

MOTHER MALLARD AND HER FAMILY — A mallard duck and her nine offspring took up residence for several weeks in the Hirshhorn Museum 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 SI 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 halls. 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 over 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

(Continued on page 2)

Secretary Urges Compliance With EEO Objectives

"We at the Smithsonian shall successfully meet the continuing equal employment opportunity challenge. I heartily 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 insure that equal employment opportunity is a reality in the Smithsonian. Our employment figures represent statistical proof of our success. Over one-third 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

(Continued on page 3)



THE SMITHSONIAN TORCH

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

June 1975

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 and General Foods Corporation as their major 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 its theme and content perfectly express the role American 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 basic concept of different Americans working together is at the very heart of the Bicentennial spirit. We are proud to be a part of the Festival and know that it will be one of the outstanding events of the Bicentennial observance."

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 Euell, 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 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 majority."

"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 Capital Parks, stated. "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."

Festival themes this year are:

"Old Ways in the New World," dealing with the culture immigrants brought with

(Continued on page 8)



IS THIS LONDON? — No, but right here in Washington you can see a touch of Britain in the form of a bright red British double-decker bus. Put in service by the National Portrait Gallery on May 1, the bus is a free shuttle designed to take museum visitors between the National Museum of History and Technology and NPG. Seven days a week, the bus leaves the Portrait Gallery at 10 a.m. to pick up passengers at the Constitution Ave. entrance of NMHT at 10:30 a.m. It then returns to the Gallery to deposit and pick up passengers at the corner of 9th and F Sts. The shuttle service continues throughout the day on a half-hourly schedule for each stop, taking one hour to complete the circuit. Departures from NMHT are on the half-hour until 3:30 p.m. The 4 p.m. and final 5 p.m. departures from the Portrait Gallery return visitors to the Mall. An attendant is on board the bus to present to the passengers an introductory talk about the Gallery, its collections and special exhibitions.

'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 philosophic exposition 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 crazy prophet of doom. Years ago Mr. Vogt wrote about the rape of the earth. Since then the world has witnessed the rape of biosphere — of the air and the waters which are so essential for the survival of life on our over-crowded and over-polluted planet. The warnings today come from many quarters — from the demographers, the futurologists, the ecologists and the biologists. The basic message underlying all those warnings is clear. The world has become inescapably interdependent and its 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 been primarily 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 may be seen from his remark: "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 out."

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 conditions 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 realize the seriousness of this problem — which is also largely its creation —, the emerging countries of the Third World, being in the early stages of industrialisation and urbanisation, might be inclined to think 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 West and plan their technological and 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 under-development to solve. But it would be disastrous for them to imitate the example of the West and not profit from its experience. They have to be particularly careful in harnessing their natural resources like land, rivers, seas and minerals, because it is easy for planners and politicians 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 achievement, but whose adverse effects on reproduction of algae and other plant and animal organisms have been far-reaching. The creation of the vast Nasser lake has deprived the Nile delta of the enormous fertilising silt which the flood waters of the river used to bring, while it has become a breeding ground for a dangerous disease, schistosomiasis, and is likely to attract mosquitoes from other regions which may give rise to epidemics like encephalitis and malaria. 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 resolved by a recognition by the developed countries that they have as much responsibility to utilise their technological skills and surplus material resources to improve the conditions of living in the developing countries as the latter have to limit their growth in population to their available means and their aspirations for a better life. The question of international inter-dependence cannot be viewed in terms only of preserving the higher standards of living achieved by the West. Implicit in the concept of one world is the obligation to narrow the gap between the developed and the developing countries and to make the resources of the world as far as possible the common property of all mankind. It may seem an Utopian ideal, viewed against the bitter and irrational national and ideological divisions prevailing today. But if the warnings of the ecologists are heeded, sooner rather than later the peoples of the world may learn the lesson that in true international co-operation lies the key to the survival of mankind.

Scientists Seek SI Archives Data to Explain Ozone Variations

Astrophysicists from NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center are hoping that atmospheric data long buried in the Smithsonian archives will help them explain the reason for dramatic natural variations in the earth's ozone shield during certain periods since the turn of the century. They have issued an urgent appeal to Smithsonian staffers to help them locate important data which cannot be found in the archives.

Gary Fouts, who is associated with the Goddard study, has uncovered from archives housed in the Castle an enormous amount of correspondence and solar constant data resulting from the research of Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot and other members of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, dating back to 1901. However, some vital material is missing. Fouts is searching for the

following: (1) Bolographic (photographic) plates, 8 inches by 24 inches, which have jagged curves; (2) Table Mountain solar constant data from the period 1955-61, appearing as numerical data on columned paper; (3) old books labeled "Wastebooks", consisting principally of numerical entries and (4) any meteorological data from solar constant stations maintained by the Smithsonian's Astrophysical Observatory in Washington, D.C.; Mt. Whitney and Mt. Wilson in California; Bassour, Algeria; Harqua Halo, Arizona; Hump Mountain, North Carolina; Mt. Brukkaros, Southwest Africa; Mt. St. Katherine, Egypt; and Tyrone, Burro Mountain, New Mexico.

Persons with leads on the whereabouts of these data should phone Fouts or Smithsonian Archivist William Deiss at 381-5355.



SECRETARY AT PALM BEACH — Nearly 300 Smithsonian National Associates and friends of the Institution attended a reception for Secretary and Mrs. Ripley at the First National Bank in Palm Beach, Fla. Gems from the Smithsonian collection were featured in a display set up for the occasion.

Energy Conservation

From Page 1

commented, "employees were told not to turn off lights when leaving a room because of wear and tear on the ballasts and fluorescent tubes. Since the cost of electricity is now greater than the savings gained from less wear on the fixtures, employees should turn off lights whenever leaving a room for more than a few minutes.

Generally, most people in the Institution have been very cooperative about turning off lights and working with OPLANTS to obtain the most efficient lighting for various areas. In one office, for example, the total amount of lighting was cut to 40 foot-candles, but it is concentrated in the area where workers need it most for studying various materials."

This year OPLANTS plans to put timers on as many file room and storage area light switches as possible so that they will automatically turn off after a certain period of time.

Coffee pots, hot plates and other similar resistor type equipment should not be used in offices unless that bureau is willing to reimburse OPLANTS \$30 annually per appliance for electrical cost of operation.

The Office of Plant Services plans to work directly with users of equipment requiring large amounts of power to determine the best methods and times of operation. They will locate areas of high electricity usage in each building. Staff members will talk to employees about using certain machines in periods other than peak usage times. Electricity costs far less during non-peak periods.

In addition, if more electricity is demanded than the company can supply, lower voltage results which could cause damage to the machines being used. It may be necessary to ban the use of certain machines, such as electron microscopes, OPLANTS' own shop machinery, or high-powered machinery in labs, during the critical period of consumption and allowing operation at any other times required.

OPLANTS conducts regular inspections to determine compliance with these and other energy conservation measures being undertaken at the Smithsonian.

During December, January and February, there was a savings on cost of steam since the temperature was higher than the norm for that time of year. Naturally, the weather in the area has a large effect on the amount of steam for heating and electricity for cooling required in a particular year.

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 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 NMHT computer system cuts down on total demand and consumption.

OPLANTS budgets for and funds utilities for Mall buildings and most other local buildings. In trying to meet increased energy costs, offices and bureaus have had to cut many of their own programs: supplies are running short, hiring has suffered, postponement 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 emphasized. 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 supported 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 pair 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.

The white-winged wood duck is related to the wild Muscovy duck of Central and South America but it is found only in Assam, through Malaya to Sumatra and Java. They live in rather solitary style where pools and streams are found in dense evergreen forest. They are very seldom seen or reported anywhere in their native habitat.

The two pair, coming to the Zoo were hatched and reared at The Wildlife Trust in Slimbridge, Great Britain. The parents and/or grandparents were reared from eggs collected in the wild in Assam under a World Wildlife Fund project beginning in 1969.

The four ducks which will arrive at the Zoo are a breeding loan from The Wildlife Trust in an effort to establish a captive population which would be available for reintroduction to the wild, if such action is warranted, or to other qualified bird breeders or zoos.

The management and care of the ducks will be under the direct supervision of Guy Greenwell, curator of birds. Medical care will be provided by the Zoo's Office of Animal Health. Behavioral aspects of courtship and breeding patterns will be observed and recorded by the Zoo's research ornithologist, Dr. Eugene Morton. Secretary Ripley will participate as advisor on this project.

The results, observations and scientific data collected on this rare species of duck will be published in various avicultural and ornithological journals.

Dragon Dies

Late in April the National Zoo's only Komodo dragon died after a progressive downhill course of fighting what was believed to be the ravages of old age. A necropsy

revealed that the primary problem was a failing circulatory system.

An exhaustive pathologic 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 dragon, named Kelana (meaning "Wanderer"), was symbolically presented to the Zoo on May 22, 1970 by Madame Soeharto of Indonesia. He physically arrived at the Zoo on June 15, 1970 at a ceremony attended by former Ambassador and Mrs. Soedjatmoko. On arrival he weighed 238 pounds and was eight and a half feet long.

Komodo dragons are the giants among the lizards of today and are extremely rare in captivity. There are but ten Komodo dragons on exhibit in world zoos outside Indonesia.

Giraffe Born

On May 1 Marg, one of NZP's three female Masai giraffes, gave birth to a female calf. The baby has been named Joan in honor of Mrs. Joan Challinor, wife of Dr. David Challinor, Assistant Secretary for Science at the Smithsonian.

The new arrival is Marg's fifth baby and the eleventh sired by the herd bull, Michael-John.

By the end of this month the giraffes will have access to their new moated outdoor enclosures which will give them five times more outdoor space than before.

A Note of Thanks From Mrs. Merida

As reported in last month's *Torch*, Jesse Eugene Merida, 43, a museum specialist in paleobiology for the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History, died April 4 after apparently suffering a heart attack at his home in Seat Pleasant, Md. His widow has composed the following expression of thanks:

I wish to thank the many of Jesse's friends that have demonstrated their feelings in our loss. The Museum was not only Jesse's job, but to us, the force of his life. His close and valued friendships in the Institution were always reflected to and on his family. We will remember the pride he took in his association with the Museum.

Jesse's position carried him to many offices and he enjoyed and spoke at home of each. He had so many friends; we offer a special thanks to each of you who so generously donated to his remembrance. Kevin, Leisa and myself will cherish your tribute as we know Jesse did his working with each of you at the Museum.

Mrs. Myette Named To Coordinate 16-Point Program

Mrs. Ellen M. Myette, of the Renwick Gallery, has been appointed as the coordinator of the Sixteen-Point Program for the Smithsonian, according to an announcement from the SI Office of Equal Opportunity.

Mrs. Myette replaces Mrs. Rosalina M. Boucher who transferred to another agency. The program was initiated November 5, 1970, when the President committed the federal government, as a responsible employer, to a 16-point program to assure equal opportunities in employment for Spanish-surnamed Americans.

Mrs. Myette is a permanent employee with other assigned duties, and is the second Smithsonian coordinator of the program. She serves on a part-time basis and will advise the Director of Equal Opportunity and management on the special concerns of Spanish-speaking employees and the community at large.



MONKEYS CAVORT IN THEIR NEW HOME — The recently renovated Monkey House at the National Zoological Park houses this glass-enclosed cage for spider monkeys. The redecorated cage includes new "furniture" with logs of solid oak specially designed for this species of monkey. The ropes, simulating lianas, or climbing vines, are two-inch manila rope. "Furniture" in each cage of the Monkey House is specially designed for the species.

NMNH to Begin Ambitious Program for Blind, Deaf Visitors

The National Museum of Natural History Office of Education will put into operation in June an arrangement that will make many of the Museum's exhibits, films, and lectures more enjoyable to the blind and the deaf. It is the most ambitious program of its kind ever undertaken at the Smithsonian Institution.

Cassette tape players are being prepared to orient the blind in exhibit halls that have objects that can be touched. These will include the Dinosaur Hall, the Ice Age and the Emergence of Man hall, the Hall of the Cultures of Pacific and Asia and later the Hall of Physical Geology.

For example, a person using the cassette who is going through the Ice Age and the Emergence of Man hall, will be told at one point during his tour to: "walk now across the exhibit hall until you reach a curved railing. You will be facing a huge skeleton of a woolly mammoth. Move to your left along the railing, until you find two specimens of teeth, one fairly smooth, and the other quite knobby."

The Museum's Office of Education began plans to introduce the new system after a study to see how the Natural History Museum could be made more available to the blind was funded by a grant from the Smithsonian's Women's Committee. The study was made by Ms. Dove Toll, and among her recommendations was that the Museum develop cassette tapes and embossed maps for the blind. The interpreters for the deaf came about as the result of the suggestion of a Natural History Museum employee, Mrs. Vera Milbank.

Braille labels have been installed in the Museum of Natural History's Discovery Room, an area where the Museum visitor has an opportunity to pick up and examine natural history specimens. This is open to the public 12-2:30 p.m., Monday through Thursday, and Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 10:30-3:30 p.m.

Embossed building guide maps that will make the blind aware of the general configuration of an exhibit hall and where

obstacles are encountered will be available at the Museum's information desks. These maps are based on a system worked out by the U.S. Geological Survey and the University of Washington. Mimeographed keys to the map printed in large type will also be furnished on request.

The Museum's Office of Education is also arranging in cooperation with Gallaudet College to make available interpreters for the deaf at the Museum's Friday free film and lecture series held in its Baird Auditorium. The interpreter will interpret as the film or lecture proceeds and afterward assist in relaying questions to a lecturer.

Gallaudet College will send out in its newsletter to deaf persons in the area a coupon that when mailed to the Smithsonian's Office of Public Affairs will put them on the mailing list for the Institution's monthly calendar of events. Monthly films and lectures listed on the calendar that will have interpreters available will be identified by a star. The first two such films will be on June 6, *The Making of a Natural History Film*, one of the NOVA series recently shown on WETA-TV; and June 27, *Dinosaur Hunters*, a BBC film taken largely in Utah where many fossils of dinosaurs have been found.

EEO Program From Page 1

average. It is evident that we still have work to do. We must continue and indeed strengthen our resolve affirmatively to provide equal opportunity for all SI employees."

The Smithsonian's EEO Plan of Action for 1975, soon to be issued as an office memorandum, emphasizes recruitment of minorities and women in curator or curator-equivalent occupations as well as expansion of the current SI upward mobility program, Mr. Ripley indicated.

The Secretary called upon all Smithsonian managers and supervisors to carry out these EEO responsibilities.

Dr. Wetmore Awarded NGS Hubbard Medal

Dr. Alexander Wetmore has been awarded the National Geographic Society's Hubbard Medal for his legendary career of more than 70 years in the ornithological profession.

"In recognition of a lifetime of outstanding contributions to geography through pioneering explorations and biological studies in the jungles of South and Central America, islands of the central Pacific Ocean, and worldwide advances in the science of ornithology," the citation read.

Dr. Wetmore is the 26th person to receive the honor which previously has gone to men of distinguished achievement, ranging from astronauts to polar explorers.

It was the second award in recent months for the former SI Secretary (1945-1952), who will celebrate his 89th birthday on June 8. He was honored by the Washington Biologists Field Club recently for his 60 years of active service in the Club.

Dr. Wetmore comes into his office at NMNH regularly in the mornings, often accompanied by his wife, and this year hopes to send to press the fourth and final volume of his monumental work *The Birds of the Republic of Panama*. He is able to do quite a bit of active bird watching at his Montgomery County home and on vacation trips. He has not been in Panama to do field work for several years but says that he keeps abreast by relying on information supplied by some of the excellent young ornithologists working in the Panama region, among them Robert Ridgely, son-in-law of Secretary Ripley.

The Hubbard Medal, named for Gardiner Greene Hubbard, first president of the Society, is awarded for distinction in exploration, discovery, and research.

The medal has been awarded 25 times previously. Past recipients include Robert E. Peary, Roald Amundsen, Charles A. Lindbergh, Dr. and Mrs. Louis S. B. Leakey, John H. Glenn, Jr., the American Mount Everest Expedition, and the Apollo 11 astronauts.



AN OLD FRIEND REVISITED — S. Neal Vivian of Crosby, Minn., checks out the skull of *Bison occidentalis* during a recent visit to the National Museum of Natural History. Mr. Vivian worked for the John A. Savage Mining Company at the Sagamore Mine in Riverton, Minn., in 1918 when the company geologist discovered a large group of vertebrate fossils. He assisted in collecting the fossil bison, reindeer and moose and in packing them for shipment to the Smithsonian. They amounted to four boxes of materials totaling 600 pounds. One of these skeletons is mounted but is not on display.

About SI Women Council, Personnel Give Answers to Common Queries

By Bernice Abrams and Mary Quinn

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 be reached through this column.

Council members are asked such questions as:

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

A. The secretarial skills file is a listing at various grade levels of those SI employees who 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 has applied to the skills file is contacted to determine interest when a vacancy occurs at the grade level for which the applicant is qualified. All interested employees can apply by submitting SI-2022 to the Office of Personnel Administration.

2. Q. Must I submit my application for promotion through my supervisor?

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 Merit Promotion 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 this appointment the employee serves a one-year probationary period.

5. Q. When does an employee acquire career status?

A. An employee's appointment changes from Career-Conditional to Career Tenure after the employee has served satisfactorily and continuously for 3 years without a break in service.

6. Q. What is reinstatement eligibility and how do I know if I am eligible for reinstatement into a permanent position?

A. Employees who have not yet acquired career tenure are eligible for reinstatement only within the three year period immediately following separation. Under certain conditions this period may be extended. Veterans who have once served under a Career-Conditional Appointment can be reinstated at any time.

7. Q. What is the waiting period for a GS step increase?

A. Step 1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4 - 1 year. Step 4 to 5, 5 to 6, 6 to 7 - 2 years. Step 7 to 8, 8 to 9, 9 to 10 - 3 years.

8. Q. Whom can I call to obtain information on training opportunities, or training information in general?

A. Mr. Vince MacDonnell, Training Officer for the Office of Personnel Administration, or any member of the Training Staff, can be reached on extension 5226 and can provide information on training opportunities. In addition, each employee should have access to O.M. 749, revised 8/27/73, which outlines the SI's position on providing training opportunities for SI employees.

9. Q. May I have more than one 700-hour appointment?

A. An employee is eligible for only one 700-hour appointment in the same agency within one consecutive 12-month period. If an employee serving under a 700-hour appointment fails to complete the 700-hours prior to separation, the employee may be re-employed within the 12-month period and allowed to complete the balance of the appointment.

10. Q. May I have access to my Official Personnel File? How?

A. Each employee is encouraged to inspect his Official Personnel File periodically. By doing so it can be determined if information should be added. This can be arranged by visiting the Personnel Office or by calling extension 6557.

11. Q. Who is responsible for seeing that Official Personnel Files are kept current?

A. The Personnel Office is responsible for seeing that all official personnel documents, including records of training provided or authorized by the Smithsonian, are placed in the employee's personnel folder. The employee has responsibility for advising the

Office of Personnel Administration with supportive documentation of any experience or training gained in part-time jobs or outside educational sources. Changes, including addresses, beneficiaries or withholdings forms should also be initiated by the employee.

12. Q. What tests may I take at the Civil Service Commission in order to obtain a promotion?

A. Generally Career or Career-Conditional employees are not required to take a test in order to qualify for promotion. In order to determine whether a test is required, each employee who has a question should contact the Office of Personnel Administration on extension 6545.

13. Q. Am I entitled to annual leave on my birthday?

A. Annual leave may be requested for any date. It must be approved by management and is always charged against the employee's leave balance.

14. Q. I moved recently. What is the procedure for changing my address?

A. Send a memo to the Office of Personnel Administration indicating the new address.

15. Q. What number should I call for employment information?

A. Call extension 6545 and the Information Clerk will advise you of the Personnel Specialist responsible for your area.

16. Q. If I have a question about a personnel matter and I don't know whom to call, what should I do?

A. Call extension 6577 and ask to speak to the Personnel Consultant who works with your office.

The Women's Council hopes this information has been helpful.

Our 40th Birthday

Paul Oehser, formerly head of the Editorial and Publications Division at the Smithsonian and now with the National Geographic Society, has contributed the following "footnote" on the history of the *Torch*:

"This year is the 40th anniversary of the organization of the Smithsonian Institution Employees Federal Credit Union, of which I was president from its founding in 1935 until 1950. In due course the credit union began issuing a multilithed "news letter," aimed particularly for its members. Little by little there crept into it notes of general interest to all Smithsonian employees, until it became virtually a Smithsonian houseorgan. The credit union began to feel that the Institution should take it over, which it did in the mid '50s, and it became the *Torch*, under the general aegis of the Personnel Office but edited and published by the Editorial and Publications Division (now the Smithsonian Press). The *Torch* had its ups and downs, with some gaps in its regular appearance, but it finally evolved into a printed employees' newspaper.

"One of its highlights (torches have them, you know) was in 1957, when *Life* magazine and *Time* (in their issues of May 6) quoted from a *Torch* piece on the subject of simplified spelling. Newspapers and columnists too found the *Torch* useful and helped circulate some of its juicier offerings. An AP dispatch of December 1, 1959, quoted from the *Torch*, described as a "surprisingly gay and chatty house organ of that fine old museum," on the experience of Charles O. Handley, Jr., in recovering the remains of a rare species of whale stranded at Fenwick Island, Del."

"End of footnote."



AN EMPRESS TOURS THE HIRSHHORN — During her visit to the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden on May 16, Mr. Ripley presented the Empress of Iran with a catalogue of the exhibition, "Art of the Arab World," on view at the Freer Gallery of Art. The Empress' tour of the Museum and Sculpture Garden was followed by a luncheon given in her honor. Seen behind Mr. Ripley is Joseph H. Hirshhorn, founder of the Museum

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 Copernicus 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 quinquacentennial. All major aspects of Copernicus Week are documented — the Festival, the Symposium, and the Collegia.

The Festival section tells of 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 special show designed by Charles Eames is covered in a 15-page selection of photographs.

Among the distinguished contributors to the Symposium section are Owsei Temkin, Heiko Oberman, Jacob Bronowski, Gerald Holton, Werner Heisenberg, Maarten Schmidt, and John Wheeler. Their subjects range from particular considerations such as Copernicus — the man and his times — to the mainsprings and traditions of scientific discovery.

The Collegia section, edited from stenographic transcripts of these sessions, documents spirited discussions with a stimulating intellectual fare as the collegium 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.

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 NCFCA that 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, five major art areas are investigated in chapters titled: How Do 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 deBeers of the Netherlands on an illustrated history of the Royal Brass Foundry in Woolwich, England. *Eighteenth Century Gunfounding* is an important contribution to students of art history and the history of technology for its previously unpublished watercolors which give a step-by-step account of the casting of cannon during the period of the American Revolution. Priced at \$15, the book has 62 black-and-white illustrations.

English Yellow-Glaze Earthenware by Jefferson Miller, Curator of Ceramics, is the first major study on this subject. Handsomely 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 Barbizon Mood* by Peter Bermingham, Curator of Education at NCFCA, is available at \$20. *The Dye Is Now Cast — The Road to American Independence, 1774-1776* by Historian Lillian 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

June 1975

Published for Smithsonian Institution personnel by the Smithsonian Office of Public Affairs, William O. Craig, Editor; Kathryn Lindeman, Assistant.



Caryl P. Haskins (left) presented the Henry medal to John Nicholas 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 also is Chairman of the Providence (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 also is treasurer of the Mediaeval 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 for Air in 1946-49.

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 Folklife, 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 Folklife Festival."

In addition to excellence in planning and administering these programs, Mr. Morris was cited for the development of funding for support of these programs — specifically for 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."



James R. Morris

800,000 Plus

Thompson Leads Magazine Into Sixth Year of Growth

By Johnnie Douthis

Historians say the term "magazine" was first applied to those publications that offered a "storehouse" 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 frantically searching for the magic formula that will attract the ever-changing interests of the "now" generation, *Smithsonian* has found success by going back to the basics.

From a first press run of 175,000 in April, 1970, bankrolled by only \$50,000 from an anonymous donor, *Smithsonian* has a guaranteed net circulation of over 800,000 as it proceeds 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 Trinidad's threatened scarlet ibis, and a possible last look at the body of St. Francis Xavier.

- While other magazines fight for space on supermarket and drugstore newsstands, and offer discount subscription rates, *Smithsonian* is available only through membership in Smithsonian Associates, with no discounts for subscriptions and, of course, no newsstand sales.

Edward K. Thompson, editor and publisher, could chuckle 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 scrapped.

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 broad-gauged educational publication, and Secretary Ripley's principal criteria for article selection is that there be a relation to areas with which the Institution is directly or indirectly 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 ozone in the stratosphere, offshore lands owned by the U.S., and early 20th century Harlem as seen through the eyes of a black photographer.

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

Mr. Thompson has been careful to keep the magazine clear 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, tours and 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 Mall 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 general circulation publication after 30 years 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 "first class," with a combined experience in publishing of tens of decades. Virtually all 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 journalistic experience on U.S. and Australian publications.

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

A recent profile of *Smithsonian* subscribers shows that 87 per cent of them are college educated, and that they have a



Edward K. Thompson

median income of \$23,000 plus.

Their strong interest in 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.

While Mr. Thompson would characterize the renewal rate only as "excellent," reports put it at more than 70 per cent, 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.

In this regard, said one Institution official, *Smithsonian* "has come to be far more than simply an interesting reading experience."

Noting that a large majority of its circulation is to readers who live more than 200 miles from the Mall, this official said that "*Smithsonian*, for them, is a living link to an institution with which they very strongly identify."

Mr. Thompson's contributions to the Institution were recognized in 1973, when he was awarded the Joseph Henry Medal, becoming the fourth recipient of that honor.

As *Smithsonian* gets into the second half of its first decade, one observer noted, "Mr. Thompson's task now will be to manage the successes achieved."

Said this official, "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. This year's colony, 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 male drones and neuter worker bees. Worker bees make up 90 per cent of the population, and drones the remaining 10 per cent. 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 1950. A "queen excluder" now prevents the queen from escaping the hive and causing a swarm.



BOOK CELEBRATED — Three alumni of confrontations at the Smithsonian during the 1970 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 mace during an unrehearsed presentation in the Baird auditorium; Wilton 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 cooperated with Richard Ahlborn, curator of cultural history, NMHT, in research and education about cultural contributions of Spanish-speaking Americans.

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.

This international conference will be held 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 help citizens of the United States understand more about their country's history and its links with other nations and civilizations.

Within the framework of the general theme, "The United States in the World," conference participants are being asked to explore the cultural influences or lack of influences of the United States in three areas: 1) science and technology; 2) politics and society; and 3) arts and the media. For example, there will be discussions of the influences 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 Boorstin, National Museum of History and Technology, representing the Smithsonian Institution; William Goetzmann, 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 Studies program, American Council of Learned Societies. The Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars will be responsible for local arrangements.

Mr. Davis, 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. All papers 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 discussions of all aspects of the influences of American culture in other parts of the world. Guests will also have free time to visit museums, libraries and universities, historic sites, in the Washington area, and attend 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 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 third conference sponsor, the American Council of Learned Societies, is a private, non-profit federation 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 studies 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.

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 from the Mall as a downtown 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 Stanford is scheduled to return this month to the 10,000 year-old PaleoIndian 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 Amazonian Indian tribe — Dr. J. Lawrence 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 Ayensu 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. Dieter Wasshausen who returned not long ago from a month in Europe at various botanical gardens and herbariums has just left for two months' field work in Peru — Dr. Raymond Fosberg 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 archeological ruins.

Dr. Klaus Ruetzler 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 Kjell Sandved — Dr. Meredith Jones, spent a few days not long ago at an Association of Island Marine Laboratories meeting in the Virgin Islands, and then went on to Panama to do research — Dr. Mary Rice is currently in Yugoslavia 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. Paul Spangler recently left for a field trip to Ecuador and Jamaica — Dr. Terry 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.

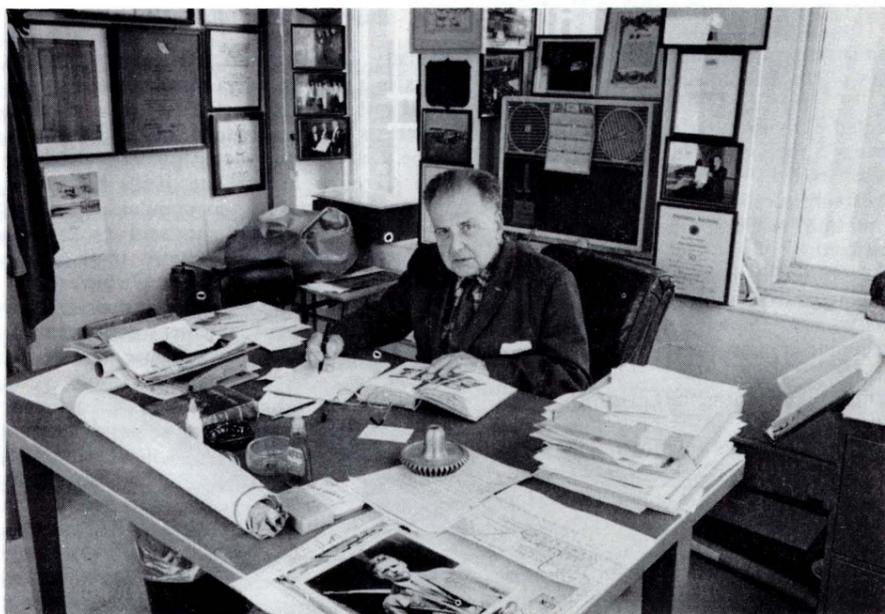
Dr. James Meade has been up and down the Atlantic Coast this spring collecting stranded whales, and Dr. Richard Thorington was at STRI in April continuing his studies of Howler Monkeys — Dr. Ronald Heyer has also been in Panama and Brazil working on frog research — Dr. Richard Cifelli is currently on a foraminifera 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 Hueber 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 Emry will leave in June for a summer's fossil fieldwork in Nebraska — and Dr. Richard Grant will be leaving soon for Iran to study Permian fossils stratigraphy.

Hirshhorn Plans Three Major Loan Exhibitions

Abram Lerner, Director of the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, has announced that three major loan exhibits will be included in the Museum's 1975-1976 schedule.

Two of these will focus on the works of 20th-century artists, Jesus Rafael Soto and Elie Nadelman. The third exhibition, tentatively titled "Artist-Immigrants in America: 1876-1976," will be mounted in connection with the Bicentennial and will open in May 1976.

The schedule will be supplemented by several smaller exhibitions, including one of the satirical drawings of David Levine that is scheduled to open in May 1976.



A VETERAN PACKS TO MOVE — Paul Garber, historian emeritus on the staff of the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum, is shown at his desk in the Arts and Industries Building as he was packing mementoes before he and most other NASM staff members moved into new quarters in the NASM building nearing completion on the Mall east of Seventh Street. Transfer of the NASM library will complete the move in July. Mr. Garber had worked nearly 55 years in the A & I Building, where many air and space displays have been exhibited through the years. Mr. Garber came to the Smithsonian in 1928 after serving in World War I and in the Air Mail Service. The 76-year-old aviation historian has received the Secretary's Gold Medal and many other honors during his long career.

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. Lately, 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 in the tropical forest with various stinging ants and wasps, venomous snakes, etc., has given him pause. He is trying to convince the people at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute to build a catwalk so that he can be up there with the ground beetles without risking his life. Other scientists could 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 through millions of years. His field observations have given him evidence that carabids (ground beetles) moved from tropical wetlands — the "boiling pot" for their evolution — in three ecological directions: (1) Onto the forest floor; (2) into the forest undercanopy (fallen logs, vegetation, etc.) and then (3) up into the treetops. He is pioneering in his studies to trace the specialized life cycles that the beetles have developed in order to live on the forest floor and in the forest undercanopy. No one knows much yet about what sort of lives they live up in trees but he hopes to find out when the catwalk is built.

One of the younger generation of National Museum of Natural History scientists, Terry is a Californian who came to the Museum

This article is the first of a series on Smithsonian scientists which will be featured in future issues of the Torch.

five years ago after studying under three world-famous authorities on ground beetles: Carl Lindroth 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 (the Museum's ground beetle collection is one of the best in the world; with a half 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 climate 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 per cent 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 coauthor the six-volume study. The Erwins have designed their volumes to be each a basic systematic study 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.



Dr. Erwin on the trail of the ground beetles.

Vanished America Emerges In MHT Songsheets Exhibit

"The Flying Trapeze," "Grandfather's Clock," "Inflation Galop" and numerous other songs which Americans played, sang and danced to at the turn of the century are featured in "America Set to Music," a special exhibit which opened May 13 in the Smithsonian's National Museum of History and Technology.

The selected songsheets on exhibit are on loan from the private collection of Lester S. Levy of Pikesville, Md., who in more than 40 years of collecting 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 songsheets on view range in theme 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 1864 to the invention of Bell's "Wondrous Telephone" and Edison's amazing phonograph. Others, such as "Matilda

Toots, or You Should Have Seen Her Boots," in which the skating Miss Toots is rescued from a fall through the ice, are total whimsy.

Appealing cover illustrations increased the saleability and value of popular songsheets. Notable in the exhibit are a striking lithograph of two young girls orphaned by the Boston fire of 1872 pictured on the cover of "Homeless To-night! or Boston in Ashes"; humorous portrayals of the latest in fashions, among them the stylish "Grecian Bend" for women and the men's "Roman Fall" which soon followed, and a political cartoon covering "Inflation Galop" (1874) which features a despondent President Grant watching political opponents blow air into a huge inflation balloon.

"America Set to Music" will be on view in the Museum's first floor Pendulum Area through early summer.

Theft of Minerals Foiled by Action Of Protective Unit

Alert Smithsonian police officers foiled plans 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 small cloth bag slung over his shoulder hidden beneath his suit jacket.

Jahn pleaded guilty May 16 in U.S. District Court to charges of larceny of government property. He was fined \$1,000 and deported back to West Germany.

Jahn, who holds a doctorate in chemical engineering, and is director of chemical research for a major West German drug maker, was apprehended hours before he was to board a commercial airliner to begin his flight home.

He had come to the Smithsonian after attending several meetings in this country, including a convention of the American Chemical Society in New York.

The stones, identified by Paul Desautels, curator of minerals, as specimens of calaverite, crysoberyl and persvikite, were valued at between \$12,000 and \$18,000.

Jahn told authorities he took the stones to add to a private collection he has been amassing since he was 15.

Dr. Desautels praised the museum's security system, saying Jahn's efforts at thievery had been spotted immediately. "The poor guy never had a chance," he said.

Robert B. Burke, Jr., director of protection services, also praised the work of detectives John Naveau, John Roduik, and Phillip Miller, who apprehended Jahn.

Burke said that plainclothesman Naveau, who had been patrolling the Hall of Minerals, had spotted Jahn when he seemed to take an "unusually extended interest" in the display case containing the three specimens.

Mr. Burke added that others had also noted Jahn's unusual actions, and informed uniformed officers as well. "We have an excellent security system," Mr. Burke said, "but this simply points up the fact that security must be everyone's business here. When someone tries to steal from the Smithsonian, that person is stealing from all of us."

Asteroid Named For Dr. Whipple

A new asteroid discovered by scientists at the Smithsonian-Harvard Center for Astrophysics has been named in honor of Dr. 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 plates taken February 2 at the Center's Agassiz Observatory in Harvard, Mass. The asteroid was designated simply as "Minor Planet 1975CA" at that time, and subsequent observations and orbit analysis indicated it is a body first noted in 1932 and only 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."

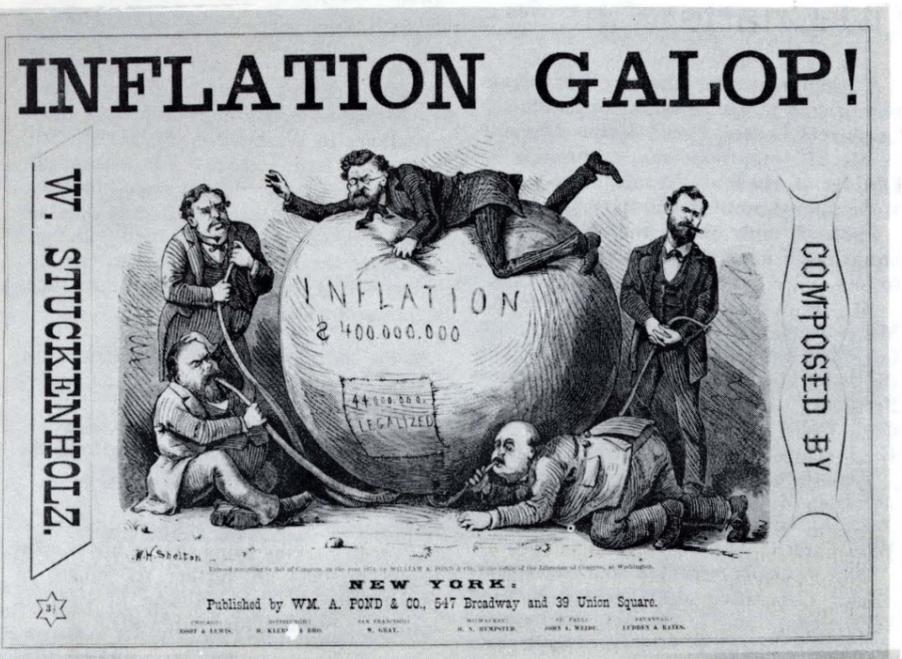
Official announcement of the final designation will be later this month by the Minor Planet Center of the University of Cincinnati.

The asteroid's namesake, Dr. Whipple, is Phillips 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.

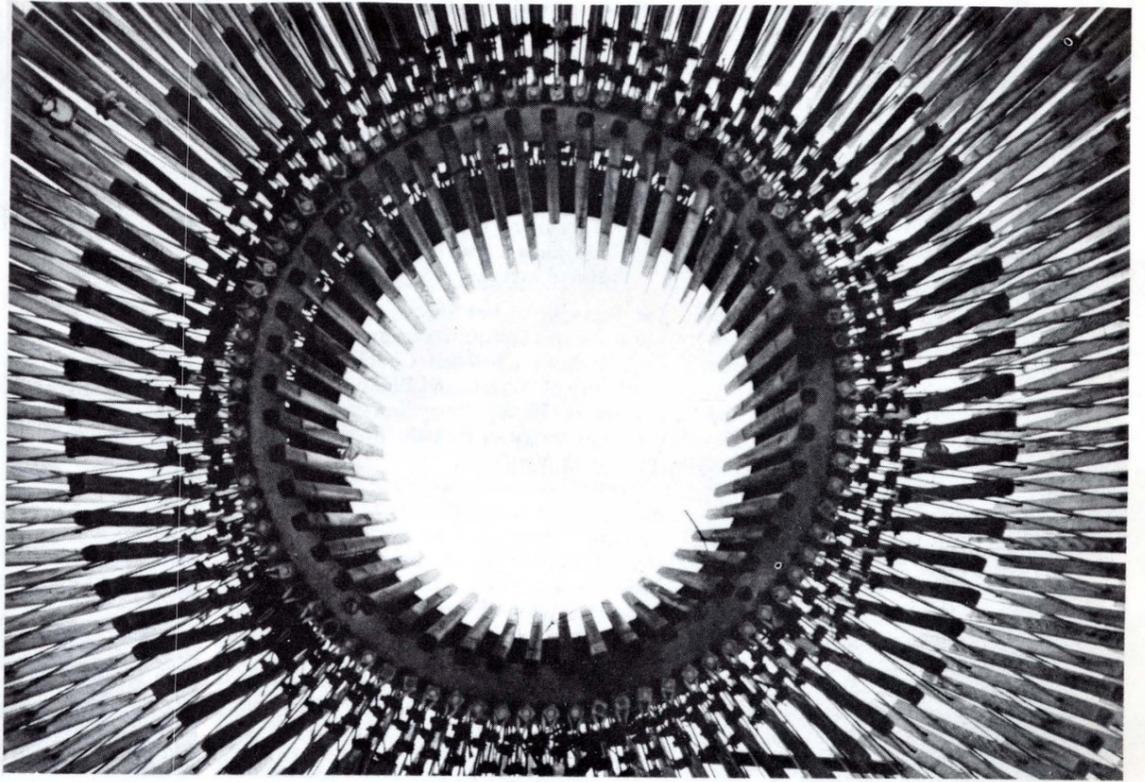
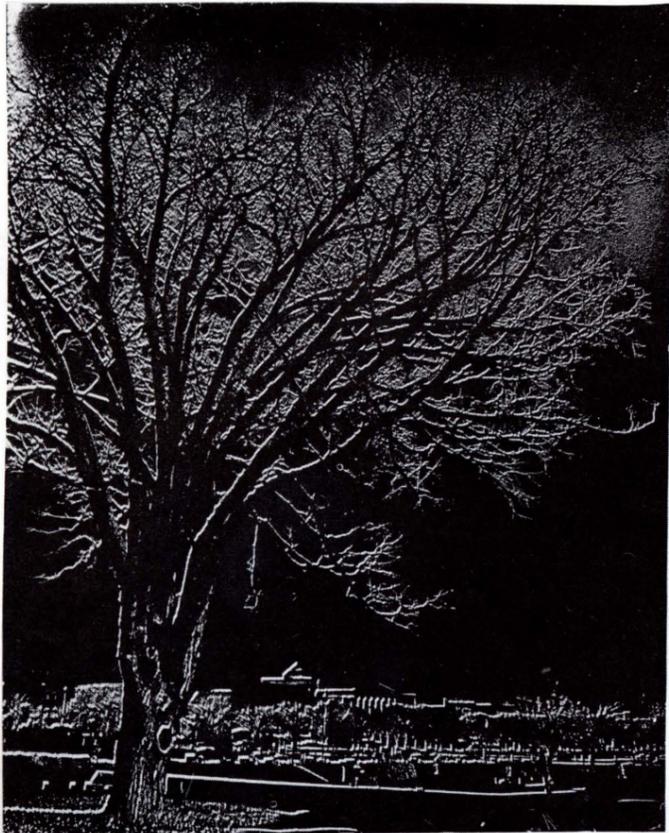
For his efforts in establishing the first American network to track artificial satellites during the early days of the Space Age, Whipple received the Distinguished Service Award, the highest civilian honor of the U.S. Government.

During his long tenure as a Harvard professor, Whipple initiated several programs in visual observing for meteors 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 fourth 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 "Celestia" in honor of Professor Whipple's mother.



Songsheets on view in the new exhibition at the National Museum of History and Technology include illustrations for melodies based on topics of contemporary interest to 19th century Americans. The items are on loan from a large private collection owned by Lester S. Levy and are on display with appropriate objects and early music machines.



MORE CONTEST WINNERS — Two of the winning entries in the Resident Associates Photo Contest are pictured above. Winning first place in the teenage category was Arnold Miles with "Smithsonian Outline," a view 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

them to the New World, including crafts, music, dance and food ways. This year, in 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 Africans, 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 contemporary Iroquois. Discussion of the role of the Six Nations in the founding of the Republic and the growth of lacrosse as a sport and industry, are 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 1975 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 for the first time, offer music, 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 expressions, nicknames and anecdotes, family foods, things that families do to while away travel time, and family histories, stories handed down from the past. The Family 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, crafts, that they carry on, improve and create from their own special traditions and experiences.

The Festival's national tour program schedules across the country performances by visiting foreign groups following their appearance in Washington. More than 250 requests from local Bicentennial organizations have been received. In 1974 Festival tours played to audiences ranging from 300,000 in Detroit's On the Riverfront Festival to the entire Scandinavian population of Minot, N.D., who turned out to see Scandinavian participants.

In the area of refining Festival techniques, special attention is being given the site in terms of structures that can withstand a longer Festival in 1976; the Park Service, with planning under the direction of Douglas Lindsay, Bicentennial Coordinator, is working on landscaping with increased use of flowers, crops and high grasses, and alternatives to parking using shuttle bus service begun in 1974. A further refinement in presentation is the inclusion of learning centers in primary program areas.

The Festival is supported by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Department of Transportation, the AFL-CIO and in kind support from state and local governments and foreign governments.

SSIE Named Cancer Project Center

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 CCRESPEC, 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);

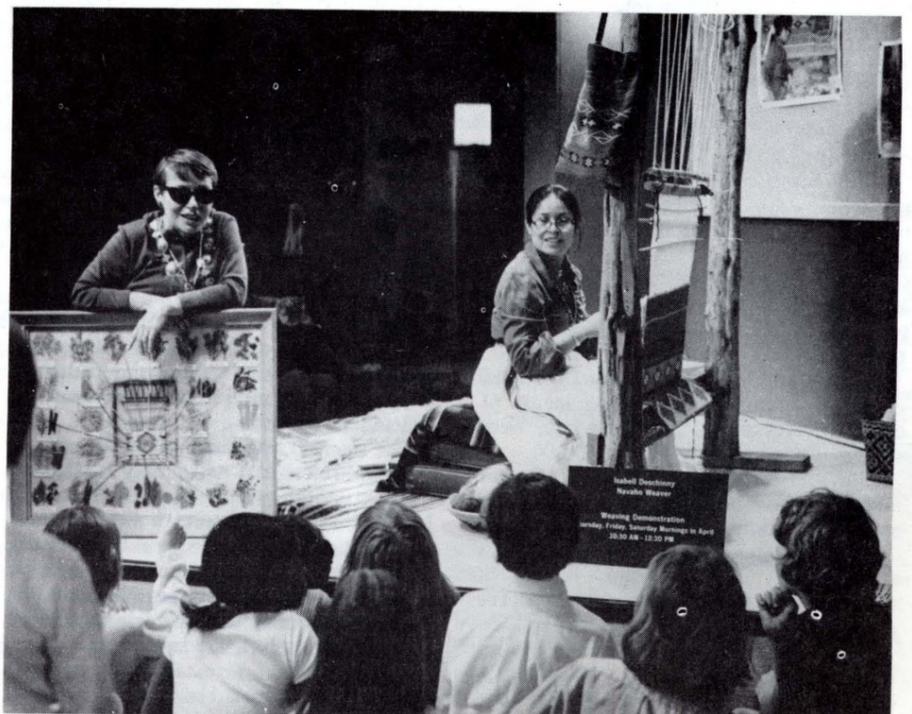
(3) Conduct of special searches of the CCRESPEC file directly, plus compilation of materials for catalogs of current cancer research in a number of broad and specific subject areas;

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

Dr. David F. Hersey, 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 President for Professional Services, has been appointed CCRESPEC Director.

New Demonstration Series at NMNH



A group of children watched as Mrs. Isabell Deschinsky (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-scene activities at the Museum. They will all be held at the north

end of Hall 10 on the Museum's first floor.

John Hatleberg will demonstrate the faceting of gemstones during June, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m.-1 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 Vertebrate 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.

CU Charter Change

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

Formerly only those employees 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. Olin, Vice President; Ohlen J. Boyd, Treasurer and Vera Gabbert, Secretary.

Also elected as members of the Board were Jeremiah J. Barrett, G. Clifford Books, John F. Jameson, Betty J. Wingfield and Blanchard S. White.

Those members chosen to comprise the Credit Committee were Richard E. Toye (Chairman), Joe L. Burney, Barbara A. Crumpler, Joseph E. Freeman and Barbara G. Stuckenrath.

The Supervisory Committee is now made up of Phillip H. Babcock (Chairman), Jack D. Zickafoose and Susan D. Bissell.

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