

**INDEPENDENT OFFICES
APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1946**

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

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

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

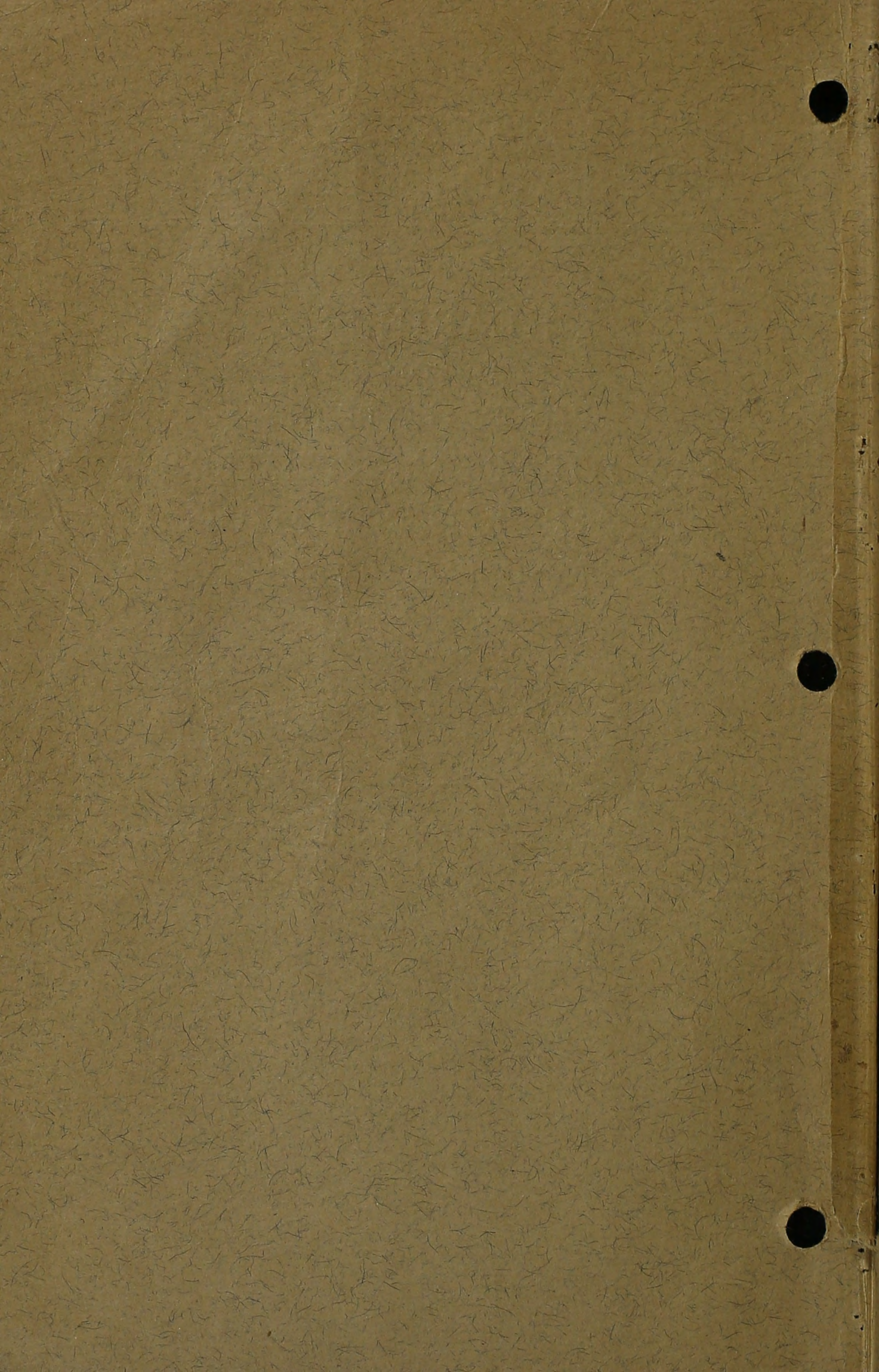
FIRST SESSION

ON THE

**INDEPENDENT OFFICES
APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1946**

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations





character of the units involved, and so forth, in a little more detail under each one of those classifications.

Could you amplify your statement when you revise your remarks, to cover those points?

Mr. HASKELL. I shall include that in the statement that has been asked for by Mr. Dirksen.

Mr. DIRKSEN. You might amplify that by titles; that is, I and II, and also under your capacity as emergency administrator of war housing.

Mr. HASKELL. We shall be glad to show that.

HOUSING SITUATION CONTINUED

Mr. IHLDER. I believe I did leave out part of my answer to your other question, Mr. Dirksen. In regard to white families, there the need is not quite as urgent as with the Negroes, but again what we have is utterly insufficient in terms of taking care of those who are living under substandard conditions. But again, since 1941, we have been unable to take any except war workers, with the result that the intake does not reach the real need in the District. We have built the temporary housing, war housing, for both white and Negro. And so far as the temporary war housing for white workers is concerned, we have about kept up with the need, just for the war workers. But today I believe we have only some 80 or 90 vacancies, and those are in outlying, rather inaccessible properties. This is a very small reserve for the need here in the District.

NUMBER OF UNITS CONSTRUCTED, 1942, 1943, AND 1944

Mr. DIRKSEN. If the figures are available, I wonder if you would not insert the number of housing units of all kinds, including apartment units, that have been constructed and developed here, say in 1944, 1943, and 1942.

Mr. HENDRICKS. You mean by Mr. Ihlder's agency?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. HASKELL. I shall be glad to include those figures.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If the over-all figures are available, if there is a summarized figure, will you also show what private constructors have done here? I think it might be well to show that as a part of the over-all picture, even though it might be a not altogether accurate figure, only an estimate.

Mr. HASKELL. We will see if such a figure is available. It possibly is.

(Mr. Haskell subsequently reported that he was unable to furnish figures on the number of units constructed by private constructors during the years 1942, 1943, and 1944.)

MANAGERIAL COSTS AND INCOME

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Hendricks asked you for a table showing the development cost, the construction cost of these various projects, brought down to date. I wonder if you could give us some statement from the managerial cost standpoint, along the same line, showing also the income received from individual projects.

Mr. HASKELL. We can give you those figures; yes.

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

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1945.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

STATEMENTS OF DR. ALEXANDER WETMORE, ACTING SECRETARY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, IN CHARGE NATIONAL MUSEUM; H. W. DORSEY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION; J. E. GRAF, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL MUSEUM; L. B. ALDRICH, ACTING DIRECTOR, ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY; M. W. STIRLING, CHIEF, BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY; W. P. TRUE, CHIEF, EDITORIAL DIVISION, C. W. MITMAN, HEAD CURATOR, DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION; COL. HARRY A. McBRIDE, ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART; AND GEORGE T. HECKERT, ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

RESIGNATION OF DR. ABBOTT

Mr. WOODRUM. We will now take up the estimates for the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art. Dr. Wetmore, we shall be glad to hear you at this time.

Dr. WETMORE. One matter of importance that has come to the Smithsonian Institution since we were here last is the resignation of Dr. Charles G. Abbot as secretary. Dr. Abbot, having reached the age of 72 years, asked the regents last June to be relieved of his administrative duties, and his resignation was effective as of June 30, 1944. I am happy to say that Dr. Abbot is in excellent health and spirits. He remains with us as research associate and is able now to devote his attention entirely to his scientific researches without being troubled by other matters.

Mr. WOODRUM. We miss Dr. Abbot very much, and I wish you would give him my regards, Doctor.

Dr. WETMORE. I shall be happy to do so.

Mr. WOODRUM. We always enjoyed having him come before the committee. We would be very glad to have you hit the ball for him, sir.

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES

1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

This project provides for the general administration of the governmental offices in charge of the Institution. It covers such salaries and necessary incidental expenses for this office as are required to direct and further the work of these offices, to insure their economical and efficient administration, and to coordinate their operations.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

| | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | Increase for 1946 |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Personal services, basic..... | \$34,797 | \$36,055 | \$36,170 | \$115 |
| Overtime..... | 5,234 | 5,546 | | |
| Other obligations..... | 1,858 | ¹ 5,912 | 8,990 | 7,740 |
| Total..... | 41,889 | 47,513 | 45,160 | |

¹ Includes \$4,662 for penalty mail transferred from other projects.

Justification of increase for 1946

Increase for 1946----- \$7, 855

The increase of \$115 for personal services for 1946 is to place promotions under Public Law 200, given during 1945 on an annual basis.

04. The increase of \$1,600 in communication services is the estimated amount which will be required to pay postage on official matter weighing over 4 pounds and previously sent under frank. The sum of \$5,040 for penalty mail is required to pay postage at the rate of \$15 per M on an estimated 336,950 pieces. Of this number, 3,500 pieces are estimated for administrative purposes, 143,038 for informational services, and 190,412 for operations.

08. The amount of \$400 requested for supplies is largely for stationery and sundry office supplies, the stock on hand being greatly reduced.

09. The equipment item of \$700 is largely for typewriter replacement and urgently needed filing equipment.

2. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

The responsibility of this bureau is the transmittal of official, scientific, and literary publications between the United States Government and establishments and individuals of our country, and foreign governments, establishments, and individuals, in accordance with the treaty of Brussels which authorizes such service. The exchanges transmitted abroad include reports and proceedings of the Congress, messages of the President, reports and publications of the departments, including everything of whatever nature published either by direct order of Congress or by any of the departments of the Government, together with the publications of American establishments and individuals which are sent as donations or exchanges. The work of the bureau is essentially that of a forwarding agency.

This exchange service, initiated by the Smithsonian Institution in 1851, has through the interchange of scientific and intellectual information been a potent means of promoting cultural relations between the United States and foreign countries.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

| | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | Increase for 1946 |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Personal services, basic----- | \$6, 336 | \$10, 510 | \$23, 960 | \$13, 450 |
| Overtime----- | 1, 336 | 2, 278 | | |
| Other obligations----- | 9, 495 | 19, 550 | 32, 850 | 22, 700 |
| Total----- | 17, 167 | 22, 338 | 56, 810 | |

¹ Excludes \$600 transferred to pay for penalty mail.

Justification of increase for 1946

Increase for 1946----- \$36, 150
 Increase for personal services----- 13, 450

Of this increase, \$30 is required to place promotions under Public Law 200 given during 1945 on an annual basis. The remainder, \$13,420, is requested for 1 CAF-7, \$2,600; 1 CAF-6, \$2,300; 1 CAF-5, \$2,100; 2 CAF-3, \$3,240; 1 CAF-2, \$1,440; and 1 CPC-4, \$1,740. This is to replace the staff reduced under the personnel ceiling, a step made possible by temporary curtailment of shipments. Other expenditures were also sharply reduced. There are now at the institution 3,800 boxes packed awaiting shipment and a large additional amount held up at various sources. With the early resumption of shipments, the staff reduced under the personnel ceiling must be restored.

03-09. The amounts requested, \$20,000 for freight; \$700 for paper and other packing supplies; and \$2,000 for packing boxes are needed to move the accumulated exchanges awaiting shipment.

3. ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

The work of the Astrophysical Observatory is of a twofold nature: (1) It observes and evaluates the quality and quantity of the sun's output of radiation on which all life on this planet depends, and (2) it investigates the life-giving influences of radiation on living organisms, both plants and animals.

Under (1) in 1944 there was conducted for the twenty-fourth consecutive year an analysis of the data obtained from three field observing stations and the headquarters observatory. This uninterrupted record of fluctuations in solar radiation is continued with increasing care and accuracy for its value as basic data concerned with the welfare of all life on earth. It is indicated also that weather is affected by the sun's variation and that this information could be used in long-range weather forecasting. The potential value of this work lies in its completeness, accuracy, and continuity in future years.

Under (2) there is carried on a series of experiments on the influence of light on plant growth and on photosynthesis. Investigations are made on plants with special reference to the effect of light intensity, wave length, and duration of exposure to light. Also quantitative data on selected organisms are sought under rigidly controlled conditions of light, temperature, humidity, gaseous content, and the nutrient composition of the entire environment in order to determine the exact role played by each on living things.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

| | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | Increase for 1946 |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| Personal services, basic..... | \$39,659 | \$40,790 | \$42,170 | \$1,380 |
| Overtime..... | 6,677 | 6,723 | | |
| Other obligations..... | 3,353 | 3,350 | 7,350 | 4,000 |
| Total..... | 49,689 | 50,863 | 49,520 | |

Justification of increase for 1946

| | |
|---|---------|
| Increase requested for 1946..... | \$5,380 |
| Increase for personal services..... | 1,380 |
| (a) Public Law 200..... | 240 |
| (b) Reclassification of position:..... | 40 |
| (c) Director of Astrophysical Observatory..... | \$6,500 |
| Assistant Director of Astrophysical Observatory (dropped)..... | 5,400 |
| Net funds required for Director..... | 1,100 |
| Increase for 1946..... | 1,380 |

(a) The increase of \$240 is required to place promotions under Public Law 200, given during 1945, on an annual basis in 1946.

(b) The increase of \$40 is required to pay the added salary cost in 1946 of a position reclassified to a higher grade.

(c) Director, Astrophysical Observatory, P-7, \$6,500: The establishment of the position of director of the Astrophysical Observatory is necessary for the proper administration of this important research organization. From 1928 to 1944 this responsible work was carried on by the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, a specialist in this field, in addition to his regular duties. This arrangement, however, terminated June 30, 1944, when the secretary resigned, and since that time the assistant director of the observatory has served as acting director and thereby has assumed additional responsibilities. The services of a scientist experienced in these fields of research and of proved administrative capacity are essential for the proper conduct and correlation of the work of the observatory. Actually \$1,100 additional is required to set up this position as the position of assistant director will be dropped and credit taken for the salary of the latter position (\$5,400).

The added sums for other obligations is largely for supplies and equipment for rehabilitation work.

07. An addition of \$1,000 is requested for other contractual services, largely for the repair and rehabilitation of the observatories, and for other contract services.

08. \$1,500 additional is requested for supplies including metals, glass, plastics, and other scientific supplies required in constructing the specialized equipment needed in the laboratories. The available stock is about exhausted.

09. \$1,500 additional is requested for scientific equipment, including lenses, prisms, mirrors, and electrical equipment now inadequate for our research. These items are indispensable to the work of the laboratories.

4. BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

The work of the Bureau of American Ethnology consists primarily of research on the American Indians, in the field and in laboratory studies. The work is channeled along two courses: (1) studies of living groups where facts and details are secured concerning their ethnology, linguistics, and physical anthropology, and (2) studies of prehistoric groups, primarily through archeological excavations, with the object of reconstructing the migrations, culture, and manner of life and origins of pre-Columbian peoples. As the result of these researches much information has been gained on early man as a resident of the New World.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

| | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | Increase for 1946 |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| Personal services, basic..... | \$46,147 | \$47,356 | \$49,140 | \$1,784 |
| Overtime..... | 6,499 | 6,641 | | |
| Other obligations..... | 1,200 | 1,200 | 3,400 | 2,200 |
| Total..... | 53,846 | 55,197 | 52,540 | |

Justification of increase for 1946

Increase for 1946..... \$3,984
 Increase for personal services..... 1,784

(a) An increase of \$70 is required to place promotions under Public Law 200 granted during 1945 on an annual basis in 1946.

(b) An increase of \$94 is requested to pay for that portion of the cost of the reclassification of one position chargeable to 1946.

(c) \$1,620 is required to reestablish a clerical position dropped under the personnel ceiling after the previous incumbent had entered the armed forces. It is hoped to reestablish this position as soon as possible and clear up the backlog of work which has accumulated.

The remaining increase requested is for other obligations, as follows:

02. \$200 additional is required to permit a resumption of the Bureau's important work on early man in Colorado and New Mexico.

07. An addition of \$400 is required to permit the resumption of the Bureau's full research in Washington and in the field.

08. \$800 is required for supplies including stationery, sundry office supplies and field supplies, the stocks on hand being largely depleted.

09. An addition of \$800 is required to replace typewriters and purchase needed office furniture and equipment, as well as field equipment.

I. THE NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS

The act of August 10, 1846, establishing the Smithsonian Institution, provided for a gallery of art among its activities, and made the Institution responsible for "all objects of art * * * belonging to the Government." This collection, which now contains those art objects not included within the scope of the National Gallery of Art, is designated as "The National Collection of Fine Arts."

The National Collection of Fine Arts, except the Freer Gallery of Art, is at present located in inadequate space assigned to it as a temporary measure in the Natural History Building of the United States National Museum. The Freer Collection, the gift of Charles L. Freer, is housed as a separate unit in a building provided by Mr. Freer. This collection, devoted primarily to art objects of the Far East, is one of the finest of its kind and can never be duplicated.

The work under the National Collection of Fine Arts comprises the stimulation of public knowledge and interest in art by the exhibition of paintings, statuary, and other objects, by the holding of special temporary exhibitions of the work of different artists or art organizations; by the publication of catalogs containing information on the collection; by furnishing information on art topics by correspondence and otherwise; and by the acquisition of pertinent art objects.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

| | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | Increase for 1946 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|
| Personal service, basic----- | 10,545 | 10,705 | 16,060 | 5,355 |
| Overtime----- | 2,248 | 2,199 | | |
| Other obligations----- | 1,150 | 1,200 | 2,500 | 1,300 |
| Total----- | 13,943 | 14,104 | 18,560 | |

Justification of increase for 1946

Increase for 1946----- \$6,655

Personal services:

(a) For Public Law 200----- 55

(b) For Director----- \$6,500

Deduct Acting Director----- 1,200

Net increase for Director----- 5,300

Total increase, 1946----- 5,355

(a) The increase of \$55 is required to place on an annual basis in 1946 the promotions given under Public Law 200 during 1945.

(b) Director, National Collection of Fine Arts, P-7, \$6,500. The position of Director of the National Collection of Fine Arts is necessary to provide full-time attention to the administration and maintenance of this collection and to direct its development. From July 1, 1932, to the present time this important work has been conducted on a part-time basis by the curator of the Division of Graphic Arts in the National Museum, serving as acting director. Both activities have suffered administratively as a result of this dual role. At the same time, large and notable additions have been made to the collections of each activity thus greatly increasing the responsibilities of the curator-acting director. The increments alone of these two classes of material constitute small museums in themselves and each can easily command the full attention of an administrator to assure their proper preservation and development. It is essential, therefore, for the benefit of both collections that each receive the full-time attention of a well-qualified administrator. The present Acting Director serves on a part-time basis, \$1,200 being contributed toward his salary from this project. Credit can be taken for this amount so the net cost of this position recommended is \$5,300.

(c) The remaining increase of \$1,300 is required for other obligations as follows:

02. One hundred dollars additional is required to permit the Director to visit other galleries in order to improve and develop his own methods, and to study the collections of prospective donors.

08. One thousand dollars additional is urgently required for filing and other office supplies and such exhibition supplies as light bulbs and monks cloth.

09. An addition of \$200 is needed for replacing office equipment and adding to filing equipment.

6. UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM (PRESERVATION OF COLLECTIONS)

This project covers the increase, preservation, study, and exhibition of "the collections of natural history including animals, plants, geological and mineralogical specimens, of commerce, engineering, and industry, graphic arts, and of history, belonging to the Federal Government" (act of August 10, 1846). Collections on deposit from the Smithsonian Institution and from private individuals are also included. Taken as a whole these national collections, numbering over 18,000,000 items, constitute a record of the progress and accomplishments of our scientific and inventive genius, and of our historical progress as individuals and as a Nation. New material that must be preserved is received at an average rate of 250,000 specimens per year.

The larger mass of the collections relate to natural history and the identified materials and type specimens are literally a bureau of standards and a key to man's scientific accomplishments in this field. The study of these collections provides a storehouse of basic information for applied science. Since the utility of such collections is closely related to their completeness, their value to the economic life of this country increases steadily with their growth. It would be impossible ever to duplicate them.

The National Museum collections are divided into two principal groups, those for the direct education of the public through exhibitions in public halls, and those reserved in laboratories for scientific investigation. The study collections are used by the staff, by scientists from other Government departments, and by specialists throughout the United States and the world who come to the Museum to obtain the basic scientific information thus available. The regular receipt of new material requires constant attention by the staff, since the usefulness to science of these specimens is dependent on their proper classification. To preserve these perishable things for future generations, they must be prepared properly and protected continuously from deterioration in any form, especially insect attack and fungus diseases.

During the present period, with the Nation at war, these collections have importance even greater than in times of peace, being consulted regularly for specific information required by the war agencies. In the fiscal year 1944, 1,536,449 persons found in the Museum halls education and recreation in these days when wartime restrictions prevent travel. One-third of the visitors were in uniform. Thus the public exhibitions of the National Museum have an important part in the maintenance of public morale in addition to their value to science and to education.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

| | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | Increase for 1946 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Personal services, basic..... | \$294,640 | \$320,485 | \$368,793 | \$48,308 |
| Overtime..... | 51,277 | 56,184 | | |
| Other obligations..... | 14,634 | ¹ 14,225 | 22,389 | 6,700 |
| Total..... | 360,551 | 390,894 | 391,182 | |

¹ Excludes \$1,464 transferred to pay for penalty mail.

Justification of increase for 1946

| | |
|--|----------|
| Increase for 1946..... | \$55,008 |
| Increase for personal services: | |
| (a) Public Law 200 (promotions)..... | 1,155 |
| Salary differential (returning veterans)..... | 180 |
| Reclassification of positions..... | 228 |
| Library: | |
| (b) 1 SP-3 (cataloger)..... | \$1,440 |
| (c) 1 CPC-5 (book repairer)..... | 1,680 |
| (d) 2 CPC-3 (skilled laborers)..... | 2,640 |
| Total, library..... | 5,760 |
| Department of Anthropology: | |
| (e) 2 P-3 (assistant curators (ethnology) (physical anthropology)..... | \$6,400 |
| (f) 2 SP-6 (scientific aids (ethnology) (physical anthropology)..... | 4,000 |
| (g) 1 CPC-3 (skilled laborer, ethnology)..... | 1,320 |
| Total, Department of Anthropology..... | 11,720 |
| Department of Biology: | |
| (h) 1 P-5 (curator, marine invertebrates)..... | \$4,600 |
| 1 P-3 (assistant curator, marine invertebrates)..... | 3,200 |
| (i) 1 SP-4 (scientific aid, insects)..... | 1,620 |
| (j) 1 CPC-3 (skilled laborer, insects)..... | 1,320 |
| Total, Department of Biology..... | 10,740 |
| Department of Geology: | |
| (k) 1 P-4 (associate curator, vertebrate paleontology)..... | \$3,800 |
| (l) 1 P-2 (associate curator, invertebrate paleontology)..... | 2,600 |
| (m) 1 SP-3 (scientific aid, invertebrate paleontology)..... | 1,440 |
| Total, Department of Geology..... | 7,840 |

Justification of increase for 1946—Continued

Department of Engineering and Industries:

| | | | |
|-----|---|----------|-----------|
| (n) | 1 P-5 (curator, engineering) | \$5, 200 | |
| (o) | 1 P-3 (assistant curator, engineering) | 3, 200 | |
| (p) | 1 SP-4 (scientific aid, crafts and industries) | 1, 620 | |
| (q) | 1 CAF-4 (clerk-stenographer, engineering) | 1, 800 | |
| (r) | 2 CPC-3 (skilled laborers) | 2, 640 | |
| | Total, Department of Engineering and Industries | | \$14, 460 |
| (s) | Other changes: | | |
| | Deduct .8 principal scientist | \$4, 600 | |
| | Add curator (graphic arts) | 4, 600 | |
| | | | 0 |
| | Increase, National Museum (personal services) | | 52, 083 |
| | Less delay in filling new positions | | 3, 775 |
| | Net increase, National Museum (personal services) | | 48, 308 |
| (t) | Other obligations: | | |
| | 02 Travel | \$700 | |
| | 07 Other contractual services | 1, 000 | |
| | 08 Supplies | 2, 000 | |
| | 09 Equipment | 3, 000 | |
| | Total other obligations | | 6, 700 |
| | Total Increase, National Museum | | \$55, 008 |

GENERAL STATEMENT

A careful survey extending over several months has shown that there exists a large backlog of work in connection with the incorporation of new accessions into the collections. All have been accessioned but many are not completely prepared, classified, or distributed so that they are not completely accessible for scientific use. This backlog has been conservatively figured at 466 man-years. Beyond this the work is in arrears in relation to the preservation and exhibition of collections, and in scientific work thereon. The latter limits the usefulness of the collections to applied science. This backlog accumulated in pre-war days with a considerably larger staff than now employed. The situation can be remedied by an increase in the permanent staff, for only with adequate and well-trained personnel can a sound program be developed to meet the Museum's responsibilities.

(a) *Public Law 200, \$1,155.*—The amount shown is required in 1946 to place on an annual basis the promotions given in 1945 under Public Law 200.

Salary differential: An increase of \$180 is requested to pay salary differences between returning veterans and those who have filled their positions on a duration basis.

Reclassifications: \$228 is required to pay for that portion of the increase in salary chargeable to 1946 of reclassifications of positions to higher grades.

(b) *Cataloger (library) 1 SP-3, \$1,440.*—A subprofessional worker is much needed to handle the large amount of secondary and shelf-list card making. The work is important and time-consuming and must be done concurrently with the professional cataloging. The employment of a lower-grade worker for this secondary work will relieve the professional catalogers of this duty and permit them to give increased attention to the reduction of the library backlog. There are at present 43,000 volumes unclassified and incompletely cataloged.

(c) *Book repairer (library), 1 CPC-5, \$1,680.*—The employment of an experienced book-repair worker is necessary (a) to maintain in serviceable condition the reference books in constant use by the professional staff and (b) to repair old, valuable, and almost irreplaceable books to prevent their deterioration and ultimate destruction. The library has many hundreds of books in these two categories in need of repair. The cost of rebinding is very high and experience has proved that this expense can be long postponed if books are kept in good repair.

(d) *Laborers (library), 2 CPC-3, \$2,640.*—Full-time employment of two laborers is necessary to clean and dust regularly the library rooms and book stacks in the three buildings in which the library is housed; to pack boxes and wrap packages of books for transfer to the Library of Congress and other Government libraries; to bundle duplicate periodicals and to do other similar heavy jobs. The library

rooms and stacks are badly overcrowded and none have the benefit of airconditioning, dust protection, or other modern devices for the care and storage of books. Cleaning and dusting of these areas is now done when and if laborers are available from the standing labor force of the Institution. This arrangement is not satisfactory because of the many competing demands now placed on the labor force so that the jobs cannot be carried out at the time required, and because of the inexperience of the assigned laborers, due to heavy turnover, requiring the expenditure of much time on the part of the library staff in training and directing such work. The addition of two laborers to the library staff is the only means for correcting this situation.

(e) *Assistant curators (anthropology)*, 2 P-3, \$6,400.—Two assistant curators are needed in this department, one for the Division of Physical Anthropology and one for the Division of Ethnology to work on the accumulated backlogs of classification, preservation and restoration of specimens. Over the period of the last 40 years, there has been assembled in the Division of Physical Anthropology one of the world's most extensive collections of human skeletal material.

With two intermittently employed subprofessional workers available over this long collecting period only the bare essentials of the catalog record of this collection have thus far been made. No systematic arrangement of specimens to make them readily available for study has been carried out, nor has it been possible without trained help to engage in thorough preservation or restoration work on this collection. To direct this work an assistant curator is essential. This position, formerly on the staff, was lost through the imposition of the personnel ceiling.

The Division of Ethnology is charged with responsibility for the preservation of a host of varied collections bearing on the cultural and social aspects of the races of mankind and the peculiarities that characterize them. The classification and preservation of perishable material alone is enormous, and with the existing limited professional staff this essential work can be done only at the sacrifice of attention to other important duties such as descriptive catalogs on the ethnological collections and revision and improvement in public exhibitions. The employment of an experienced ethnologist as assistant curator is necessary to direct classification and preservation work on this accumulation and thereby relieve the curator so that he may resume the very important tasks of exhibits planning and preparation of scientific reports. This position, formerly on the staff, was lost through the imposition of the personnel ceiling.

(f) *Scientific aids (ethnology; archeology)*, 2 SP-6, \$4,000.—Two scientific aides are necessary to render assistance in the large accumulation of classification and preservation work on the collections of the Division of Ethnology and the Division of Archeology, respectively. Restoration and preservation of specimens contained in these collections involves skill, patience, and knowledge of the characteristics of a wide variety of substances, including stone, bone, bronze and other metals, wood, leather, hair, feathers, and paper. From experience it has been proved that only a subprofessional worker of the higher grades is capable of being trained to assist in the detail work of classification and subsequent cataloging. It is necessary that a scientific aide be employed as helper to the proposed assistant curator in the conduct of the work outlined above.

Due to the acquisition of several large archeological collections made by the Civil Works Administration and to the accumulation of large collections from Alaska, there exists today in the Division of Archeology a 7½ man-years' backlog of classification, preservation, and cataloging work. In addition, the receipt of selected collections representing the Government's allotment resulting from archeological projects sponsored by the Work Projects Administration in 24 States, is anticipated in the near future. These materials must be classified and arranged promptly to make them available for use.

(g) *Laborer (ethnology)*, 1 CPC-3, \$1,320.—A skilled laborer is needed to assist in the preservation and classification work in the Division of Ethnology. The speed with which this work can be accomplished is, to an appreciable extent, dependent on the availability of ready help in handling bulky or heavy objects, in cleaning, treating, and numbering specimens, in the placement of specimens, and in assisting generally in a variety of details connected with such work. The work cannot be done efficiently if the Division is required to compete with demands of other divisions for the untrained help from the general labor force.

(h) *Curator (marine invertebrates)*, P-5, \$4,600; *assistant curator (marine invertebrates)*, P-3, \$3,200.—The personnel here indicated are needed to reestablish the professional and administrative staff of the Division of Marine Invertebrates. In 1943 the curatorial position, P-5, was vacated by the appointment of the incumbent to the position of Head Curator of the Department of Biology. Subsequently the position was lost by the imposition of the personnel ceiling, leaving the

Division without professional supervision. In 1944 the Assistant Curator position, P-3, was vacated by the retirement of the incumbent. The position was lost later through the necessity of utilizing the vacancy to provide a curator in the Division of Plants to care for a large collection of diatoms transferred from the Carnegie Institution. The only supervision which the Division has had since then is that which the Head Curator's larger responsibilities would permit.

Of the 12 principal divisions of the animal kingdom, the Division of Marine Invertebrates is charged with the care of 6, in addition to minor portions of several others. There are over 1,000,000 specimens in the collection, made up of over 60,000 different kinds of animals, ranging from those of microscopic size to bait worms, organisms found in springs and wells, jellyfish, shrimps, and crabs. Due to an inadequate staff only three-fourths of this vast collection has been arranged and classified so as to be available for study. It is very essential, therefore, that an active professional staff be reconstituted, to provide for the resumption of this important scientific work.

(i) *Scientific aide (Insects)*, SP-4, \$1,620.—A scientific aide is necessary to reduce the huge backlog of preparatorial work in the Division of Insects, where some 2,000,000 specimens are unavailable for study. Many major groups of insects, such as the Neuropterids, Arachnida, and the Acarina, all of which include a number of economically important forms, have had little or no attention so that our scientific data regarding them is not available. Large quantities of these and other insects stored in boxes await sorting, mounting, arranging, and labeling before they can be incorporated into the collections. To improve this condition the employment of a qualified subprofessional person is highly essential.

(j) *Laborer (Insects)*, CPC-3, \$1,320.—A skilled laborer is necessary to engage in the innumerable minor labor tasks involved in carrying on the curatorial work in the Division of Insects. For the proper care and preservation of the annual additions to the collection approximately 10,000 cardboard trays and 300 storage drawers are required. Before these can be used for storing insects, cork inserts must be glued in the bottom of the trays, and naphthalene must be placed in a compartment in the drawers. Furthermore, the state of poisoning of the 16,000 drawers in which the collection is now arranged must be inspected regularly and the naphthalene replenished as required. About 1,000 drawers require naphthalene renewal each year. These important, though menial, tasks at present fall to the lot of the professional staff. All of these time-consuming tasks can be accomplished satisfactorily and at far less cost to the Government by the employment of a skilled laborer.

(k) *Associate curator (Vertebrate Paleontology)*, 1 P-4, \$3,800.—The associate curator in the Division of Vertebrate Paleontology entered the Army soon after the outbreak of the war, and the position was one of those that had to be dropped when the personnel ceiling was established. The one professional man remaining cannot keep up the work alone. There are two sections in the Division of Vertebrate Paleontology, one of mammals and one of reptiles, and because of the magnitude of the collections in each section (19,000 specimens in the former and over 10,000 specimens in the latter) it has been necessary for many years to have two professional workers, one for each of them. The Division curator cannot give proper attention to the collections of both sections. An associate curator for assignment to the conduct of the work of the Section of Mammals is urgently required.

(l) *Assistant curator (Invertebrate Paleontology)* 1 P-2, \$2,600.—An assistant curator is necessary to keep up and forward the work on Paleozoic fossils and microfossils in the Division of Invertebrate Paleontology and Paleobotany. Professional services in this Division, which contains very large collections, have been inadequate for many years, with the result that extensive backlogs of preservation and scientific work have developed in every section. The backlog of classification and study of invertebrate fossils from Alaska, for example, covers almost the entire geological column, and is concerned with many ores and minerals of the older geological formations, as well as with great stores of coal, oil, and gas in the more recent ones. In these studies lies the foundation for the opening of new areas of economic importance. No appreciable improvement of this condition in the Museum collections can be effected unless additional help is furnished in the professional field in the Division.

(m) *Scientific aid (Invertebrate Paleontology)*, 1 SP-3; \$1,440.—A scientific aid is needed to assist in the reduction of backlog of work on the collections in the Division of Invertebrate Paleontology and Paleobotany. The extent of this backlog is indicated in the statement justifying the employment of an assistant curator for this Division. Much preliminary manual and mechanical work, such as removal of foreign rock masses by chipping or acid treatment, is necessary to

prepare fossil specimens for study. There are also many other jobs of a preparatorial nature required such as sorting, cataloging, numbering, and ticketing specimens. From past experience it is essential, in order to prevent loss or damage of specimens and to assure accuracy of the records, that skilled, subprofessional personnel be employed in this class of work. If this can be available, higher paid professional employees needed for other service need not be detailed to this necessary preliminary work.

(n) *Curator (Engineering)*, 1 P-5; \$5,200.—This represents the restoration of a position lost under the personnel ceiling, the previous incumbent having entered the armed services. A considerable backlog of work on the engineering collections has developed in his absence, and it is urgent that the work be brought up to date. These collections, which include the rapidly growing aircraft collection, are an authentic record of engineering progress and are accordingly of great importance to industry.

(o) *Assistant curator (Engineering)*, 1 P-3, \$3,200.—An assistant curator is needed in the Division of Engineering to assist in the curatorial work of the Division. The work involves search, acquisition, preservation, restoration, exhibition, and study of the material record of the progress of technology and engineering, especially in America. The collections indicative of this record today exceed 18,000 objects, 85 percent of which under the present organizational set-up are under the immediate attention of the curator. The other 15 percent, concerned wholly with aeronautics, are handled by an associate curator. Because of the Institution's reputation as a source of authentic information on invention and on engineering and industrial history, fully 40 percent of the curator's time is taken up with furnishing current information. As a result, serious backlogs exist in the preservation, exhibition, and scientific research functions of the Division which can be corrected only by furnishing the curator with experienced, professional assistance.

(p) *Scientific aid (Wood Technology)*, 1 SP-4, \$1,620.—A scientific aid is required in the Division of Crafts and Industries to engage primarily in the preparation and preservation of the woods collection, and to assist generally in the preservation and exhibition work of the Division as a whole. For the past 20 years the important scientific work of wood identification conducted in this Division has been hampered by the constant necessity for preparing study specimens from log sections. No continuing help has been available to prepare these specimens and there exists today a backlog of approximately 2 man-years to provide study specimens from the present accumulation of important woods. A scientific aid is essential to correct this situation. In addition this employee would devote time to keeping the collection current and in good state of preservation and to assisting in the periodic fumigation of the textile collection, installation of new exhibits on textiles, rubber, leather, chemical industries, medicine, public health, and handicrafts, and maintenance and repair of existing collections and exhibits.

(q) *Clerk-stenographer (Engineering)*, one CAF-4, \$1,800.—A clerk-stenographer is necessary for the Division of Engineering to take dictation and prepare letters and reports for the professional staff; to maintain the accessioning and cataloging system; photographic files and library records; and to type and check manuscripts for official publications. Since 1932 this Division has had no help of this class and has been dependent upon the assistance of the secretary-clerk of the head curator of the Department. In the meantime the work of both the Division and the Department has increased fully 30 percent, so that it is no longer possible for one employee to do the work of both organizations. A clerk-stenographer for the Division of Engineering will correct this situation.

(r) *Laborers (Engineering; Crafts and Industries)*, two CPC-3, \$2,640.—Two laborers are needed for full-time service, one in the Division of Engineering, and one in the Division of Crafts and Industries, to assist in the variety of tasks involved in the preservation and installation of the collections. The divisions are required at present to compete with other organizations within the Institution for the services of laborers permanently attached to the labor force. There is accordingly no assurance of labor aid at the time required, and as much of the preservation and installation work does not lend itself to long-range scheduling, labor assistance at the time it is needed is more often than not a matter of chance. Even if available, there is no assurance that the laborers are experienced in the tasks at hand. One laborer attached to each of the divisions indicated and available to the subprofessional staff at all times will permit the inauguration of

schedules of inspection and fumigation of collections essential for their proper preservation, and will enable the divisions to institute a systematic plan of cleaning and maintenance of exhibits. With self-contained working units an all around increase in working efficiency can be effected.

(s) *Other changes.*—The dropping of 0.8 principal scientist (\$4,600) and setting up a curator position in Graphic Arts (\$4,600) is a return to the condition existing before the Curator of Graphic Arts (\$4,600) was loaned part-time to the project National Collection of Fine Arts as Acting Director. The added annual cost of the reallocated position was carried by the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Museum continued payment of \$4,600 to the combined positions.

(t) *Other obligations.*—02. \$700 is requested for travel in order to resume field work in anthropology, biology, and geology. Work of this character is most important in developing knowledge of our national resources. The materials collected are added to the collections, become available there for study by all interested agencies, and serve as the basis for economic development.

07. An addition of \$1,000 is requested for other contractual services, principally for mounting of plant specimens, tanning skins, cleaning skeletons, and the preparation of manuscripts on specialized portions of our collections by recognized authorities. This method of operation is more economical than increasing our staff for such purposes. Work of this character has been greatly reduced during the war, and since it is fundamental to the preservation of the collections, it should not be permitted to go further into arrears.

08. \$2,000 additional is requested for supplies needed for preserving specimens and for general office and laboratory purposes. These include chemicals, preservatives, fumigants, paper for mounting plants, stationery and sundry office supplies. The stocks are depleted and replacements are at higher prices. There is urgent need for these materials.

09. An additional sum of \$3,000 is requested for equipment, including the replacement of a truck and the purchase of specimen containers. The present truck (1938 model) would require a heavy expenditure to recondition, and at best it would run only a short time. Containers are needed both for new material and to provide better care and added accessibility for other specimens.

7. SERVICE DIVISION

As a further step in the reorganization of the work of the Institution, in which the Budget Bureau is collaborating, a service project has been established. The operating and technical units included in the project are those which furnish service to the other projects of the Institution and are as follows:

Operating units:

Accounting office
Personnel office
Shipping office
Property office

Technical units:

Library
Editorial office
Photographic laboratory

Personnel included in the Service Division was all transferred from other units of the Institution.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

| | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | Increase for 1946 |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| Personal services, basic..... | \$81,216 | \$85,094 | \$85,765 | \$671 |
| Total..... | 98,667 | 102,838 | 85,765 | ----- |

Justification of increase for 1946

Increase for 1946..... \$671

An increase of \$645 for personal services for 1946 is to place promotions under Public Law 200 given during 1945 on an annual basis. An additional amount of \$26 is requested to pay for the portion, chargeable to 1946, of an increase in the salary of one position reclassified to a higher grade.

8. MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF BUILDINGS

The activities conducted under the funds provided in this allotment cover the operations of the carpenter, sheet metal, and paint shops; of building repair; and of the superintendent's and engineer's offices, including mechanics for the maintenance and repair of the water and sewer systems, installations concerned with heating, lighting, and power, and operation of our telephone exchange. There are included also the guard, labor, and char groups.

A very considerable portion of the funds under this allotment is required for fixed maintenance charges such as the purchase of electricity, painting and repair items, uniforms, supplies and equipment for mechanics, laborers, and char. There is thus small leeway to meet unexpected expenditures and to provide for the growing costs incident to constructing storage cases and to purchasing containers essential to the care and preservation of the collections. Since our present buildings are from 33 to 97 years old, there is constant need for regular repairs and replacement. Difficulty in obtaining many materials has resulted in the work falling behind schedule, but attention is given as completely as practicable to the more urgent items.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

| | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | Increase for 1946 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Personal services, basic..... | 331,976 | 333,207 | 355,753 | 22,546 |
| Overtime..... | 73,648 | 72,714 | | |
| Other obligations..... | 47,903 | ¹ 45,922 | 61,210 | 12,690 |
| Total..... | 453,527 | 451,843 | 416,963 | |

¹ Excludes \$2,598 transferred to pay for penalty mail.

Justification of increase for 1946

| | | |
|--|---------|----------|
| Increase for 1946..... | | \$35,236 |
| (a) Public Law 200 (promotions)..... | \$1,580 | |
| (b) Salary differential (returning veterans)..... | 720 | |
| (c) Salary increase (reclassification)..... | 26 | |
| (d) 1 CPC-7 electrician..... | 2,040 | |
| (e) 1 CPC-5 lieutenant of watch..... | 1,980 | |
| (f) 2 CPC-4 under mechanics..... | 3,000 | |
| (g) 3 CPC-4 (guards for Monday opening)..... | 4,500 | |
| 1 CPC-4 (guard, south door, Smithsonian Institution Building)..... | 1,500 | |
| (h) 1 CPC-2 (attendant)..... | 1,200 | |
| (i) 6 CPC-2 (laborers)..... | 7,200 | |
| Total increase, personal services..... | | 23,746 |
| Less delay in filling new positions..... | | 1,200 |
| Net increase, personal services..... | | 22,546 |
| (j) Other obligations: | | |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | \$4,900 | |
| 08 Supplies..... | 2,100 | |
| 09 Equipment..... | 5,690 | |
| Increase, other obligations..... | | 12,690 |
| Total increase, maintenance and operation..... | | 35,236 |

The increases listed herewith are explained as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT

The necessity of replacing men entering the service with less experienced personnel, a heavy cut in personnel under the ceiling, and the difficulty of obtaining needed supplies and equipment have combined to make difficult the maintenance and operation of the buildings. Shortage in the labor force has been especially

serious so that labor tasks are incompletely or tardily done and timely assistance for mechanics is uncertain.

(a) An increase of \$1,580 is required to place on an annual basis in 1946 the promotions under Public Law 200 given in 1945.

(b) An increase of \$720 is requested to pay salary differences between returning veterans and those who have filled their positions on a duration basis.

(c) \$26 is requested to pay that portion of a salary increase resulting from a reclassified position which is chargeable to 1946.

(d) An increase of \$2,040 is requested for one CPC-7 electrician. This position, temporarily vacant when the personnel ceiling was imposed, was temporarily discontinued. The loss of this position has resulted in a considerable backlog in electrical repair and installation, and the restoration of this position is urgently needed.

(e) \$1,980 is urgently needed to restore the position of lieutenant of watch which was dropped under the personnel ceiling when the incumbent joined the armed forces. The lack of this position means that one of the night watches is not adequately supervised at all times. This situation might at any time become serious owing to the fact that the watch force is widely separated in several buildings.

(f) \$3,000 is urgently needed for two CPC-4 under mechanics. The funds will be used to restore two positions, temporarily vacant, which were dropped under the personnel ceiling. Lack of help by competent under mechanics has made it impossible to keep mechanical work current. There is urgent need for rehabilitation and repair of equipment and buildings. One of the under mechanics will be a general engine room helper and the other will be engaged as an electrician's helper.

(g) Guards (maintenance and operation), four CPC-4, \$6,000: The addition of three guards to the present force is required in order to have the Museum buildings open to visitors 7 days a week. When the buildings are closed, only a skeleton guard force is on duty, thus permitting the existing guard force to receive compensatory time due. Three more guards added to the present force will provide the necessary personnel to eliminate Monday morning closing and still keep the guard force current in excused time. By opening the buildings all day, every day of the week, there will be removed a disturbing inconvenience to hundreds of visitors who have been turned away from the doors each Monday morning.

One additional guard is necessary for station at the south door of the Smithsonian Building in order that this door may be kept open during the working day. Branches of the principal museum shops are maintained in the basement of this building to provide efficient regular and emergency maintenance services for the Smithsonian buildings located on the south side of the Mall. The south door of the Smithsonian Building is the only convenient exit from these branch shops to other buildings. The stationing of a guard daily at this door will permit it to remain unlocked without loss of protection of the building contents and will provide an efficient working convenience.

(h) Attendant (maintenance and operation) one CPC-2; \$1,200: One female attendant is required to serve as relief in comfort room duty in the Natural History Building. There is at present but one attendant for the two comfort rooms in this building. When this attendant is absent, it becomes necessary to assign as relief attendant a female laborer from the Arts and Industries Museum Building, resulting in the loss of her services in the daily cleaning of offices and exhibition furniture. An additional attendant for the comfort rooms in the Natural History Building will make that building self-contained with respect to needed relief services and will prevent the disruption of regular cleaning services in the Arts and Industries Building.

(i) Laborers (maintenance and operation), six CPC-2, \$7,200: The employment of six additional laborers is required to build up the force to the level of efficiency maintained prior to the 1943 manpower reduction under the personnel ceiling. Compared with office buildings, the museum buildings present a far more difficult cleaning problem which can be met only by the employment of a greater number of hands. Windows require scaffolding in cleaning and marble floors must be mopped twice. Unlike office buildings where floor cleaning involves only office rooms, hallways and stairways, floor cleaning in the museum buildings covers great exhibition hall areas dirtied daily by enormous visitor traffic. There is also involved the hand labor of cleaning exhibition glass cases. With the shortage of manpower, since 1943 it has been impossible to maintain regular case and window-glass cleaning. In addition to the daily cleaning jobs, labor help must be furnished the mechanical forces to assist in much maintenance

and operation work. The assignment of six additional laborers required is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Natural History Building labor force..... | 2 |
| Arts and Industries Building labor force..... | 2 |
| National Museum shops..... | 2 |

With these additions to the labor force, proper cleaning work can be maintained and shop work can be handled more efficiently.

(j) Increases requested for other obligations are explained as follows:

07. \$4,900 additional is requested for construction of storage cases, exhibition furniture, and for special repair to the buildings which our own mechanics are not equipped to undertake.

08. \$2,100 additional is requested for mechanics' supplies, including lumber, glass, light bulbs, paint needed in repairs or the installation of equipment. Our usual small reserve stocks are almost depleted.

09. An additional sum of \$5,690 is requested for equipment, chiefly for containers for specimens and office and laboratory equipment and furniture. The greatest immediate need is for containers consisting mostly of cardboard trays and containers and glass vials and jars. Many thousands must be purchased each year, not only to care for incoming specimens but to arrange those on hand to insure their preservation and make them available for study. There is also urgent need for filing equipment.

9. PRINTING AND BINDING

Funds made available by this allotment include provision for printing and binding for the Government branches under the Smithsonian Institution, and the American Historical Association, being divided as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Smithsonian Institution..... | \$77, 880 |
| American Historical Association..... | 10, 620 |
| Total allotted..... | <u>88, 500</u> |

That portion available to the Smithsonian Institution provides for printing the annual report of the Board of Regents (required by law), and necessary printing for the Federal branches administered by the Institution. Items printed include principally bulletins and shorter papers presenting results from the scientific work of the Institution. The allotment is divided as follows: Smithsonian proper, annual report and forms, \$14,950; National Museum, scientific publications, annual report, binding, and forms, \$44,000; Bureau of American Ethnology, scientific publications, annual report, binding, and forms, \$17,530; National Collection of Fine Arts, catalogs and binding, \$500; International Exchange Service, printing and binding, \$200; Astrophysical Observatory, binding and forms, \$500; National Zoological Park, binding and forms, \$200.

The publications of the American Historical Association consist of the proceedings of the Association, documentary material, and a report upon the condition of historical studies in America. The last-named takes the form of an annual bibliography of books and articles on United States and Canadian history.

The publications of the Smithsonian Institution are the principal outlet for the "diffusion of knowledge," one of the prime functions of the Institution. They are sent to libraries and educational institutions throughout the world, where they are utilized as important sources of information by scientists, scholars, and historians. The publications are important in spreading widely the basic scientific data found in the national collections, and in recording the results of the Institution's scientific investigations, explorations, and field work.

The Smithsonian publications are perhaps unique among Government documents from the standpoint of permanency. This is attested by the fact that some of the Institution's series have been continuously issued now for as long as 67 years, while the Smithsonian Annual Reports, containing selected articles setting forth the yearly advance in science, have been issued for 98 years. Requests are received daily for copies of the older and out-of-print bulletins and reports.

The largest part of the printing funds is allotted to the National Museum and the Bureau of American Ethnology. The researches conducted by these agencies are concerned essentially with the discovery and preservation of data bearing on man's history in America, on his natural environment, and on his arts and industries, together with scientific studies of minerals and of the vast array of species of animals and plants that now or in the past have inhabited the world.

The function of the publications is primarily scientific—they place on record for students of present and future generations new discoveries in these fields of science and correlate these with what has been found before.

In the present emergency, publication for the Smithsonian Institution is restricted almost entirely to those studies that furnish information useful to the war effort, or record scientific data regarding strategic areas, or that will assist in the promotion of closer scientific cooperation among the peoples of the American Republics. Other matters are being postponed.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 06. Printing and binding: | |
| 1944----- | \$88, 500 |
| 1945----- | 88, 500 |
| 1946----- | 88, 500 |
| Increase for 1946----- | 0 |

No increase is requested for 1946.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Dr. WETMORE. The appropriation here considered is made for the support of the Government bureaus administered by the Smithsonian Institution, which was created by act of Congress approved August 10, 1846, to give effect to the bequest of James Smithson to found an establishment for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The increase of knowledge is accomplished by fundamental research in the pure and natural sciences and by explorations; and the diffusion of knowledge by publications, public exhibits, correspondence, and radio.

The Smithsonian Institution is administered by a Board of Regents of 14 members, including the Vice President of the United States, Chief Justice of the United States, 3 members each from the Senate and House of Representatives, and 6 citizen members. The executive officer and director of the Institution's activities is the secretary.

Support for the Institution comes from two sources: (1) Interest from endowment on Smithsonian funds and donations made by individuals for specific objects, through which it promotes basic scientific research and publishes new knowledge gained by its own and outside investigators in publications for world-wide distribution, and (2) Federal appropriations for the support of the Government bureaus administered by the Institution.

Primarily a quasi-private establishment, there grew up under Smithsonian initiative certain branches which became of national significance. These branches, which are supported in the main by Federal appropriations, now number seven, as follows: (1) The United States National Museum, the depository of the national collections in anthropology, biology, geology, engineering and industries, and history; (2) the National Collection of Fine Arts, which includes the Freer Gallery of Art, and covers those matters in the field of art outside the plan of the National Gallery of Art; (3) the Bureau of American Ethnology, concerned with collecting and publishing data relating to the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii; (4) the International Exchange Service, initiated in 1851, which transmits to foreign countries reports and proceedings of the Congress, messages of the President, reports and publications of Federal departments and agencies, including the Smithsonian Institution, and publications of American learned institutions and individuals, in exchange for similar

papers of the other nations of the world; (5) the Astrophysical Observatory, which investigates solar radiation and other astrophysical phenomena at four observatories in the Western Hemisphere, and through its Division of Radiation and Organisms investigates the effect of radiation on plants and animals; (6) the National Zoological Park (supported mainly by the District of Columbia appropriation) which maintains and exhibits collections of living animals of this and foreign lands; (7) the National Gallery of Art, which is an autonomous bureau of the Smithsonian Institution.

With the exception of the National Zoological Park and the National Gallery of Art, the bureaus of the Smithsonian are included in the appropriation here under consideration, in which there is provision also for the central administrative office, a service division, and a unit for the operation, maintenance, and repair of the buildings of the main Smithsonian group, and for supplies and equipment.

The level of operations at the Institution during the year since we were here last has remained more or less uniform. We have a great deal of correspondence embodying requests for information from other agencies, from men who are overseas in the services, and from civilians here in this country. Part of this naturally concerns the war directly, and the rest is of a general nature.

Valuable additions to our collections come to us at a uniform level regardless of the war. The accessions at the National Museum for the past fiscal year amounted approximately to 239,000 specimens, which is about the average over a period of years. The greater part comes as gifts; a smaller part through exchange of duplicates.

THE SMITHSONIAN AND THE WAR

We have spoken before this committee previously of what the Smithsonian is doing in connection with the war.

I may say that our identification service, of specimens and materials, continues to be one of considerable importance. I told you last year of the establishment of a special laboratory for study of disease-bearing insects, like mosquitoes. That continues to work to very good advantage.

We have close connection with the medical services in both the Army and the Navy. Through the Navy, for example, we are receiving constantly specimens of different kinds for identification from the Pacific area. Since the first of July there have come for classification about 500 individual specimens of rats of one sort or another that carry disease-bearing fleas that affect man. It is very important to know the identity of these so that the medical officers may be in a situation to guard against the onset of diseases in which animals play a part and so to safeguard the health of the men in their charge. Thus the Smithsonian, regardless of its regular duties and responsibilities, has given freely of its wide information to the war effort. This has included as a principal part technical information needed by the Army and Navy.

SURVIVAL MANUAL

Last year I mentioned to you the Survival Manual for the use of men stranded from ships or from airplanes in desert areas, jungle areas or at sea. This booklet was prepared by members of our staff

under the direction of the Ethnogeographic Board, a nongovernmental agency located in the Smithsonian Building and sponsored jointly by the National Research Council, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Science Research Council, and the Smithsonian Institution. It was prepared at the request of the Navy Department and is based on the experience of men of our staff who have traveled widely in remote places of the world in past years. Since the original edition was distributed, the Bureau of Aeronautics has added an introductory section relating to bailing out from airplanes, landing in water, and swimming through burning oil and other related matters that do not figure in our experience in the Smithsonian.

The total edition to date of this booklet has been approximately 970,000. It has been well received among the men everywhere, and has been of definite value and use.

We have had constant inquiry from servicemen who find themselves in jungle areas as to methods for preparing specimens of different kinds, so that they may be sent home for identification. Some of them are intended for us in the National Museum, and some the men wish to have for themselves. To assist in this, we have prepared a small field collector's manual that gives instructions for taking care of specimens of all kinds. This has been rather widely distributed on call from the men interested.

Naturally, among the hundreds of thousands of men who have been taken into the service, there are a great many who find in natural history an outlet and interest that is a relief to them from their surroundings whenever they have a little spare time. At the present time we receive an average of about one small lot of specimens a day from men in the service somewhere over the world, things that are sent in with a request for identification, sometimes with a request to know whether they are harmful or not.

The material includes plants, insects, birds, mammals, shells, almost everything a man would pick up in strange surroundings.

WAR BACKGROUND STUDIES PUBLICATION

The War Background Studies issued by the Smithsonian as a contribution to the war effort are intended to give a picture of the peoples and principal features of the various areas where the war is now going on, particularly in the Pacific region. Three have been issued during the past few months, one on China, one on French Indochina, and one on India. There are two others in preparation at the present time, one to deal with the Aleutian Islands, and the other with the smaller islands that surround Japan proper. These studies are published at the expense of the private funds of the Smithsonian. They have been extremely popular so that the Smithsonian has distributed a total edition of approximately 203,000 copies.

The Army and Navy agencies have run special editions of their own to the number of about 214,525 more. Our own distribution increased to a point where we could no longer carry it as a completely free publication. In printing new runs this past summer, we have put a price on them to civilians that will recover part of the expense, but they are distributed free to men in the service. Our sales price is very moderate, running from 10 cents to 25 cents per copy, depending on the size.

Mr. WOODRUM. Does not the Army or the Navy have similar publications to this in their foreign government operations?

Dr. WETMORE. Probably of other types, but they utilize these publications of ours. They ask us from time to time to have special editions run off for them. This would indicate that they find them useful.

Mr. WOODRUM. Do Federal funds go into this, or endowed funds?

Dr. WETMORE. Endowed funds.

Mr. WOODRUM. Entirely?

Dr. WETMORE. Entirely, yes, sir, so far as our publication of them is concerned. When we print for the Army and Navy, we let them have the run at the actual cost.

Mr. WOODRUM. You are reimbursed for that?

Dr. WETMORE. We are reimbursed for the actual cost.

Mr. WOODRUM. But the compilation, the work done on this by the Institution, has been done out of endowed funds and not with Federal funds?

Dr. WETMORE. The preparation of these has been done largely by men on our staff. The cost of publication, including editing, is met entirely from private funds. Recently we have had a call for special editions of 1,500 copies each for 2 of these publications for use in training schools for the men in the A. M. G. service.

JAPANESE TRANSLATION

Another matter, somewhat unusual, is the translation of data that comes in Japanese. In the Freer Gallery of Art, Mr. Wenley and his colleague, Mr. Pope, are experts in the Japanese language. Mr. Wenley, in addition, is by way of being something of a sailorman, so that he understands the special vocabulary that is used in connection with sailing directions, ships' locations, and other matters of that kind. He devotes from half to three-quarters of his time to making such translations for the services covering a considerable amount of material each year.

He showed me recently one manuscript of 157 typewritten pages that he had just completed.

ATTENDANCE AT THE MUSEUMS

Public attendance in the museums and galleries has kept up remarkably. In fact, it has increased in the last 12 months, the total for the fiscal year 1944 being 1,536,449. Yesterday afternoon (Sunday) in spite of icy streets and storm I was very much interested to see the considerable number of people going in and out of the buildings. I checked this morning with the Superintendent to find that the total attendance yesterday, even for so bad a day, was 5,851. The first 7 days in each month we keep a separate count of civilians and service people, to have some check on the groups of visitors. The attendance has been running about 40 percent men and women in uniform. Yesterday the total of service men and women was 2,910, and of civilians 2,941. In other words, the service-connected attendance seems to be increasing. We feel that the public exhibitions fulfill a very important service in times like these, when people are more or less restricted in travel and cannot get around readily. Here we offer something that is entertaining and educational, and available without charge. It is sufficiently extensive so that visitors can return day after day without having to cover the same ground.

For a long time we have been restricted in our opening to 6½ days per week. Since the coming of the war with many service men and women in town over the week ends, we have opened Sunday all day and have closed Monday morning. It has been obvious that this closing was causing a hardship to a good many, so that recently, through an arrangement with the Bureau of the Budget, we have put into effect opening on Monday mornings in the Museum buildings through the addition of two extra guards. The attendance has been even greater than we had expected. I had a count made for the first 5 Mondays, and found the average entry from 9 a. m. to 1:30 p. m., the hours during which we had been closed previously, ran from 1,763 to 3,599, or a total of 11,809 for the 5 days checked.

PERSONNEL CEILING

We have been operating under a personnel ceiling established by the Bureau of the Budget, that has, since 1943, offered some difficulties. Our estimate that we are laying before you today includes certain increases for personnel for which we request consideration. We feel they are required in order that we may properly discharge the duties laid upon us. Most of these are positions lost under the ceiling.

Mr. WOODRUM. What is your ceiling?

Dr. WETMORE. The present ceiling, including temporaries, is 435. This limits our permanent employees to about 408.

Mr. WOODRUM. How many do you have, Doctor?

Dr. WETMORE. We actually run, on the permanent staff about 390 positions filled throughout the year. The temporary employees I leave out of consideration in this statement. These temporaries cover an extra painter or two that we take on from time to time, or additional charwomen, laborers or guards whom we have to employ to give earned leave to the regular force. I have no doubt that you understand that it is impossible to keep up to a ceiling of this kind, with the restriction of the General Accounting Office that no pay roll may contain more names than are allowed under the ceiling. There is always a lag in filling positions, and we cannot estimate that lag too closely.

Mr. WOODRUM. Will not your estimate before us run over your ceiling? This provides for 47 new positions; does it not?

Dr. WETMORE. Forty-six.

Mr. WOODRUM. Will not that take you over your ceiling?

Mr. GRAF. When new positions are approved there will be a new ceiling established.

Dr. WETMORE. The Bureau of the Budget having passed the estimates for these additional places will establish a new ceiling as required.

NECESSITY FOR ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. WOODRUM. Tell us something about the necessity for these additional employees, Doctor. We would be interested in that. In the first place, what type of positions would they be?

Dr. WETMORE. They would include all types. Some professional and some subprofessional; some in the clerical group and some in the C. P. C. group; laborers and guards.

In theory, the establishment of longer working hours gives more service. In certain types of positions, that is true. In the guard

service, for example, with men working straight through for 24 hours in three shifts, if these men are given fewer holidays, and work longer hours, we can distribute their services so that we gain and we reduce our guard staff. But in the ordinary units of the Smithsonian we have work of a very diverse character. For example, in the National Museum, there is a curator of birds, one of fishes, one of mammals. Their duties are quite different and they cannot relieve each other. And, at the same time, in the Astrophysical Observatory there is a group of men working with physical data. Longer work hours merely means that those people work a longer time. It does not mean that they can share work between themselves so as to reduce the necessity for personnel in the Institution as a whole.

We have since April 1943 carried on work with reduced personnel with considerable difficulty. We have a tremendous responsibility in the great collections that are under our charge. The collections in the museums and in the art galleries that come under the Smithsonian proper are among the few national collections of large scope that still exist in the world that have not been injured in some way by this war. They are gatherings that are absolutely priceless and could not be duplicated if we were to be given the amount of the present national debt. They contain hundreds of thousands of unique things, whose like elsewhere does not exist. They have been placed in our custody and we are charged with their care and safekeeping. And to handle them properly, to keep them in shape, where they can give the maximum information that should be available from them, we need more assistants than we have. The details of these needs are included in the statements that we have placed before you.

I may say that the whole situation as to personnel needs has been very carefully considered. We made a very careful survey last spring and summer, with our staff, and determined that there was an accumulated backlog of work amounting to approximately 500 man-years. In other words, an amount that would take at least 500 people to bring immediately up to date. Without additional help this backlog will grow as additional material comes to us. We do not accept everything that is offered to us. We reject as much and probably more than we actually take. We take only those things that we feel should be preserved, that should form a permanent part of our collections.

As I have said our needs have been very carefully considered, and any increases we are suggesting here in our opinion cover only the existing necessities of the Institution.

NUMBER OF NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

Mr. WOODRUM. How many new positions did you ask the Budget for? What did you state as your requirements?

Dr. WETMORE. The Bureau of the Budget went into these figures very carefully, made a thorough investigation, and, as a result, they accepted the number that we submitted to them.

Mr. WOODRUM. Your total increase amounts to \$93,609 for salaries and \$57,330 for other obligations—a total increase in 1946 over 1945 of \$150,939? Is that correct?

Dr. WETMORE. That is the increase over the base.

Mr. WOODRUM. Over the base?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes. Of course, this does not give consideration to overtime.

Mr. WOODRUM. Overtime, of course, would increase the amount?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM. By whatever the overtime is?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes. The total estimate offered here is slightly under the total appropriation for the present fiscal year by \$19,090.

INCREASE IN TRAVEL

Mr. WOODRUM. What is the explanation of the increase in travel?

Dr. WETMORE. The increase there is a small amount. During 1942-44, we held all travel to an absolute minimum and, in putting in the green sheet figures for the present fiscal year, we adopted more or less the figure of 1944 with the idea that, if necessary, it could be slightly increased. But in the Appropriation Act for the present year, there is a proviso that expenditure for travel in no case could exceed the green sheet estimate, and that has put us in a very bad situation. We have available for 1945 only \$380, which is a very small sum of money for all our requirements. In fact, we have almost exhausted this now.

We are called on from time to time to send men out on various investigations and, at the present time, we do not have the money to do it. We are not planning extensive travel; we merely wish to have provision so that we can perform necessary travel as required.

Mr. WOODRUM. As against \$380 for 1945, you are asking for \$1,380?

Dr. WETMORE. We are asking for an increase of \$1,000.

Mr. WOODRUM. You are asking for an increase of \$1,000?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes sir. That is for the entire Institution. That would be distributed between the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Collection of Fine Arts, and the National Museum.

DRAFT DEFERMENTS

Mr. WOODRUM. What is the situation in your occupational draft deferments?

Mr. GRAF. We have not asked for any special deferments, Mr. Chairman. When the Selective Service indicated they did not want men over 30, they set up a certain arrangement whereby we merely sent in the forms indicating those men over 30 who were working with us. We made no special plea for their deferment. Recent discussions on the matter of deferment may change their status.

Mr. WOODRUM. How many do you have in that group?

Mr. GRAF. Thirteen, not including those with physical disability.

Mr. WOODRUM. You have not anyone for whom you have asked deferment?

Mr. GRAF. No, sir.

Dr. WETMORE. There are eight additional in IV-F, because of physical disabilities. Among these there is only one who is below 30 and he is in a condition where he is under necessity of wearing a brace for his back. We have consistently avoided asking for deferment for special service.

AMOUNT REQUESTED IN ESTIMATE

Mr. HENDRICKS. Doctor, the figures here, as I gather them, in the estimate for 1946, reflect a saving of about \$19,000 over 1945. Is that correct?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

Mr. HENDRICKS. But that does not include overtime at all?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir.

Mr. HENDRICKS. With overtime, the estimate for 1946 would be a good deal higher than 1945?

Dr. WETMORE. We have no figure that would allow us to base an estimate on the amount of overtime.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I know; but you know there is going to be overtime, and that would make it higher?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

Mr. HENDRICKS. How much?

Mr. GRAF. Roughly \$150,000 above last year's appropriation.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Is that the amount you list for deduction? You have "deduct" in here from 1945, not required in 1946, \$170,000.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes; that is overtime.

Mr. HENDRICKS. That would make the total about \$1,375,000?

Dr. WETMORE. On that same basis of estimate; yes, sir.

WAR BACKGROUND STUDIES PUBLICATION

Mr. MAHON. Doctor, you were referring to these booklets on China, India, and those other countries: you are familiar with the booklets which the War Department publishes on these various countries?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAHON. Which, as I understand, are made available to the men as they go into those theaters.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

Mr. MAHON. This book is a little more extensive in its treatment of the subject?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes. It would be used in officer training.

Mr. MAHON. And the War Department booklet is not comparable to this, as I understand?

Dr. WETMORE. No. Ours gives more detail; they go into the subject in a little different way, give more basic information than the actual practical background of what the man is supposed to do when he gets into these countries.

As I have said before, this series has proved to be extremely popular.

Mr. DORSEY. We have sent thousands of copies to the training camps.

Mr. TRUE. These are used more for training and orientation work among officers, rather than in telling the private soldiers how to act.

Mr. HENDRICKS. You do not perform the labor and printing of those, do you; you only supply the research work?

Dr. WETMORE. These publications, the War Background Series, are printed at the expense of the Smithsonian Institution, and the authors, in large part, are members of our staff. In four instances we have called on men not directly connected with us to prepare the manuscript on certain areas in which they were special experts.

Mr. HENDRICKS. What I am driving at is, are you reimbursed by the War Department for all of the expense of this?

Dr. WETMORE. Only for the actual cost of printing the special editions they request.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I mean for the labor and printing?

Dr. WETMORE. No. The Smithsonian underwrites the publication to the extent that we pay for the composition and type setting of the original edition. Then if the War Department or the Navy Department wants a special edition, that is printed for them at the cost of the paper, plus the press work.

Mr. HENDRICKS. But you do not charge them for the labor?

Dr. WETMORE. We make no charge for that at all.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Do not the various departments usually have funds from which they reimburse each other for such expense?

Mr. WOODRUM. As I understand, Dr. Wetmore, these publications were paid for originally out of endowed funds, not out of Government funds.

Dr. WETMORE. That is true.

Mr. WOODRUM. And the only time Government funds enter into it is when you make a special run for the War Department or the Navy Department, and then they reimburse you?

Dr. WETMORE. That is true. We look on that as part of the Smithsonian's contribution to the war effort. It is something we want to do.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Since it is from endowment funds, I have no further questions.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

Mr. DIRKSEN. I want to ask about the Astrophysical Observatory, and about the weather.

Dr. WETMORE. Dr. Abbot, as Secretary, served also as Director of the Astrophysical Observatory. With his retirement, it is necessary to appoint a new Director. Dr. Abbot will continue to carry on his own private researches in the weather, utilizing the data we accumulate in the Astrophysical Observatory, but the other work of the Observatory will go on at the same time so we have to have a director, therefore, to take over the administration and oversight of this activity. Mr. Aldrich, of our staff, who has served as Assistant Director under Dr. Abbot for many years, will undertake that work.

We are asking in this estimate for a small additional sum to establish the position of Director. The increase amounts to \$1,100 only, as we will abolish the present position Mr. Aldrich holds and establish a new one in grade P-7, as Director of the Astrophysical Observatory.

LONG-RANGE WEATHER FORECASTING

Mr. DIRKSEN. Have any other monographs been prepared on this matter other than those gotten up by Dr. Abbot a year or two ago?

Mr. ALDRICH. Dr. Abbot published one quite recently.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Have the Civil Aeronautics Administration or any other groups who might be interested in long-range weather forecasting, been interested in this study?

Mr. ALDRICH. Several of the Weather Bureau staff have been interested in Dr. Abbot's work. I think the Weather Bureau is studying the whole subject of long-range forecasting, but their recent studies

have not been published. I have heard they are temporarily withheld for military reasons.

Mr. CASE. On this matter you were just discussing with Mr. Dirksen, has your long-range weather forecasting given any explanation for the particular type of weather that the United States is experiencing at this time?

Mr. ALDRICH. I think Dr. Abbot would say "Yes"; he has already predicted unusual weather conditions. Dr. Abbot has made these predictions his own special study, and I do not feel I am qualified to talk on the subject as he would; but I feel sure he would say the unusual weather we are having at the present time is due to unusual changes of solar radiation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Dr. Aldrich, what is the sun-spot intensity now, if that has some bearing on the weather? I have lost track of the cycle.

Mr. ALDRICH. The sun spots are not very active; there is nearly a minimum of sun spots at the present time. The cyclic study which Dr. Abbot made shows that 23 years ago we had a very low period in the solar radiation; the complete sun-spot period is 23 years, and Dr. Abbot's studies indicate that at the present time, or within the next year or so, there will be another drop in solar radiation, which will cause very unusual weather.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Dr. Aldrich, you may or may not remember Dr. Edward Dewey, who was at one time identified with the Department of Commerce, and who later went to New York and became managing director of a foundation known as the Foundation for the Study of Cycles, and they have carried on considerable research in that field and I think have at least a thousand or more scientists now who are associate members, all over the world, and have done some work in this field.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think Dr. Abbot is a member of the committee to which you refer.

CHANGES IN LANGUAGE REQUESTED

Mr. CASE. Dr. Wetmore, in the language suggested by the Bureau of the Budget in connection with the estimates, there are some changes proposed.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes; sir.

Mr. CASE. I would like to ask you about those, particularly under salaries and expenses. It is suggested taking out the words "continuing ethnological" and inserting "anthropological." What is the reason for that change?

Dr. WETMORE. To clarify the language, solely. The word "anthropological" is the proper one to use, as it covers a wider scope of work, which is properly that of the Bureau of American Ethnology since its inception. The word "ethnological" properly used, pertains only to one branch of that work. In earlier years it was used to cover other types of investigation of this kind, but "anthropological" is the better term for the present time.

Mr. CASE. Then right below that another insertion suggested reads "and other lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States."

Dr. WETMORE. With the spread of authority on the part of this country in different parts of the world, it seemed to us desirable to obtain authority under which investigations of the peoples of these

regions might be made if need arises. We are making no definite plans for that type of investigation at the present time, nor are we asking any funds. We wish merely to be in a situation with legal authority to carry on such work should we be requested to do so by the State Department, the War Department, or some other agency.

Mr. CASE. Why do you present such a request as that to the Appropriations Committee, rather than to the appropriate legislative committee?

Dr. WETMORE. We are asking authority for the expenditure of funds that may be appropriated later on, if needed, not for a change in the type or kind of work.

Mr. CASE. I recognize that; but the Appropriations Committee is constantly running against the charge in the House that it is putting legislation in an appropriation bill which creates basic authority for expanding the work of some department, or creating an authorization for appropriation that should, under the legislative procedure of the House, be referred to the legislative committee.

Dr. WETMORE. Well, this is work that can be properly carried on under the basic act of this branch of the Smithsonian Institution. At the present time, we are asking here only for authority that would enable us to make the expenditure if funds should be appropriated, or if need for the work should arise.

Mr. CASE. That still is legislation; if you do not have that authority now, that would be legislation that you are asking for here.

Mr. WETMORE. Well, we can carry on this type of work under the act establishing the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. CASE. Then why do you ask for this language in the bill?

Dr. WETMORE. We are putting it in here merely to legalize the expenditure of Federal funds.

Mr. GRAF. We took the matter up with the Bureau of the Budget at the time we submitted our estimates and followed directions covering changes in language. In the circumstances that seemed the way to handle it.

Mr. CASE. Well, there is some question of whether the legislative committee of the House would consider it was the proper way to handle it. If you need the language and it establishes an authorization for the expenditure of funds that does not now exist, it would constitute legislation.

Dr. WETMORE. We put this language in here as we would a matter of authority to travel, or the use of penalty mail, or other matters of that kind. It was done after discussion with the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. GRAF. In our experience it has always been done this way.

Dr. WETMORE. We are not attempting to expand the authority we have for work under the Smithsonian Institution, or to change its kind, but merely to legalize it in this way so that funds could be utilized if required.

Mr. CASE. Well, will you place in the record, then, the citation from your basic act which shows the authority for doing this, so as to make clear that this is not an extension of your present legislative authorizations?

Dr. WETMORE. Our authority for the expenditure of Federal funds by this Bureau is carried in the Appropriation Act. It reads: "For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians and

the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains." When this language was first placed in our appropriation bill, it had reference only to "North American Indians" (Sundry Civil Act, June 16, 1880). Later this was changed to read "American Indians" (Sundry Civil Act, June 4, 1897). At a still later date, after the annexation of Hawaii, it was amended to include "the natives of Hawaii" (Sundry Civil Act, June 30, 1906). In recommending the present amendment to the appropriation language included in our estimates for 1946, I feel that is entirely in accord with the obvious intent of the original authorization as it does not change the scope or character of the work, and only adds additional areas where such work can be performed.

DISCUSSION IN RE ADDITIONAL POSITIONS REQUESTED

Mr. CASE. When were these estimates prepared, Dr. Wetmore?

Dr. WETMORE. They were prepared last summer.

Mr. CASE. When were they passed on by the Bureau of the Budget?

Dr. WETMORE. Last September; at least, that is when we had our hearing before the Bureau of the Budget. They passed on them sometime subsequently.

Mr. CASE. At that time, did you anticipate that in the fiscal year 1946 the manpower situation would be easier than it now appears it might be?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir; not necessarily. For these additional positions we are requesting we expect that there may be some returned veterans who would be available for part of them. We have planned on some of them being filled temporarily, for the duration only, by other personnel of which we know at the present time. I am speaking of the scientific positions. Occasionally, we would use women; occasionally, we would use men past the age when they would be utilized in the war effort in any way.

Mr. CASE. In preparing your estimates, insofar as they require manpower, you do take into consideration, do you not, the prospective manpower situation?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. And you would expect this committee also to do that in the light of the information available at the time it passes upon the estimates?

Dr. WETMORE. Surely.

Mr. CASE. Have you given consideration to the tighter manpower situation, as was evidenced in the President's message to Congress the other day, and its possible effect upon your picture here?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes; we have discussed that.

Mr. CASE. In the light of the present appearance of the manpower situation, what would you say with respect to these 46 additional positions you are asking?

Dr. WETMORE. We would not expect to be competitive in our demands for labor, except insomuch as they might concern the placing of returned veterans, and there I would not think of our own needs or desires for that type of employment as competitive directly with war agencies. We would be offering places to which some returned servicemen could come; also we have the problem of men who have gone out

from our own staff in some special service connected with the war and some of whom now, we feel, are in a situation where they may be coming back to us soon.

(After discussion off the record:)

Dr. WETMORE. Under the establishment of the personnel ceiling, we have had to cancel from the salary roll positions left open by men from our staff who have gone into the service. They leave with the understanding that, when they return, assuming they are physically and mentally competent, these jobs will be open for them if they so desire and, naturally, we want them back. They have that right.

Mr. CASE. Do you think if the Congress establishes, or the administration establishes, a stricter regulation with regard to the placement of manpower on the basis of their essentiality to the war effort, you will be able to fill these positions you have asked for, considering the fact that the personnel might be employed in positions in essential industry?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir, I do. I feel that we would use a type of personnel that could not be utilized to great advantage elsewhere. There is a further consideration—that if for any reason some of these positions, if allowed, could not be filled, the money would not be used and would be subject to whatever regulation the Bureau of the Budget might care to make.

Mr. CASE. Would what you have just said with regard to their not being usable in other positions apply to these guards you have requested?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes. We can use men who have been service connected, who have a certain percentage of disability.

Mr. CASE. Supposing those guards were needed in connection with an industrial plant that was turning out munitions?

Dr. WETMORE. My assumption is there would be enough men in that category to supply the need of both.

Mr. CASE. What I was referring to was your statement that you would not be competitive.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes. I say my assumption would be there would be enough men in this status, so that positions would be required for them not only in the war plants you stipulate, but also in services such as ours. In fact, we are looking forward to the time when we can obtain men in that category. We have guards now who have service records, from the last war, who are excellent employees. They are in a situation where they have some income from pension, which aids them materially in meeting the cost of living. We get a higher type of men in that way than we could ordinarily expect where a man receives a basic salary of only \$1,500 per year.

Mr. CASE. You noted the President's suggestion with regard to the use of IV-F's, did you not?

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

BACKLOG OF WORK

Mr. CASE. I noticed in several places in your statement where you referred to backlogs of work. For instance, on page 53 you say, "As a result, serious backlogs still exist in the preservation, exhibition, and scientific research functions of the Division which can be corrected

only by furnishing the curator with experienced, professional assistance." And at other pages I notice places where you refer to a backlog of 2 years, a backlog of 5½ years, or a backlog of 7 years.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes.

Mr. CASE. And I believe in your general statement you said you estimated you had possibly a total backlog of 500 man-years.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. What would happen if we thought that would be an admirable reservoir of work for post-war employment to avert this threatened unemployment that some people see following the war?

Dr. WETMORE. For this type of work, we have to have trained personnel. In large part it is not the kind of work for which we can take any white-collar individual and put him in.

Mr. CASE. I know; but in W. P. A. days, one of our problems was finding projects and things of that sort, said to be designed to provide employment for people of certain temperaments and experience who could not do other W. P. A. work.

Dr. WETMORE. Yes. In that situation, we would be able to provide extra employment, and useful employment, for a good many individuals.

Mr. CASE. I think you would, too, and I was just wondering why you might not save some of these backlogs for post-war employment.

Dr. WETMORE. The backlog we have indicated here, if an attack were made on it now, would not change our need or our ability to help in the post-war employment, in work of this kind. We would have plenty of the same type of work that we did under W. P. A. when those employees were made available to us. In fact, we look with some pride on the record we made under W. P. A. as to the usefulness of the work we performed and the amount of work we did with the help furnished to us. Just to emphasize that a bit, I may say that under W. P. A. we handled the proposition by setting up jobs in the various categories, just as we would if we were expecting to get the personnel from the Civil Service Commission. The various applicants from W. P. A. were interviewed and checked as to their capabilities and then assigned to the jobs.

Mr. CASE. And you could do that again with respect to this work that accumulates?

Dr. WETMORE. We could, yes, sir; but that would not obviate our necessity for further funds at the present time. The backlog grew when we had a larger staff than we have at present. We know it is growing rapidly now. Our present requests for additional personnel will enable us to check that trend.

Mr. GRAF. Our problem, Mr. Case, is not so much in saving these backlogs as a reservoir, as to keep them from growing unduly.

Mr. CASE. I notice in one place you say 2 man-years backlog, in another place, 5, in another place 7½: what harm would happen if you leveled off at about 7½ in all of those different categories?

Dr. WETMORE. It would be a little difficult to level off in that way, Mr. Case. Mathematically it seems simple, but—

Mr. CASE. In one instance, it has to do with cataloging. That cataloging, apparently, has been accumulating for some time. What harm is going to come if that cataloging waits for another year?

Dr. WETMORE. The material will not be fully available for scientific study and utilization until the cataloging is completed.

Mr. CASE. I assume you direct your energies in cataloging to the things that are of the most current urgency?

Dr. WETMORE. We first catalog in a general way by shipments. We cannot fill in all of the detail that should be included in the complete catalog record. We take the important elements, as you say, and give them precedence; we cannot at that time complete the task as it should be done.

ADDITIONS TO COLLECTIONS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. WOODRUM. Now, Dr. Wetmore, what do you want to tell us about additions to your collections?

Dr. WETMORE. The additions in our collections, as I remarked a few moments ago, during the past fiscal year, have amounted to more than 239,000 specimens.

In connection with the operation of the laboratory concerned with the identification of disease-carrying mosquitos, we receive these insects steadily from the war areas, particularly in the Pacific. They are rather insignificant looking, but extremely important in the life of our servicemen. Those that I show here have come to us recently from the Marshall Islands, from the Solomons, from New Guinea, Bougainville, and so on. The identification of these is carried on by specialists of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, working in our laboratories. With them I show a centipede, of a rather dangerous variety, taken on the island of Leyte on November 16, 1944.

This material comes to us through the medical services for identification.

Here is another specimen of interest, a curious animal known as the bandicoot, from New Guinea.

Mr. WOODRUM. It looks like a mole.

Dr. WETMORE. It does look like a mole, but actually is a marsupial of the same general group as our opossum, like that animal carrying its young in a pouch. It was sent to us by a captain in the service. It is the first of its kind that we have had in the National Museum. Its importance in connection with public health is that it carries a mite, somewhat of the type of our common chigger, that is the vector for what is known as bush typhus, a malignant disease that is not well known at the present time for which there seems to be little cure. The mite is of the same generic group as our chigger, almost microscopic in size.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Did you say you did any research on these mosquitoes?

Dr. WETMORE. Not personally, but we have a group of men working on them constantly.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Who does the research work for the elimination, or extermination, control, and so forth?

Dr. WETMORE. That is done in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, of the Department of Agriculture; also, in the Public Health Service.

OPTICAL CALCITE

Several years ago, I brought here as a curiosity, a sample of the mineral known as optical calcite, a type that acts as a double refracting prism. For instance, if I draw this line on a sheet of paper and lay this

crystal over it, immediately the line doubles. By turning the crystal it is possible to superimpose the two lines (exhibiting). At the time I showed you that originally, it was merely an optical curiosity. Since then, the war has come and this mineral has proved of high importance in the manufacture of precision optical instruments of a variety of kinds.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. CASE. Is this characteristic of all calcite?

Dr. WETMORE. No, sir. Optical calcite is a special mineral. A small deposit was found in New Mexico which, since the necessity for its use as a war material, has been completely exhausted. The present supplies are coming mainly from South Africa.

This mineral is brought to the Smithsonian, to be graded into four or more grades by one of our expert minerologists. The grading determines the price paid and also the type of use to which the mineral is put.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. WOODRUM. Thank you, Dr. Wetmore.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Now, Colonel McBride, we would like to have a statement from you on the National Gallery of Art.

Colonel McBRIDE. Would you care to have me insert a short statement?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes, insert the statement in the record and then tell us briefly about the Gallery—what you are accomplishing and what the general situation is.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Colonel McBRIDE. The National Gallery building and the Mellon collection of works of art were given to the Nation and accepted by the Congress on the condition, among others, that the National Gallery of Art would at all times be properly maintained by appropriations to be provided by the Congress. In the President's message to the Congress dated February 1, 1937, he stated in part:

The works of art thus offered to the Government constitute one of the finest and most valuable collections in existence containing only objects of the highest standard of quality. It is with a keen sense of appreciation of the generous purpose of the donor and the satisfaction that comes with the knowledge that such a splendid collection will be placed at the seat of our Government for the benefit and enjoyment of our people during all the years to come, that I submit this matter to the Congress.

The premises on which the estimates for this agency are based are contained in section 4 (a) of the act of March 24, 1937, providing that—

The faith of the United States is pledged that, on completion of the National Gallery of Art by the donor in accordance with the terms of this act, and the acquisition from the donor of this collection of works of art, the United States will provide such funds as may be necessary for the upkeep of the National Gallery of Art and the administrative expenses and costs of operation thereof including the protection and care of works of art acquired by the Board, so that the National Gallery of Art shall be at all times properly maintained and the works of art contained therein shall be exhibited regularly to the general public free of charge.

Section 7 of the trust indenture dated June 24, 1937, providing for the construction of the building for the Gallery and the gift of the Mellon collection, states that the above provision is "an express condition of the trust of said collection of works of art, hereby created." This same condition appears in the trust indenture covering the gift of the Kress collection, as well as that of the Widener collection, now installed in the Gallery. Therefore, budget estimates should be sufficient to meet the conditions of the original gift and the trustee obligations to subsequent donors.

The broad policy of the Board of Trustees is to hold and administer the great collections of works of art acquired by the National Gallery and, as provided in the act of March 24, 1937, to give adequate protection and care thereto, properly to operate and maintain the Gallery, and to exhibit the collections regularly to the public of the Nation free of charge. It follows that as these great national collections increase in size, the costs of protection and operation will similarly increase to a certain extent.

The construction cost of the building was in excess of \$15,000,000. The uniformly high quality of the works of art in the Gallery's collections has caused it already to take its place as one of the leading galleries in the world.

During the fiscal year 1944 the Gallery received 525 gifts of works of art, including 8 paintings and 196 prints from L. J. Rosenwald, and the Index of American Design, consisting of 22,000 documented drawings, water colors, oil paintings, and several thousand photographs reflecting the American tradition of design and craftsmanship in decorative art and folk art. The periods covered by the index range from the earliest colonial days through the clipper ship era and covered wagon days to the eighties and nineties. The Gallery's library received the art library of the late Joseph E. Widener, consisting of 1,373 books and 579 periodicals; the Richter Archives, consisting of over 60,000 photographs and reproductions, and other miscellaneous gifts.

In addition to the above an exceptionally valuable gift of 40 paintings and 4 pieces of sculpture has been made to the Gallery by Mr. Samuel H. Kress. They will be installed and placed on exhibition as soon as galleries are prepared to receive them. This gift includes celebrated works by Watteau, Fragonard, Boucher, Tintoretto, Goya, Gilbert Stuart, Winslow Homer, and others, which will add greatly to the value and interest of the National Gallery's collections.

The important place which the National Gallery is taking in the American cultural world is shown by the increasing number of visitors who come to see the collections. During the fiscal year 1944 there were 2,060,071 visitors, the largest annual attendance since the opening of the building in 1941. This compares with 1,508,081 visitors during the fiscal year 1943, a noteworthy increase of 551,990, or 36.6 percent. The increasing popularity of the Gallery is shown by the fact that the average daily attendance during the fiscal year 1944 was 5,659 visitors as compared with 4,143 for the year 1943. On Sunday, September 10, 1944, there were 25,023 visitors in the Gallery—the greatest number in any one day since the Gallery has been open to the public.

Thirteen special exhibitions were held at the National Gallery during the past fiscal year, including nineteenth and twentieth century drawings and water colors from French museums and private

collections, marine water colors and drawings by members of the Marine Corps, paintings of naval aviation, the Army at war, portions of the Index of American Design, and British war paintings. During 1945, 15 special exhibitions are contemplated.

In order that the general public, as well as service men and women, may be given some brief guidance and instruction on the works of art, the Gallery staff has conducted two daily "survey" tours of the collections, two 10-minute talks daily during the noon period on the "picture of the week", and has continued the special Saturday afternoon tours for service men and women. In the Gallery lecture hall distinguished lecturers and members of the Gallery staff offer on Sundays lectures illustrated by lantern slides of works of art in the National Gallery and elsewhere and, more recently, by motion pictures obtained from various sources. During the fiscal year 1944, 72,039 persons attended the activities offered by the Gallery's educational staff. Thus the National Gallery is not only collecting and exhibiting works of art of the greatest importance, but is also interpreting them to its visitors—making the Gallery a cultural center of the community and of the country.

The trustees of the National Gallery of Art are the Chief Justice of the United States (chairman), the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and five general trustees: Mr. David K. E. Bruce (president), Mr. F. Lamot Belin (vice president), Mr. Duncan Phillips, Mr. Samuel H. Kress, and Mr. Chester Dale.

In compliance with the bylaws of the board of trustees, the budget estimates for the National Gallery for the fiscal year 1946 were approved by the Board on August 22, 1944.

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES

These two new positions, senior library assistant, SP-5, \$1,800, and library assistant, SP-4, \$1,620, are being requested in order that the Index of American Design may be preserved, cataloged, and circulated.

The Index of American Design, compiled by the State art projects of the Work Projects Administration, comprises a record of American folk history as it appears in the work of our craftsmen. The index consists of approximately 22,000 carefully documented drawings, water colors, oil paintings, and photographs and has been called the one great pictorial repository of the American tradition of craftsmanship in existence. It was formerly deposited with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, but was given to the National Gallery by the Federal Works Agency and was brought to the Gallery in January 1944.

The index is now stored on shelves and in file cases in the Gallery building but has never been systematically or adequately cataloged, nor have the data sheets been checked with the drawings. If this valuable record of American craftsmanship is to be made useful to the American public, the entire collection must be thoroughly cataloged, examined, and checked, and the categories revised. For the convenience of students, a cross-referenced card file should be set up recording each drawing under its proper headings. The Metropolitan Museum prepared and circulated among museums, colleges, and schools throughout the country about 15 different exhibitions from the index, and it is felt that this service should be continued and extended since requests for such exhibition material are being received and will increase as this valuable visual record of the arts and craft of the United States becomes better known.

Preparing exhibitions of the material will entail a considerable amount of work in cleaning and matting the drawings, water colors, and oil paintings. Many State projects, in preparing this material, attached data sheets to the backs of the drawings with scotch tape, and in numerous instances the tape burned through the paper, causing the drawings to deteriorate. The tape, therefore, should be

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removed from all of them, and they should be cleaned and preserved in good condition.

A staff of at least two persons will be necessary to take care of this work, and it is thought that the two requested employees, may, over a period of time, examine, recondition, classify, and catalog the material in the index and be able also to attend to the circulation of exhibitions already assembled and possibly make available additional special exhibitions. The work here outlined would greatly increase the usefulness of the index, and it is believed that the National Gallery should undertake this service.

It is fully realized that the assignment of two employees to this program covering 22,000 objects may protract the work over a number of years. However, until a more accurate determination can be made—based upon actual work required in caring for the index and meeting the demands for use—it is believed that a senior library assistant and a library assistant would meet the immediate requirements.

One clerk-stenographer, CAF-3, \$1,620.—The Chief Curator's stenographic and clerical staff presently is composed of a secretary, an assistant secretary, and a clerk-typist. The latter not only aids the Chief Curator when required but also renders clerical and typing aid to the Curator of Painting, Curator of Sculpture, Associate Curator, and two research assistants. The clerical and stenographic help to that staff is inadequate. While research and publication work for the duration of the war is being kept to a minimum, there is much work requiring typing, clerical, and stenographic assistance in connection with every offer or contemplated offer of a gift of a work of art to the Gallery, and this type of work is not subject to postponement. In addition there is much material to be recorded in the regular care of the collections and in the work of the restorer which requires typing and stenographic assistance.

The work load of the stenographic section of the curatorial department has been greatly increased by the gift of over 8,000 prints and drawings from the Rosenwald collection, which was received by the Gallery in March 1943. It is necessary that the recording and cataloging of all this material be done under the supervision of the Curator of Painting, and at the present time, due to inadequacy of staff, it has not been possible to bring this work forward. Exhibitions of these prints and drawings are constantly shown in the National Gallery and are being sent out to other museums throughout this country and South America. The arrangements for these exhibitions require, of course, a great deal of correspondence and typing of lists, labels, etc.

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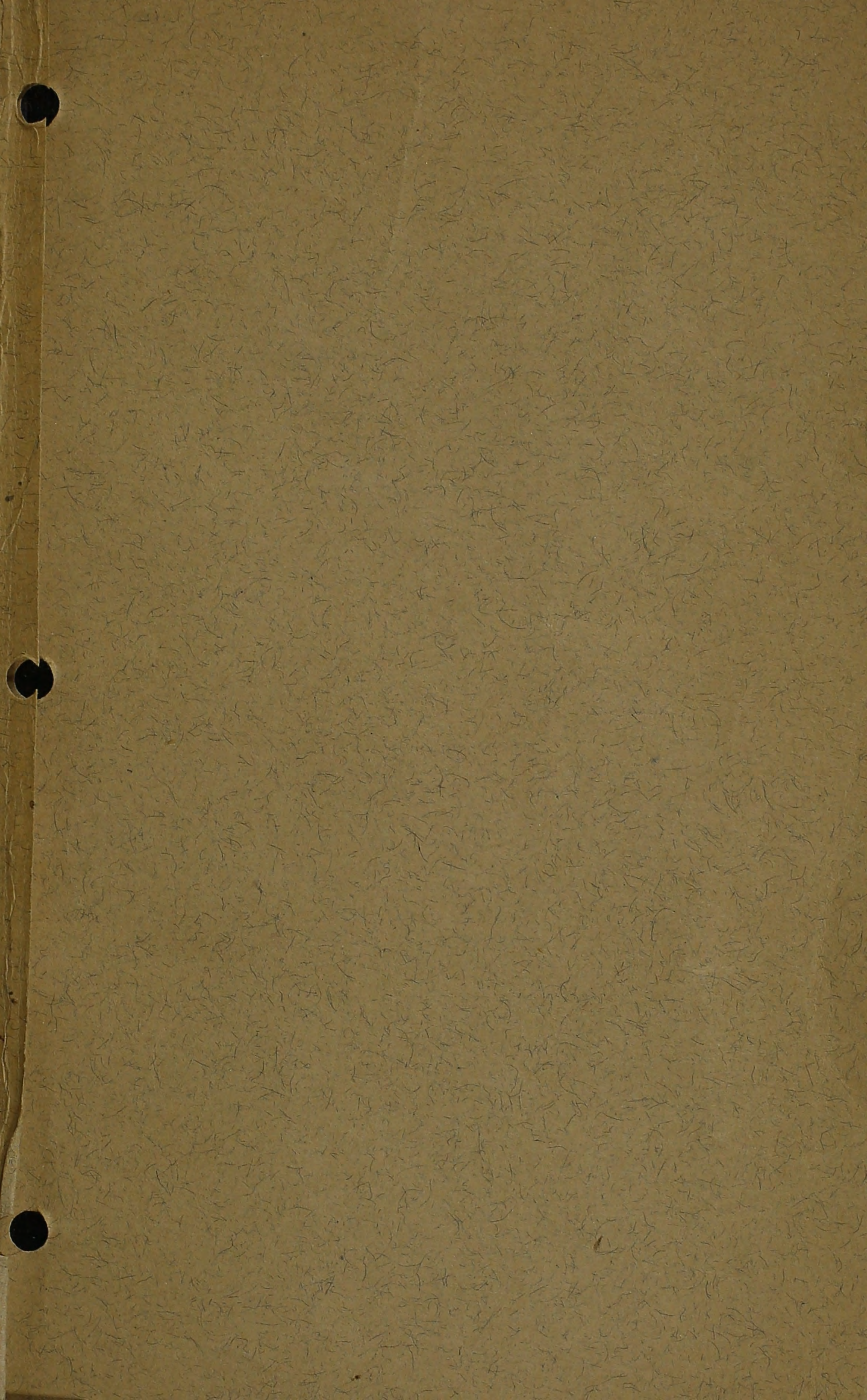
In addition to the Rosenwald collection, during the past fiscal year new acquisitions of 510 prints and drawings have been received from other donors, and these should also be properly cataloged and indexed. These gifts place a heavy work load upon the Chief Curator's office.

In this connection it may be mentioned that before the gift of the Rosenwald collection was received by the Gallery, the donor employed a curator and a secretary for this work and, in addition, three other people who were working on the collection in its recording, preservation, and exhibition. Therefore, an additional clerk-typist should be provided in order that the curatorial duties of the Gallery in the recording and increasing of the collections may be efficiently carried out.

One file clerk, CAF-2, \$1,440.—Estimates heretofore have provided for a working supervisor of the Mail, File, and Record Section and an assistant. It was not expected that two employees in this Section would meet the Gallery's requirements indefinitely. The work has grown to an extent that an additional employee must now be requested. The number of pieces of mail handled by the Mail, File, and Record Section during 1942 was 49,272; during 1943, 51,720; and during 1944, 63,456. The work is steadily increasing and during the past year temporary relief was constantly being required in order that the mail and file room might function efficiently. To meet the growing requirements of this Section, one CAF-2 file clerk, at \$1,440, has been included in the 1946 estimates.

One skylight mechanic, CPC-7, \$2,040.—The maintenance of the vast skylight over the entire building has been a serious problem from the date of occupancy up to the present time. Due to the unusually great expanse of glass, calling for a special and complicated type of construction, it has been necessary, periodically, for the contractor to employ from two to six men on the maintenance of the roof for much of the time since the building was occupied. The guaranty covering the roof expires in 1946 and steps must be taken by the Government to maintain the roof in a watertight condition. It has been found from daily experience that constant care and observation of the roof is required due to the great expanses of glass, the varying temperatures existing simultaneously and varying coefficients of expansion of materials involved. Every effort has been and is being made by

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