MOTHER MALLARD AND HER FAMILY — A mallard duck and her nine offspring took up residence for several weeks in the Hirshhorn Sculpture Garden. Apparently the ducklings were hatched in the shrubbery by the wall in the Sculpture Garden in early May and then proceeded west to the Arts and Industries Building. But the wild ducks were frightened by the onlookers to their progress and Secretary Ripley arranged for the National Zoological Park to provide a concrete duck shelter by the pool in the Hirshhorn Sculpture Garden. The ducklings had some difficulty getting into the pool until a wire mesh bridge was provided to get them across the gutter. Late in the month, guards reported that the ducks had vanished as mysteriously as they appeared.

SI Continues Efforts to Spur Energy Conservation Program

By Kathryn Lindeman

“The Smithsonian, along with all citizens and public and private organizations, is facing energy shortages and resulting price increases. I am confident that we can find ways to accommodate them, short of a serious curtailment of services and program activities,” Under Secretary Robert A. Brooks said in the concluding paragraph of his memorandum on the subject of energy conservation issued in February.

To help keep up with the rising costs of steam, electricity, and other utilities necessary to keep the buildings functioning, the Office of Plant Services has had to take certain energy conservation steps. Many of these are evident to employees; some are not so obvious.

Fluorescent and incandescent lamps in the offices, halls and storage spaces of the buildings are being reduced to illumination of 40 foot-candles at desk level, 30 foot-candles in storage and other areas, and 10 foot-candles in hallways. These levels of illumination meet appropriate standards for work performed in such areas.

Kenneth E. Shaw, OPLANTS Director, said, “The standard lighting for office work was set at a level of 20 foot-candles during the period from 1940 to 1950. From 1950 until recently, the Illuminating Engineering Society had raised the standard to 100 foot-candles. Lighting level at SI remains 100 foot-candles, with drafting tables and scientists’ working areas.

Air handling machines are now closed down between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. although areas where temperature and humidity levels are critical to maintain various collections are not included.

Employees have for some time been asked to be conscious of the use of electricity by observing sound energy conservation practices. Lights in all areas are to be turned off at the close of the day and when the space is not in use for more than 30 minutes.

“When electricity was cheap,” Mr. Shaw.

Secretary Urges Compliance With EEO Objectives

“We at the Smithsonian shall successfully meet the continuing equal employment opportunity challenge. I hereby endorse the President’s philosophy and ask the cooperation of each of you in carrying out this policy,” Secretary Ripley said in his announcement May 8 accompanied by a memorandum from President Gerald R. Ford concerning the Equal Opportunity Program.

In his memo for circulation to all employees, Mr. Ripley stated, “I also wish to commend each of you for the affirmative progress being made to ensure that equal employment opportunity is a reality in the Smithsonian. Our employment figures represent statistical proof of our success. Over one-tenth of all Smithsonian employees are minority, and over one-third are women.

“Smithsonian female employees at GS- and IS-13 and above levels represent 12.1 per cent of all employees at these levels, and this is far above the government average. Smithsonian minorities, however, represent 4.5 per cent of employees at these levels, and this is slightly below the government average.”

(Continued on page 2)

Folklife Festival to Begin June 25 With Aid of Sponsors

The Festival of American Folklife, now going into its ninth year of celebrating America, the diverse society, will be co-sponsored this year and in 1976 by American Airlines, the National Portrait Gallery and General Foods Corporation as part of Bicentennial projects. Dates for the Festival this year are June 25-29 and July 2-6.

Financial support from the two corporations will help to make possible a summer-long Festival in 1976, from June 15 through August. Held on the National Mall in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial, the annual event is co-sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service.

This year, transport problems for SI staff members will be relieved by a lunchtime shuttle to be operated for employees between the Festival grounds and the Arts and Industries Building.

“The Festival was chosen from the scores of worthwhile proposals considered by American,” said Robert L. Crandall, the airline’s Senior Vice President — Marketing. “Because of its theme and content perfectly express the American role which would like to play in the Bicentennial.”

“We wanted to take part in a project that would pay tribute to the nation’s heritage and express faith in its future while also allowing us to encourage tourism and travel within the United States during this unique period of our history,” Mr. Crandall said. "The association with the Festival gives us an opportunity to do all of these things and to support a well-established program whose basis of different American workers working together is at the very heart of the Bicentennial spirit. We are pleased to be a part of the Festival and know that it will be one of the outstanding events of the Bicenntennial.”

James L. Ferguson, Chairman and Chief Executive of General Foods, called the Festival “an exciting and vibrant view of America. It is a celebration of people. It recalls those rich traditions from which we all draw our strengths and identities. The United States is the most diverse society to exist in the history of man. This is one of our greatest strengths, and this is what the Festival of American Folklife highlights.

“The Festival pays tribute to our unique heritage — to the art, music, dance, food and stories that we Americans have created from our own experiences.

“We are delighted to be part of this truly national popular event.”

The Festival of American Folklife was established eight years ago to explore and present America’s traditional heritage. It has presented thousands of performers and craftsmen, tradition bearers, discovered by field workers in virtually every corner of the nation and from much of the world. Visitor attendance has grown annually from 350,000 in three days in 1967 to nearly a million in 10 days in 1974. The interest shown by the vast Festival audience, both in Washington, D.C. and across the country, where Festival performers tour, led to the realization that the Festival would be an ideal celebration of the Bicentennial.

Support for the Festival has traditionally come from other Government agencies, state, local and foreign governments. This is the first time the Festival has had corporate support. The support from the private sector will help make a longer Bicentennial Festival possible in 1976.

Julian Eueil, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian for Public Service, accepting the gift on behalf of the Institution, said: "In 1976 Washington will be the focus of the national Bicentennial and the Festival of American Folklife will be the focus in Washington. An estimated 35 million visitors will be coming to Washington. The Festival will give each visitor an opportunity to experience something of the history of his or her own culture; the opportunity to know each other and to know a bit more about who lives here and why; more about the different minorities that make up the American mosaic.”

"We are delighted that American Airlines and General Foods have joined in the presentation of the Festival of American Folklife,” Jack Fish, Director of National Folklife Festival, said. "It is appropriate that the Festival be a joint effort of government and private enterprise, for the preservation of America’s heritage, cultural, and natural, depends on all segments of society.”

"Folklife celebrates this year the "Old Ways in the New World," dealing with the culture immigrants brought with
An Ecologist’s Warning

Secretary Ripley delivered the sixth series of the Dorab Tata Memorial Lectures in Bombay and New Delhi, India, this spring. He spoke on “The Paradox of the Human Condition” in a scientific and philosophical expositional of the environmental and ecological problems that face humanity. The lecture series is one of the most distinguished in the academic community of India.

Following is the text of an editorial which appeared in *The Financial Express* of Bombay, India, after Mr. Ripley’s lectures. It was titled “An Ecologist’s Warning.”

If the ecologist today speaks in the language of Jeremiah or Cassandra, he must not be dismissed as a prophet of doom. With Vagu wrote about the rate of the earth’s ozone shield during certain periods. Since then the world has witnessed the rate of biOSPHERE — of the air and the waters which are so essential for the survival of life on our over-crowded and over-populated planet. The warnings may come from many quarters — from the descriptographers, the futurologists, the ecologists and the biologists. The basic message underlying all those warnings is clear. The world’s environmental problems have to be solved on a global basis. It is the same lesson which Dr. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has sought to drive home in his Dorab Tata Memorial Lectures at Bombay and New Delhi.

Great Immediate Danger

As a naturalist, Dr. Ripley has primarily been concerned with the problems of conservation of species which are threatened with extinction by the advance of technology and the reckless vandalism of man in many parts of the world. How great and immediate is the danger for the endangered species of animals and plants are disappearing at an accelerating rate. Perhaps a million of our planet’s evolved forms of life will become extinct before the century is over.

It is not, however, the mere problem of saving extinction-threatened species which worries ecologists like Dr. Ripley. They are really concerned about the manner in which the reckless advance of technology is producing cheap goods which undermine the balance between living things and their natural habitats and thereby endanger the survival of many species and affect the future of human communities. While the Western world is beginning to realise the seriousness of this problem — which is also largely its creation —, the emerging countries of the non-white world are making genuine efforts to protect their environmental and urban settings. This is a clear indication that the problem is not so serious in their areas. This, however, will be a dangerous mistake, because this is the right time for them to profit from the lessons of the Western world. There is no urban development with due regard to the quality of human life and the long-term interests of their peoples. They have difficult problems of poverty and undeveloped conditions to solve. It would be disastrous for them to imitate the example of the West and not profit from their experience. They have to be particularly careful in harnessing their natural resources like land, rivers, seas and minerals, because it is easy for planners to succumb to the lure of short-term gains and discount the long-term penalties. Dr. Ripley gave the example of the Aswan dam, which is undoubtedly a great engineering feat. It has brought about the re-commencement of agriculture and fishery and [sic] life and animals and organisms have been far-reaching. The creation of the vast Nasser lake has deprived the Nile delta of the enormous fertilising effects which the flood waters of the river used to bestow. There is a danger that the delta will become a breeding ground for malaria and that is likely to attract mosquitoes from other regions which may give rise to epidemics like malaria and sleeping sickness. These developments are likely to affect other nations besides Egypt and hence the need for international action to deal with environmental problems.

Dichotomy of Interests

There is an apparent dichotomy of interests between the “haves” and the “have-nots” in the approach to ecological problems, as admitted by Dr. Ripley. While in the developed world, there is increasing awareness of the need for conservation of resources and species, in the developing world the concern primarily is with development of resources as quickly as possible to catch up with the West. The developed countries look upon the growing population of the Third World as a new and formidable threat to the limited food and other resources of the world, of which they themselves have secured more than their fair share. This dichotomy of interests can only be bridged by a genuine recognition by the developed countries that they have as much responsibility to utilise their technological skills and surplus material of the world, of which they themselves have secured more than their fair share. This is the basic lesson under lying all those warnings is clear. The world is becoming inescapably interdependent and its problems have to be solved on a global basis.

Energy Conservation

From Page 1

OPLANTS has saved a considerable sum of money in the National Museum of History and Technology by installing an S-7 computer system which automatically turns off certain systems for a short period of time without making a noticeable change in the temperature of the building. The computer system automatically turns off the system back on after a given interval. Figures show that this computerized system has been very valuable as a money­ saver and could be used efficiently in other SI buildings as an energy conservation measure.

Electric bills are computed on the basis of three factors: demand, consumption, and fuel adjustment cost. The NMM computer system cuts down on total demand and consumption.

OPLANTS budgets for and utilities utilities for SI buildings and most other local buildings. In trying to meet increased energy by the NHT computer, offices and bureaus have had to cut many of their own programs: supplies are running short, hiring has suffered, postpone­ ment of certain projects has been necessary when they require supplies too costly to buy.

In addition to the rise in prices of steam and electricity, OPLANTS has had to cope with the rise in mail costs and telephone rates as well. All of this adds up to a problem for the Institution as a whole and the Office of Plant Services in particular, Mr. Shaw emphasiz­ ed. He said cooperation of each employee is needed to combat the rising costs of energy while OPLANTS will continue to search for methods of keeping utility costs down within the Institution.

Man and CosmoS

Nine lectures on the Solar System presented at the Smithsonian in the fall of 1972 under the sponsorship of the National Air and Space Museum and the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory; have been published under the title *Man and Cosmos* by W. W. Norton Co., Inc., of New York. The volume was edited by James Cornell and E. Nelson Hayes, with an introduction by Thornton Page. The lectures were sup­ ported by the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation.
News Notes From NZP

With the approval of an importation permit from the law enforcement division of the United States Department of Agriculture, two pairs of the extremely rare white-winged wood duck are now in quarantine at the USDA station in Clifton, N.J. Following a 30-day quarantine, they will be released to the National Zoo June 1. This reveals that the primary problem was a failing circulatory system.

An exhaustive pathological study was conducted by the Zoo's resident pathologist, Dr. Richard Montali, assisted by Dr. George Parker, resident in pathology at AFIP. Dr. David Brownstein, resident in veterinary pathology at Johns Hopkins University and Dr. Mitchell Bush of the National Zoo. The specimen was then submitted to the National Museum of Natural History for preparation and mounting.

The National Zoological Park honored its founder, Dr. Gardiner Hubbard, with the Hubbard Medal, named for him. The medal has been awarded 25 times and is given in recognition of contributions to geography through exploration, discovery, and the advancement of knowledge of the natural world. The medal was awarded recently to Jessie Eugene Merida, 43, a museum specialist in paleoanthropology for the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History, and is presented at the annual meeting of the American Association of Anatomists.

Dr. Merida was awarded the Hubbard Medal for her outstanding contributions to the study of human evolution. She has conducted research in the field of paleoanthropology for 15 years and has made significant contributions to our understanding of the evolution of the human species. She is a leader in the field of paleoanthropology and has published numerous articles and books on the subject. She is also a member of several professional organizations and has held leadership positions in them.

Dr. Merida's research has focused on the study of early human ancestors, particularly those from the African continent. She has been involved in excavations in several African countries and has contributed to the discovery of important fossil specimens. Her work has been instrumental in advancing our understanding of the evolutionary relationships between early humans and their ancestors.

In addition to her research, Dr. Merida is also an active teacher and mentor. She has been involved in training the next generation of paleoanthropologists and has mentored many students and fellows during her career. She is respected for her dedication to the field and for her ability to inspire and mentor others.

Dr. Merida's achievements have been recognized with numerous awards and honors. The Hubbard Medal is one of the highest honors in the field of paleoanthropology, and it is fitting that she has been awarded this prestigious honor.

The Hubbard Medal is awarded every year to a scientist who has made significant contributions to the study of human evolution. It is named in honor of Dr. Gardiner Hubbard, who was a prominent figure in the early development of paleoanthropology. The medal is presented at the annual meeting of the American Association of Anatomists and is considered one of the highest honors in the field.

Dr. Merida's award is a testament to her dedication and contributions to the field of paleoanthropology. She is a true leader in the field and has made significant contributions to our understanding of human evolution. Her work has been instrumental in advancing our knowledge of the early human ancestors and their relationships.

The award ceremony will take place at the annual meeting of the American Association of Anatomists, where Dr. Merida will be presented with the medal and recognized for her contributions to the field. The event is open to the public and will provide an excellent opportunity to learn more about the field of paleoanthropology and the significant contributions of Dr. Merida.
Many times SI employees ask members of the SI Women's Council various questions dealing with personnel matters.

Since it is virtually impossible to answer each question individually and because similar questions are asked so often, it is believed that more employees can best be reached through this column.

Council members are asked such questions as:

1. Q. Who is the secretarial skills file and how do I apply?

A. The secretarial skills file is a listing of unclassified secretaries that have indicated by application that they would like to be considered for promotion or reassignment into vacancies as they occur throughout the Smithsonian. Each person who applies to the skills file is contacted to determine interest when a vacancy occurs at a point in the career path at which the person is qualified. All interested employees can apply by submitting SI-202 to the Office of Personnel Administration.

2. Q. Must I submit my application for promotion purposes?

A. Applications for merit promotion may be submitted directly to the Office of Personnel Administration.

3. Q. How do I apply for vacancies under the Civil Service Commission Plan which have no closing date?

A. Submit SI-1426, Application for Merit Promotion to the Office of Personnel Administration.

4. Q. What is a Career-Conditional appointment?

A. A career-conditional appointment is a competitive appointment made from a list of eligible candidates furnished by the Civil Service Commission. During the appointment the employee serves a one-year probationary period. After the first year, theotty to continue as a career-Conditional employee, the employee must be determined at the end of the year to be entitled to an appointment as a career employee.

5. Q. Why must an employee acquire a career status?

A. An employee's appointment changes from Career-Conditional to Career Tenure when the employee has served satisfactorily and has received a written recommendation from his or her supervisor to be promoted to a permanent position. When an employee has been promoted to a permanent position, the employee has the right to be considered for promotion to higher positions.

6. Q. What is a question about a personnel matter and I don't know whom to call, what should I do?

A. Call extension 6557 and ask to speak to the Personnel Consultant who works with your office.

7. Q. My Council's Council has this information has been helpful.

Our 40th Birthday

Paul Oechsle, formerly head of the Editorial and Publications Division at the Smithsonian and curator of American National Geographic Society, has contributed the following "footnote" on the occasion of the Torch.

"This year is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the National Geographic Employees Federal Credit Union, of which I was president from its founding in 1935 until 1950. In the course of the union began issuing a multibillion "news letter," aimed paricularly for its members. Little by little their creeds into it roots of interest to all Smithsonian employees, until it became virtually a Smithsonian house-organ. The credit union began to feel that the Institution should take it over, and it did in the mid '50s, and it became Torch, under the general aegis of the Personnel Office. The Torch has its ups and downs, with some gaps in its regular appearance, but it finally evolved into a printed employee's newspaper.

One of its highlights (bums, you know) was in 1957, when Life magazine and Time (in their issue of December 5 had an article from Life described as "a natteringly gay and charming organ of that fine old museum," on the experience of Charles O. Handley, Jr., in making the public aware of a species of whale stranded at Fenwick Island, Del."

End of footnote.

Notes From SI Press

Major New Titles Include Works on Science, Art, History

By Maureen Jacoby

Smithsonian Institution Press

Dr. Owen Gingerich, Smithsonian astrophysicist, has served as editor of a major volume in the Smithsonian International Symposium Series, *The Nature of Scientific Discovery*, to be published by SI Press on June 10.

Based on the proceedings of the 1973 Cosmology Week, jointly sponsored by SI and the National Academy of Sciences, this book preserves the flavor and the content of this major tribute of the United States to the Copernican quincentennial. All major works in Copernicus Week are documented in the Festival, the Symposium, and the Colloquia. The Festival section tells the events and spirit surrounding Copernicus Week, highlighted by presentations of a specially commissioned portrait by Leonard Baskin, awards to outstanding individuals in the scientific community, and the issuing of a Copernican commemorative stamp. The stamp designed by Charles Eames is covered in a 15-page selection of photographs.

Among the distinguished contributors to the Symposium section are Ovstn Tomin, Herman Oberman, Jacob Bronowski, Gerald Holton, Werner Heseen, Maarten Schmidt, and the Institute of Physics. The authors contributed to the Festival section, edited from stenographic transcripts of these sessions, documents spirited discussions with a stimulating intellectual array as the colloquim scholars analyzed and criticized several of the symposium addresses.

The 616-page book is illustrated with more than 100 black-and-white photographs and is priced at $15.00.

Dr. Joshua C. Taylor, Director of the National Collection of Fine Arts, is the author of many articles and books. His latest, *To See Is To Think: Looking at American Art* will be published June 24. Beginning with the book's provocative title, Dr. Taylor moves the reader through a series of mental and visual exercises to enhance one's appreciation of the creative concepts that lie behind most paintings. Although based largely on works displayed in NCA, the images were created by American artists of the last two centuries, the discussions nevertheless illuminate the problems of art far beyond their time and geography. Drawing from the book's many illustrations, SI major art areas are investigated in chapters titled: "How You Know It's a Portrait?" "Why Paint a Landscape?" *To Tell a Story: Persuasion; The Pure and the Impure." Seven color plates and 88 black-and-white illustrations are closely interrelated to the text.

In addition to the book, which will be available in cloth and paper editions, the SI Press will distribute a packet of 36 color slides taken from illustrations in the book and designed to serve as a supplement to the text.

The clothbound version of the book is $10; the paperback, $4.95. The slide packet is $12.50.

**...**

Two curators at the National Museum of History and Technology are authors of new books co-published by the SI Press with British publishers. Melvin H. Jackson, Curator of Maritime History, has collaborated with Charles deBrees in the Netherlands on an illustrated history of the Royal Brass Foundry in Woolwich, England. Eighteenth Century Gunfoundry is an important contribution to students of art, history, and the technology for its previously unpublished watercolors which give a step-by-step account of the manufacture of these pieces during the period of the American Revolution. Priced at $15, the book is also available in black-and-white illustrations.

English Yellow-Glaaze enameerwerk by Jefferson Miller, Curator of Ceramics, is the first major study on this subject. Handsome illustrated with 60 color plates and 74 halftones, the book is based on the Leon collection of some 600 pieces, most of which are in the Smithsonian. Its price is $20.

**...**

Two paperback art catalogs are being published in cloth trade editions by the Press. *American Art in the Barbara Mendel Collection* by Peter Berrington, Curator of Education at NCA, is available at $20. "The Dyk is Now Cast!" — The Road to American Independence, 1774-1776 by Historian Lilian B. Miller of the National Portrait Gallery and the staff of the Historian's Office will be published in June at $17.50.

SI employees receive a 20 per cent discount on all SI Press Books. Most are available in Museum Shops, or they may be ordered directly from the Publications Distribution section of the Press, 1111 North Capitol Street.

SMITHSONIAN TORCH

1975

Published for Smithsonian Institution personnel by the Smithsonian Office of Public Affairs, William O. Craig, Editor; Kathryn Lindenman, Assistant.
Caryl P. Haskin (left) presented the Henry medal to John N. Brown.

John N. Brown Awarded Henry Medal for Service

John Nicholas Brown, a citizen Regent of the Smithsonian Institution since 1957, has been awarded the Joseph Henry Medal in recognition of his "devoted service to the Institution and to the nation."

Mr. Brown is the sixth individual to be presented with the medal, which was design­ed in 1879 and named for Joseph Henry, the first Secretary of the Smithsonian.

The medal was presented to Mr. Brown by Caryl P. Haskins, a fellow Regent, at the Spring Meeting of the Smithsonian Institution Board of Regents.

In the citation accompanying the medal, Secretary Ripley praised Mr. Brown for his "perceptive and unassuming leadership in matters of taste and human culture."

Mr. Ripley said that Mr. Brown, Chairman of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, had "guided its destinies through fair weather and foul into the snug harbor of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research."

The Secretary also noted that Mr. Brown, as Chairman of the National Portrait Gallery Commission, had helped to "create the nation's iconography of American biography."

Long active in artistic matters, Mr. Brown is also Chairman of the Providences (R.I.) Preservation Society and was an original trustee of the National Cultural Center, forebear of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. He is also treasurer of the Medieval Academy of America, president of the Byzantine Institute, and a trustee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

He served as Chief of Monuments in the Fine Arts and Archives Section of the U.S. Group Control Council in Germany in 1945, and later as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in Air for 1946-49.

James R. Morris

Morris Cited for Work at SI

In a surprise, impromptu ceremony at the Offices of the Division of Performing Arts May 8, the Smithsonian Institution presented Division Director James R. Morris a Superior Performance certificate and cash award.

Assistant Secretary Julian Euell made the presentation. A citation accompanying the award read:

"Mr. Morris is responsible for planning, producing and presenting performing arts events with an emphasis on programs that relate to and enhance the Institution's collections."

"Under his direction, the Division has won acclaim for several of its programs — the Festival of American Folklore, the Smithsonian Collection of Classic Jazz, and the winter concert series. In addition, Performing Arts shares the American experience in its many creative forms with people across the nation through touring performances of its concert series and ethnic participants from the annual Folk festival."

"In addition to excellence in planning and administering these programs, Mr. Morris was cited for the development of funding for supplementary activities, including obtaining private support in excess of $2 million for the 1976 Festival, a major Bicentennial program."

Mr. Morris came to the Smithsonian in 1966 and was named to his current position in 1967.

Educated at the Juilliard School of Music, Texas Christian University and the Goethe University in Frankfurt, Germany, Mr. Morris is a former opera singer who performed with the New York City Opera, and in concerts in the United States and in Europe. He began producing folk festivals in North Carolina in the late 1950s before traditional folk culture was popular.

Accepting the award he said to the assembled office staff of more than 50 people: "We know our objective. We have to produce a Festival in the Bicentennial year that makes an honest statement about the culture of America. Let us not lose sight of our goal."

800,000 Plus Thompson Leads Magazine Into Sixth Year of Growth

By Johnnie Douthit

Historians say the term "magazine" was first applied to those publications that offered a "stockroom" of articles and essays of lasting interest; items whose value would not wither with the passage of time.

Today, when most of the mass media is focused on searching for the magic formula that will attract the ever-changing interests of the "new" generation, Smithsonian has found success by going back to the basics.

From a first press run of 175,000 in April, 1970, basked only by 350,000 anxious readers, Smithsonian has a guaranteed net circulation of over 800,000 as it heads through its sixth year.

And, Smithsonian has achieved this with an operating style that differs from many standard practices in the periodical field. For example:

• Smithsonian shuns such " staples" as sex, politics and gossip in favor of extended treatment of such topics in the May issue as Trindal's threatened scarlet ibis, and a possible last look at the body of St. Francis Xavier.

• While other magazines fight for space on sugar substitutes and drugstore newsstand, Smithsonian offer discount subscription rates.

• Smithsonian is available only through memberships in Smithsonian Associates, with no discounts for subscriptions and, of course, no newsstand sales.

Edward K. Thompson, editor and publisher, could whack when he read a decidedly premature obituary of the magazine that appeared in a Washington newspaper shortly before the first issue, saying that plans for Smithsonian had been scotched.

He knew that "what Smithsonian has to sell is quality that will satisfy the curiosity of very intelligent people," and felt it would be a success.

Smithsonian was conceived as a broad­gauged, educational publication, and Secretary Ripley's principal criteria for art­icle production is that there be a relation of the areas with which the Institution is indirectly or immediately concerned.

Within this very broad mandate, a reader can find articles on subjects ranging from the fine arts, hard and natural sciences, and history, to folk art and culture.

Offerings in the June issue, for example, include pieces on cune in the stratosphere, offshore lands owned by the U.S., and early life in Harry Harekn as seen through the eyepiece of a black photographer.

The contents of each issue generally reflect suggestions by Thompson and the staff, another measure of Smithsonian's independence. Acceptance is the growing pile of unsolicited manuscripts that overflows the editor's desk.

Mr. Thompson has been careful to keep the magazine careful of anything that makes it a "mere house organ," but space is regularly devoted to activities of special interest to the Associates, such as upcoming lectures, films, traveling exhibitions, and the May issue saw the start of a new column by Edwards Park, of the Board of Editors.

Mr. Thompson described the feature, entitled "Around the Mail and Beyond," as a series that will be "creative about things that go on at the Smithsonian Institution without the hard sell."

Thompson came to the Smithsonian in 1969 to establish the Institution's first circulation publication after years of work at Life magazine, 18 of them as managing editor and editor.

He began by developing an editorial and business staff that Museum News has described as a "first class," with a combined experience in publishing of tens of decades. Volumes of the articles and photographs, however, are the work of freelancers.

Park came to Smithsonian after service as associate director of the National Geographic's book department and journal. He has experience on U.S. and Australian publications.

Over members of the Board of Editors include Ralph Backlund, who worked for the Minneapolis Tribune and served as managing editor for Horizon for eight years; Jim Thompson, who has worked for Time, Life and U.S. Information Agency; Topic and James K. Page Jr., former editor and publisher of Natural History.

A recent profile of Smithsonian subscribers shows that 87 percent of them are college educated, and that they have a median income of $23,000 plus.

Today, the magazine's bill of fare is indicated by the fact that a large chunk of Smithsonian's continued circulation increase comes from subscription renewals.

Mr. Thompson would characterize the renewal rate only as "excellent," reports put it at more than 70 percent, far above the national average.

During the magazine's planning stage, it was estimated that Smithsonian would be in the black by its third year of publication, and Smithsonian Year 1974, the annual report of the Institution, confirms the accuracy of this estimate.

Today, profits from the publication contribute importantly to other aspects of the Institution's private sector operating budget.

Mr. Thompson's task now will be to manage the successes achieved.

"Mr. Thompson will have to balance the demographic profile of the readership with circulation while continuing to offer the rich variety of articles and essays that have come to characterize the magazine."

The Bees Are Back

A colony of Italian honeybees now makes its home in the National Museum of History and Technology, its glass-walled hive allowing visitors to observe a bee community at work.

Bees annually occupy the hive in the National Museum of History and Technology's Hall of Agriculture from mid-April to mid-October. The hive, supplied by the Department of Agriculture's Bee Pathology Lab in Beltsville, Md., was installed by the museum staff on April 16.

Heading the bee hierarchy is the colony's single queen bee. Serving her are up to 50,000 drones and neater worker bees. Worker bees make up 90 percent of the population, and drones the remaining 10 percent. The rectangular, glass-walled hive in the Hall of Agriculture is an adaptation of the Langstroth "movable-frame" hive. A long glass tunnel leading outside the museum along Constitution Avenue allows all but the large queen free access to the outdoors. The bees find ample food supplies among flower beds in the Mall area.

The Smithsonian Institution has displayed bees intermittently since 1926. Problems with swarming hordes disrupted the exhibit in 1932 and 1930. A "spare exclusion" box prevents the queen from escaping the hive and causing a swarm.

Edward K. Thompson
**BOOK CELEBRATED** — Three alumni of confrontations at the Smithsonian during the 1979 International symposium, "Cultural Styles and Social Identities," were reunited recently at a reception celebrating publication of the book, The Cultural Drama, a collection of essays dealing with cultural and ethnic pluralism and the protest and rights movements of the 1960's. From left to right: Gabrielle Simon Edgcomb, poet and feminist who placed an apple on the Smithsonian; Wilson S. Dillon, editor of The Cultural Drama who had invited her; and Domingo (Nick) Reyes, founder and president of the National Mexican-American Anti-Defamation Committee, Inc., who described the Smithsonian as "a sacred cow" and was welcomed to the symposium banquet by Secretary Ripley with metaphors about animal husbandry. Reyes has since concluded his role as a cultural historian, NHMT, in research and education about cultural contributions of Spanish-speaking Americans.

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**1976 Conference to Examine World Effects of U.S. Culture**

What differences have 200 years of American culture made in other parts of the world? Answers to this question will provide the focus of a major scholarly event of the United States Bicentennial commemoration in Washington. The conference will be held June 28 through July 1 and will be coordinated by the American Council of Learned Societies at the Smithsonian and in other Washington facilities from September 26 through October 1, 1976. Distinguished foreign experts will present papers and hold discussions with their American counterparts. The conference will be sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Studies Association, and the Smithsonian.

The main purpose of the week-long event is to bring together an assembly of leading scholars to examine in depth the influence of U.S. culture on other countries and regions. Within the framework of the general theme, "The United States in the World," conference participants will address a number of specific issues which will enable them to explore the cultural influences or lack of influences of U.S. culture in various areas: 1) science and technology; 2) politics and society; 3) arts and the media. For example, they will be discussing the influence of American democracy, American reform movements, American architecture, education, and business enterprise. It is hoped that the conference will generate materials which can be published.

A program committee planning the meeting agenda and central discussion topics consists of Daniel Aaron of Harvard University, representing the American Council of Learned Societies, Daniel Bocourt, Smithsonian National Museum of History and Technology, representing the Smithsonian Institution; William Goettmich, University of Texas, current president of the American Studies Association; and Frank Freidel of Harvard, representing the Council for International Exchange of Scholars. Over-all planning and coordination is the responsibility of Allen F. Davis, executive secretary of the American Studies Association, with the assistance of Charles Blitzer, Smithsonian Assistant Secretary for History and Art; and Richard Downar, director of the American Council for Learned Societies. The Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars will be responsible for local arrangements.

Mr. Davi, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia, pointed out that approximately 300-400 persons will be invited to the conference, with at least half from outside the United States. These international participants will be presented by the foreign participants.

"The invited foreign guests are being asked to write papers which are both objective and analytical, and which draw on their expertise and experience in their respective countries," he said. "There will be no attempt to solicit papers that will argue a particular point of view." The American commentators will also be experts in their fields.

In addition to the sessions on planned topics, there will be forums at which it is hoped participants will engage in open discussion of all the influences of American culture in other parts of the world. Guests will also have free time to visit museums, libraries and universities, historical sites, the Washington area and other scheduled activities such as concerts, lectures, and sports events.

The American Studies Association, founded in 1951, is the only organization devoted exclusively to the interdisciplinary study of American culture in all its diversity and complexity; it consists of 18 regional chapters and approximately 3,000 members who approach American civilization from many directions but who have in common the desire to see America as a whole rather than from the viewpoint of a single discipline.

Organized in 1919 and composed of 41 constituent societies, the Association has as its major sponsors, the American Council of Learned Societies, a private, non-profit federal organization of national scholarly organizations concerned with the humanities and the humanistic aspects of the social sciences. The object of the ACLS, as set forth in its constitution, is "the advancement of humanistic study in all fields of learning and the maintenance and strengthening of relations among the national societies devoted to such studies."

A grant to the American Studies Association from the National Endowment for the Humanities, given as part of its support of private Bicentennial programs, will underwrite a portion of the conference costs and related special events. The three sponsoring organizations will also utilize the facilities of the U.S. Department of State and the Council for International Exchange of Scholars for various activities. Supplemental funds will be sought from other sources, including corporations and foundations.

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**MNH Scientists Search Near And Far in Quest for Knowledge**

Any given month of the year finds large numbers of scientists at the National Museum of Natural History going to or from professional meetings or the field. Some travel only as far away as the Mall and in between Washington convention hotel or the Chesapeake Bay but others are off to much more distant places — as may be seen in this survey. (It does not pretend to be complete and our apologies to anyone left out who has just returned from Timbuktu.)

Dr. Dennis Stanfield is scheduled to return this month to the 10,000-year-old Paleolithic site he has worked on for the past two summers in Colorado — Dr. William Fitzhugh in early June will be headed north again for a summer's work at Goose Bay and Nain, Labrador, and Dr. Gus Van Beek has just left for Israel where he will conduct his fifth season of excavations at Tell Jemmeh — Ethnologist Dr. William Crocker is in the field until next fall with an American Indian tribe — Dr. James Angel will leave this month for three months in Greece and Turkey, an area of the world where he has a long-standing interest in exploring the skeletal remains of prehistoric populations.

Dr. Edward Ayyens left on May 10 for Ghana where he will be doing field work on orchids, and plant and animal interactions. On his return trip he expects to stop over in China; do some collecting in the Seychelles Islands, and spend some time in Sri Lanka (Ceylon), where he has been invited to be a member of a panel — Dr. Dietrich Wassenah who returned not long ago from a month in Europe at various botanical gardens and herbaria has just left for two months' field work in Peru — Dr. Raymond Foxberg has recently returned from the Pacific, where he spent several weeks in the Phoenix Islands and Hawaii visiting Air Force missile sites to assess their environmental impact — Dr. Beryl Simpson has been in Arizona, continuing her work on desert ecosystems — Dr. Mason Hale recently made a trip to Guatemala, where he conducted research on lichen infestations in ethnological ruins.

Dr. Klaus Ruttner is at Carrie Bow Cay continuing the Museum's IMSWE project. Others from the Museum working at that reef this spring were Dr. Ian MacIntyre and Dr. Clifford Ayers — Dr. Meredith Jones, who a few days not long ago at an Association of American Geographers meeting in the Virgin Islands, and then went on to Panama to do research — Dr. Mary Rice is currently in Djibouti seeing to the publication of a book on a symposium she organized there — Dr. Clyde Roper returned recently from a squid symposium in London, and Dr. Duane Hope is just back from a collecting trip in Florida.

Dr. Saul Spangler recently left for a field trip to Paraguay and Jamaica — Dr. Brant Erwin spent most of April at STRI working on his study of Central American ground beetles — Dr. Karl Krombein not long ago came back from an around-the-world trip which gave him the opportunity to do field work in Ceylon, and to make stops in Japan and Egypt where he is assisting with the translation and publication of entomological works by foreign authors.

Dr. James Meade has been up and down the Atlantic Coast this spring coising stranded whales, and Dr. Richard Thompson was up in April continuing his studies of Bowler Monkeys — Dr. Ronald Heyer has also been in Panama and Brazil working on frog research — Dr. Richard Cifelli is currently on a formannia collecting trip in the Mediterranean — Dr. Daniel Stanley is scheduled to be leading a field trip to the south of France late in May — Dr. Richard Benson will leave soon for a field trip that will take him to Tunisia, Poland and Paris — Dr. Francis Huber returned not long ago from a fossil collecting trip in Australia — Dr. Walter Adey is conducting research at sea off Martinique and Antigua — Dr. Robert Emery will leave in June for a summer's fossil fieldwork in Nebraska — and Dr. Richard Grant will be heavily involved in study of Peruvian fos stirigraphy.

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**Hireshorn Plans Three Major Loan Exhibitions**

Averbam Lerner, Director of the Hirshorn museum, announced that three major loan exhibitions will be included in the Museum's 1975-1976 schedule.

Two of these will focus on the works of 20th century artists. Joseph Raphael on Art and Elie Nadelman. The third exhibition, tentatively titled "Artist-Immigrants in America: 1876-1976," will be mounted in connection with the Bicentennial and will be supplemented by some of the exhibits from his exhibition of the satirical drawings of David Levine that is scheduled to open in May 1976.
Dr. Erwin Wants to Know: Where Did Ground Beetles Go?

"Where Have All the Ground Beetles Gone?" was the title of a lecture Dr. Terry Erwin delivered recently before the Senate of Scientists. There are few scientists in the world as well qualified as he is to address such a question.

Not many weeks before the lecture he had come back from Barro Colorado Island, Panama. He goes there often for field studies, spending a great deal of time out at night observing the life of ground beetles. Later, however, his work has been impeded by the fact that many of the ground beetle species he wants to study are not on the ground. They are up in trees 80 feet high. The thought of scrambling 80 feet up a tree at night on the tropical forest with various stinging ants and wasps, venomous snakes, etc., is what is trying to convince the people at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute to build a catwalk up there with the ground beetles without risking his life. Other scientists would also use the catwalk for their own glimpse into the tree tops.

When he talks about where the ground beetles have gone, he means the evolutionary dispersal and ecological routes they have followed in millions of years. Field observations have given him evidence that certain ground beetles moved from tropical wetlands — the "boiling pot" for their evolution — to three ecological directions: (1) into the forest understory (fallen logs, vegetation, etc.); (2) into the cropped trees, which are (3) up into the treetops. He is pioneering in his studies to trace the specialized life cycles that the beetles have developed in regard to the different areas and in the forest understory. No one knows yet what sort of lives they live up in trees but he hopes to find out when the catwalk is built.

One younger generation of National Museum of Natural History Scientists, Terry is a Californian who came to the Museum five years ago after studying under three world-famous authorities on ground beetles: Carl Linnean in Sweden, George Ball at the University of Alberta and Philip Darlington at Harvard. He feels "very lucky to have had the opportunity to pick the brains of these three great men.

Central America beckoned to him immediately when he arrived at SI. One reason was the opportunity to work on STRI's Barro Colorado Island, another was that the Museum had a fine collection of Central American ground beetles. STRI's ground beetle collection is one of the best in the world with half a million specimens it is possibly second only in size to the British Museum's and a third reason was that he finds the life of a tropical ground beetle far more exciting and interesting than that of the temperate ground beetles who live a dull life under rocks.

Out of his project will come a massive systematic study of the ground beetle fauna of Central America, covering more than 2,000 species, probably 40 percent of them undescribed in scientific literature. All of the natural history and geographical information on each species is being computerized by Terry's wife La Verne who is a full partner in the project and will finish the data study. The Erwins have designed their volumes to be each a basic systematic study book which can be used by amateurs or a mathematical ecologist to identify specimens or seek geographical and ecological data. And, of course, from it people will be able to learn where all the ground beetles have gone.

Thief of Minerals Foiled by Action of Protective Unit

Alert Smithsonian police officers foiled a plan of a West German scientist to steal three valuable stones from the Hall of Minerals in the Museum of Natural History May 9 and immediately skip the country.

Arrested was Heindrich Jahn, 47, of Cologne, who was found to have three stones in a briefcase under his uniform. The stones, identified by Paul Desautels, Dr. Desautels praised the museum's Protective Unit for Dr. Whipple.

Jahn pleaded guilty May 16 in West Germany.

The stones, identified by Paul Desautels, Dr. Desautels praised the museum's Protective Unit for Dr. Whipple.

A new asteroid discovered by scientists at the Smithsonian-Harvard Center for Astrophysics has been named in honor of the late Fred L. Whipple, Harvard astronomer and former director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.

The asteroid was discovered by Dr. Richard McCrosky and Jerome Shao on images taken February 2 at the 60-inch reflector at the Agassiz Observatory in Harvard, Mass. The asteroid was designated simply as "Minor Planet 1975CA" at that time, but recent tiny asteroids observations and orbit analysis indicated it is one of 50 asteroids discovered in 1975. It was sporadically observed on four occasions since then.

After positive identification and determination of its orbit, the object — one of several small planets in orbit about the Sun — now enters the catalog of asteroids with the number 1940 and name "Whipple." Official announcement of the final designation will be later this month by the Minor Planet Center of the University of Cincinnati.

The asteroid's name was chosen by Dr. Whipple, who is Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University and has been a member of the faculty since 1931. He served as Director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory from 1955 until 1973 and was responsible for a broad program of research including meteoritics, lunar and planetary studies, geophysics, and satellite tracking.

For his efforts in establishing the first American network to track artificial satellites during the early days of the Space Age, Whipple received the Distinguished Service Award, the highest civilian honor at the U.S. Government.

During his long tenure as a Harvard professor, Whipple initiated several programs in visual observing for meteoroids and played a major role in the establishment of the Agassiz Observatory where the asteroid bearing his name was discovered.

Asteroid Whipple is only the third asteroid to be discovered at the Harvard facility; the third and last of those previous discoveries was made by Whipple himself in 1933. That asteroid was named "Cedesta" in honor of Professor Whipple's mother.

Dr. Erwin on the trail of the ground beetles.

Inflation Gallop!

Inflation Gallop!

Her Song: "America Comes of Age: 1940-1970" is on view in the Museum's first pendulum Pendulum Area through early summer.

The selected song sheets on exhibit are on loan from the private collection of Lester L. Levy of Pikesville, Md., who, in more than 40 years of collecting sheet sheet music has acquired more than 30,000 pieces. The music is displayed with objects suggested by the musical scores, and early music machines from the Museum's collections. An original stuffed teddy bear is among the objects on exhibit, shown with the popular hit "Will You Be My Teddy Bear?" sung in 1907 by Ziegfeld star Anna Held.

Evoking vivid pictures of 19th century American life, the song sheets on view range from national issues and politics to romance, fashion, parlor games and popular sports for men and women. Some songs proudly relate America's technological achievements, from the first drilling for oil in 1854 to the "Transportation Telephone" and Edison's amazing "Invention Gallop!" which features a dreadful President Grant watching political opponents blow air into a huge inflation balloon.

"America Comes of Age: 1940-1970" is on view in the Museum's first pendulum Pendulum Area through early summer.
them to the New World, including crafts, music, dance and food ways. This year, an European and Asian Ways, participants have been invited from Japan, Lebanon, Germany and Italy to join with their American counterparts in traditional celebrations, weddings, Saturday night socials, harvest songs and dances. Hispanic American Ways has invited participants from Panama and Mexico. The special theme evolving out of Old Ways to present black cultural materials, "The African Diaspora," seeks to make a comprehensive statement from the Black American community that will acknowledge the African presence in Black American form. American blacks and participants from the Caribbean will join with Americans, possibly from Ghana, in celebrating their common heritage.

"Native Americans," the theme presenting the first Americans, will this year feature the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy from New York State and Ontario and Quebec, Canada. Presentations will offer an introduction to the tradition-oriented lifestyle of the Six Nations. Discussion and presentational segments scheduled for presentation.

"Working Americans," the third main Festival theme, has been a pioneer effort in folklore, demonstrating occupational culture and folk expressions that develop among working men and women. The Festival will highlight Workers in Transportation: railroad workers, truck drivers, seafarers, air traffic controllers and auto aircraft and possibly ship assembly workers. A train will span a portion of the Mall, symbol of a major recurring folkloric theme, and plans call for workshops to be conducted from railroad cars.

"Regional America," the theme that began with presentations from a featured state, will this year feature the Midwest, in the fall of time, offering cookery, and crafts from two regions: Coastal California and the Northern Plains (North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas).

Family folklore focuses on four areas common to all family life: family ex­ periences and anecdotes, family foods, things that families do to while away travel time, and family histories, stories handed down from the past. The Family of the contemporary Iroquois. Folklore Center will have a presentational area for each of the media in which these traditions are normally transmitted, photographs, home movies, and principally, oral histories. Entire family groups are invited to participate in these activities as well as the Children's area, the place where children demonstrate to parents their own "folk culture -- games, rhymes, songs, and stories that they carry on, improve and create from their own special traditions and experiences.

CHU Charter Change

A change in the charter that makes membership in the Smithsonian Institution Employees Federal Credit Union available to all S1 employees was announced by Elbridge O. Hutchins, the retiring president, at the annual meeting February 20.

Formerly, these employees who lived in the immediate Washington area were permitted to join.

At the meeting held in the National Museum of History and Technology the following members were elected officers on the Board of Directors: Robert R. MacLeod, President; Jacqueline S. Olle, Vice Presi­ dent; Olle J. Boyd, Treasurer and Vera Gabbert, Secretary.

Also elected to membership on the Board were Jeromar J. Barrett, G. Clifford Boock, John E. Jameson, Betty J. Wingfield and Blanchard S. White.

Those members chosen to comprise the Credit Committee were: Richard E. Tove (Chairman), Joe L. Burney, Barbara A. Cosgrove, James W. Foxman and Barbara G. Stuckenrath.

The Supervisory Committee is now made up of Chairman, Jack D. Zickafoose and Susan D. Bissell.

Mr. Hutchins was awarded a trophy from the membership for his nine years of leadership as President of the Board of Directors.

MORE CONTEST WINNERS -- Two of the winning entries in the Resident Associates Photo Contest are pictured above. Winning first place in the teenagers category was this photograph taken across the Mall from the Hirshhorn Museum. Rick Keller's shot, "Sky View," was taken through one of the modernistic sunshades at the National Museum of History and Technology winning for him first place in the child category. These photos are on display in the Resident Associate offices, Arts and Industries Building, Room 1270-1275, with the other winners including those pictured in the last Torch.

Folklife Festival Returns From Page 1

as part of the National Cancer Institute's International Cancer Research Data Bank (ICRDB) Program, established by Congressional directives through the National Cancer Act of 1971, the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange has been designated as the Current Cancer Research Project Analysis Center. The four major activities of the center, known as CCRESPAC, will be:

1. Collection and storage of comprehensive information about current research projects in cancer and cancer-related fields from national and international sources.

2. Transfer of this information to the National Cancer Institute for use through CANCERLINE (an on-line computerized file searchable through the MEDLINE network).

3. Conduct of special searches of the CCRESPAC file directly, plus compilation of materials for catalogs of current cancer research in a number of broad and specific subject areas.

4. Development of classification and vocabulary tools to be used in retrieving indexed data.

Dr. David F. Hershey, President of SSIE, noted: "Participation of the Exchange in the ICRDB Program means that, for the first time, a data base of international current cancer research project descriptions will be available to help cancer research investigators and administrators throughout the world."

Willis R. Foster, M.D., SSIE's Vice Presi­ dent for Professional Services, has been appointed CCRESPAC Director.

New Demonstration Series at NMNH

A group of children watched as Mrs. Isabel Descheny (right), a Navaho from Houck, Ariz., and the daughter of a world­ famous weaver, gave demonstrations during April at the National Museum of Natural History.

She was being assisted by docent Fran O'Leary. This was the first in a series of NMNH Office of Education demonstrations that show traditional ways in which items in the museum's exhibitions were used. There will be future demonstrations giving a glimpse of behind-the-scenes activities at the Museum. They will be held at the north end of Haisio on the Museum's first floor.

John Hatleberg will demonstrate the faceting of gemstones during June, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m.-I p.m. Tom Karaffa, a flint knapper, will show how flint tools and weapons are made, Tuesday through Sunday, June 3-15, 10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. and 2:30-4:30 p.m., and Kurt Savoie, a volunteer from the Vertebre Paleontology Preparation Laboratory, will demonstrate how fossils are extracted from rocks, in July and August, Tuesdays through Fridays, 10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. and 1:30-3 p.m.