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What about your maintenance and operation of buildings, in other words, this \$200,000 increase? Most of it is going for repair and enlargement and bringing up to date your buildings. How many buildings do you have in the District of Columbia?

#### NUMBER OF BUILDINGS MAINTAINED

Dr. KEDDY. We have five large buildings and nine temporary buildings.

Mr. THOMAS. How many visitors do you have?

Dr. KEDDY. Two million six hundred thousand.

Mr. THOMAS. This money is going to make those buildings a little bit more useful and a little bit more sightly and a little bit roomier for those 2,000,000 people.

Dr. KEDDY. Yes, sir.

#### OTHER GENERAL SERVICES

Mr. THOMAS. What about your "Other general services"? For 1951, you want \$306,461, against \$288,080 for 1950, making an increase for 1951 of \$18,381. What is that for, gentlemen?

#### BREAK-DOWN OF INCREASES

Dr. WETMORE. The within-grade promotions cover \$3,881; and there is a further item of typewriter replacement, \$8,000, and library shelving, \$6,500. The total cost, outside of the Ramspeck promotions, is \$14,500.

#### PERSONAL SERVICES

Mr. THOMAS. How much is that for personnel?

Dr. KEDDY. There are 46 people and a total pay roll, for 1950, of \$165,480; and in 1951, the same number of people, 46, with a total pay roll of \$169,361. And that addition of \$3,881 is for within-grade promotions.

Mr. THOMAS. What do they do?

Dr. KEDDY. They include the Personnel Division, the Accounting Division, the Supply Division, the Editorial Division, the Publications Division, the Library, the Photographic Laboratory, seven divisions.

Mr. THOMAS. These are your housekeeping activities, are they not?

Dr. KEDDY. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS. There is \$169,361 for personal services. What happens to the rest of the money?

#### TRAVEL

Dr. KEDDY. For travel, there is \$100. That is just carfare for the District of Columbia, the same for both years.

#### COMMUNICATION SERVICES

Communication services, \$800, for both years. That is for air-mail postage, additional postage and foreign mail.

#### PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION

Printing and reproduction is \$103,000 for both years.

Let me add, Mr. Chairman, that that is the same figure that we got in 1932. Since then the cost of printing has increased some 60 percent, so that that money in present-day dollars is now worth about \$45,000.

Mr. THOMAS. You are getting out 92 documents over there. You have had to cut them down in length?

Dr. KEDDY. We have had to cut down the total number; yes.

## OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

Other contractual services is \$1,200 for both years.

Mr. THOMAS. What is that for?

Dr. KEDDY. That is primarily for the repair of typewriters and other types of office equipment, such as adding machines.

## SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

Supplies and materials is \$7,500 for both years.

Mr. THOMAS. What is that for?

Dr. KEDDY. That is almost exclusively for office supplies, such as paper, pencils, erasers, typewriter ribbons, and so on.

Mr. THOMAS. How many typewriters are you buying?

Dr. KEDDY. We are asking money for 70 typewriters. That is all for replacements.

Mr. THOMAS. Now, you gave me a figure of \$7,500, and I find on page 20 it is \$14,500 for equipment here; office machines and devices, and typewriters, \$8,000; and special and miscellaneous equipment, shelving, \$6,500. It is \$14,500. Go ahead and break down the remainder of it.

## REPLACEMENT OF TYPEWRITERS

Dr. KEDDY. The \$8,000 is to replace 70 obsolete typewriters.

Dr. WETMORE. What is the age on those typewriters?

Dr. KEDDY. We have 136 typewriters that are 10 years old or older, and it is to replace 70 of those machines that we need this money.

## MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF BUILDINGS

Mr. THOMAS. What do these 242 people do in your maintenance and operation of your buildings?

Mr. OLIVER. In building repair we have 12 employees, with a total pay roll of \$43,947. Cleaning, we have 38 employees, with a pay roll of \$98,346. In equipment maintenance, we have 25 employees, with a pay roll of \$81,800.

Mr. THOMAS. What are those employees?

Mr. OLIVER. They take care of the machinery in the engine room, the vent fans, the elevators, the electric motors, and so on.

Mr. THOMAS. Give us a table on that break-down that you are giving for 1948, 1949, 1950, and 1951, just like you delineate it there; but in the revision of your remarks, put it in a table form for those 4 years.

(The data referred to are as follows:)

*Maintenance and operation division—Number of employees and cost for salaries under break-down for fiscal years indicated*

	1948		1949		1950		1951	
	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary
Office.....	5	17,195	5	17,574	5	19,761	5	20,244
Building repair.....	14	37,754	14	38,762	12	43,947	14	50,694
Cleaning.....	37	73,432	41	75,152	38	98,346	38	100,496
Equipment maintenance.....	26	61,803	26	62,547	25	81,800	26	82,966
Labor force.....	42	74,709	38	68,801	31	79,030	31	79,909
Operation.....	23	57,750	23	56,650	21	67,686	21	69,529
Protection.....	117	273,553	117	261,911	110	294,376	110	298,012
Total.....	264	596,196	264	581,397	242	684,946	245	701,850

## LABOR FORCE

Mr. OLIVER. In the labor force we have 31 employees, at \$79,030.

Mr. THOMAS. What do they do?

Mr. OLIVER. They take care of moving furniture and moving storage cases, and doing all of the heavy labor work.

## OPERATING EMPLOYEES

Then we have under "Operation," 21 employees, at a total cost of \$67,686.

Mr. THOMAS. What do they do?

Mr. OLIVER. Those employees are the operating engineers, the electricians, the elevator conductors, and the telephone operators. They take care of the operation of the utility services.

## GUARDS

Under "Protection" we have 110 employees, at \$294,376. That is our guard force.

Mr. THOMAS. Are they on duty 24 hours a day?

Mr. OLIVER. Yes.

## OTHER EMPLOYEES

And in the office we have five employees, at \$19,761.

Mr. THOMAS. What do the five employees do?

Mr. OLIVER. The five employees take care of allocating the work and seeing that the buildings are kept in order. That is my office. It includes myself, my principal assistant, a GS-4 clerk-stenographer, a GS-3 clerk-typist, and a messenger.

## PALEONTOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. THOMAS. I see that you are seeking \$65,000 new money and some new language, for paleontological investigations. How are you going to spend the money?

## COOPERATION OF SMITHSONIAN WITH VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

This is a new law that you are operating under, passed August 15, 1945, an act to provide for cooperation by the Smithsonian Institution with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States for continuing paleontological investigations in areas which will be flooded by the construction of Government dams.

Dr. WETMORE. There is a great deal of interest in that type of study at the present time, sir, throughout the country. This act authorizing this expenditure is one that originated outside of the Institution. It was considered by the Congress and referred to the Institution for comment. We indicated that if it was the will of the Congress to authorize this, we would be happy to undertake the administration.

This simply means that if the appropriation is made, that various institutions—Nebraska is interested in this very largely at the present time—will make application for funds.

If a proposal is submitted and is, in our estimation, scientifically sound, we would make allocation of funds, provided the organization applying would match those Federal funds with an equal amount of funds of their own.

#### NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES

Mr. THOMAS. How many automobiles and trucks do you have?

Dr. WETMORE. We have two trucks; no automobiles.

#### PURPOSE OF NEW LANGUAGE IN "SALARIES AND EXPENSES"

Mr. THOMAS. I notice you have new language on page 280 of the committee print, which reads as follows:

Anthropological research among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii—

is taken out, and the new language is—

lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State educational and scientific organizations in the United States.

What is the purpose of that new language or language change? Are you going to broaden the scope of your Indian activities?

Dr. WETMORE. Mr. Chairman, the first part of this statement, "lands under the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, independently" refers to our own operations, which have been going on for many years, as you have indicated, but for which in their origin many years ago there was authorization only in appropriation acts.

A short time ago the Appropriations Committee asked the Bureau of the Budget to make a survey of these matters, and to develop the necessary legislation.

In the case of the Smithsonian Institution, this affected the Bureau of American Ethnology, the Astrophysical Observatory, and certain housekeeping operations that had been going on for many, many years.

Mr. THOMAS. In other words, this has been covered by Public Law 259, and it is not legislation for the Appropriations Committee?

Dr. WETMORE. That is right.

#### LAWS JUSTIFYING LANGUAGE CHANGES

Mr. THOMAS. You have justification for that language, then, do you not?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I would like to have the numbers of the Public Laws again.

Dr. WETMORE. They are Public Law 259 and Public Law 228.

#### CHANGE IN HEALTH PROGRAM LANGUAGE

The only other new language here is the Health Service program, which is covered by this additional nurse and the small sums that we have estimated for the organization of the appropriate room for this nurse.

Mr. CASE. In changing this language and striking out Hawaii and putting in—

lands under the jurisdiction or the protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State educational and scientific organizations in the United States—

what do you propose to do?

Dr. WETMORE. There is no specific program beyond our normal activities, sir. This is merely authorization that will permit anthropological investigations, if required, in any of the lands under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. CASE. Actually, in fiscal 1951, do you propose to engage in any anthropological researches in these new lands?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir.

Dr. KEDDY. Not as far as we know. If the Navy Department or the Department of Defense requires us to—

Mr. GRAF. We could pay the salaries of the men undertaking such work.

Dr. WETMORE. This is merely a recapitulation of the authority in Public Law 259; it is merely the insertion of that language.

#### RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGICAL FIELD

Mr. CASE. What research projects do you have currently under way in fiscal 1950 in the anthropological field?

Dr. STIRLING. The current projects we have under way in ethnology are studies of the Iroquois Indians, the league and political organization of the Iroquois in particular; and of the Abnaki Indians and their Algonquin neighbors in Maine and the New England States.

We have been conducting archeological researches in Panama, in continuation of a program covering the advanced agricultural areas of Central America.

We have also been conducting researches in the Arctic regions. One expedition went to Cornwallis Island and another to the north slope of Alaska, a section recently opened up as a result of the military installations there. As a result, airplane transportation has become available. It is a region that heretofore has been inaccessible for work of this kind.

Dr. Roberts of the Bureau is in direct charge of the large archeological program in connection with the river basin survey, which covers all of the big reclamation and conservation dam projects in many States throughout the country.

Mr. CASE. What proportion of your funds is used for this last-named project?

Dr. STIRLING. This last is a separate item. It is done in cooperation with the National Park Service, the Reclamation Bureau, and the Corps of Engineers, and the funds for that work are transferred to us.

Mr. CASE. They transfer money to you for that?

Dr. STIRLING. Yes.

## WORKING FUND FOR RESEARCH

Dr. WETMORE. We have a working fund for 1950 of \$215,936, with a carry-over from previous years of \$41,436, a total of \$257,372 available during the fiscal year 1950.

Mr. CASE. Your own budget for this work is how much?

Dr. WETMORE. We are putting nothing into this.

Mr. CASE. Is it only supervised out of money that you get under this head here?

Dr. WETMORE. Only in part.

Dr. STIRLING. It is just the salary of the Director that comes under the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation.

Dr. WETMORE. The supervision given by Dr. Roberts is merely another item included in our regular administration of operations.

Mr. CASE. Is it not some seventy-odd-thousand dollars that we have set up for this program in your own budget?

Dr. WETMORE. That is for the regular anthropological program of the Smithsonian.

## POLITICAL LIFE OF THE IROQUOIS INDIANS PROGRAM

Mr. CASE. The first project that you mentioned was a study of the political life of the Iroquois?

Dr. STIRLING. That is right.

Mr. CASE. Is that not a subject which has been covered many times by theses of graduate students?

Dr. STIRLING. It has been worked on since the time of Lewis Morgan, and it is only being really clarified at the present time. There is a great mass of material; unpublished and uncoordinated work by a number of prominent anthropologists: J. N. B. Hewitt, formerly of the Bureau; Goldenweiser; Parker, of the New York State Museum and others; all have left quantities of material that has not been worked over; basic studies that they produced. There is still fresh material to be obtained in the field from the old living Iroquois.

## SELECTION OF RESEARCH PROJECTS

Mr. CASE. How do you select projects for this program?

Dr. STIRLING. We select them on the basis of what we consider to be the greatest needs. Some areas have been very little worked, and we try to fill in the gaps in our knowledge of the Indians. In many cases the projects are picked on an emergency basis when it is learned that only one or two living people still retain the language and knowledge of their particular group.

Mr. CASE. In this particular instance that you mention, you say these are selected on the basis of the greatest need. What great need led you to select the political life of the Algonquin Indians as a matter for current study?

Dr. STIRLING. We felt that the Iroquois developed one of the earliest and most ingenious forms of a working confederation of different political groups. In view of present international needs, and methods for getting different peoples together, we felt that the Iroquois furnished a fine example of a successful application of what might be termed international relationships, within a sufficiently



limited range that the factors can be sifted out and analyzed; and that there might come from that basic information some trends or laws that would be of use in present times, and possibly offer some solutions to current problems.

Mr. CASE. Did the State Department suggest the study to you?

Dr. STIRLING. No; it was not suggested by the State Department, although some of their members are interested in it. It is a subject that has a great deal of popular interest.

Mr. CASE. Did the United Nations suggest the subject to you?

Dr. STIRLING. No, they did not; although the Iroquois Indians, interestingly enough, are the only native American group that requested representation in the United Nations.

Mr. CASE. Did that prompt you to start this study?

Dr. STIRLING. No; that had no bearing on it.

Mr. CASE. Are you doing virgin work in this study, or has this been covered by masters' and doctors' theses by various students at universities?

Dr. STIRLING. It cannot be called virgin work, because it has been going on for perhaps 75 years. Systematic studies have been made, but there is still a tremendous mass of material to be gone over; and in view of progress in political science and sociology over these years, there are a great many new deductions that can be made from the unpublished factual material that has been collected in the past. The doctors' and masters' theses on the Iroquois have almost without exception been based on the published results of our workers and their colleagues in this field.

#### RESPONSIBILITY FOR INSTITUTING WORK

Mr. CASE. Where are you charged with the responsibility for instituting work of that sort?

Dr. WETMORE. May I answer that, Mr. Case? That is covered by Public Law 259.

Mr. CASE. Was it not the purpose of 259 to broaden your authority to cooperate in the study of the natives of lands recently brought under the jurisdiction or the protection of the United States?

Dr. Wetmore. The purpose of that law, among other things, is to give basic authority for the Bureau's operations and the carrying forward of all of this anthropological work. The addition of all lands under the jurisdiction of our country is simply to bring that authority up to date. Similar action was taken before when Hawaii was added to the areas to be studied for which authorization was included in the appropriation act.

#### LIMITATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF WORK

Mr. CASE. Prior to the enactment of Public Law 259 in the Eighty-first Congress, were you limited in the geographical areas where you could carry on this work?

Dr. WETMORE. We were limited to the extent that the researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii were included; but in arranging this basic authority, in view of the expanding interests of our country, the basic authority was made broad enough to cover these other areas, if necessity arose.

Dr. STIRLING. I think the real reason for the wording in the original law was that at that time the Hawaiian Islands were the only outlying group that was under the jurisdiction of the United States, and the intention was then that all primitive peoples under our jurisdiction be so studied. Since then we acquired jurisdiction over other regions, but no provision had been subsequently made in the law to cover that, although undoubtedly it was intended.

Mr. CASE. But you have not broadened your program correspondingly?

Dr. STIRLING. We haven't been able to because we did not have the authorizing legislation to permit it.

Mr. CASE. Well, now, what changes are you making in your program in the new year, for which you are now asking funds?

Dr. STIRLING. We are not taking directly into consideration, or we are not assuming that this additional language is going to be passed, but we are nevertheless——

Mr. CASE. That is what is going to be passed?

Dr. STIRLING. That this wording in the act——

Dr. KEDDY. It reflects the basic law.

Dr. WETMORE. He misunderstood the question.

Mr. CASE. I thought Dr. Wetmore testified that that was already the law, and by including it in here we are not legislating.

Dr. WETMORE. There is no direct contemplation of the expansion of the program in fiscal 1951. The language is inserted here in the Appropriation Act merely because it is now a part of our basic authority and should be so included.

Mr. CASE. Now, the change in that language naturally suggests to the committee a change in law; otherwise it should not be necessary. You could merely ask for appropriations within the law. Placing it in here suggests that it is a change; and furthermore, placing it in here suggests that there is to be some change in your purposes for which you are asking money.

Apparently, in spite of the fact that Congress did pass this law which contemplated broadening your field, you contemplate, apparently, continuing the work and study of the political life of the Algonquin Indians; is that correct?

Dr. STIRLING. No, we have to, of course, stay within the limits of the funds we have to work with.

#### RESEARCH PROJECTS FOR 1951

Mr. CASE. All right, what research projects are you going to carry on in 1951 with the funds you are requesting?

#### IROQUOIS PROJECT

Dr. STIRLING. In 1951, we do contemplate continuing this Iroquois project. There is one phase of that that requires a great deal more work, and that is examination of the early archives, which have not yet been explored, in the State of New York and in some of the great archival collections. The amount expended for this work is \$7,000,

the salary of one man. We hope we are approaching the end of this project.

Mr. CASE. That is one project. What other ones do you have?

#### ARCTIC PROJECT

Dr. STIRLING. We intend also to continue work in the Arctic, studying these newly opened problems of the early human occupation of the Arctic, the manner in which these people were able to wrest a living from very unfavorable environment, with the corollary subject of the changes in climatic conditions, the life in the sea, and so forth, that have taken place since that time. This is of basic importance to people who plan to live in the Arctic. And we intend to continue work in tropical America.

Mr. CASE. Before you mention that, that would be project No. 3. On this Arctic project, which is project No. 2, what led you to select that?

Dr. STIRLING. The fact that we need information on how to live in the Arctic and the additional fact that for the first time it became possible to get access to this region. It is a region that we have long wanted to work in, but because of the difficulty of travel before airfields were established in the Arctic, it was an impractical proposition.

#### PANAMA PROJECT

Mr. CASE. And project No. 3 is what?

Dr. STIRLING. Project No. 3, and this does not indicate its relative importance, is continuing work in Panama, with the idea of working out the early prehistoric events of the important section that lies between the two greatest high-culture areas of the New World, namely, northwestern South America, which included the Incas and the preceding peoples, and the Maya and Aztecs on the other hand, of southeastern Mexico and Central America.

Mr. CASE. What led you to select that project?

Dr. STIRLING. Because these regions, being the most advanced in the New World, have the most general public interest. These people, such as the Maya and the Inca, made the greatest contributions to culture and civilization of any New World inhabitants.

The peoples of Peru, for instance, contributed such basic food plants as potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, beans, squash, peanuts, chocolate; and other plants that produce useful commodities, such as rubber, quinine, cocaine, tobacco.

Mr. CASE. Have you discovered any evidence that they supported potato prices?

Dr. STIRLING. We do find evidence of the way the Government controlled food products of that kind. The Peruvians, who operated under a theocracy, had a very strong central governing group, which had agents in the different parts of the country who allocated the distribution of foods to the population.

Mr. CASE. In other words, they had marketing quotas?

Dr. STIRLING. Something like that.

Mr. CASE. Was that due to an overproduction or underproduction?

Dr. STIRLING. Underproduction; or rather overpopulation. That is an interesting thing that archeological researches bring out. We find the earliest evidence that we can definitely locate, goes back to about the beginning of our Christian era, when the people were a simple hunting and fishing people; and later, agriculture began to be introduced in a small way.

Mr. CASE. This is really very interesting, and I would like to go on at some length, but I think we cannot, under the present circumstances. But I would like to ask you, Doctor, did the Department of Agriculture express an interest in your selection of this project?

Dr. STIRLING. No; they did not, but some of their specialists are very much interested in the facts we have uncovered.

Mr. CASE. What other projects do you contemplate carrying on in 1951?

#### MAYA DICTIONARY PROJECT

Dr. STIRLING. We intend to do some work in Yucatan, with the study of the Maya language, which was the classic language of the New World, comparable more or less to the study of Greek in the Old. There are still plenty of Maya Indians living, and yet no adequate grammar or dictionary has yet been produced on the Maya language.

Mr. CASE. Have the Mayas asked for that?

Dr. STIRLING. No, they have not.

Mr. CASE. Has someone else asked for a dictionary?

Dr. STIRLING. Well, it is well recognized among professional anthropologists and historians that it would be of great value.

Mr. CASE. In interpreting their life?

Dr. STIRLING. It is as though we didn't have any knowledge of Greek to study the culture of the Greeks in the Old World.

Mr. CASE. That would be project No. 4; and are there any other projects?

Dr. STIRLING. Those are the only ones that we had specifically lined up at the present time.

Mr. CASE. And again, you do not expect to use any of this money for projects in the new fields assigned you by Public Law 259?

Dr. STIRLING. That is not contemplated at all.

Dr. KEDDY. That is stated in the text.

#### COMPARISON OF 1941 BUDGET AND 1951 REQUEST

Mr. CASE. Dr. Wetmore, I notice, by reference to the table on page 281, that in 1941 you had total appropriations of \$1,086,730. Now, for this coming year, you are asking \$2,770,000. That is for the Smithsonian alone, is it not?

Dr. WETMORE. That is right.

Mr. CASE. That is an increase of 170 percent in 10 years.

Dr. WETMORE. That is due almost entirely, Mr. Congressman, to increases in pay and reduction in working hours that have been made by law. The figures I have here begin with 1940, which is practically the same. In 1940 we had a 44-hour week for 275.5 positions in the custodial service, and a 39-hour week for 193 positions for administrative and subprofessional services, as they were termed at that time; the net positions were 468.5, and the total appropriation for salaries was \$846,329.

In 1950, with a 40-hour week for all, there is a total number of positions of 520, and a total salary roll of \$1,865,000.

Mr. CASE. Let us just have the comparison of the two personnel figures first.

Dr. WETMORE. To bring that out clearly, you will note that there is an increase from approximately \$850,000 to \$1,865,687. Now, the increase in personnel has been due in principal part to a change in hours, and to additional activities laid on us by act of Congress.

Mr. CASE. You put the salary figures together there; and now put the personnel figures together. How many people did you have on the \$846,000 salary budget?

Dr. WETMORE. There were 468 positions.

Mr. CASE. And on the \$1,865,000 salary budget, you have how many?

Dr. WETMORE. We have 520.

Mr. CASE. In other words, the changes in hours have required you to increase by about 50 people?

Dr. WETMORE. Approximately, yes.

#### INCREASES IN SALARY

Mr. CASE. And your salary costs have gone up from \$846,000 to \$1,865,000?

Dr. WETMORE. There is a \$1,000,000 increase.

Dr. KEDDY. Even with the increase in numbers of our personnel there is no change in the total number of man-hours worked. In 1940 it was 19,230 man-hours per week; and the man-hours per week in 1950 are 19,920. So you can see there is practically no increase at all. Man-hours determined the amount of work moved.

Mr. CASE. There is no increase in man-hours worked?

Dr. KEDDY. That is because of the cut in the workweek. And of course, the \$1,000,000 increase in pay is primarily due to salary increases, both as to amount and number.

Dr. WETMORE. May I point out one other factor here, of interest. The average salary in 1940 was \$1,806 per annum; and the average salary in 1950 is \$3,587, more than doubled, which is practically all due to the several pay increase acts. It is clearly shown in the following table.

(The table is as follows:)

*Comparison of personal services and appropriations*

		Net positions	Appropriation	Average salary
	1939			
1. 44-hour week for 270.5 positions in the CPC service and a 39-hour week for 187.9 positions in the administrative, professional, and subprofessional services.	Personal services..... Total appropriation, 20,372 man-hours per week.	458.4	\$817,316 1,021,165	\$1,761
	1940			
2. 44-hour week for 275.5 positions in the CPC service and a 39-hour week for 193 positions in the administrative, professional, and subprofessional services.	Personal services..... Total appropriation, 19,230 man-hours per week.	468.5	846,329 1,328,420	1,806
	1942			
3. 44-hour week for all, beginning Jan. 26, 1942.	Personal services..... Total appropriation, 20,592 man-hours per week.	468.0	866,529 1,115,022	1,851
	1943			
4. 48-hour week for all, beginning Dec. 26, 1942.	Personal services..... Total appropriation, 22,464 man-hours per week.	468.0	991,955 1,182,080	2,077
	1946			
5. 40-hour week for all, beginning Sept. 5, 1945, except guards who continued on 48-hour week until 1947.	Personal services..... Total appropriation, 17,744 man-hours per week.	<sup>1</sup> 425.0	1,136,045 1,357,561	2,363
	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..... Total appropriation, 19,400 man-hours per week.	485.0	1,423,420 1,632,912	2,934
	1948			
7. 40-hour week for all.....	Personal services..... Total appropriation, 19,000 man-hours per week.	481.0	1,516,392 <sup>2</sup> 1,800,312	3,152
	1949			
8. 40-hour week for all.....	Personal services..... Total appropriation, 20,400 man-hours per week. <sup>4</sup>	532.0	<sup>3</sup> 1,847,077 2,257,500	3,472
	1950			
9. 40-hour week for all.....	Personal services..... Total appropriation, 19,920 man-hours per week. <sup>4</sup>	520.0	1,865,687 2,300,000	3,587

<sup>1</sup> Personnel ceilings fixed by Budget Bureau greatly reduced number of positions 1944-46.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 6 positions in new bureau, National Air Museum, involving 240 hours per week.

<sup>3</sup> Includes supplemental estimate of \$167,500 for cost of Public Law 900 (increased Pay Act).

<sup>4</sup> Excludes 22 positions in National Air Museum, involving 880 hours per week.

Mr. CASE. That does not include overtime?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir; nor does it include the last pay increase, the one that took effect on November 1.

Mr. CASE. What will that mean as to the average salary?

Dr. KEDDY. That will not be much, on the average. It will push the average over \$3,600.

Mr. CASE. It will mean the salaries are doubled, at least.

Dr. KEDDY. Definitely they will have doubled.

## REQUEST FOR FUNDS FOR NEW PROJECT

Mr. CASE. Dr. Wetmore, with regard to the \$65,000 of money that you are asking for, the new project there, what are you going to do with that?

Dr. WETMORE. It is anticipated that State scientific institutions will make applications to us for allocation of funds for their projects. If the projects seem justified, and if the agency will allot an equal amount of its own funds, we will assign funds to them from this \$65,000.

Mr. CASE. Will any part of this \$65,000 be used for administrative expense?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir.

Mr. CASE. It will all be handled by your regular staff?

Dr. WETMORE. As to administration, yes.

Mr. CASE. How did you estimate that \$65,000 would be the amount that might be used or needed?

Dr. WETMORE. We did not make that estimate. This activity originated apart from us. It was submitted in the Congress and included the name of the Smithsonian merely as the administrative agency to handle it.

Mr. CASE. Do you know how the \$65,000 was arrived at?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir, I do not.

Mr. CASE. Did you testify on the bill during the course of its consideration?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir; the bill was referred to us for a recommendation. We indicated that we had no objection to it, and I believe that we made some minor suggestions relative to change in verbiage, simply for administrative purposes and nothing more.

Mr. CASE. I note, by reference to the title of the act, it says:

To provide for cooperation by the Smithsonian Institution with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States for continuing paleontological investigations in areas which will be flooded by the construction of Government dams.

Have you not already testified that you have got some \$257,000 that will be transferred to you by other agencies for this sort of work?

Dr. WETMORE. That is true. Relative to this act which you have just cited, our principal stipulation relative to it was that no provision in it should be in interference with our own operations. This new act is an operation by other scientific institutions, over which we have no control except as to allotment of funds, and it would have no direct connection with our programs.

Mr. CASE. Would any part of the \$257,000 that is to be transferred to you be available for payments or allocations to other agencies?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir.

Mr. CASE. In other words, this \$65,000, if you spend that, will mean that other agencies—and by that I mean non-Federal agencies—will themselves be putting up some money?

Dr. WETMORE. They will put up an amount equal to that allocated to them from this fund. It is not anticipated that this entire \$65,000 would be allocated in this coming year. We would assume that—I am speaking entirely without definite information—we would assume that not more than half of it would be utilized in the first year.

Mr. CASE. I notice the language says "to remain available until expended." Ordinarily, that is regarded as legislation and subject to a point of order, but by reference to the basic act I note that it also uses that phrase, "which shall be available until expended."

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. Since this is the first year, and you have no indication at all of what may be necessary, it actually would not be necessary for you to have all of this money this year?

Dr. WETMORE. We have had inquiry from two agencies relative to the availability of money, and as you can readily understand, we are without full knowlege of possible requests for funds. Two agencies thought that when this authorizing act was passed by Congress, it meant that funds would be available, and they wrote in to make inquiry. We explained that it was merely an authorization, and the appropriation had still to be made.

Mr. CASE. Is it contemplated that making this money available, together with that put up by these outside agencies, will do some of the work that you counted on doing in getting this money transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation or the Army engineers?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir; this would not operate in connection with those projects.

Mr. CASE. It is to do something of the same sort of work?

Dr. WETMORE. Something of the same sort of work, yes.

Mr. CASE. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

#### AMOUNT OF SMITHSONIAN'S REQUEST TO BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Mr. PHILLIPS. Your budget item on page 281 is \$2,770,000. For how much did you ask the Bureau of the Budget? How much was it when it went to the Bureau of the Budget?

Dr. KEDDY. \$3,601,600.

Mr. PHILLIPS. And on page 291, the Bureau of the Budget authorized you to ask for \$1,200,000 for the Art Gallery; and how much was that?

Dr. WETMORE. That comes in a separate hearing.

Dr. KEDDY. That is a separate appropriation, sir.

Mr. THOMAS. Thank you, gentlemen. It is nice to see you.



MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1950.

## NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

## WITNESSES

DAVID E. FINLEY, DIRECTOR

HARRY A. McBRIDE, ADMINISTRATOR AND BUDGET OFFICER

GEORGE T. HECKERT, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

LLOYD D. HAYES, BUDGET ANALYST

*Funds available for obligation*

	1949 actual	1950 estimate	1951 estimate
Appropriation or estimate.....	\$1, 073, 500	\$1, 087, 700	\$1, 200, 000
Proposed supplemental estimate due to pay increases.....		31, 200	
Total available for obligation.....	1, 073, 500	1, 118, 900	1, 200, 000
Unobligated balance, estimated savings.....	-35		
Total obligations.....	1, 073, 465	1, 118, 900	1, 200, 000

*Obligations by activities*

Description	1949 actual	1950 estimate	1951 estimate
1. Acquisition, care, and exhibition of art objects.....	\$161, 930	\$166, 800	\$174, 600
2. Staff services rendered the board of trustees and its committees—legal and financial matters.....	41, 683	42, 500	55, 300
3. Maintenance and operation of Gallery:			
(a) Maintenance and operation of building and grounds.....	408, 814	411, 500	429, 900
(b) Protection of Gallery and art objects.....	315, 576	317, 700	338, 600
4. Administrative services.....	145, 462	149, 200	154, 100
5. Pay increases.....		31, 200	47, 500
Total obligations.....	1, 073, 465	1, 118, 900	1, 200, 000

*Obligations by objects*

Object classification	1949 actual	1950 estimate	1951 estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	315	315	327
Average number of all employees.....	314	314	326
01 Personal services:			
Permanent positions.....	\$897, 950	\$913, 200	\$966, 615
Part-time and temporary positions.....	12, 481	13, 000	13, 000
Regular pay in excess of 52-week base.....	3, 580	3, 600	
Payment above basic rates.....	26, 089	24, 400	24, 300
Pay increases, Public Law 429.....		31, 200	47, 500
Total personal services.....	940, 100	985, 400	1, 051, 415
02 Travel.....	1, 599	1, 600	2, 400
03 Transportation of things.....	856	800	800
04 Communication services.....	6, 440	6, 440	6, 440
05 Rents and utility services.....	63, 600	65, 000	69, 900
06 Printing and reproduction.....	6, 627	6, 565	6, 960
07 Other contractual services:			
Services performed by other agencies.....	20, 159	24, 500	27, 300
Supplies and materials.....	312	300	300
08 Supplies and materials.....	29, 246	25, 255	27, 600
09 Equipment.....	4, 526	3, 040	4, 885
10 Lands and structures.....			2, 000
Total obligations.....	1, 073, 465	1, 118, 900	1, 200, 000

Mr. THOMAS. Gentlemen, we have the pleasure of having with us this afternoon the gentlemen from the National Gallery of Art—Mr. Finley, Director, Mr. McBride, Mr. Heckert, and Mr. Hayes. Our friend Huntington Cairns is unavoidably absent.

It is nice to see you all, and we wish you a happy new year.

Mr. Finley, have you or any of your assistants a statement you desire to give us? If so, we will be glad to hear you as long or as short as you want to make it.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. FINLEY. Thank you. I have a very short one. I appreciate your giving us a chance to come here today.

The Gallery now is almost 9 years old. It is still an infant among the great museums of the world, but we are now pretty well established as to policy. We try to operate economically and efficiently, so that the public feels at home and sees the works of art comfortably, and at the same time, we make sure that the works of art are given adequate protection, because that is our principal responsibility. They are both rare and valuable and belong to all the American people, and I mean by that both the American people now and in the future. So our first concern is to make sure the works of art are well guarded and that the public sees them comfortably.

Our second responsibility is to maintain the building and grounds properly.

#### REQUESTED APPROPRIATION INCREASES

We are not asking for any increase in the appropriation except as required for three reasons: One, the statutory increases in salaries; two, additional secretarial service for the board of trustees; and, three, to equip and maintain 12 new galleries which we are completing inside the present building.

The board of trustees is doing a great deal more work than in the beginning, because we have more acquisitions and more activities; so there must be more meetings and a great deal more paper work. Consequently we are asking for a little increase in the secretarial service for that reason.

When the building was erected, some space was left unfinished; this is now being divided into 12 rooms. We need these rooms for new works of art which are coming to us: in fact, we could not show another picture in the Gallery at present. We have been fortunate to have been given a great many works of art in the last 8 years. The new galleries will be finished by the 1st of June with funds donated to the Gallery; so it is being done at no expense to the Government; but, of course, their maintenance will be at Government expense.

It is for these three purposes that we are asking an increase of \$81,100 over the estimate for 1950.

I do not think there is anything else I want to say, Mr. Chairman, unless there is something you would like to ask me.

Mr. THOMAS. That is a very good statement, and we are delighted to have it.

Now, Mr. Budget officer (Mr. McBride), I have looked over your justification, and it did not take me very long, because it is very short. I like to give the Art Gallery more time than this, and the amount of

information in the way of detailed information here is quite meager. So I hope next year, in the preparation of your budget, you will give it a little more attention. We would like to have also a break-down by divisions and activities, showing the number of employees, the salary-pay scales, and duties.

Mr. McBRIDE. We have all of that here.

Mr. THOMAS. What you have in your book and what the committee has are two different things.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. McBRIDE. Would you care, also, to have a short general statement which gives the growth of the Gallery, the attendance, etcetera?

Mr. THOMAS. I think that would be helpful.

We will insert in the record at this point pages 1 and 2 of the justifications.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

#### NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART—DIGEST OF TESTIMONY

The estimates of the needs of the National Gallery of Art for the fiscal year 1951 cover the normal operation of the Gallery under the policy of the Board of Trustees and as contemplated by Congress in establishing the Gallery; namely: to give adequate protection to the works of art acquired by the Board, to exhibit them regularly to the public free of charge, and to maintain and administer the National Gallery of Art, including the building and grounds. No material change is proposed in the plan or program of operation. The increases requested consist primarily of (1) salary increases authorized by law, (2) adequate secretarial service for the Board of Trustees, and (3) equipment, protection, and services incident to operating and maintaining 12 additional galleries which are being constructed from donated funds.

#### Standard classification schedule

Standard classification	Estimate, 1950	Estimate, 1951	Increase (+) or de- crease (-)
01 Personal services:			
At rates prior to Public Law 429.....	\$954,200	\$1,003,915	+\$49,715
Cost of Public Law 429.....	31,200	47,500	+16,300
02 Travel.....	1,600	2,400	+800
03 Transportation of things.....	800	800	0
04 Communication services.....	6,440	6,440	0
05 Rents and utility services.....	65,000	69,900	+4,900
06 Printing and reproduction.....	6,565	6,960	+395
07 Other contractual services.....	24,800	27,600	+2,800
08 Supplies and materials.....	25,255	27,600	+2,345
09 Equipment.....	3,040	4,885	+1,845
10 Lands and structures.....	0	2,000	+2,000
Total estimate.....	1,118,900	1,200,000	+81,100

#### REQUESTED INCREASES FOR 1951

Mr. THOMAS. You are seeking a total budget for 1951 for personal services and other objects, such as travel, transportation of things, communication services, rents and utility services, printing and reproduction, other contractual services, supplies and materials, equipment, and lands and structures, in the amount of \$1,200,000 as against \$1,118,900 for 1950, showing an increase of \$81,100 for 1951 over 1950.

You want 327 employees at a cost of \$1,003,915 for 1951 as against 315 employees at a cost of \$954,200 for 1950, or an increase of \$49,715 for personal services.

I do not find in your budget justification any break-down of employees in the way of pay scales and no indication or break-down as to the types of work they perform, how many perform each type of work, and so forth.

#### REQUEST FOR NEW JOBS IN 1951

I notice you want 12 new jobs in 1951: eight guards, one secretary—and “secretary” does not mean in your language what it means to us; it is a job which pays about \$8,500—and then one clerk-secretary for about \$3,000, and two laborers.

Mr. McBRIDE. Yes, sir.

#### PRESENT NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. THOMAS. How many employees do you have now?

Mr. McBRIDE. There are 315 as set forth in the printed budget. We have 313 on the rolls today.

Mr. THOMAS. You have 315 positions for 1950 with 313 filled positions now?

Mr. McBRIDE. As of today; yes, sir.

Mr. THOMAS. What are the duties of those 315?

Mr. McBRIDE. They are broken down by functional operations, into three different divisions—one is the office of the secretary-treasurer and general counsel. In that division there are nine people and their salaries in 1949 were 39,249.

Mr. THOMAS. You say you want to give adequate protection to the works of art acquired by the Gallery. That is your guard service?

Mr. McBRIDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. THOMAS. Is that your first function?

Mr. McBRIDE. No. We have the functions broken down in a different order.

Mr. THOMAS. Please give it to us. It is not in the justifications.

#### ACQUISITION, CARE AND EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART

Mr. McBRIDE. First comes the acquisition, care, and exhibition of works of art.

Mr. THOMAS. Is that a managerial group?

Mr. FINLEY. Yes. That is done by professional people—our curators and others who take care of the works of art.

Mr. THOMAS. In other words, that is the personnel directly attached to Mr. Finley's office?

Mr. McBRIDE. That is right.

#### NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. THOMAS. How many employees are in that?

Mr. McBRIDE. There are 35 with salaries in 1949 of \$137,554.

Mr. THOMAS. That is 35 employees for the exhibition—

#### TRAVEL COSTS

Mr. McBRIDE. For the acquisition, care, and exhibition of works of art. That is Mr. Finley's department. The total amount estimated for travel of that department for 1951 is \$1,200.

## COST OF OTHER EXPENSES

Mr. THOMAS. What do the other objects add up to for that group?

Mr. McBRIDE. About \$30,000 for that department.

Mr. THOMAS. You have "other objects" besides "travel" and "salaries."

Mr. McBRIDE. That figure includes everything other than personal services—travel, transportation, supplies and material, equipment, and so forth.

Mr. THOMAS. What is the next group?

## STAFF SERVICES

Mr. McBRIDE. The next group is Mr. Cairns' department, which takes care of the staff services rendered to the Board of Trustees and its committees in addition to accounting and all other legal and financial matters having to do with both public and private funds.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mr. THOMAS. How many trustees are there on the Board?

Mr. McBRIDE. Nine.

Mr. THOMAS. From all over the United States?

Mr. McBRIDE. No, sir. The Chief Justice is chairman of the Board; the other members are the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian, and five general trustees.

Mr. THOMAS. Who are they?

Mr. McBRIDE. Messrs. Samuel H. Kress, F. Lamot Belin, Duncan Phillips, Chester Dale, and Paul Mellon.

Mr. THOMAS. These gentlemen are all outstanding citizens and serve without compensation, do they not?

Mr. McBRIDE. Yes, sir.

## LEGAL AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

Mr. THOMAS. What is the next group under Mr. Cairns?

Mr. McBRIDE. Services rendered the Board of Trustees and its committees as well as all legal and financial services in handling the Gallery's funds.

Mr. THOMAS. How many people are in that group?

Mr. McBRIDE. He has nine employees with salaries of \$39,249.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF GALLERY

Mr. THOMAS. What is the next group?

Mr. McBRIDE. The operation and maintenance of the Gallery, including the protective staff, the laboring staff, the mechanical staff and administrative services.

Mr. THOMAS. How many are there in that group?

Mr. McBRIDE. That is the largest group. There are 271 altogether. broken down into 119 on the protective staff—

Mr. THOMAS. Guards?

Mr. McBRIDE. Yes, sir—35 on the cleaning staff, the night char force, when the main cleaning is done, and 20 on the day labor staff.

Mr. THOMAS. You have guard service 24 hours a day?

Mr. McBRIDE. Yes; but just a skeleton staff at night.

The protective staff, guards, are included; the cleaning force, the engineering and electrical force, and the staff dealing with personnel matters, civil service matters, budget matters, and so forth.

#### SALARY COST OF PROTECTIVE STAFF

Mr. THOMAS. What is the cost of that group?

Mr. McBRIDE. \$309,454. That is for the protective staff in 1949.

Mr. THOMAS. How many housekeeping employees do you have—publicity people, phone operators, auditors, pay-roll clerks, and so forth?

Mr. McBRIDE. In personnel, pay roll, and leave matters, there are six people, including the personnel office.

Mr. THOMAS. Where are they charged?

Mr. McBRIDE. They all come under the Office of the Administrator.

Mr. THOMAS. Is that a part of your group or part of Mr. Finley's group?

Mr. McBRIDE. A part of my group.

#### OPENING OF NEW GALLERIES

Mr. THOMAS. I understand you are going to open 12 galleries next year. Does that account for the 12 increase in personnel?

Mr. McBRIDE. Yes, sir.

#### UNEXPENDED BALANCE FOR 1951

Mr. THOMAS. At the rate you are spending your money now, what unexpended balance will you have from 1950 funds?

Mr. McBRIDE. Practically none, sir. Last year we had around \$50. I do not think it will be much more than that this year.

#### COST OF PUBLIC LAW 429

Mr. THOMAS. Have you absorbed the costs of Public Law 429 for 1950, namely, the pay increase?

Mr. McBRIDE. No.

Mr. HAYES. We need \$31,200 for that.

Mr. THOMAS. What is the total amount?

Mr. HAYES. That is the total amount.

Mr. THOMAS. You have not absorbed any of it?

Mr. HAYES. No, sir.

Mr. McBRIDE. We operate on a minimum staff. There are so many posts where you have to have a guard, so many machines where you have to have an engineer, and so forth.

(After discussion off the record.)

Mr. THOMAS. How are you figuring on getting this \$31,200 for pay increases for 1950 if you have not absorbed it?

Mr. McBRIDE. Well, there is no way of absorbing it except by letting people go; and, if we let people go, we have a gallery that is not guarded; or we have machines that have no electricians or engineers attending to them. There are very few clerical employees, and little

work load that can be put off to the next day or next month. Sixty-seven percent of the total personnel is in the CPC service.

#### OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Mr. THOMAS. Now give us the break-down of the amount I asked you for awhile ago. How many are in the manager's office?

#### NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. McBRIDE. There are 35 in the Director's office, in Mr. Finley's office, at a cost of \$137,554.

#### DUTIES OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. THOMAS. What are their duties?

Mr. McBRIDE. There are five curators, two assistant curators, photographers, and librarians—

Mr. GORE. How many photographers?

Mr. McBRIDE. Three—four docents, two registrars, two research assistants, one technical assistant, and so forth.

Mr. THOMAS. On what are they researching?

Mr. McBRIDE. On preparing catalogs and other technical information for the public. In addition, in connection with all offers of gifts technical studies must be made for the guidance of the trustees.

Mr. FINLEY. You see, many people ask for information from the gallery, and we must give correct answers. We try to give them the information they ask and sometimes it takes quite a lot of research to do it.

The photographers are needed for taking photographs of works of art here which are used by our own staff and by museums and writers elsewhere.

#### STAFF SERVICES FOR BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mr. THOMAS. What is the next big group?

Mr. McBRIDE. Nine people in Mr. Cairns' office.

Mr. THOMAS. What do those nine do?

Mr. McBRIDE. They take care of the needs of the board of trustees, and the standing committees, the minutes of the meetings, as well as legal and financial matters.

Mr. THOMAS. How many?

Mr. McBRIDE. Nine.

Mr. THOMAS. Just to take care of the meetings of the board of trustees?

Mr. McBRIDE. No, sir. They take care of all of the funds of the gallery including trust funds. They do all of the legal work of the gallery and all of the secretarial work of the board of trustees.

#### MEETINGS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mr. THOMAS. How often does the board of trustees meet?

Mr. McBRIDE. They used to have one regular meeting a year. Now the business of the gallery has increased so that they have four.

Mr. FINLEY. Four regular meetings and sometimes an extra meeting. In addition, there are numerous meetings of standing committees of the trustees.

Mr. THOMAS. You have nine people to take care of four regular meetings?

Mr. McBRIDE. It is not just that. For example, they issue the checks in the gallery.

Mr. THOMAS. I thought that was what you did.

Mr. McBRIDE. No; not the actual payment of the funds.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

Mr. THOMAS. How many people do you have in your housekeeping and fiscal affairs?

Mr. HECKERT. Forty-two.

Mr. McBRIDE. We make up the pay rolls and orders for supplies, equipment, and services.

Mr. THOMAS. And you folks could not take care of the board of trustees that meets once every 3 months?

Mr. McBRIDE. Not in our department.

Mr. THOMAS. What does your department do in fiscal affairs, and how many people do you have in your part of the organization?

Mr. McBRIDE. I have 271 for operation and maintenance of the gallery.

Mr. THOMAS. I say how many do you have in fiscal affairs.

Mr. McBRIDE. I do not have any in fiscal affairs.

Mr. THOMAS. Well, you have yourself; you are the budget officer. How many pay-roll clerks do you have?

Mr. HAYES. There are two—one pay-roll and one leave clerk.

Mr. THOMAS. How about budget analysts; how many of those do you have?

Mr. HAYES. One.

Mr. THOMAS. What does he do?

Mr. HECKERT. His job primarily is to get the information together for the budget; to establish work loads; to determine whether or not respective units need more or less people, to determine how they are utilizing the people they have; and working up procedures for greater economy in operation.

Mr. THOMAS. I thought that would be under Mr. Finley, who is the head of it.

Mr. FINLEY. No, that is done in the Administrator's office.

I would like to say this about the size of our staff in the National Gallery: while it is one of the largest museums in the world as regards floor space, importance and size of the collections, we have a comparatively small staff, except in the matter of guarding the works of art. We have an adequate force of guards to do that and the works of art are well protected. That is one reason why donors have given us so many great works of art.

#### SOURCE OF NONAPPROPRIATED FUNDS

Mr. THOMAS. How much in the way of funds do you receive and how much do you have on hand? How much do you get a year from sources other than appropriated funds?



Mr. FINLEY. We had a bequest last year which I hope will amount to about \$400,000. That would be available for buying pictures. We depend on such bequests for buying pictures and also for other activities, such as the concerts Sunday evenings and for other things we could not expect the Government to do.

#### EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Mr. THOMAS. I notice you have three extracurricular activities if I read correctly. One of them is music; one is acquiring books, pamphlets, and periodicals. I presume that is an extracurricular activity; is it not?

Mr. FINLEY. Yes, the music is, and we buy the books with a special fund given for that purpose.

Mr. THOMAS. You have 8,500 books. The other one is "a total of 233 consultations on works of art brought to the gallery for expert opinion, and 58 visits were made to collections of private individuals in connection with offers of gifts or loans to the gallery," and the third one is your Sunday night concerts. Then, here is a fourth one—"The photographic laboratory of the gallery made 17,776 prints, 1,342 black and white slides, 1,593 color slides," etc.

Are those four items I enumerated extracurricular activities?

Mr. FINLEY. In a sense, they are extracurricular activities, compared with maintaining the gallery and showing the collections to the public. You must carry on these other activities if we are to have a great museum with high professional standing in the world of scholarship.

The photographs are used for the purposes I have just mentioned; they are valuable to us as works of reference in the same way a lawyer needs his law library.

So far as the music is concerned, that is paid for by funds contributed for the purpose. People come to the gallery on Sunday afternoons, bringing their children with them; they look at the works of art, go into the cafeteria for supper, and then at 8 o'clock Sunday evening, they enjoy a free concert in the garden court. They hear music of a very high standard of quality. I would like for you to come there some Sunday evening and watch the enjoyment on faces of the people there.

Mr. THOMAS. I understand it is excellent, and you are to be commended on it. Where do you get the funds with which to pay for it?

Mr. FINLEY. They come from a trust fund set up for things of that sort and some concerts are contributed by private individuals.

#### 1949 EXPENDITURES OF NONAPPROPRIATED FUNDS

Mr. THOMAS. How much money did you spend in 1949 over and above appropriated funds?

Mr. FINLEY. I would say something under \$200,000 from private funds.

#### SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR NEW PICTURES

Mr. McBRIDE. That in part is available for acquisition of paintings.

Mr. FINLEY. That would include buying paintings.

Mr. THOMAS. You want to open 12 new galleries. You have the pictures and materials to go in them now, I presume.

Mr. FINLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. THOMAS. From where do those funds come? You indicate in your justifications they are nonappropriated funds and come from private sources. Is that correct?

Mr. FINLEY. Yes, though we seldom buy pictures. They are mostly given to us and sometimes a kind individual will buy a picture for us and give it to the gallery.

We have now so many paintings that there is now no available wall space in the gallery, where I could hang a new picture, until the 12 new rooms are completed.

#### NEED FOR ADDITIONAL GUARDS

Mr. THOMAS. Could not you get along with your present force without the 12 extra jobs next year?

Mr. FINLEY. I would rather not have any additional pictures unless we could have the guards to look after them.

Mr. THOMAS. You have other people down there besides guards. The lowest paid people are your guards; is not that correct?

Mr. FINLEY. No, the cleaning force gets less than the guards.

Mr. THOMAS. You have to have the guards and cleaning people, but they are the lowest paid people. There is one division here of nine people just to take care of meetings of the board of trustees that meets once every 3 months.

Mr. FINLEY. I would like to say, in Mr. Cairns' absence, he and his staff do a vast amount of work in addition to what is done for the board of trustees. Many legal questions come up and quite difficult ones, which he and his staff must handle. If they should give the wrong advice, not only the trustees but the donors would hold us responsible. That is only one of his many activities.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Cairns is a very fine man and a very fine lawyer. How many more men does he have down there?

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Cairns has one assistant, who helps him with the legal work.

#### RENTS AND UTILITY SERVICES

Mr. THOMAS. You ask for an increase of \$4,900 over the amount budgeted for 1950 for rents and utility services, bringing the request up to \$69,900.

Mr. McBRIDE. That is for electricity.

Mr. THOMAS. All of that is for electricity?

Mr. McBRIDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. THOMAS. Then you have other contractual services for 1951, \$27,600 as against \$24,800 for 1950, or an increase of \$2,800 in 1951 over 1950; supplies and materials, \$27,600, or an increase of \$2,345 in 1951 over 1950; equipment, \$4,885, an increase of \$1,845 in 1951 over 1950.

#### OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

For what are those three items? First take up the other contractual services, \$27,600.

Mr. McBRIDE. The main increase there is in plant replacement.

Mr. THOMAS. Again, you give us very little information. Your justification says:

The low area in which the Gallery is located is unfavorable to plant life and requires an annual expenditure for plant replacements. As no funds were provided specifically for this purpose in the current year, there will be an unusual number of replacements required in 1951 to restore landscaping to satisfactory condition. The increase of \$2,800 under this heading is to cover this cost in part.

But you have not told us about the other \$24,800.

Now, for supplies and materials, you give us two or three short lines. You say:

The increase of \$2,345 for supplies and materials in 1951 covers primarily guard uniforms and additional quantities of light bulbs, air filter media, control charts, wax, etc., required in the maintenance and operation of the 12 new galleries.

So you do not tell us what the other \$25,255 is for.

#### LANDS AND STRUCTURES

And under "Lands and structures," you want \$2,000 additional and say:

This estimate of \$2,000 covers the installation of an underground lawn sprinkler system on the south side of the building to supply water to the area between the sidewalk and curb, to conserve labor, and to eliminate a hazard to pedestrians.

Mr. McBRIDE. That is for an installation on the south side of the building, where we think we could economize in labor.

Mr. THOMAS. What about the other item of contractual services? You justify the increase, but what about the \$24,800, and what about the \$25,255 under supplies and materials?

#### OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

(See p. 340.)

Mr. McBRIDE. Under contractual services there is one item of \$3,600 for the maintenance of the alarm systems installed throughout the building.

The main item under contractual services is for restoration of works of art, \$15,000. We also have an annual expenditure of \$700 for checking and adjusting the high-voltage apparatus bringing electricity into the building. It comes in at 13,200 volts. Then, every year, of course, the elevators must be inspected; and various other items of that sort.

#### NEW LANGUAGE

Mr. THOMAS. I notice on page 291 of the committee print there is a limitation of \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works of art, not subject to the old statute requiring competitive bids. What does the change in language mean—

\* \* \* and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper.

What is the difference between the old language and the new language, and why the change?

Mr. McBRIDE. The language change was suggested by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not see any difference in it. It is about as broad as it is long. It is just a change of the wording, but the same authority exists.

Mr. McBRIDE. That is right.

Mr. THOMAS. We think you ought to have that authority, as you have quite an unusual business there.

I do hope, gentlemen, you will give us a little better view of your budget next year.

Mr. McBRIDE. We shall be very glad to, and to supply any information the committee may desire.

#### COST OF UTILITIES

Mr. ANDREWS. How large is your utility bill?

Mr. McBRIDE. \$69,900.

Mr. HAYES. That is estimated for 1951. So far this year, we have obligated \$34,000 through December.

Mr. ANDREWS. One reason you require so much electricity and high voltage going into the building is the fact that you do not have any windows?

Mr. FINLEY. No, sir. We have overhead lighting.

Mr. McBRIDE. And it is all air conditioned.

Mr. FINLEY. Yes.

Mr. McBRIDE. Our main problem is to control humidity.

Mr. ANDREWS. Then you have the visitors.

Mr. McBRIDE. Yes, but our main worry is variation in humidity throughout the Gallery. A constant humidity is necessary for the proper preservation of the works of art.

#### NUMBER OF VISITORS

Mr. ANDREWS. How many visitors did you have last year?

Mr. McBRIDE. Over 1,500,000.

Mr. FINLEY. In the 8 years since the Gallery opened, we have had just under 16,000,000 visitors—an average of almost 2,000,000 visitors a year. That was a record in the early years. Now the Metropolitan Museum in New York has about the same number, but no other museum in the world approaches it. Sometimes when we have an important loan collection, such as the Austrian one now at the Gallery, we have as many as 700,000 people in 7 weeks.

Mr. McBRIDE. We had 740,147 up to last night since the Austrian collection was placed on exhibition.

Mr. FINLEY. Which makes quite a problem in operating the building and guarding the works of art.

Mr. PHILLIPS. What was the total number you had last year?

Mr. McBRIDE. There were 1,529,568.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You say the New York museum exceeds that?

Mr. McBRIDE. I think it did last year.

Mr. FINLEY. But there is no other museum in the world that approaches our attendance and that of the Metropolitan.

Mr. McBRIDE. This year our attendance will be larger than last year.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You are asking for a budget of \$1,200,000?

Mr. McBRIDE. Yes, sir.

## AMOUNT REQUESTED OF BUREAU OF THE BUDGET FOR 1951

Mr. PHILLIPS. For how much did you ask the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. McBRIDE. \$1,216,600; which was \$16,600 more than was approved.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Did they cut it off any specific function of the Gallery?

Mr. McBRIDE. No, sir; a small amount was deducted in various places. For instance, in one end of the building we have an elevator, and I do not think we should provide an elevator operator on full time. We thought it would be better if we could change it to a self-operating elevator, which would cost \$2,500. This item was eliminated.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make the same request that I make of all the agencies, that is that they give us the customary green sheets indicating the number of employees in the different classifications with the GS grades and showing how many in each.

Mr. McBRIDE. We have brought them with us for the committee. (The information requested is as follows:)

*Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art*

	Estimate 1950		Estimate, 1951	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
DETAIL OF PERSONAL SERVICES				
Departmental:				
General schedule:				
Grade 14. Range \$8,800 to \$9,800:				
Assistant Administrator.....	1	\$9,600	1	\$9,600
Assistant Chief Curator.....	1	8,800	1	8,800
Assistant Secretary.....			1	8,800
Assistant Treasurer.....	1	9,200	1	9,400
Grade 13. Range \$7,600 to \$8,600:				
Chief Engineer and Building Superintendent.....	1	7,800	1	8,000
Curator (Education).....			1	7,600
Curator (Graphic Arts).....			1	7,600
Curator (Index).....			1	7,600
Curator (Painting).....			1	7,600
Grade 12. Range \$6,400 to \$7,400:				
Curator (Education).....	1	6,600		
Curator (Graphic Arts).....	1	7,200		
Curator (index).....	1	6,800		
Curator (painting).....	1	6,400		
Grade 11. Range \$5,400 to \$6,400:				
Personnel officer.....	1	5,600	1	5,800
Photographic technologist.....	1	6,000	1	6,200
Registrar.....			1	5,400
Grade 9. Range \$4,600 to \$5,350:				
Assistant superintendent (maintenance).....	1	5,100	1	5,225
Assistant superintendent (technical).....	1	4,725	1	4,850
Associate curator of education.....	1	4,850	1	4,975
Attorney.....	1	5,100	1	5,225
Chief accountant.....	1	5,100	1	5,225
Horticulturist.....	1	4,725	1	4,850
Librarian.....	1	4,850	1	4,975
Registrar.....	1	5,100		
Grade 7. Range \$3,825 to \$4,575.....	13	53,976	13	55,350
Grade 6. Range \$3,450 to \$4,200.....	7	27,025	7	27,775
Grade 5. Range \$3,100 to \$3,850.....	9	30,648	10	34,625
Grade 4. Range \$2,875 to \$3,355.....	22	68,150	22	68,770
Grade 3. Range \$2,650 to \$3,130.....	11	30,964	11	31,791
Grade 2. Range \$2,450 to \$2,930.....	8	20,960	8	21,600
Grade 1. Range \$2,200 to \$2,680.....	1	2,280	1	2,360

## Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art—Continued

	Estimate 1950		Estimate, 1951	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<b>Departmental—Continued</b>				
Crafts, protective and custodial schedule:				
Grade 9. Range \$3,775 to \$4,525	1	\$4,275	1	\$4,400
Grade 8. Range \$3,400 to \$4,150	9	36,225	9	36,600
Grade 7. Range \$3,125 to \$3,725	19	67,074	19	68,075
Grade 6. Range \$2,900 to \$3,380	18	57,560	18	58,600
Grade 5. Range \$2,674 to \$3,154	3	9,062	3	9,222
Grade 4. Range \$2,450 to \$2,930	115	303,131	123	326,699
Grade 3. Range \$2,252 to \$2,732	29	76,556	29	77,833
Grade 2. Range \$2,120 to \$2,540	32.0	74,158	34.0	79,690
Total permanent, departmental	315.0	975,594	327.0	1,031,115
Deduct lapses	6.2	19,100	6.2	19,100
Net permanent, departmental	308.8	956,494	320.8	1,012,015
Part-time and temporary positions	5.5	13,800	5.5	13,800
Regular pay in excess of 52-week base		3,600		
Payment above basic rates		25,700		25,600
Personal services at Public Law 429 rates	314.0	999,594	326.0	1,051,415
Less increment of annual rate of Public Law 429 increases not paid in 1950		14,194		
Total personal services	314.0	985,400	326.0	1,051,415

Mr. THOMAS. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. FINLEY. May I say we have invited you especially to a private showing of the Austrian collection which we have arranged for the House and Senate on Friday afternoon. The crowds are so great now that otherwise you would not be able to see the Austrian collection with any degree of comfort. So I do hope you can come.

Mr. THOMAS. Thank you, gentlemen, very much. Good luck to you, and a happy new year.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1950.

## COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

## WITNESSES

LEON H. KEYSERLING, ACTING CHAIRMAN

JOHN D. CLARK, MEMBER

BERTRAM M. GROSS, ASSISTANT TO THE CHAIRMAN

*Funds available for obligation*

	1949 actual	1950 estimate	1951 estimate
Appropriation or estimate	\$310,300	\$300,000	\$330,000
Proposed supplemental estimate due to pay increases		6,500	
Transferred to "Employee health service programs, Public Health Service"	-327	-334	-334
Total available for obligation	309,973	306,166	329,666
Unobligated balance, estimated savings	-1,459		
Total obligations	308,514	306,166	329,666

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