Three New Regents Appointed

Sen. Frank E. Moss, Rep. Sidney R. Yates, and Rep. Elford Cederberg have been named to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Board of Regents, the governing body of the Institution, includes the Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, three members each from the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, and nine citizen Regents.


Senator Moss, of Utah, has established himself as a leading advocate of consumer interests and is widely known for his interests and work in the field of water resources. He is the author of several bills dealing with conservation of natural resources, including the bill which established Canyonlands National Park in Utah. He also is the author of a number of bills on energy, and has long been an advocate of efforts to increase supply and curtail consumption.

Senator Moss is the chairman of the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, an ex officio member of the Appropriations Committee, a member of the Budget, Commerce, Post Office and Civil Service committees, and the Special Committee on Aging. He is Secretary of the Senate Democratic Conference (the No. 3 leadership position in the Senate) and an ex officio member of the Democratic Policy and Steering Committee.

Senator Moss was born September 23, 1911, in Salt Lake City where he attended public schools. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Utah in 1933, and was received a Juris Doctor degree, cum laude, from George Washington University Law School in 1937. Senator Moss, a retired colonel in the U.S. Air Force Reserve, was first elected to the Senate in 1958.

Rep. Sidney R. Yates

Representative Yates, a Democrat from the 10th Congressional District of Illinois (Chicago), was first elected to the House in 1946. He is a member of the Appropriations Committee.

In 1962, Representative Yates ran for the U.S. Senate against the late Everett McKinley Dirksen. In 1963, he was appointed by President Kennedy as U.S. Representative to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. In 1964 he resigned to run for Congress, was elected, and has been returned to the House in each subsequent election. Representative Yates was born in Chicago where he was educated in the public schools. He graduated from the University of Chicago and received his law degree there. In World War II he served in the Navy and was released from active duty with the rank of lieutenant.

Rep. Elford Cederberg

Representative Cederberg represents the 10th Congressional District of Michigan. He was elected to Congress in 1972 and has been reelected regularly. Since 1978, he has served continuously on the Appropriations Committee, and became the Ranking Minority Member in 1973. He also serves on the newly created House Budget Committee.

Representative Cederberg is a part of the Republican leadership organization of the House under Rep. John J. Rhodes, floor leader. He also serves as a member of the Republican Research Committee, an element of the Republican Policy Committee of the House.

Born March 6, 1918, in Bay City, Mich., Representative Cederberg attended a public school and the Bay City Junior College. An Army officer in World War II, he landed in Normandy with the 83rd Infantry Division and fought with it across France and Germany. He won five campaign battle stars and the Bronze Star medal. He was discharged as a captain in 1946 and later held the reserve rank of major.

SI Office of Equal Opportunity Honors Five Employees at First Awards Ceremony

The Office of Equal Opportunity sponsored the first EEO Awards Ceremony on February 28, in the SI Commons Lounge.

The EEO award recognizes employees who have made significant contributions to the Smithsonian Institution's Equal Employment Opportunity Program through the excellence of their leadership, skill, imagination and perseverance. The recipients of the Award are:

- Barbara J. Coffee, Museum Specialist, Division of Political History, National Museum of History and Technology, for her outstanding work as an equal employment opportunity counselor and for her sustained efforts to resolve cases in a professional and equitable manner from July 1973 through December 1974.
- Joseph E. Freeman, Supervisor, Duplication Unit for his outstanding performance in pursuing and implementing EEO-related programs within his organization.
- Brenda E. Howell, Employee Development Specialist, Training Division, Office of Personnel Administration, for her continuing commitment and sustained work in the field of career development and training to further the equality of employment at the Smithsonian.
- Carl F. Jackson, Supervisor, National Zoological Park for his contributions to making the equal employment opportunity program work at the Zoo, and for his outstanding work as an EEO Counselor, career development counselor, and his work with halfway house participants (many have been minority) in work-related efforts to improve their employability.
- Edna W. Owens, Exhibits Editor, Exhibits Division, National Air and Space Museum, for her outstanding contributions to the Smithsonian EEO program as one of the organizers and the first chairperson of the Smithsonian Women's Council, 1972-1973. She was instrumental in working two competing groups into a single organization with the purpose of improving the employment of women within the Smithsonian.

The photo was taken during the special which will be shown over the CBS-TV network on March 27 from 10 to 11 p.m. EDT.

Peter Braestrup has been appointed Editor, Awards Fellowships for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars to plan publications that will serve as a bridge between the broader public and the scholarly work done by Fellows at the Center.

The appointment was announced by Dr. James Billington, WWC Director, who also announced recently the appointments of Ohio Gov. John J. Gilligan, Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster and Ambassador Harald B. Malmgren as Fellows at the Center.

Mr. Braestrup is joining the staff after working at the Center as a Fellow on leave from The Washington Post. Born in New York City, he is a graduate of Yale Universi- ty, a former Nieman Fellow at Harvard, and served variously as an editor, staff corres­ pondent, and overseas bureau chief for Time, the New York Herald Tribune, and The New York Times before joining the Post in 1968.

Governor Gilligan is working on a book concerning current problems and challenges confronting the American political system.
About SI Women

Women Have We Come A Long Way?

by Francine Berkowitz

As of July 1, 1974, women represented 36.6 per cent of the total permanent Smithsonian work force. Pretty good. We represent 16.9 per cent of the grades 12 and above. Not so good. There are only two women at Grade 16 and none above that. Have we come a long way?

Few employees consciously and deliberately plan their careers. Most simply let the laws of inertia, luck and opportunistic openings dictate their future. The results are frustration, poor use of skills and aptitudes and, most important, disappointment.

A basic goal for career development is to instill in employees a traditionally fallen into the trap of training for a "business" career, learning where to start and what skills and an arm of GS 3-6 secretaries: clerk-typists is not available, but adding training in accounting and business administration courses, and a whole new career opens up. The average grade for government workers is about a GS-12. Twenty-four Tensions between training and auditing are required along with approximately two years' work experience as an intern as a professional in the orientation program for new employees.

While much of the Smithsoni work force.

In seeking out career opportunities at the Smithsonian, individuals must familiarize themselves with the agency itself. Learn about the work of the Institute in various organizational structure. Read the EEO affirmative action plan for women and minorities. What is the training policy at the Smithsonian? How does it compare to the government-wide training policy, the

Also offered is a Career/Life Planning Workshop conducted by the George Washington University at the Smithsonian. Thirty-six employees, primarily in grades 4 through 9, have attended these workshops. These are management level employees who have been selected to attend. No costs have been incurred yet, and the program is selective.

The committee has also suggested regular performance evaluations for SI employees. What if you are at the Smithsonian and want to expand your own personal growth? The workshop is designed to encourage discussion of career growth between each employee and supervisor on a scheduled basis.

Last spring the Career Development Committee, headed by Joan Nicholas, discussed the concept of a career development orientation program. The committee is studying the feasibility of creating a channel that could be used to direct employees to appropriate training opportunities. These services are being supported by the Smithsonian's Career Development Committee. The new program emphasizes a new training workshop was very successful. It resulted in the development of a series of training programs. We will be hosting one of these programs later this year.

The workshop was a prime motivator in helping me direct my future at the Smithsonian. By updating my job description, learning about the work of other employees, and becoming familiar with the overall work of the department, I have a clearer understanding of what I want to do in the future. I am currently attending classes at the University of California, Berkeley.

Joan Nicholas

The award, accompanied by a check for $500, was presented on Wednesday, December 19, by Robert A. Brooks (right), Under Secretary of the Smithsonian. The award was presented to three active-duty employees for their work in bringing the new hall to completion.

The new hall was opened on the 100th anniversary of the Smithsonian Institution and the 75th anniversary of the founding of the National Air and Space Museum. The hall will be open to the public on March 22.

The ceremony was attended by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who spoke about the importance of science and technology in our society.

The new hall will house a collection of nearly 4,000 objects, including the Wright Brothers' Flyer, the Spirit of St. Louis, and the Apollo 11 command module.

The opening was also marked by the unveiling of the curvilinear glass and steel structure, which is 750 feet long and 200 feet wide.

The architecture of the new hall is designed to be energy-efficient, with solar panels to provide electricity and a rainwater harvesting system to provide irrigation for the landscaping.

The Smithsonian Institution is a non-profit organization that operates the National Museum of Natural History, the National Museum of African American History and Culture, the National Museum of American History, and other museums.

The institution was established by an act of the U.S. Congress in 1846, and its mission is to "increase and differe the science, arts, and manufactures of the United States."
Resident Associates Enjoy Varied Schedule of Activities
by Edward Gallagher

With a membership of more than 31,000, almost quadrupled in less than 2½ years, the Resident Associate Program provides an opportunity for residents of the greater Washington area to enjoy the resources of the Institution through classes, lectures, and symposia; behind-the-scenes tours, festivals, and exhibitions open to the public. Activities are organized for adults, young people, and families. Employees of the Institution are encouraged to join the Program at substantially reduced fees.

More than 3,200 students are presently registered in more than 70 Resident Associate classes in the arts, humanities, sciences, and crafts. A comparable number is expected to enroll in spring classes for which registration is now being held.

Among the highlights of the spring semester, beginning the week of April 19, are The History and Geography of the U.S. National Park System; the Symposium on the History and Art of Collecting; and the Klaus Fleischmann Lecture: "The World of the Poster." The enchantments of the National Mall and the University of Maryland College Park will be explored in a spring symposium. Semesters ahead, the following activities are assured its continuation for future semesters.

The enthusiastic Banjo Bunch for Young Associates for Spring 1975 has drawn from D.C. schools. Scholarships are available for these, sixty-six are scholarship students and fifty are visiting scholars.

Young Associates

More than 330 young people, ages 4 through 18, are attending Resident Associate Young Associate classes this winter. Of these, sixty-six are scholarship students drawn from D.C. schools. Scholarships are awarded each semester to outstanding young people who are chosen on the basis of teachers’ recommendations, demonstrated interest, and financial need.

A worthy companion to the Young Associates program is the Young Associate classes which has been a series of career workshops for teenagers. These workshops are designed as introductions to the wide range of careers within the Smithsonian, on a specific field, such as collection management, exhibit design, and particular areas of research. Thus far, the most popular topic has been oceanography which attracted more than 300 participants.

The Junior Science Club, a joint Resident Associate-National Museum of Natural History activity, opened its first series of ten meetings on January 25. This first session concentrates on astronomy and geography. The second series of meetings will begin April 12 and will focus on entomology. The Junior Science Club is an excellent way to introduce your child to the world of science in an enjoyable and educational way.

Free Tuition for Doccnts

The winter semester marked the beginning of a special benefit offered by the Resident Associate Program to Smithsonian docents. Members of the valuable service rendered the Institution and its activities are encouraged to join the Program at substantially reduced fees.

Mr. Setzer was considered an authority on North American archeology, particularly the mound builders of the Mississippi Valley and the Big Bend region of southwest Texas. He had written numerous books and articles in this field and had led a number of expeditions in the U.S.

In the late 1940s he participated with other Washington-area scientists and archeologists in an expedition to Australia's primitive Arnhem Land. The expedition was sponsored jointly by the Smithsonian, the National Geographic Society, and the Australian government. The scientists were marooned for days on a primitive island about 25 miles from Arnhem women's organizations. She had traveled extensively to Europe, Asia and other African nations as a member of government delegations.

Some 10,000 persons attended funeral services for Mrs. Ayensu at the Methodist Church in Sekondi February 15 where she was eulogized as a "peacemaker" whose leadership both inside and outside the church was unsurpassed.

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NASM Acquires Hughes Aircraft

The HK-1 Flying Boat as it appeared the only time it was flown, on November 2, 1947. Birch was the principal wood used in its construction, although poplar, spruce, maple and balsa were also used, giving rise to its nickname "The Spruce Goose."

The famed Hughes Flying Boat (HK-1) has been acquired by the U.S. General Services Administration by the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum.

The museum will retain a 51-foot wing section and return the rest of the 35-year-old aircraft to its builder, the Hughes Tool Company (now called Summa Corp.). Summa will receive from Summa Corp. $700,000 and the historic Hughes Racer, an advanced high-powered airplane in which Howard Hughes established world records in 1935 and 1937.

In addition, Summa Corp. will make available portions of the aircraft to eight prestigious public museums selected from a comprehensive list compiled by the Smithsonian.

The HK-1 was built during World War II under a contract between Hughes' company and the Defense Production Corp. Its 720-foot wingspan, fully 60 per cent longer than that of the Boeing 747, remains the largest of any aircraft ever built. The eight-engine, troop carrier constructed of wood required fewer critical materials than conventional aircraft of the same size built by Hughes in 1947. When the Defense Production Corp. was dissolved, the airplane became the property of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. When RFC was dissolved in 1957, the plane was transferred to GSA. Since April 1961, Hughes' company, and later Summa, leased the airplane for $800 a month and maintained and housed it at their expense in Long Beach, Calif. There have been no U.S. Government expenditures on the plane since 1951.
One of the guard dogs being trained for duty at SI is shown going through the "box seek" exercise at a recent demonstration.

Canine Recruits Being Trained To Work With SI Guards

by Kathryn Lindeman

Four-footed recruits that soon will be joining the Smithsonian guard force were put through their paces recently at a demonstration site at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington.

We intend to train the dogs to locate unauthorized people in museum buildings and on the grounds when necessary," said Jay W. Chambers, Chief, Protection Division of the Office of Protection Services, who is in charge of the program. "Some of the dogs will also be trained for fire and bomb sniffing.

"The concept of training dogs for such duty has changed — they are trained to attack on command only, not to be killer dogs. These dogs are not kept in kennels; they are actually house dogs and go home with the SI trainers each night."

The Smithsonian presently has six dogs in the program — all of German shepherd or German shepherd descent. The dogs are donated by private citizens and go through an extensive training program for 14 weeks beginning with obedience training. The six SI dogs were in their fourth week of training at the time of the demonstration.

A dog is assigned to a specific police officer and the dog and man work together as a team. The names of the officers and their dogs are Kenneth Brewer and John, Gary Hunt and Sabre, Phillip Jones and Lobo, Montgomery and Southern, Walter Page and King, and Charles Whitehead and Brutus. The Head Trainer is Donald J. Bartel.

The dogs were put through their paces, on and off a leash, and demonstrated such exercises as the "box seek" in which a man hides a rag under a table at the opposite end of the field from the dogs and each dog in turn is given the command to "find it."

There was also a demonstration of "tracking" in which the trail is laid down by one man walking along the ground and dropping objects as he walks. The dog then leads the officer along the track until he comes to the end of it where he finds a rag or some other such object.

"In this case, the dog's reward is the rag he finds by tracking the man," said Mr. Bartel. "He is not given a reward in the form of food during training since you may not have food available on the street or in a museum building."

Throughout the demonstration, Richard L. Ault, Director of Support Activities, commended the trainers (and the dogs) on the good job they are doing in the training program.

"In the years we have had a number of bomb scares at the institution and as a result, often have had to clear buildings," Mr. Ault stated. "It is our hope that these dogs will help us in finding explosives. Also it is our expectation that the dogs will help us improve the frequency and thoroughness of the inspection of our buildings and the grounds around them during the evening non-public hours."

SAO's Moonwatch Network Supports U.S. Space Program

By James Cornell

When Russia launched Sputnik I into Earth orbit on October 4, 1957, the United States was, in the words of one space pioneer, "caught with its antennas down."

Only one tracking system was ready for that unannounced launch. Moonwatch, a worldwide network of volunteer amateur astronomers formed and trained several months earlier by the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, was able to compute the optical tracking of all satellites since World War II. Later, Moonwatch still supports the national space program with its many unique contributions — and it is still volunteer.

Moonwatch grew out of the massive scientific efforts of the International Geophysical Year (1957-58). The National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation assigned SAO responsibility for the optical tracking of all satellites during this period. Dr. Fred Whipple, then director of SAO, designed a special tracking camera, the Baker-Nunn, to be located at 12 sites around the world. Dr. Whipple also established a global network of visual observers which would supply the Baker-Nunn stations with preliminary orbital data on newly launched satellites so the cameras could make precise observations.

Dr. Whipple sent out appeals for volunteers to amateur astronomy groups around the world. Because this was the first opportunity for amateur scientists to make significant contributions to the IGY, the response was immediate.

In the spring of 1957, more than 70 Moonwatch teams, with more than 1,500 volunteers, had been established in the United States and its territories, while additional teams were being established in many foreign countries. The first Moonwatch teams were launched from every professional walk of life: professional and amateur astronomers, teachers and students, scientists and businessmen.

The work of a Moonwatch volunteer was arduous and time-consuming, usually involving long, lonely nights scanning the skies for "moving stars." Although SAO provided some instructions, support, and instruments, the only real reward for the hundreds of volunteers was the knowledge that their data were contributing to scientific research.

Although Moonwatch was not planned to be fully operational until March 1958, observations were made almost immediately following the launch of Sputnik I. The confirmed sightings of Sputnik I were made by groups in Sydney and Woomera, Australia, on October 6, and the first U.S. sightings were made by a team in New Haven, Conn., on October 19.

In the first stages of the Space Age, essentially all observational data from visual sources were supplied by Moonwatch teams. (SAO's first Baker-Nunn satellites were not operational until mid-1958, and Moonwatch continued to provide support when the Russians launched their second satellite, Sputnik II, November 3, 1957.)

Dr. Whipple sent out appeals to amateur astronomers and space scientists, when measured against systems such as Mintrack, Moonwatch's 350,000 observations are probably worth more than $14 million.

Through the cooperation of volunteer amateur astronomers and astronomers, the network is not only a means for professional researches in astronomy and related fields. And, in scores of cases, the amateur astronomer is the International Fraternity of Moonwatch volunteers has created an awareness and appreciation of American space efforts.

Kaufmann Appointed Cooper-Hewitt Librarian

Robert C. Kaufmann has been appointed librarian of the Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New York City, effective January 8.

Mr. Kaufmann comes to the Smithsonian Institution from the Archives of American Art, where he was the Art and Architecture Librarian. Prior to holding that position he was a research fellow of the Committee to Rescue Italian Art, Inc., at the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale in Florence. He was involved there in the study of fragments of books dismembered in the 16th and 17th centuries. He served before that as Fine Arts Librarian at Columbia University and worked in publishing in New York.

Dr. DuPree Named MHT Scholar

Dr. A. Hunter DuPree, American historian and educator, is the first to occupy the position of Visiting Scholar for the National Museum of History and Technology. Dr. DuPree was appointed by Museum Director Brooke Hindle, will bring a succession of a former Florida team leader, Albert these American education experts to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the History of Science, and the Society for the History of Technology, among other organizations. During his six-month appointment, Dr. DuPree will continue his research on a book about the history of pre-metric measurement and advise the Museum as it plans a Hall of American Science.

Werner, still has more than 100 active teams around the world. (The average number of members per team, however, has decreased.) Another 60 "inactive" teams are sometimes mobilized for special tracking duties. And, still another 100 major observatories may join the network temporarily in the case of a major emergency.

The worldwide distribution of the Moonwatch teams provides an inexpensive and relatively uncomplicated means of maintaining up-to-date data on satellite orbits, especially for "low-perigee" objects. These satellites come extremely close to Earth and therefore attain such high speeds they are often missed by cameras and radar systems.

Moonwatch observations of such objects also provide invaluable data on the physics of the upper atmosphere and the effects of the Earth's gravity field.

In addition, Moonwatch maintains a "death watch" on reentering satellites, determining the time and place of reentry into the Earth's atmosphere and aiding in the possible recovery of any surviving debris. (On September 2, 1962, a piece of the Sputnik IV spacecraft fell on a street in Mannitowoc, Wis. Moonwatch observations led to its recovery and identification.)

Another benefit of the Moonwatch network has been the tendency of young members of the original teams — now professional and amateur astronomers, teachers and students, scientists and businessmen — to become professional researchers in astronomy and related fields. And, in scores of cases, the amateur astronomer is the International Fraternity of Moonwatch volunteers has created an awareness and appreciation of American space efforts.

SL Seeks Donations Of Ethnic Signs

The National Museum of History and Technology's Bicentennial exhibition "A Nation of Nations" will provide an extraordinary view of American civilization as a culture built on the heritages of many countries. The exhibition, which opened on November 17, 1975, will provide an extraordinary view of American civilization as a culture built on the heritages of many countries.

As one way of conveying the diversity of America's cultural heritage, the Smithsonian is looking for signs which advertise ethnic foods in America, ranging from Italian and French to Mexican, Chinese and Indian favorites. In its final segment, "A Nation of Nations," the exhibition will juxtapose the "native American" in food, clothing styles and activities with the adopted counterparts, giving a kaleidoscopic look at ethnic diversity.

The signs, particularly neon, fluorescent or plastic illuminated varieties, must come from restaurants or groceries which sold these foods and be in working order.

If you have a sign to donate or loan, please write to Dr. Peter C. Marzio, Room 5730 N MHT, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20500 or telephone 202-381-5255. Proper credit to donors and lenders will be given in the exhibit.