INDEPENDENT OFFICES
APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1945

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
ON THE
INDEPENDENT OFFICES
APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1945

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations
Plan of work.—The work under this function includes (1) the receipt, registration, and filing of the documents required to be filed, (2) making them available for public inspection, (3) the publication in the Federal Register of all such documents having general applicability and legal effect, (4) the codification and publication of such documents as continue in force and effect, and (5) special assistance to agencies in connection with the printing and distribution of their regulatory documents.

DOCUMENTS FILED AND INCLUDED IN FEDERAL REGISTER

Major Kennedy. I would like to point out that the number of orders and regulations issued by the Government agencies continues to increase to the point where these documents are now being filed with us at the rate of about 36,000 a year. Our income, however, increases, and for the present calendar year, from all sources, we hope to take in approximately $250,000.

In addition, we have saved various agencies, such as the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration large sums of money; the W. P. B. has written that we have saved them $25,000 a week in long-distance telephone calls, by printing their material ahead of time in an offset process which they send out to the field and deliver to the people there at the same time the Federal Register appears.

One of the O. P. A. officials told us this morning they estimated that their printing costs were cut by $150,000 a year by the offset work we do for them.

The W. P. B. says their printing expenses were cut about half by reason of our offset work.

Mr. Woodrum. What is the circulation of the Register?

Major Kennedy. The total free and paid approximately 23,000. The paid subscriptions far exceed the free ones. We have cut the free ones down to about 8,000, and the paid are well over 14,000.

Mr. Woodrum. And those funds go directly to the Treasury?

Major Kennedy. They go directly to the Treasury; yes, sir.

Mr. Woodrum. Are there any questions, gentlemen?

Mr. Wigglesworth. Major, I notice in the justification that you state in 1945 there will be 36,738 documents filed.

Major Kennedy. That is an estimate.

Mr. Wigglesworth. Well, then 1943 is the last actual figure you have?

Major Kennedy. That is actual, yes, sir. I have some figures here for the actual number filed to date during this calendar year, to November 30—30,914.

Mr. Wigglesworth. And how many of those are published?

Major Kennedy. There were published 19,199. We have effected a saving recently by not publishing certain documents that were sent over from the O. P. A. They are community price ceilings and all that sort of thing. We simply include them in the Register by reference. They are available for public inspection at my office.

Mr. Wigglesworth. Those you have published are all documents having legal effect?

Major Kennedy. Having general applicability and legal effect.

Mr. Wigglesworth. Such as Executive orders or agency directives, O. P. A. regulations, and so forth?

Major Kennedy. Yes, sir, and in addition notices of hearings and similar documents which the agency considers necessary to be published in order to give people notice that the corporations concerned—with reference to the S. E. C., for instance—and who have filed registration statements, are subject to stop orders.
Mr. Wigglesworth. I wonder if you could insert in the record a breakdown of those 19,000 documents, by agency and perhaps by some general classification within each agency?

Major Kennedy. It would have to be somewhat of an estimate, because our staff is pretty much occupied with trying to take care of the documents as they come in. I would say roughly 75 percent of the documents we are getting now come from the war agencies.

Mr. Wigglesworth. If you could give us something on that, even if an estimate, by agency, and by general classification within the agency?

Major Kennedy. We can try, though it may take us a little while. (The information is as follows:)

**Break-Down of Documents Published in the Federal Register**

For the period from January 1 to November 30, 1943, inclusive, there were 19,199 documents published in the Federal Register. A break-down of this figure is as follows:

- Office of Price Administration .............................................. 7,024
- War Production Board ...................................................... 2,681
- Alien Property Custodian ................................................... 2,207
- Securities and Exchange Commission .................................. 864
- Interstate Commerce Commission ......................................... 489
- Office of Defense Transportation ........................................ 412
- War Department ............................................................... 271
- Selective Service System ................................................... 206
- Federal Communications Commission ................................... 165
- Agriculture Department, all agencies ............................... 2,700
- Miscellaneous other agencies ............................................ 2,180

**Total** ................................................................................ 19,199

*This is an estimated figure. Actual number cannot be obtained with facility because of frequent changes of name in connection with reorganization of bureaus.*

Mr. Wigglesworth. I think that is all.

Mr. Woodrum. Thank you, gentlemen.

**Wednesday, December 1, 1943.**

**Smithsonian Institution**

**Statements of Dr. Charles G. Abbott, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Director, National Museum; H. W. Dorsey, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution; J. E. Graf, Associate Director, National Museum; M. W. Stirling, Chief, Bureau of American Ethnology; W. P. True, Chief, Editorial Division, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. G. S. Ford, American Historical Association; Col. Harry A. McBride, Administrator and Budget Officer, National Gallery of Art; George T. Heckert, Assistant to the Administrator, National Gallery of Art**

**Salaries and Expenses**

Mr. Woodrum. We will now take up the estimates for the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art.
JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATE

Please insert the justifications for the Smithsonian Institution at this point.
(The justification follows:)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The appropriation here considered is made for the support of the Smithsonian Institution, created by act of Congress, approved August 10, 1846, by the terms of which the bequest of James Smithson's fortune to found an establishment for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," was effected. The increase of knowledge is effected by fundamental research in the pure and natural sciences, and the diffusion of knowledge by publications, exhibits, correspondence, and radio.

The direction of this organization is entrusted to a Board of Regents of 14 members, including the Vice President of the United States, the 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.

Primarily a quasi-private establishment, there grew up under Smithsonian initiative certain branches which became of national significance. These bureaus are now largely supported by public funds, but are intrusted by Government to Smithsonian administration.

Hence, support for the Institution now comes from two sources: (1) Interest from endowment on Smithsonian funds and donations made by individuals for specific work and (2) Federal appropriations. Thus the Institution supports basic scientific research with funds obtained from private sources and publishes new knowledge gained by its own and outside workers in papers and memoirs for world-wide distribution.

Those functions of the Smithsonian which are supported in the main by Federal and District appropriations are divided among seven bureaus, as follows: (1) The United States National Museum, the depository of the national collections, which have grown until, at the present time, there are about 18,000,000 items included in the Museum's catalog; (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, and reports and publications of 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 National Zoological Park, which maintains collections of living animals, and exhibits to the public about 2,500 mammals, reptiles, and birds; (6) the Astrophysical Observatory, which investigates solar radiation and other astronomical phenomena at three observatories in the Western Hemisphere, and through its Division of Radiation and Organisms investigates the effect of radiation on plants and animals; (7) the National Gallery of Art, which has been created as an autonomous bureau of the Smithsonian Institution.

The National Zoological Park is carried in the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia. The National Gallery of Art has a separate appropriation from the other Smithsonian bureaus. The other bureaus of the Smithsonian are included in the appropriation here under consideration, in which aside from those mentioned, there is provision for the central administrative office, and a unit for the operation, maintenance, and repair of the buildings of the main Smithsonian group, their equipment and furnishings.

Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated expenditures for 1944</th>
<th>$1,210,578</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated expenditures for 1945</td>
<td>$1,224,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase for 1945</td>
<td>13,512</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
THE SMITHSONIAN AND THE WAR

The forced entry of this country into global war has created a demand for specialized knowledge far beyond that of former wars. Although the Smithsonian Institution is not officially listed as a war agency, much of its staff and important parts of its laboratory facilities are occupied in solving questions coming from the war agencies. These requests cover not only the physical sciences, but anthropology, biology, and geology, in their many branches. The Institution’s staff, highly trained in these specialties, of wide experience from expeditions in most parts of the world, being located near the headquarters of the Army and Navy and other war activities, is a valuable and extensively used source of technical information. The immense collections of the Institution, especially those in geology and the biological sciences, also have proved invaluable for consultation. The Institution is concerned also in the important field of inter-American cooperation.

Some of our staff have joined technical units of the armed forces, putting to their use the specialized knowledge and background gained by work at the Institution. Others have been and are furnishing specific data and information to the armed forces and to other war agencies. A portion of our personnel is giving service to the war effort on a part-time basis in varying amount, and will be so engaged for the duration. From the National Museum there is being furnished information on various subjects of military importance in anthropology, zoology, botany, geology, engineering, and related subjects. These data are highly varied, covering such diverse fields as the behavior and customs of peoples in combat areas who may soon be temporary wards of this country, memoranda on useful and injurious animals and plants of war areas, on critical materials, on sources of foods, on substitute products, on the identity of woods and their useful qualities in boat and other construction, and information on the identification of diverse natural history materials. The National Zoological Park is furnishing to the medical services information on such poisonous animals as insects and snakes. The Astrophysical Observatory is utilizing its specialized equipment and personnel in testing materials and in furnishing information for the Army and the Navy. A wide variety of information is furnished to the armed services on request, most of this being channeled through the Ethnogeographic Board, a nongovernmental agency located in the Smithsonian Building, sponsored jointly by the National Research Council, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Science Research Council, and the Smithsonian Institution. This board, which was created to furnish to our war agencies, both military and civilian, information needed as to any strategic area and its inhabitants, has been giving excellent service in making available without delay, a wide variety of special information which would otherwise require much time for its collection. The Bureau of American Ethnology is working in close cooperation with the Ethnogeographic Board in furnishing information on aboriginal peoples in combat areas, and there is constant call on the National Museum for information in the fields of natural history, engineering, industries, and history.

Over 1,300 requests for information to date have been made on Smithsonian personnel for matters concerned with the war effort. Some of these were in the nature of spot information, others have entailed much research.

Early in 1942 the Institution began a series of publications, at the cost of its private funds, for the purpose of giving condensed authentic information on the less well known areas and peoples involved in the war. The authors of these pamphlets are for the most part members of the staffs of the United States National Museum, the Freer Gallery of Art, and the Bureau of American Ethnology. Of 17 papers printed thus far, only 2 have been by outside authors. The series, entitled “War Background Studies,” has received very wide and favorable attention from Army and Navy units, universities, schools, and organizations for pre-military training. To the present time, besides the Smithsonian edition of 127,500 copies, the Army and Navy have had printed, at their expense, a total of some 50,000 additional copies covering various numbers for their official use.

Thus it is clear that the Smithsonian Institution, besides continuing the essential care and maintenance of the immense national collections, and preserving the continuity of essential scientific investigations and publications, has contributed greatly to the war effort by giving freely of its knowledge, its funds, and the evidence of its collections, as well as by the assignment of many members of its staff directly to war problems. These matters all take precedence over the regular duties of the Institution, which for the duration are handled as these requirements permit. At the close of the war there will be, thus, a considerable accumulation of these usual, necessary tasks to which we must then return.
JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES

Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution

Regular appropriation, 1944 act.................................................. $1,129,040
Add estimated excess of obligations over appropriation due to Public
Law 40................................................................. 81,538

$1,210,578

Add additional cost for 1945 of 1944 reclassifications.............. 1,420
Add additional cost for 1945 of 1944 promotions.................. 10,542

$1,222,540

Deduct nonrecurring and other items not required in 1945: Total cost
of overtime for 1944 (1944 overtime).......................... 168,928

Base for 1945.............................................................. 1,053,612

Distribution of base and increase for 1945

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Total cost of overtime</th>
<th>Recurring increase</th>
<th>Nonrecurring increase</th>
<th>Total estimate</th>
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<td>(1) General administration</td>
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<td>2,967</td>
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<td>(6) National Museum</td>
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<td>(7) Maintenance and operation</td>
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<td>(8) Printing and binding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,053,612</td>
<td>170,478</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,224,090</td>
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GENERAL STATEMENT

The work under this appropriation deals with the activities of the several bureaus administered by the Smithsonian Institution, and includes also the general administrative office, the maintenance and operation of buildings, and printing and binding. The work under these separate projects is explained as follows:

1. General administration.

This project provides for the general administration, under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, of the six governmental bureaus in the charge of the Institution. It covers the salaries and necessary incidental expenses for this office, whose responsibility it is to direct and further the work of these bureaus, to insure their economical administration, and to coordinate their operations.

Justification of base for 1945.

Personal services, $41,765.—Notwithstanding that the personnel for this office has always been insufficient, it has been necessary at the beginning of the current fiscal year to eliminate one position in order to meet the overall ceiling fixed by the Bureau of the Budget for the number of government employees under the Institution.

This work could not be carried on without the aid of regular employees paid from Smithsonian funds, and it has been even necessary in the past year for the Institution to employ additional temporary help for the purpose.

Other obligations, $1,460.—Expenses for other obligations are modest for the purposes indicated. The more important items are explained as follows:

04 Communication Service, $550.—This is all used for necessary telephone and telegraph service. It includes few long-distance calls, which are made only when absolutely necessary.

09 Equipment, $425.—This is largely for books, but includes awnings, office equipment, and similar items.
Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1943</th>
<th>1944</th>
<th>1945</th>
<th>Increase for 1945</th>
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<tr>
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<td>$49,584</td>
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<tr>
<td>02-09 Other obligations</td>
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<td>1,460</td>
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</table>

Justification of increase for 1945.

The increase of $91 for personal services for 1945 is to place promotions under Public Law 200 given during 1944 on an annual basis, and incudes overtime on such promotions. Beyond that item, overtime for 1945 is added in that same amount as for 1944.

2. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

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.

Justification of base for 1945.

Personal services, $18,663.—The present personnel is needed to carry on the exchange work—in fact, it would not be possible to keep that work up-to-date were it not for the detail of employees paid from Smithsonian funds.

Other obligations, $11,490.—The more important items under this heading are explained as follows:

03 Transportation of things, $8,920.—This amount is based on the expenditures for freight in 1943. During that year 513,460 packages, weighing a total of 248,648 pounds, were received for transmission. The needs for 1945 appear to be at least as much.

09 Equipment, $2,100.—In 1943, 1,175 boxes were ordered. Estimating that there will be 275 boxes on hand at the beginning of 1945, 900 boxes will be required to be ordered for that year. Average cost is $2.26 each, making a total of $2,034. The remainder is for miscellaneous equipment.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1943</th>
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<th>1945</th>
<th>Increase for 1945</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>01 Personal services</td>
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<tr>
<td>02-09 Other obligations</td>
<td>9,813</td>
<td>11,490</td>
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</table>

Justification of increase for 1945.

The increase of $110 for personal services for 1945 is required to place promotions under Public Law 200 given during 1944 on an annual basis, and includes overtime on such promotions. Beyond that item, overtime for 1945 is added in the same amount as for 1944.

3. ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

Justification of base for 1945.

Personal services $41,610.—It is important that the three field observing stations of the Observatory be continued, for only with an unbroken series of measurements over a considerable period can the important facts relating to the sun’s variation be measured and evaluated. The headquarters observatory which normally designs and makes specialized instruments for the use of field stations and reduces and publishes the results of such stations, is now giving considerable service to the war agencies. The study of light is a specialized subject and the Astrophysical Observatory possesses both highly trained specialists and unique equipment which is most useful in making measurements and determinations required by the armed services. Since the Observatory has lost two workers through the imposition of the personnel ceiling and has actually taken on added work of a defense nature, it is important that the personnel be kept on the present basis.
As to the Division of Radiation and Organisms, only so much of its normal program as is necessary to continue basic scientific work under way, is now being carried on. Except for this, the technically trained workers, together with the specialized equipment they have developed, are being used on confidential work for the armed forces. The Division has lost two workers through the imposition of the personnel ceiling. This small unit should not be further reduced.

Other obligations, $8,050.—Expenses for other obligations are below normal, largely concerned with routine running expenses for the unit. The estimates for 1945 are placed on the same basis as the low wartime expenditures of 1943. For supplies and materials $1,350 is estimated for 1945, almost $1,000 of this being for photographic plates for the field observing stations, the remainder being ordinary laboratory supplies. The amount of $1,000 for equipment is for laboratory equipment, largely replacements, and for books and periodicals required for the library.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1943</th>
<th>1944</th>
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<td>02-09 Other obligations</td>
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<td>3,050</td>
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Justification of increase for 1945.

The increase of $649 includes $600 to place promotions under Public Law 200 granted during 1944, on an annual basis. There is also included $49 to cover the reclassification of one position and $9 for overtime on that increase. Beyond those items there is included overtime for 1945 in the same amount as for 1944.

4. BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

The Bureau, through its own researches, its library, and its manuscript and photographic collections, possesses the most complete collection of information on the American Indian now gathered in one place. This background of information is not only of great utility in dealing with aboriginal populations during the present emergency, but will be highly valuable later in post-war adjustments, especially when the desires, aspirations, and needs of peoples must be considered.

Justification of base for 1945.

Personal services, $53,303.—While the work of the Bureau of American Ethnology is normally concerned with research on the American Indians, wartime demands on the specialized knowledge possessed by the professional workers in the Bureau have made it necessary for this small staff to give a great proportion of its time to collecting information for and answering inquiries from the war agencies. Certain other research work which could not easily be laid aside has been continued, though on a considerably restricted basis. The Bureau lost two of its workers when the personnel ceiling was imposed, one professional and one library aid. In view of the very considerable additional demands for the services which can only be provided by the Bureau experts, it is important that the present small staff be maintained.

Other obligations, $1,155.—Expenditures for other obligations are most modest, being estimated for only $1,155 in the fiscal year 1945. Most of these are a minimum for the routine operations of the Bureau. The amount specified under equipment, $650, is practically all for the purchase of books and periodicals for the Bureau library. This is the foremost library on the American Indian and it should be kept reasonably up to date.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1943</th>
<th>1944</th>
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<th>Increase for 1945</th>
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<td>02-09 Other obligations</td>
<td>1,144</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>1,155</td>
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</table>
Justification of increase for 1945.

The increase of $2,137 includes $937 to place promotions under Public Law 200 granted during 1944 on an annual basis, and $1,200 for position reclassification. Beyond those items overtime for 1945 is added in the same amount as for 1944.

5. 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."

Under the National Collection of Fine Arts the institution is charged with the care, exhibition, and maintenance of all objects classed as fine arts in its custody, exclusive of those which are included under the specifications of the act accepting Mr. Mellon's gift, and establishing the present National Gallery of Art.

Justification of base for 1945.

Personal services, $14,380.—The limited personnel under the National Collection of Fine Arts remains the same as during the preceding year. It is still necessary to carry the salary of the Acting Director on a part-time basis. This condition, while unfortunate, is the same as it has been for several years. The remainder of the staff is concerned with subprofessional and clerical assistants required in assisting in the preservation of the National Collection of Fine Arts including the Freer Gallery of Art and routine work connected therewith. It would not be possible for the present staff to accomplish its work were it not for the fact that Smithsonian funds provide several additional persons, principally in the professional class.

Other obligations, $960.—Expenditures under other obligations have been most reasonable, the only considerable expenditure occurring under equipment, and this is practically all chargeable to books for the library.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>1943</th>
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<td>02-09 Other obligations</td>
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<td>960</td>
<td>960</td>
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</table>

Justification of increase for 1945.

The only increase above the base is for overtime pay. The amount indicated is the same as for 1944.

6. UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM (PRESERVATION OF COLLECTIONS)

This appropriation includes funds for the United States National Museum, for 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), as well as those on deposit from the Smithsonian Institution and from private individuals.

Justification of base for 1945.

Personal services, $873,885.—The National Museum lost seven positions owing to the ceiling placed on Smithsonian personnel during April 1943. These included five professional employees, one subprofessional, and one custodial. This reduction is bound to add to the large amount of arrearage normally carried by the museum, for at no time have sufficient employees been available to keep the work of the museum reasonably up-to-date. It must be remembered that even under war conditions material is constantly added to the collections through gift. During the fiscal year 1943 various materials were received from members of the armed services. With our men scattered over most of the world it seems certain that gifts of this nature will increase considerably. In addition to gifts received which must be accessioned, cataloged, distributed to the right section and incorporated into the study collections in their proper place, there is the large continuing undertaking dealing with the specimens now on hand. A large proportion of these are subject to deterioration and injury from insects and fungi. These must
be regularly inspected and treatments applied. There is also a continuing need for arrangement of the collections so that the information they provide will be more readily accessible to furnish answers to questions which are received from the armed services, scientific institutions and individuals. Requests from individuals have decreased to some extent, but on the other hand requests from the armed services have very greatly increased, and most of these are of such a nature that immediate attention must be given to them.

Some of these inquiries require extended research. These additional calls for service, together with the reduced personnel to handle them, mean that the care which may be given the collections is unsatisfactory on the basis of a long continuing period. It is obviously necessary to accept this condition for the duration, but if this period is too long continued there is a very great probability that loss to our collections will result. Certainly there will result a considerable loss in those values which make our collections useful to science. The material in our charge has become a great deal more precious and irreplaceable on account of the destruction elsewhere resulting from the war, and its safety must be insured. A statement in the annual report for the year 1942 deserves repetition, as follows: "Under such circumstances our treasures in plant and animal life, living and fossil in anthropology, in history, in art, and in engineering and the industries, demand the most detailed and specific are so that, under the stress of the moment, they may not suffer neglect and damage. They comprise a trust that must be preserved for the culture and life of future generations in our Nation."

Aside from the professional staff our subprofessional and clerical employees have always been at a low ebb. Those in the subprofessional force will naturally have to take over some of the duties of the considerably reduced professional staff, especially in relation to the preservation of specimens. Clerical work including cataloging of specimens and the notes relating thereto, will always be very considerably in arrears. It is hoped that our present small staff may be held for the duration so that this arrearage will not increase unduly. Those in the crafts, protective, and custodial service attached to the National Museum are largely laboratory helpers, those who furnish an extra pair of hands for the scientists. This force has always been much too small.

Personnel on duty under this project, other than those closely related to the collections, include library workers and the staffs of the personnel, property, and shipping offices. These units have always been at a minimum and should by all means be retained at their present strength.

Other obligations, $17,890.—Under other expenditures the item for travel will be held at about actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1943. This is a wartime minimum and much below our usual expenses in this regard. The same thing may be said for "03, Transportation of things"; "07, Other contractual services"; "08, Supplies and materials," and "09, Equipment." Supplies and materials are concerned largely with specimen preservatives, fumigants, and chemicals, required in the preservation and study of our extensive collections. Under other contractual services are charged contract work principally in the mounting of plants and tanning of skins. Under expenditures for equipment $4,000 will be used for books. These are required to keep current the scientific library of the National Museum, an absolutely necessary adjunct to the collections.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

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Justification of increase for 1945.

The increase of $3,448 for personal services for 1945 is required to place promotions, granted during 1944 under Public Law 200, on an annual basis, and includes overtime on that portion of such promotions on which overtime is required by law. Beyond that item overtime for 1945 is added in the same amount as for 1944.
I. MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF BUILDINGS

Justification of base for 1945.

Personal services, $330,594.—This project has suffered heavily through the imposition of the personnel ceiling, losing 4 mechanics, 9 laborers, 11 guards, and 24 part-time charwomen. A portion of this loss was recouped owing to the increase in working hours from 44 to 48, but actually all of the services are less completely manned than they were a year ago, at which time a survey by the Bureau of the Budget indicated very definitely the need for more guards, laborers, and char, as well as an additional mechanical supervisor’s position. Owing to the fact that our newest building is 22 years old, and that the buildings vary in age from that figure to 96 years, it is obvious that the repair and maintenance work is not becoming less. Added work necessary on the roofs and in making other repairs only means that the services of tinters, cabinetmakers, and painters are more difficult to obtain for the preparation of storage cases to house the study collections. This in itself adds very considerably to the danger attending the safe preservation of these specimens. While the Institution must obviously make the best of the present situation, attention should be called to the fact that the personnel available under this project is considerably beyond a safety limit. The next change in personnel should be an increase.

Other obligations, $48,085.—04 Communications, $2,125: This represents average costs for telephones, service and telegrams. Long-distance calls and telegrams are held to a minimum.

05 Heat, light, power, $17,000: This figure represents cost of electricity and gas. While slightly above the figure for 1943 it is not out of line with a long-time average. Beginning in 1944 the char force will work until 1 a.m. instead of 7:30 p.m., and this alone will raise our requirements for electricity.

07 Other contractual expenses, $3,200: Work under this item covers specialized painting or repair and construction of the wooden portion of storage cases. The estimate is moderate.

08 Supplies, $18,000: Major expenditures under this item include mechanic’s supplies, glass, lamps, lumber, and paint. Expenditures for 1943 were of necessity unusually low. Increase over the same item for 1943 is explained by the fact that under reorganization, all guard uniforms and cleaning and toilet supplies and equipment for the Institution will be purchased under this project beginning in the fiscal year 1944.

09 Equipment, $7,760: Expenditures under this head include principally glass and paper specimen containers and furniture replacements.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

<table>
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<th>Item</th>
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Justification of increase for 1945.

The increase of $7,077 includes $6,858 to place promotions, granted during 1944 under Public Law 200, on an annual basis, and includes overtime on that portion of such promotions on which overtime is required by law. There is also included $180 resulting from job reclassification and $39 to cover overtime on this increase. Beyond those items, overtime is added for 1945 in the same amount as for 1944.

8. PRINTING AND BINDING

Funds made available by this appropriation include also 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 appropriated, 1944 ---------------------------------------- 88,500

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 United States National Museum, Bureau of American Ethnology, National
Collection of Fine Arts, the National Zoological Park, the International Exchanges, and the Astrophysical Observatory. Items printed include annual reports; bulletins, comprising works of a monographic nature and scientific studies of museum specimens; proceedings, which are original papers setting forth newly acquired facts in biology, anthropology, and geology; labels; and blank forms. Beyond this, provision is made for binding books and periodicals for the various branches of the Smithsonian Library, which together constitute one of the largest and most valuable repositories of scientific literature in the country.

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.

Justification of base for 1945

Present estimates indicate that the funds under this project will all be required to print the two classes of material—scientific information useful to the war effort, and cooperation with the American republics—now being published by the Institution.

Comparative expenditures, allotment, and estimate

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<td>Printing and binding:</td>
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No increase is requested for 1945.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Dr. Abbot, we will be glad to have you make a statement on the estimates for the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. ABBOT. Mr. Chairman, the Smithsonian Institution, though it is rated far down as a war agency, has nevertheless endeavored with private funds and public funds to aid as much as possible in the prosecution of the war.

In the matter of the private funds, we have cooperated with several other institutions in the establishment of the Ethnographic Board, and we have given it office space and paid the salary of the Director from the private funds of the Institution. That is an agency which receives thousands of requests for information and has an extensive card catalog of persons who know authoritatively almost any subject that you might mention.

Then there is the scientific and technical staff of the Institution with its many experts with specialized knowledge of the wide field of Nature including peoples, animals, plants, and minerals, many of which are of strategic importance to the war agencies. These men are accustomed to travel in distant lands, many of them have a knowledge of other languages, and have a great deal of knowledge of the things which people on a desert island, in a jungle, or dangerous places of various kinds, would like to know. These types of knowledge which are possessed by our staff are quite unusual and are found very, very useful to the war services. The Institution has received from war agencies over 1,300 requests for information or other data.

We have several laboratories in connection with the Astrophysical Observatory and its branches, and there we are carrying out special researches for the War and the Navy Departments. We have sent a great many of our good men from all the bureaus into the war services also, so that it is with a good deal of difficulty that we maintain the service which is necessary to the preservation of the enormous
collections, now reaching the order of 18,000,000, which we are responsible to preserve for posterity.

Dr. Wetmore can explain more fully in regard to these considerations and explain further how our work has been very highly appreciated by the war services.

In regard to the appropriations, both Mr. Graf and Dr. Wetmore have spent a great deal of time with the Bureau of the Budget in discussing these items minutely. So as these estimates come to you, sir, they have been studied over to the best of our knowledge and to the best of the knowledge of the Bureau of the Budget, which has examined in great detail the organization of certain of our services. They recommended some changes, which we have made, and they have taken very careful cognizance of all the estimates which have come before you. I do not know that there is anything else in the way of a general statement that I should make, sir, but I shall be glad when we come to the Astrophysical Observatory, to make a few more remarks.

Dr. Wetmore, Mr. Chairman, the secretary has mentioned the work of the Ethnogeographic Board, and the many inquiries we have from agencies concerned with the war for information and data. One interesting task just completed was a request of the Navy Department for the preparation of a book on survival under emergency conditions in the jungle or on the ocean. At this moment, without doubt, there are men floating around on life rafts in the seas, or lost in the jungles, who have some hope of coming out alive and perhaps rejoining their own forces. Some of these are country boys with experience in hunting, fishing, and trapping, who have some knowledge of how to take care of themselves. Others are city men who have not had the advantage of outdoor life heretofore. They are up against it.

In our staff we have men who are accustomed to traveling on expeditions in remote places. They have had experience in caring for themselves in the wild. We have gathered together information on securing food, water, and shelter under primitive conditions, which is included in a booklet that has just been issued, published by the Navy Department for use of those who go out on dangerous missions.

(Discussion off the record.)

The Secretary has indicated something of the status of our estimates of appropriations needed for the next fiscal year. The only increases in the estimates for 1945 before you are those concerned with the salary rolls, which are required under the various laws covering these matters that have been passed by the Congress.

INCREASES FOR PROMOTIONS AND OVERTIME

(See p. 189)

Mr. Woodrum. You mean the reclassifications and overtime?

Dr. Wetmore. Yes, sir. There is no other increase in the estimates presented.

Mr. Woodrum. This amount of $105,000. Is that for overtime, mostly?

Mr. Graf. In 1944 we estimate that we will expend $1,210,578. We estimate that beyond the appropriation available we will ask for a deficiency of $81,538 on account of overtime.
Mr. Woodrum. Is that entirely accounted for by overtime?
Mr. Graf. Yes. In fact, it is less than half the amount we will need to pay for overtime.
Mr. Woodrum. Have you absorbed some of it?
Mr. Graf. Yes, sir. Considerably more than half the cost of overtime will be absorbed under our regular appropriation.
Mr. Woodrum. There are no new positions provided for in here?
Mr. Graf. No, sir; nor are there new estimates for other obligations.

REDUCTION IN PERSONNEL

Mr. Woodrum. What reduction in personnel have you made as the result of Public Law No. 49, if any?
Mr. Graf. Under the provisions of Public Law 821 we dropped from 478 permanent positions to 408 permanent positions; in other words, we lost 70 positions, a reduction of over 14 percent in personnel.
Mr. Woodrum. Why is that not reflected in the appropriation?
Mr. Graf. It is as to positions. As shown by the table we sent you, Mr. Chairman, you will see that in 5 years, we have lost about 50 positions, but are paying about $200,000 more salary on the remaining positions due to the overtime and other laws affecting personnel.
Mr. Woodrum. Though you have reduced personnel, you cannot get your salary roll down on account of the overtime and the increase in wages?
Mr. Graf. We certainly cannot, sir. In addition we have reduced our expenditures for other obligations by some $30,000.

VISITORS AT EXHIBITIONS

Mr. Woodrum. Now, how are the visitors holding up? Are you still having a lot of visitors, or fewer?
Mr. Wetmore. The number of visitors in our public exhibition halls has held up surprisingly. For the fiscal year ending June last we had 1,335,269 persons. That does not include nearly 3,000 who came to the buildings for evening meetings of various scientific societies.

With the coming of the war we made certain changes in our hours for opening the museum to the public. With the money available to us, it is necessary for us to be closed one-half day each week. The funds that we have available will not allow the employment of sufficient guards to operate on a 7-day straight week basis. Formerly it was customary to close the buildings Sunday forenoon and to open Sunday afternoon, but with the service men and women from camps nearby coming into Washington on week-end furloughs, that was obviously unjust. These people, who had Sunday morning here would in many cases have to start back to camp in the afternoon. We therefore made a shift, so that all of our buildings are open all day Sunday and are closed Monday morning.

Men and women in uniform among our visitors number from 35 to 40 percent of the total, so we know that we are performing a useful service. We feel that we are rendering valuable service to civilians also because at the present time, due to the rationing of gasoline and rubber, and to the necessity for eliminating as much civilian traffic on the railroads as possible, the people that reside here in Washington
are restricted in their recreation. They can come down to attend our exhibitions on week ends, Sundays, and at other times when they are open and so have recreation as well as education. We feel that the museum has served a highly valuable purpose in this way. In fact, the attendance, nearly 1,400,000, is only approximately 1,000,000 less than it is in normal times when we had the great crowds of tourists coming in, especially during the spring and summer seasons. So I think this justifies fully the maintenance of this public service during wartime.

Mr. Woodrum. You do not think it would be possible to cut that expense any by shortening the hours, or anything of that kind? You think that you have done all you can along that line?

Dr. Wetmore. I believe it would be a mistake, sir, to attempt to curtail them. If anything, I would prefer were funds available to be open 7 days a week. I believe that that would be a better course.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Mr. Woodrum. Is there anything in here for repairs and alterations?

Dr. Wetmore. Nothing except the ordinary maintenance. There are no special items. We had one special item for repair of a roadway, but due to some adjustment we have been able to handle that out of current funds.

ADDITIONS TO COLLECTIONS

Surprisingly enough, additions to our collections have been maintained at about the usual level. Most of the materials that we receive, as I have told you in previous hearings, come as gifts. Ordinarily, we have many coming in from expeditions also, but that work for the duration is definitely curtailed or eliminated. The increase in the National Museum collections for the last year included over 230,000 individual specimens, which means that we have accepted probably one-half that have been offered. We make a careful choice from the things that come to us.

(Discussion off the record.)

WORK OF THE LABORATORIES

The Secretary has mentioned the work of some of our laboratories. At the present time there is a great deal of interest in substitute woods for such materials as teak and mahogany that are obtainable now only with great difficulty. Through the course of many years we have built up in one of our divisions a large collection of carefully identified woods from all over the world, for their scientific value for standards used in identifications. The associate curator in charge of that collection now spends most of his time examining wood samples that come from the Navy Department, the War Production Board, and the Office of Economic Warfare, to determine whether or not they may be suitable as substitutes for others now difficult to obtain in quantity.

Balsa wood is one of the woods used in aircraft production. Here are some substitutes suggested for balsa [handing]. You will notice how light they are. One of the three is not a satisfactory substitute, the other two are.
Here is a timber that has been suggested for use in place of mahogany. It is a good type.

These three samples [handing] have been offered as substitutes for teak.

STUDIES OF INSECTS AFFECTING THE HEALTH OF TROOPS

Health among our troops is of paramount importance. One of the greatest dangers that besets a man on land in tropical regions, a danger greater than that of battle, comes from malaria, a disease that is carried by mosquitoes. We have in our Division of Insects a very large collection of mosquitoes of all kinds from all over the world. I have here specimens, insignificant looking creatures, that were sent in for identification within the last few months from New Guinea, Guadalcanal, Algiers, and Brazil. These are all types that may carry malaria.

Men from the Medical Corps are constantly in our building carrying on studies on our specimens of mosquitoes. These manuals have been prepared within the last year based on our collections. They have been published for the use of the medical services in the armed forces for the determination of malaria-carrying mosquitoes throughout the world. They are highly technical in nature and are intended only for trained personnel, but they are very, very important.

The work concerned in these matters has increased to a point where we have been obliged to provide larger quarters, that these researches may be carried on properly.

Mr. Woodrum. Is that duplicating any of the work being carried on by the Health Service, or in the Army or Navy laboratories and hospitals?

Dr. Wetmore. No, sir. In fact these services are sending their men to our collections to do their work. These two manuals that I show you were prepared by two lieutenants from the Army Medical Corps who were working in our collections from February to August, last.

USE OF INCOME FROM GIFT FUNDS

Turning to a different type of endeavor, I have described to you on previous occasions some of the funds of the Smithsonian Institution that have come as gifts with the understanding that the income would be used for specific purposes. One of the important funds of this kind is the Roebling fund, the income of which may be devoted solely to the increase of our mineral collections.

As one of the interesting purchases in the last year from the income of the Roebling fund, there is this opal from Mexico [exhibiting] a very fine specimen with a great deal of fire. It is one of the finest I have seen.

Mr. Hendricks. How do you describe that, Doctor?

Dr. Wetmore. It is a Mexican opal, a fire opal.

SEARCH FOR STRATEGIC MINERALS IN MEXICO

Strategic minerals for war use now are a matter of paramount importance. Various parties are occupied in Mexico in search for these minerals which are found in rock strata. In order to look for them
intelligently, the rock exposures in which they may occur must be identified, must be known. In northwestern Mexico there is a considerable area which has been unexplored from the standpoint of the systematic geologist. Last spring we had one of our men there, Dr. Cooper, who in his search found various fossils of the type displayed here—trilobites—indicating that the deposits were of Middle Cambrian age. That means that they are approximately half a billion years old.

With this base established, it is possible to go on from there and follow other strata in higher levels that may carry minerals of importance. This is one example of some of the basic investigation which is necessary for the carrying on of such researches, important at the present time in the war effort.

BIRTH OF A VOLCANO IN MEXICO

As another interesting matter, in Mexico, last February, an Indian farmer in a little village called Paricutín, in the State of Michoacán, west of Mexico City, was out one evening looking over his ground when he saw smoke coming from a little crack in the earth. Presently more smoke appeared and the farmer went to look at it, to find that the ground there was hot. He was terrified and ran to the nearby settlement to tell the president of the village about it. When he returned at 9 o'clock in the evening fire and flames were coming out of the hole. Within 3 months, a volcano had built up there, over a thousand feet high, with eruptions of lava and ashes coming out in quantity and overflowing the adjacent land—thus man had witnessed the birth of a volcano.

FORMATION OF MINERALS DURING COURSE OF ERUPTION OF VOLCANO

One of our men working in Mexico, Dr. Foshag, in connection with search for strategic minerals has from time to time visited this site to study the progress of the eruption and also to collect from it some of the new minerals that have been formed during the course of the eruption. Here is a sample of an ammonium fluoride taken from one of the fumeroles in this new volcano.

I want to point out to you the contrast in age between these two mineral specimens. This trilobite, from the Middle Cambrian preserved in mineral half a billion years old, and this specimen here formed since last February are very interesting examples to indicate the prolonged period over which natural processes of this kind may extend.

Mr. Hendricks. Did you say half a million years, Doctor?

Dr. Wetmore. Half a billion.

EVOLUTION OF MONEY IN CHINA

Here is an example of one of the early types of money from China, the so-called knife money [exhibiting].

Mr. Woodrum. We may be back to that in a short time, that same kind of stuff.

Dr. Wetmore. That strange-looking piece of bronze is a very interesting item.
Mr. Woodrum. It looks like it has been broken and then welded.

Dr. Wetmore. Yes, sir; it has been. It was made between the third and fourth centuries, B. C., when this type of money was current in northwestern China. The interesting thing is that their money started out in this elongated form with an opening at the end. As time went on, with the need for more funds, perhaps, or perhaps when their currency depreciated, the length of the blades shortened, and baser metals were substituted. Finally this came to the point where only the ring at the end persisted, and we have this type of coin, the so-called cash that is current in many parts of China today, a round piece with a hole in the center.

Mr. Woodrum. This is current [indicating]?

Dr. Wetmore. That type is, yes. This other dates back, as I say to the third or fourth century, B. C.

Mr. Hendricks. How old is this last which you have shown us, did you say?

Dr. Wetmore. That is modern. That is in use in China today.

Mr. Hendricks. How much is that worth?

Dr. Wetmore. So little in our money that 10 pounds of it would perhaps do for a day’s ordinary purposes.

Mr. Hendricks. What is that metal, Doctor?

Dr. Wetmore. I am not quite certain. May I see it for a minute? [After examining it.] It seems to be brass.

SPECIMENS FROM THE PACIFIC AREA

From areas in the Pacific, much in the public eye at the present time, here is a comb made of crude wood, and an armlet or bracelet, woven from a kind of grass which comes from Buka in the Solomons [exhibiting articles].

Another specimen, a little more current at the present moment, is this sword or fighting weapon from the Gilberts.

There are no metals available there to the primitive people, so they took sharks’ teeth and mounted them along pieces of wood to make swords and cutting implements. That makes a very wicked fighting weapon.

Another development of the same kind was to take a shark’s tooth of large size, pierce the base, thread it on a piece of fiber, and use it as a ring. Then, if a native could get close enough to an enemy, he could disembowel him.

Rather early in the operations in the southwest Pacific it is now well known that there was occupation by American troops of the island of New Calendonia, which undoubtedly served to prevent the Japanese from entering. The forces there were under Maj. Gen. A. M. Patch. A Frenchman living in Noumea the capital of New Calendonia, was so grateful to the American forces for protection that he presented to General Patch a large collection of sea shells and other marine life obtained around the island. General Patch, on his return to this country last summer, brought this material over, and it has been presented to the National Museum. It is a very interesting collection scientifically, the first of the kind we have ever had from that area.
The shell in your hand is a cone shell. The cone has a tongue set with sharp, hollow teeth, each tooth with a poison gland as a base. If those shells are handled when alive, they can give a nasty bite and one highly dangerous from infection.

These smaller shells, which are cowries, are used for money among the primitive peoples in the southwest Pacific. When Mr. Stirling, who is here today with us, was in the interior of New Guinea, he took such shells with him to serve in trading with the natives.

As another gift from General Patch I have here one of the most interesting ethnological specimens that has come to the National Museum since my association with it. This is a ceremonial mace or ax given to General Patch by the head chief on Maré in the Loyalty Islands, also in token of gratitude for what the Americans have done there. I have seen pictures and drawings of such articles, but this is the first one we have ever had for examination. The blade is of serpentine, very beautifully worked, and set in ingenious fashion on a wooden handle. It is one of the most remarkable things of the kind we have ever seen, and it is especially interesting since the chief gave it, his most precious possession, to the general. That is his emblem of office. How old it is, we have no means of knowing. It is one of those things passed down from father to son in the hereditary chieftainship.

What I have shown you here are merely indications of some of the objects we have received during the year. There have been many, many others like them.

Mr. Woodrum. It is very, very interesting, Doctor. We always look forward to this hearing, and this part particularly.

Is there anything else, Doctor?

Dr. Abbott. At some point, and this may be the proper time, I would like to mention the work I have been doing in the relationship of the variations of the sun to the weather.

Mr. Woodrum. Yes, sir.

**VARIATIONS OF THE SUN RELATIVE TO THE WEATHER**

Dr. Abbott. I gave a paper on the subject to the American Astronomical Society about 3 weeks ago, and I hope to give a longer lecture at the National Museum in February or March, in the Arthur lecture series. I have now, I think, fully demonstrated that the variation of the sun is a principal factor in producing weather, both in short periods and in long. The Chief of the Weather Bureau has been much interested in these studies, and has spent many hours with me, and we have had several of his research men at other conferences. He also invited me up to the Weather Bureau to set forth the matter some time ago, when there were present besides Weather Bureau men several officers of the Army, also, who are very much interested.

It is greatly to be regretted, I think, sir, that at the time in 1936 when we first discovered that the variation of the sun strongly affected the weather for 10 or 15 days in advance, that the amendment to the urgent deficiency bill which passed the Senate was rejected in conference. Otherwise we would have had, by this time, a sufficient number of observing stations so that we could have furnished the Weather Bureau and the armed services the benefit of this possibility of forecasting details of the weather for a couple of weeks in advance. But now, even if we had the priorities and the money, it would take a year to set up the necessary observatories, and possibly 2 years more of
continuous observing before we would be able to work out the very small sources of error which have to be worked out before we can get to sufficient accuracy to follow the solar variations. These are of the order of one-half to three-quarters of 1 percent in the sun, but nevertheless produce changes in the temperature of as much as 10 to 15 degrees at Washington and other stations, as much as 10 days after the change in the sun occurs.

We are endeavoring to find other methods of following the solar variation, which can be used immediately—but, so far, without success. Apparently, in order to measure thoroughly the variation of the sun, it will be necessary to have other stations like those three which we now occupy—one in Chile, one in California, and one in New Mexico—in regions of the highest degrees of cloudlessness, and at elevations from 7,500 feet to 9,000 feet.

We have felt that the study of this matter at this time was of very great importance, because, as you know, we have carried on these observations for about 20 years. In the long-interval variations—I mean to say, the study of the monthly mean values—the next years, of 1944, 1945, and 1946, we predict will be the most interesting period of this record which has occurred since 1922 and 1923.

We made a prediction based upon 14 periods, which have been found to be regular periods in variation of the sun, and which together exactly make up the apparently irregular march of solar variation. With the aid of these 14 periods we have made a prediction of what should occur from 1939, the time the record was closed in volume 6 of the Annals, up to 1946. Four years of that period have now elapsed and we have compared the prophecy with the event. So far, it has followed excellently well, so that we have every expectation that the very remarkable depression which occurred in 1923 will repeat itself in 1946. The observations are so valuable that although we have lost three of our skilled observers to the armed services, we have strongly endeavored to keep our three present stations in operation. By the assistance of the wives of a couple of the directors, so far we have managed to do so.

We feel that to close that record now, at this most interesting time, would indeed have been very unfortunate. I feel perfectly convinced now that we are able to prove to any fair-minded person that the variation of the sun, which we have observed for so many years, is really a main factor in weather, both in short and in long intervals.

Mr. Woodrum. That is very interesting, Doctor.
Dr. Wetmore, have you anything else to say on this subject?
Dr. Wetmore. Nothing further, thank you.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Mr. Woodrum. Could we now hear from Colonel McBride on the National Gallery of Art?

Colonel McBride. Mr. Chairman, we have prepared a statement on the National Gallery of Art, by way of justification of the estimates, which perhaps may be filed.
Mr. Woodrum. Yes, if you will file that.
(The justification follows.)

Smithsonian Institution, National Gallery of Art—Salaries and Expenses

Justification of Estimates

The National Gallery of Art was created by the act of Congress of March 24, 1937, which provided that the direction thereof should rest with a board of trustees composed of 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. The general trustees are Mr. David K. E. Bruce, Mr. Lammot Belin, Mr. Duncan Phillips, Mr. Samuel H. Kress, Mr. Chester Dale has been selected as the fifth member to fill the vacancy created by the death, on October 26, 1943, of Mr. Joseph E. Widener.

In the President’s message to Congress dated February 1, 1937, relative to the original gift, 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.”

Section 4 (a) of the act of March 24, 1937, provides 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. Therefore, budget estimates should be sufficient to meet the trustee obligations to these donors.

The construction cost of the building for the National Gallery was in excess of $15,000,000. The uniformly high quality of the works of art thereon has caused the National Gallery to take its place as one of the leading galleries in the world.

The installation of the famous Widener collection, including 101 paintings, 46 pieces of sculpture, tapestries, and other important objects of art, was effected during the past fiscal year; and the public—in the midst of this crucial period in world history—is now able to gain inspiration and enjoyment from this collection, which has rarely, if ever, been equaled—in quality or in scope—in any period of collecting in Europe or America.

The second notable addition during the past year was the gift to the Nation of Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald’s collection of approximately 6,500 prints and drawings. Well known to scholars throughout the world, it contains many unique woodcuts and engravings by the pioneer printmakers of the fifteenth century, as well as superb impressions by all the great masters of the graphic arts. Besides the rare prints by earlier masters, there are in the collection 91 engravings and 64 woodcuts by Albrecht Dürer; all the Van Dyck portrait etchings, many of them in the rare proof state; 230 etchings by Rembrandt; an extraordinary group of engravings and water colors by William Blake; 270 lithographs by Daumier; and 367 prints by Whistler.

In addition to these gifts, other donors—Mr. Chester Dale, the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, and others—during the past year have given a total of 169 paintings, 28 pieces of sculpture, and 138 prints.

The National Gallery of Art, on July 4, 1943, was made the permanent repository for the Index of American Design, a collection owned by the Federal Works Agency and temporarily located at the Metropolitan Museum in New York. This index consists of more than 22,000 documented drawings, water colors, oil paintings, and several thousands photographs, reflecting the American tradition of
design in decorative and folk art from the earliest colonial days through the clipper ship era and covered wagon days to the close of the nineteenth century. The drawings were made by artists employed by the Works Progress Administration.

On June 22, 1943, the Department of State requested the trustees of the National Gallery to accept the responsibility of acting as custodian for all works of art in the United States in which the former French Government had an interest. The board of trustees accepted the appointment, and on August 19, 1943, the trustees were authorized by Foreign Funds Control, Treasury Department, to take possession and assume custodianship of the above-described works of art, which are located in warehouses in Baltimore, New York, New Orleans, Kansas City, and San Francisco. Eighty-one paintings from these collections are on exhibition at the National Gallery. Funds have been made available to the trustees for certain expenses incurred in connection with custodianship of this French art, but such costs are of a clerical nature and for insurance, and will not relieve the trustees, officers, and experienced personnel of the Gallery of numerous duties in connection with the administration of this custodianship.

In August 1943 Solomon R. Guggenheim, art collector and president of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation, gave to the Gallery the Richter Archive of Illustrations on Art. The archive consists of more than 60,000 photographs and cuttings from books and periodicals covering all schools of art with particular emphasis on Italian painting. The reproductions were collected by the late Dr. George Martin Richter, noted authority on Giorgione and other Italian artists. The illustrations were arranged by Dr. Richter according to the most recent discoveries in attribution and chronology. The material offers unique opportunities for research in the history of painting and will prove of inestimable value to scholars. It comprises a photographic record of many works of art from the great European museums now either destroyed or their collections dispersed, and may be of assistance in establishing the rightful ownership of works of art when the war is over.

On September 30, 1943, the President allocated $15,000 to the newly created American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in Europe, with headquarters at the National Gallery of Art. The Commission will cooperate with the appropriate branches of the Army and the Department of State, including the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, and other civilian agencies. It will act as a channel of communication between the Army and the various universities, museums, and other scholarly institutions, organizations, and individuals from whom information and services are desired; will work with the School of Military Government, in Charlottesville, Va., and subsequent organizations of civilian character which may take over control of occupied territory; and may be called upon to furnish to the General Staff of the Army information as to location of works of cultural value in countries occupied by the Army of the United Nations. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Commission is the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Gallery, and funds are provided for minor clerical assistance and for necessary travel expenses, Gallery officials will again be called upon for technical and advisory services which are not reimbursable.

During the past fiscal year nine special exhibitions were held at the National Gallery, each lasting approximately 1 month. The subjects of these exhibitions were as follows: Art of the armed forces; two special exhibitions of prints from the Gallery’s collection; Chilean contemporary art; “Artists for Victory” posters; drawings and water colors on loan from French museums and other French collections; Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Exhibition; gifts of American paintings; and paintings done at the war fronts by American artists (for Life magazine).

In order that the general public, as well as servicemen, may be given some brief guidance and instruction on the works of art, the Gallery staff conducts two daily survey tours of the collections. These tours have grown so valuable and popular that the program has been somewhat expanded to include two 10-minute talks daily during the noon period on the “Picture of the Week” and a special tour on Saturday afternoon for servicemen. In the Gallery lecture hall the staff offers week-end 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 1943, 97,301 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 country.
Explanation of increases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Expended 1943</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriation 1944</td>
<td>541,365</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimate 1945</td>
<td>634,000</td>
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<td>Increase for 1945</td>
<td>92,635</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increases:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overtime (Public Law 49)</td>
<td>90,109</td>
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<tr>
<td>Promotions (Public Law 200)</td>
<td>6,145</td>
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<tr>
<td>Man-years (1.2) (permanent positions)</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>Reductions:</td>
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<td>&quot;Other obligations&quot;</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>6,685</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net increase</td>
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The principal increase is that required by legislation, authorizing payment for overtime and automatic promotions under Public Laws 49 and 200, respectively.

As to personnel, no new positions are being requested for 1945 which have not been approved by the Bureau of the Budget for appointment in 1944. However, on a full-year basis this represents an increase in permanent personnel of 1.2 man-years.

Every effort has been made to manage the Gallery efficiently and with the greatest economy. The present staff has been obliged to absorb all of the additional requirements recently placed upon the Gallery, but absorption of any material additional work-load will of necessity adversely affect the Gallery's standard of maintenance and operation.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Colonel McBride. Briefly, the statement shows that during the past fiscal year the National Gallery has acquired some 310 paintings, 77 pieces of sculpture, 8,583 prints and drawings, and some 500 other articles of decorative art. The main acquisition installed in the Gallery was the Widener collection, including 101 paintings and 46 pieces of sculpture; and the famous Rosenwald print collection accounts for the great majority of the prints acquired during the year.

Then, among out increased responsibilities, the Gallery has been asked to take custody of the Index of American Design, which is explained in the statement submitted. The index consists of about 22,000 documented drawings, water colors, oil paintings, and several thousand photographs, reflecting the American tradition of design from the earliest colonial days. The Gallery is taking over this exceedingly valuable and interesting index, and it will probably come down from New York during the next few months.

The Gallery has also been requested by the Government to take custodianship of French art in the United States. While funds from French sources are being made available to cover clerical assistance, insurance, and other similar expenditures, nevertheless this is an added responsibility of the officers of the Gallery.

Then there is the matter of Inter-American Cultural Relations in Art, formerly carried on by Mr. Rockefeller's organization, which the Gallery has been asked by the State Department to assume. This
comprises the circulation of American art exhibits throughout Latin America, and Latin-American exhibits to be shown in this country. About 12 new galleries have been opened during the year, but we have absorbed the additional expense of maintaining these galleries as well as all of the additional expenditure ($38,000) required under the Custodial Pay Raise Act (Public Law 694), $5,000 of the overtime requirements (Public Law 49), and $2,400 of the promotions required under Public Law 200; and we have reduced the personnel requirements of the Gallery from 252 to 244 permanent positions.

Mr. Woodrum. There are no new positions?

Colonel McBride. No, sir.

Mr. Woodrum. As to the small increase in your appropriation, is that due to overtime?

Colonel McBride. Almost entirely to meet overtime and other legislative requirements. This slight increase is shown in the latter portion of our statement which has been placed in the record. The overtime amounts to $80,109, the promotions under Public Law 200—in addition to the requirements of 1944—account for $6,145, and there is an increase of 1.2 man-years in permanent positions but only 0.2 man-year in the total personnel requirements for 1945 over 1944. Administratively, we eliminated for a portion of 1943 and for 1944 12 positions in addition to the 10 additional guard positions which were required for the Widener and other new galleries. We were obliged to reinstate 4 of the positions eliminated covering the more urgent requirements, leaving a net savings of 18 positions due to Public Law 49.

Mr. Woodrum. Have you any deferments in the Gallery of Art?

Colonel McBride. No, sir; we have asked for no deferments of any sort.

Mr. Woodrum. I meant to ask you that question, too, Doctor.

Dr. Wetmore. We have none.

Colonel McBride. We made it a point not to ask for any deferment for any reason.

**Attendance at National Gallery of Art**

The attendance at the National Gallery, just as at the Smithsonian Institution, has been remarkably good. We have had about 3,800,000 people visit the Gallery since it was opened in 1941. But to me the most remarkable thing is that during the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1942 we had 557,000 visitors, and during the same period of 1943 we had 876,000 visitors, which is really a remarkable increase, when we all thought that during wartime the attendance might decrease. Our count was about 33 percent in uniform—and yours shows about 35 percent, Doctor?

Dr. Wetmore. Approximately.

Mr. Graf. Some of the recent counts show about 40 percent or more.

Colonel McBride. Our counts recently show about 45 percent in uniform, largely because we opened a Navy show recently.

Mr. Woodrum. Are there any other questions, gentlemen?

Dr. Abbot. There is one thing we might take up, because Dr. Ford is here; and I wonder if our editor, Mr. True, has anything in particular to bring up.

Mr. True. I think not.
Dr. Wetmore. There is one matter, Mr. Chairman, concerned with publications. There has been a great call from agencies concerned with the prosecution of the war for certain highly technical papers issued by the Smithsonian Institution. I refer to the meteorological tables and the physical tables, and also to a large volume of world weather records. Since the coming of the war, there has been a greatly increased demand for these books.

WAR BACKGROUND STUDIES

The Smithsonian Institution, also, under its private funds, has issued a series of books under the title of "War Background Studies." These are epitomes of what is known about the peoples and other interesting things relating to the war areas. The texts are of a varied nature. For example, we have continual correspondence with regard to poisonous reptiles. Our troops going out into strange countries are interested in these, and the people at home want to know what the soldiers will find in regard to poisonous reptiles and other similar creatures. So we have prepared one of these reports that covers in a general way the poisonous reptiles of the world. The booklets are written in popular style to make them useful to the soldiers but furnish authentic information.

Mr. Dorsey. We receive over 2,000 individual requests each month for this series of books, Mr. Chairman, many of them from the training schools of the Army, many asking for 50 or 100 sets. The other day we had a request for 100 sets from the Pacific Fleet.

Dr. Wetmore. Of certain of them, the services have run off editions of their own, at their expense.

WORLD WEATHER RECORDS

Dr. Abbott. I would like to speak a moment on this World Weather Records. There was collected under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, with a grant from my friend Mr. John A. Roebling, a volume of records of temperature, rainfall, and meteorological pressure for some 300 stations all over the world, and going back 75 years from 1920, and in some cases up to 140 years. This large volume, which contained records up to 1920, is entirely out of print. Of the second volume, carrying records from 1920 to 1930, we have still some 4,000 or 5,000 copies left at the Institution. But there is a steady demand for this large one [exhibiting volume], and for the other one, too. I visited Mr. Roebling last week and you will be glad to know, sir, he has provided funds for reprinting both of these volumes, because of the steady demand which has increased during the war, due to the fact that meteorology, as you know, forms a very important science in the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Woodrum. Mr. Case?
PAINTINGS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN CUSTODY OF NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Mr. Case. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a few questions, first with respect to the National Gallery of Art, since we have been talking about that most recently. In regard to the paintings or art pieces that belong to the French Government, you say those are being handled with French funds?

Colonel McBride. Yes, sir.

Mr. Case. What risk, if any, does the National Gallery or the Smithsonian Institution take in connection with the handling of them?

Colonel McBride. The trustees take no more responsibility than for our own collections here.

Mr. Case. I notice in the statement that these works of art are stored in warehouses in Baltimore, New York, New Orleans, Kansas City, and San Francisco.

Colonel McBride. Yes, sir.

Mr. Case. Do you have any responsibility for loss by theft or fire, for example?

Colonel McBride. No, sir; they are insured with French funds.

Mr. Case. Does that cover all damage?

Colonel McBride. It covers any ordinary damage that would take place here, except perhaps war damage. I don’t believe that is included, sir.

NAVY PAINTINGS

Mr. Case. You referred to an exhibit of Navy paintings. Did you incur any expense in connection with the procurement of those Navy paintings?

Colonel McBride. No, sir. They were obtained by an individual firm in the United States, and presented to the Navy. They were exhibited first at the National Gallery.

Mr. Case. Does the National Gallery or the Smithsonian, either one, incur any obligations in painting our history of the war?

Colonel McBride. No, sir; the National Gallery does not.

Mr. Dorsey. Nor does the Smithsonian.

Mr. Case. There is a restriction placed on the funds of the War Department limiting the expenditure of Army funds for making paintings.

You say this collection of Navy paintings was presented by some firm?

Colonel McBride. By the Abbot Laboratories, I understand.

Mr. Case. Were they a contractor of the Navy?

Colonel McBride. I don’t know, sir. We were simply asked to exhibit the paintings for the Navy. It is a very good exhibition, showing the history of naval aviation from training period to combat.
SUNDAY VISITING HOURS

Mr. Case. How did you make a determination as to what units you would keep open on Sundays? You don't have the same hours for the Smithsonian buildings in general that you have for the National Gallery?

Dr. Wetmore. No, sir. The exhibitions in the buildings under the Smithsonian proper, including the National Museum and the National Collection of Fine Arts, are open to the public from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Those are our regular hours through the week, except that on Monday we are closed until 1:30 in the afternoon and then are open to the public until half past four.

Mr. Case. I had occasion to notice, for instance, the National Gallery is open Sunday evenings, and a great many servicemen spend time there waiting for friends.

Dr. Wetmore. Yes, sir.

Mr. Case. But the Smithsonian wasn't open—at least in the evening.

Dr. Wetmore. We wish that we could arrange evening opening. The funds we have available do not permit that.

Mr. Case. You can't accomplish that by any compensable closing in the mornings, or any such arrangement as that, can you?

Dr. Wetmore. No, sir.

Mr. Case. Does the National Gallery have a better proportion of personnel than the Smithsonian?

Colonel McBride. We are not open Sunday mornings, but open at 2 in the afternoon.

Mr. Case. Of course, that is fine for the servicemen who are interested primarily in art or in the paintings. But, as a matter of varying interest, I would imagine the Smithsonian buildings would appeal to a great many to whom the paintings would not.

Dr. Wetmore. We have made our choice of opening on Sunday mornings from observation of the considerable number of men who under the former arrangement came during Sunday forenoon, trying to enter when the buildings were not open. We would like to continue on into the evening but with available funds for guard service this is not practicable.

Mr. Graf. I think between the two we have a very good arrangement, because it means people can have access to the exhibits in The Mall area from 9 o'clock Sunday morning until the Gallery closes at 10 Sunday night, with something always available during that period. They don't have a wide choice over that whole period, but they have a place to go and interesting things to see.

Mr. Case. Some 13 hours?

Mr. Graf. Yes.

COOPERATION WITH BUREAU OF STANDARDS AND FOREST SERVICE

Mr. Case. You showed us samples of wood and other materials on which you answer inquiries presumably from the various war agencies. Isn't that same information available at the Bureau of Standards or through the Forest Service or other agencies working directly in the field?

Dr. Wetmore. Not as we have it, sir. As a matter of fact, the Bureau of Standards and the Forest Service come to us regularly for
information of this kind. We maintain a large collection of accurately named woods that we have built up over a considerable period of years. These furnish standards for comparison. There are only two other places where such data can be obtained to the same degree in this country—one at Yale University, in the school of forestry; and to a lesser degree, at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., which is under the Forest Service. Our wood collection is based on scientifically identified specimens, so that there is no uncertainty as to the kind represented. By comparing the internal structures of wood, with our named specimens, accurate identifications may be made.

INCREASES FOR PROMOTIONS AND OVERTIME

(See p. 174)

Mr. Case. With reference to the increase in the request over the appropriation for fiscal 1944, the increase amounts to approximately 10 percent. I think testimony has already been given to the effect that that is due to the operation of the overtime law and the amendments to the Classification Act on promotions.

Dr. Wetmore. Yes, sir.

While a considerable increase for 1945 over the appropriation for 1944 is apparently shown, this is not a true picture of the situation. Our estimated expenditures for 1944 are $1,210,578. The estimated expenditures for 1945 are only $13,512 above this figure, approximately 1 percent.

An estimated deficiency will be required in the year 1944 beyond the appropriation now available, in order to pay overtime.

Mr. Case. A great many of the Federal agencies, however, have absorbed that by lapses, and in making reappointments. To what extent have you attempted to do that?

Mr. Graf. We have absorbed a great deal. You will notice that while we estimate in 1944 we will be asking for roughly $81,000 of deficiency funds, the overtime alone in that year amounts to $168,928. In other words, we are absorbing over half of our overtime, and all of the increase resulting from Public, 694.

Mr. Case. What is the cause of the overtime?

Mr. Graf. That is provided under Public Law 49.

Mr. Case. You mean in working 48 hours, rather than a lesser number?

Mr. Graf. Yes, sir.

Mr. Case. Then, the way you have operated that, it has actually increased the man-hours?

Mr. Graf. While the bill carries additional service on the part of employees, it is offset by reducing our number of permanent positions from 478 to 408. We have thus lost the services of 70 persons for the entire year. This reduction carries through both 1944 and 1945.

Mr. Case. With an increased personnel, to some extent?

Dr. Wetmore. We have decreased the permanent personnel positions from 478 to 408.

Mr. Graf. And, after all, while the hours of the technical personnel were increased from 39 to 48, the actual working hours of the technical personnel have been little, if any, increased. Most of our technical staff were working voluntarily a good deal more than 48 hours before and without additional compensation.
Mr. Case. What will happen if you don’t get the $170,000?

Mr. Graf. We would not be able to operate all year even on our present reduced basis. We must pay the overtime since that is directed by law.

Mr. Case. What I am thinking of is this, that when this bill goes to the floor and somebody happens to notice you are requesting an increase of approximately 10 percent on an over-all appropriation, many Members of the House who are not particularly familiar with your work or even the operation of the two laws you mention will be likely to call attention to that; and, under the current demand for reduction of nonmilitary expenditures, they will ask possibly a 10-percent cut in the item, if it should be reported as you have requested it.

Mr. Graf. We made our request on the basis of directions from the Bureau of the Budget. Our estimates show clearly that while the appropriation for 1944 is $1,129,040, the actual expenditures for that year, owing to Public Law 49, will be $1,210,578. Actually, therefore, it is not a 10-percent increase for the year 1945 over 1944; it is of the order of 1-percent and is occasioned by the operation of Public Law 200.

Mr. Case. When did you make a determination of how much overtime you would need?

Mr. Graf. The final determination was made in September of this year when our estimates for 1945 were submitted to the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. Case. Have you made your request of the Bureau of the Budget for an estimate to cover that?

Mr. Graf. No, sir; we understand that the Bureau will not require such estimates until next spring. The Bureau determines when such estimates are to be presented.

Mr. Case. Congress, however, may wonder how you continue to incur the liability for it, without having made a request for it.

Mr. Graf. The deficiency required for meeting that portion of the cost of Public Law 49 which the Institution has not been able to absorb will be submitted when the Budget Bureau directs. This matter, which affects many Government agencies, is not one in which the Institution may determine the policy to be followed.

Dr. Wetmore. The matter has been discussed with the Bureau of the Budget at our hearings in September, but they have not asked us as yet for the actual figures.

Mr. Case. Mr. Chairman, in the first deficiency bill, which just recently passed the House, was there not included some appropriation for overtime?

Mr. Woodrum. I think there was.

Mr. Graf. I believe that you will find most of the estimates coming before you will be made up in the same way as ours.

Mr. Case. The point I want to make is simply this, that even though you are incurring obligations which would call for a deficiency, because of the operation of those laws, the sooner that is brought to the attention of the Congress in your request for an appropriation, the better your position, should Congress decline for any reason to make the appropriation requested.

Mr. Graf. The submission of a deficiency in late spring will have two advantages: (1) At that time it will be possible to submit an accurate estimate of the funds required, and (2) by waiting until near the end of the fiscal year, savings by the agencies will have
reached their maximum and a larger proportion of the cost of overtime can be absorbed under existing appropriations.

Mr. Woodrum. Off the record.

(A brief discussion followed off the record.)

Mr. Case. That is very possible; but there is a strong disposition in the House to reduce nonmilitary expenditures, and we are very likely to make reductions if we don't get specific reductions on these items.

Mr. Graf. We had our specific reductions at the time of the imposition of the personnel ceiling provided under Public Law 821. These reductions, which were severe in the case of the Smithsonian, reducing our personnel by 70 permanent positions, were absorbed in the fiscal years 1943 and 1944. Since our estimates for the year 1945 are made from those of the preceding years, they reflect these savings.

Dr. Abbot. Apparently there are two different ideas under consideration here; one relates to the number of our personnel, the other relates to the cost of this personnel. As for the latter the cost has been raised—very materially in the last 5 years by the operation of Public Laws 200, 49, and 694. You will note from our estimates that from the fiscal year 1942 to the present we have lost approximately 50 of our permanent personnel, whereas the cost of this reduced personnel has increased about $200,000.

We are necessarily interested in preserving the number of our personnel already reduced by 70 regular positions, since adequate personnel is essential to do our work. The Smithsonian Institution is responsible for the maintenance and preservation of 18,000,000 specimens in the national collections. The estimated monetary value of these collections exceeds $300,000,000, but they cannot be duplicated for any sum, due to the many irreplaceable type specimens included that can never have duplicates. The scientific value of this collection could not be calculated. The destruction of many foreign collections has exceedingly enhanced the scientific value of our own.

These collections fall in some thirty categories of science, requiring as many different types of knowledge and methods for their safekeeping and preservation. These different branches have each their small specialist staff of from one to six curatorial positions. It is impossible to reduce these small groups in proportion to the minor amount of overtime service received. We could not use specialists part-time in one branch, part-time in another, because of the difference in the subjects. For example, a curator of fishes cannot become an efficient curator of fishes, or vice-versa.

CURTAILMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

(See p. 186)

Mr. Case. With respect to the publications, the request for that, broken down by projects, I believe is some $88,000, which is the same amount that was appropriated in 1943. Have you made any attempt to postpone or eliminate costs in printing and binding?

Dr. Wetmore. Yes, sir; we have eliminated or postponed numerous items. In normal times we contemplate an expenditure of over $100,000 annually for such items. We are restricting publication now
to papers, usually technical, that are considered to be of definite public interest under present conditions. They contain information that is supplied either directly for the war effort or for South American cooperation. We are postponing many manuscripts until after the war which normally we would put in process for publication at the present time.

Mr. Case. Dr. Wetmore, I have here a handful of these War Background Studies—for instance, The Origin of Far Eastern Civilizations, Peoples of the Soviet Union, Peoples of the Philippines, and others of that character. Do those publications come out of this $88,500 fund?

Dr. Wetmore. No, sir; they are printed from private funds of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Case. So that there are no public appropriations going into the publication of studies of this sort?

Dr. Wetmore. No, sir.

Mr. Case. The War Department, through the special service, puts out little handbooks with which each soldier is equipped as he goes into New Guinea or some other country, with the handbook describing the people and telling him how to conduct himself and how to get along generally. Are you duplicating that work with these publications?

Dr. Wetmore. No, sir; we are not.

Mr. Case. Are these publications sold, or are they furnished free on request?

Dr. Wetmore. These are furnished free on request. We can't distribute them to widely, because of the expense entailed. We have tried to place them where they will have the maximum use.

Mr. Dorsey. The War Department itself has republished 45,000 copies of some of these, in addition to requesting from us many thousand copies of the others.

Mr. Case. The expense of the distribution comes out of your appropriation?

Dr. Wetmore. These are mailed under the Smithsonian Institution frank.

Mr. Case. This little book the Navy is using, is that printed with your funds or with Navy funds?

Dr. Wetmore. With Navy funds.

Mr. Case. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Woodrum. Are there any other questions, gentlemen?

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

We will be glad to have a statement from Dr. Ford.

Dr. Ford. I might just explain, Mr. Chairman, that the American Historical Association, with the affiliated societies, is, by Congress and by its act of incorporation in 1889, required to report through the Smithsonian Institution, and for that purpose a certain part of the publication funds are set aside for our reports. Whatever they have, they give us a pro rata share or make us an allotment, and we do the best we can with that in the fulfillment of the requirement. Of course, it has been smaller in recent years, and we fight ourselves to whatever they assign to us.

Mr. Woodrum. It is an item of approximately $10,000?

Dr. Ford. It has been that, approximately.
Of course, I am personally interested, if you don’t mind my saying it, Mr. Chairman, as a man associated with institutions of higher learning, to see two things coming up here which have been emphasized only slightly. One is when you see what has been destroyed in Europe, and consider what these men are sponsoring, you have a very strong sense of how much responsibility they have to bear, because scientists can’t work and discoveries can’t be made if these collections aren’t preserved.

And, second, as a State institutional man, I am glad to see democracy prove that scholarship can be used as these men are using it, and as is being done all over the place; otherwise we wouldn’t be running very much of a war.

Mr. Woodrum. Thank you, Doctor. Thank you, gentlemen.

Friday, December 3, 1943.

VETERANS’ ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENTS OF BRIG. GEN. FRANK T. HINES, ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS’ AFFAIRS; S. M. MOORE, JR., BUDGET OFFICER AND CHIEF OF STATISTICS, AND EARLE R. OVERTON, CHIEF, BUDGET DIVISION

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. Woodrum. We take up this afternoon the estimates for the Veterans’ Administration and I think, General, you might proceed as you did last year.

General Hines. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I desire to place in the record a detailed statement covering the appropriations by items, then I would like to call the committee’s attention particularly to some of the important phases of the work of the Veterans’ Administration at this time.

(The statement above referred to is as follows:)

In appearing before this committee today for the purpose of discussing those items covered by the appropriations requested by the Veterans’ Administration, I desire to make a general statement concerning the several appropriations included in the Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1945 in accordance with the privilege which has been granted me in previous years. Each member of the committee has been furnished a book similar to this one before me containing analytical charts and statements covering the activities of the Veterans’ Administration by appropriation titles. There is also before you a copy of this general statement which will enable you to follow my presentation and at the conclusion thereof I shall be glad to answer such questions as the committee may care to ask regarding the appropriation estimates.

This is the second annual Budget estimate submitted to the Congress since this country has been at war and this fact is reflected by the increased amounts requested in our estimates. To meet the cost of the rapidly mounting number of claims for pension and insurance benefits and applications for vocational rehabilitation and hospitalization now being received from veterans of World War II and their dependents in addition to continuing those services provided by law for veterans of prior wars and peacetime establishment, increased appropriations are necessary. These activities will continue to mount although the real load, of course, will come with demobilization. The total amount requested for the Veterans’ Administration for the fiscal year 1945, exclusive of trust accounts for which no appropriations are required, is $1,259,310,500. The division of this total is
shown by appropriation headings on chart No. 1 under the "General" section of the books before you and with your permission I will insert in the record at this point a copy of that chart.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

### Veterans' Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriation title</th>
<th>Appropriation, 1943</th>
<th>Appropriation, 1944</th>
<th>Estimated appropriation, 1945</th>
<th>1945 increase (+) over or decrease (−) under 1944 total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and expenses</td>
<td>$117,684,088</td>
<td>$117,077,000</td>
<td>$164,000,000</td>
<td>+$46,323,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and binding</td>
<td>3,305,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>430,000</td>
<td>+$230,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Army and Navy pensions</td>
<td>445,000,000</td>
<td>498,000,000</td>
<td>558,200,000</td>
<td>+$60,200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military and naval insurance</td>
<td>12,821,000</td>
<td>21,438,000</td>
<td>19,794,000</td>
<td>-1,664,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital and domiciliary facilities</td>
<td>4,557,000</td>
<td>4,557,000</td>
<td>7,374,500</td>
<td>+2,817,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjusted service and dependent pay</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>-85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted service certificate appropriated fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>-9,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Service life insurance</td>
<td>27,770,000</td>
<td>250,000,000</td>
<td>500,000,000</td>
<td>+250,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>-300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>330,000</td>
<td>+330,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Veterans' activities</td>
<td>608,135,088</td>
<td>887,587,000</td>
<td>1,259,310,500</td>
<td>+371,723,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes $6,775,000 from Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943 (Public No. 132, 78th Cong., July 12, 1943).
2 Includes $165,000 from First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943 (Public No. 11, 78th Cong., Mar. 18, 1943).
3 Included in Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943 (Public No. 132, 78th Cong., July 12, 1943).

While increased amounts are requested under seven of the nine appropriations for which funds are required, it will be noted that the total estimate for 1945 over $1,000,000,000 is in the form of direct monetary benefits to veterans and their dependents. This does not include other forms of direct benefits, such as hospitalization, etc.

Before taking up for analysis the various items of appropriation included in the 1945 estimate, I believe it might be well to outline briefly the current status of some of the activities of the Veterans' Administration.

Your attention, therefore, is invited to charts Nos. 2 and 3 under the "General" section of the books before you, showing respectively total disbursements for all purposes for veterans' benefits as of June 30, 1943, and the summary of activities of the Veterans' Administration as of September 30, 1943. It will be noted that since 1970 there has been disbursed for pensions and compensation $15,438,647,111 as of June 30, 1943. Included in this amount were payments to veterans of World War II and their dependents totaling $6,791,669. Chart No. 3 contains a very informative summary of our various activities, including the number of beneficiaries on the pension and compensation rolls by wars, the number of applications for vocational rehabilitation, the number of personnel on the rolls, insurance applications and claims for insurance benefits, the number of beneficiaries receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care classified by wars and types of disease, and the number of beds now available in Veterans' Administration facilities and the number now under construction. In view of the size of this summary it may or may not be inserted in the record, depending upon the desires of the committee.

I believe it is pertinent to outline briefly our existing bed situation and the proposed construction program. As of September 30, 1943, there were 58,563 patients receiving hospital treatment and 9,217 receiving domiciliary care authorized by the Veterans' Administration. The number receiving hospital care was classified by type of disease as follows: Tuberculosis, 5,604; neuropsychiatric diseases, 37,444; and general medical and surgical conditions, 15,515. A total of 227 facilities and hospitals was being utilized for the care and treatment of these beneficiaries, of which number 93 were under the direct jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration; 33 were operated by other Government agencies; and 101 were civil and State institutions.

The war in which service was rendered by the 58,563 hospital patients and the 9,217 domiciliary members remaining as of September 30, 1943, is shown in the following tabulation: