



**WOMEN'S WEEK**—Dr. Margaret Mead, famed anthropologist, was the keynote speaker October 15 at the opening session of events planned for Women's Week at the Smithsonian Institution. Sharing the platform were (from left) Karen Ullrich, SI Women's Council historian; Edna W. Owens, chairperson of the Council; Under Secretary Robert A. Brooks; Archie D. Grimmett, Director of the SI Office of Equal Opportunity; Gretchen Gayle, vice-chairperson of the Women's Council; Laverne Love, Women's Coordinator in the Office of Equal Opportunity who planned the week's activities. A capacity crowd filled the auditorium of the National Museum of History and Technology to hear Dr. Mead speak, and other events on the program—movies and career counseling sessions—were also well attended.

## Coerr to Direct SI International, Environmental Office

Ambassador Wymberley DeR. Coerr has been appointed Director of a new Office of International and Environmental Programs at the Smithsonian.



Mr. Coerr

The new office will combine the Office of Environmental Sciences and Office of International Activities, overseeing a range of programs that includes the Institution's Oceanographic Sorting Centers, Center for Short-Lived Phenomena, and foreign currency programs.

A native of New York City, Mr. Coerr is a graduate of Yale University and has had a long and distinguished career in the Department of State. He served in various posts, particularly in Latin America, and was ambassador to Uruguay and Ecuador. He also spent a year as Diplomat in Residence at Cornell University. Before being appointed to the ambassadorships he served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

Mr. Coerr's most recent position at the Department of State was Special Adviser in the Office of Environmental Affairs. In this assignment he took part in the international negotiations concerning a number of conservation and environmental issues. Earlier this year he served as chief negotiator of the U.S. Delegation to the Endangered Species Conference.

"The Smithsonian is fortunate in having the talents of Mr. Coerr, for it has become increasingly evident to me that the Institution's activities in environmental programs will continue to expand overseas," Secretary Ripley noted.

Mr. Coerr, 60, is married to the former Eleanor Page Hicks and resides in McLean, Va.

## New MNH Senate Officers

New officers were elected by the Museum of Natural History Senate of Scientists at its annual meeting October 4. Dr. Duane Hope was elected chairman; Dr. Erle Kauffman, chairman-elect, and Dr. Terry Erwin, secretary. Dr. Hope replaces Dr. T. R. Waller as an ex officio member of the advisory board of the Center for Short-Lived Phenomena.



# THE SMITHSONIAN TORCH

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

November 1973

## Euell Named Ass't Secretary

Julian T. Euell has been appointed Assistant Secretary for Public Service of the Smithsonian, Secretary Ripley has announced.

Mr. Euell has served as Acting Assistant Secretary for the past year.

He succeeds William Warner, who has been on sabbatical and will assume another position in the Smithsonian. Mr. Ripley commented:

"Mr. Warner has given many years of outstanding service to the Smithsonian, and I am delighted that we have a person of Julian Euell's qualifications to succeed him. Mr. Euell brings to the position a deep and sincere interest in public service which has been reflected throughout his career both at the Smithsonian and before he joined the Institution."

Mr. Euell had served as Mr. Warner's Special Assistant since January 1970, concentrating on activities of the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, the Division of Performing Arts, and the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Mr. Euell came to the Smithsonian from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York City, where, as Director of Fine Arts and Children's Programs, Mental Health Division, since 1966, he had been responsible for the development of creative arts projects for inner city children and adults. This was part of a more comprehensive community-based program in mental health centered in the South Bronx.

Prior to that position, Mr. Euell conducted studies of the potential of creative arts programs in urban low-income areas for the Whitney Museum of New York and the National Endowment for the Arts. From 1962 to 1965, he served on the research staff of Dr. Kenneth B. Clark in the development of HARYOU (Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited) anti-poverty programs in central Harlem. Following the research phase, he served



Mr. Euell

as first director of HARYOU's art program.

Mr. Euell received a Bachelor of Science degree in sociology from New York University in 1960. Earlier, he studied extensively at the Juilliard School of Music, and for some ten years prior to entering social service work on a full-time basis was a professional jazz musician and is among the musicians whose biographies are included in the 1960 edition of the authoritative publication *The Encyclopedia of Jazz*, edited by Leonard Feather.

While employed as a musician, Mr. Euell also worked with delinquent groups and with the juvenile court system in Essex and Hudson counties, New Jersey.

Mr. Euell is now working on a doctorate in American studies at George Washington University. He has been doing research in cultural history as it related to the development of black music and research on American culture in general.

## Chinese Librarians Tour Smithsonian

by Dan Clemmer  
SI Libraries Staff

Eight librarians from the People's Republic of China visited the Smithsonian Institution Libraries on October 4.

They were accompanied by two Chinese interpreters and one member of the Chinese liaison office in Washington. Their visits to the Smithsonian and other American libraries were arranged by the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, an organization jointly sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Social Science Research Council.

The librarians' visit was the first of four scholarly delegations to visit the United States this fall as a result of exchange agreements reached in China last May between the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Re-

public of China and the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association.

The delegation was welcomed to the Smithsonian by Paul Perrot, Assistant Secretary for Museum Programs, who presented a copy of *The Smithsonian Institution*, published by the Smithsonian and American Heritage, to the Peking National Library. Each member of the delegation also received a personal copy. The head of the Chinese delegation, Liu Chi-ping, Director of the National Library of Peking, presented a two-volume facsimile edition of a 12th-century Chinese medical encyclopedia to the Smithsonian for its rare book collection.

After a briefing on the history of the Libraries and their current activities by Miss Jean Smith, Acting Director of Libraries, the delegation visited the MNH Division of Birds where Dr. George E. Watson described the research done by

## SI Joins National Drive to Curb Energy Consumption

Heralding an active role by the Smithsonian in the nationwide energy conservation drive, Under Secretary Robert A. Brooks has announced that Richard L. Ault, Director of Support Activities, will serve as Smithsonian Energy Conservation Representative.

Harold R. Cohea, Programs Officer in the newly-established Office of Plant Services, is his alternate.

Mr. Brooks noted that President Nixon has established a nationwide goal over the next year of reducing expected energy demands by 5 per cent and a federal government goal of 7 per cent.

"The goals can be achieved only by direct participation of each of us, coupled with positive steps to control and monitor this important program," Mr. Brooks said.

Each SI unit has been directed to designate a key person to represent it and to participate in the program. Any ideas for conserving energy should be forwarded through the unit representatives so that they may be shared and adopted elsewhere in the Institution.

"In addition to our on-the-job efforts to conserve energy and operate as economically as possible, each of us should make deliberate efforts to extend energy conservation measures to the rest of our activities," Mr. Brooks said.

"The success of any program of this magnitude depends upon each of us taking active steps in our areas of influence. Your assistance and cooperation will contribute to the achievement of the stated goals."

The following were among energy conservation actions suggested.

### Heating

Set heating levels to lowest comfortable level.

Wear appropriate clothing for the temperature.

Control heating according to occupancy (e.g., reduce at night and on weekends).

Report any excessive or wasteful heating practices.

### Equipment Operation

Do not turn on equipment such as Xerox, duplicating machines and electric fans until actually needed.

Match the size of equipment to actual needs, particularly vehicles and major machines.

### Lighting

Reduce hall lighting by up to 50 percent consistent with adequate visibility and safety factors.

Turn off lights in offices when occupants are absent for an extended

(Continued on page 3)

ornithologists at the Smithsonian, how scientists use the libraries, and the use of electronic data processing at MNH. This visit was followed by morning tea in the Botany Department Library, hosted by Mrs. Ruth Schallert, Miss Peggy Sealor, and Mrs. Sharon Sweeting.

After a brief visit to the National Anthropological Archives where Dr. Herman Viola and Mrs. Chang-su Houchins had prepared a display of recent acquisitions, the delegation visited the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Dr. James H. Billington and Miss Mary Anglemeyer spoke to the group about the Center and its activities, and several Fellows of the Center asked questions concerning the availability of Chinese research materials. The visit was concluded with lunch in the SI Commons and a brief visit to the new SIL Rare Book Room.

# New Air and Space Museum Rises on Mall for 1976

The following article, entitled "Aerospace on the Mall," was written by Michael Collins, Director of the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum, for *Aerospace magazine*. It was reprinted in the *Congressional Record*, and is being reproduced here because of its interest to readers of the Torch.

To most Americans, the Smithsonian Institution means the old red, castle-like buildings on the South side of the Mall in Washington—the nation's attic, where one might find the Hope Diamond or Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis." Today, however, the Smithsonian is a growing complex of museums and research facilities spread literally around the world.

On the Mall itself, the changing character of the Institution is nowhere more evident than between 4th and 7th St., S.W. directly across the street from the headquarters of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, where the new National Air and Space Museum is rapidly rising out of a three-block-long hole in the ground.

A modern building with modern ideas, this new National Air and Space Museum is not as young as one might imagine. In fact, its charter dated back to 1946, when the late Gen. H. H. Arnold, Army Air Corps, convinced Sen. (then Congressman) Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia, that a systematic approach should be taken to preserving and displaying historic airplanes. The result was Public Law 722 of August 12, 1946, establishing a National Air Museum, whose responsibility it would be to memorialize the national development of aviation; collect, preserve, and display aeronautical equipment of historic interest and significance; serve as a repository for scientific equipment and data pertaining to the development of aviation; and provide educational material for the historical study of aviation.

The Congress included provisions for selecting a site for a National Air Museum building to be located in the nation's capital, but it was not until 1958 that the present site was chosen and reserved for this purpose. Sen. Clinton Anderson, of New Mexico; Leonard Carmichael, then Secretary of the Smithsonian; and aviation pioneer Grover Leoning, the famous aeronautical engineer, pilot, and amphibian designer, were instrumental in this process.

On July 19, 1966, Public Law 89-509 was passed, amending the name to be given this fledgling; it was to be the National Air and Space Museum. (I was unaware of this legislation at the time, having spent the 19th circling the earth 16 times aboard Gemini X.) This same act authorized and directed the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to prepare plans and construct a suitable building for the National Air and Space Museum.

Appropriations for construction were subsequently deferred by the Congress until expenditures for the Vietnam conflict had shown a substantial reduction. In 1971, with the help of Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona and James Webb, former NASA Administrator, among many others, \$1.9 million was appropriated to redesign the building, to make it smaller so that it still could be constructed within the \$40 million limit of Congressional authorization. In 1972, \$13 million was appropriated and construction began, and mid-1973 finds a steel skeleton which daily assumes more definite form.

When completed, it will have a clean and crisp look which will create a harmonious balance between the sleek aerodynamic shapes within it and the classical elegance of its neighbor, the National Gallery of Art. The genius behind the design is Gyo Obata, of the St. Louis firm of Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum. Mr. Obata developed this concept after several years of study, and his award winning design has the approval of the Regents of the Smithsonian, the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts. In the shadow of the Capitol, the building will be

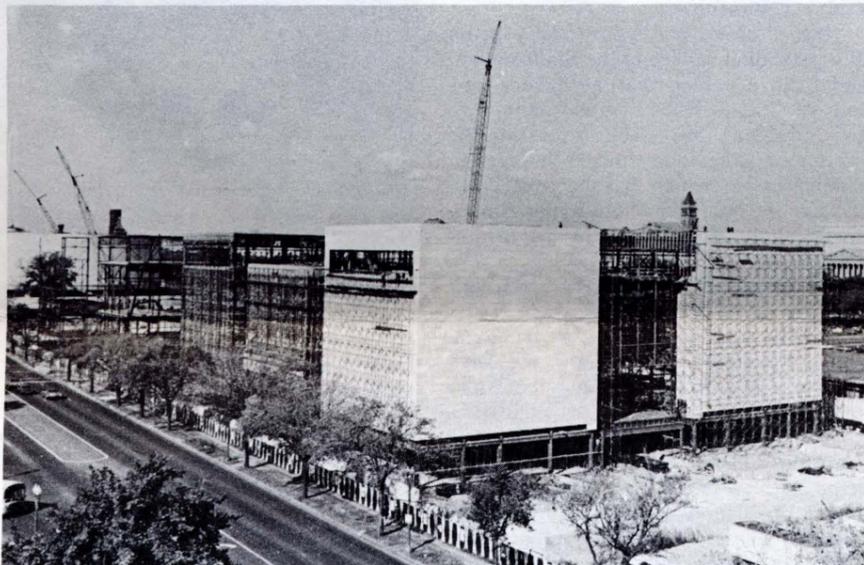
worthy of its location, which is the finest available in the city of Washington.

The exterior of the building will be Tennessee marble of a pinkish hue matching that of the National Gallery of Art, and gray violet rays.

However, as interesting as the exterior will be, it's the interior and its contents that keep me and my staff busy—planning, experimenting, refining, changing—looking for the ideal blend of subject matter. Our charter is an extremely broad one, beginning with man's first aspirations to fly, spanning his first faltering ascents in hydrogen and hot air balloons, and then recording the surge of powered flight which followed the fateful day in 1903 at Kitty Hawk.

From Kitty Hawk to the moon, the pace has been increasingly swift, the technology more and more sophisticated, the story ever more complex. No important segment of it can be slighted, not the contributions of a Goddard or a Lindbergh, nor the story of the aerospace industries and what they contribute to the quality of our lives.

In addition, I believe that a museum of this type should not only examine the past but explore future possibilities. I believe that it should not only display artifacts, but act as a catalyst in exchanging information, and to grow into a true national center for aerospace historical research.



Steel skeleton of the Air and Space Building takes shape between Fourth and Seventh St. on the National Mall. Photo by Harry Neufeld.

Opposing these grandiose concepts are the realities of space and budget. The fuselage of a Boeing 747 is longer than our building is wide; a Saturn V, if parked along side it, would loom four times as high. Clearly, we must find an alternative to simply parking machines and putting velvet ropes around them. We must make the best possible use of the technology we represent in creative communications. We must communicate in a wide variety of ways: by showing objects, by labels, by sound, by film, by electromechanical and audio-visual devices of the highest fidelity and reliability. We must shift gears often, for a technique well suited for one subject may be completely inappropriate for another. For example, our hall on ballooning may include a light, even frivolous treatment of some byproducts of the crazy era of ballooning, featuring balloon music, art, furniture—even a puppet show. On the other hand, the hall devoted to the earth-bound benefits of flight will be a thoughtful, carefully researched, highly documented treatment of the spinoffs resulting from air and space technology. In some areas, such as early rocketry, our collection may be far from complete, and substitutes for actual artifacts will be found. In other cases, however, we have more machines than floor space for their display, and the process of winnowing and selecting will be accomplished with an eye toward displaying only those machines of the greatest historical significance.

I think that our airplane collection is the best in the world. . . . In all we have 250 airplanes, and of course not all of

them will fit into the new building at once. For this reason, we will rotate exhibits as funds allow, and only a very few of the very finest (such as the Wright Flyer) will be on permanent display.

In regard to our space program, the Smithsonian has an agreement with NASA which allows us to acquire any object we wish, once NASA's technical requirement for it has terminated. From Alan Shepard's Mercury to the Apollo Eleven Command Module, we have acquired a representative sampling of spacecraft, supporting hardware, documentation, and photographs.

We have started an art collection, small at present, but one which we hope will grow, for frequently one artist's eye has captured the flavor of an important event with incomparable power and precision. Also, from a practical standpoint, color photographs may fade after 50 years, but oils are good for 500 at least. In the new building, one hall will be devoted to air and space art, but in addition we will add paintings and three-dimensional art objects wherever they enhance other exhibits.

In addition to the 26 exhibit halls, our new home will have two special-purpose chambers for education and entertainment. One will be an auditorium with a fairly steep, slanted floor, seating 400. The front of this room will accommodate a curved 55' x 75' screen, while the pro-

sonian's reputation for research and accuracy, every attempt will be made to explain recent discoveries in the fields of astronomy and astrophysics, such as pulsars, quasars, and black holes. On a more frivolous, but entertaining level, the Spacearium can be used as a backdrop for a variety of non-scientific productions. It will be available to the District of Columbia and neighboring school systems as special school presentations are developed.

Another extremely valuable component of the new National Air and Space Museum will be the research library and information center. Unlike most other libraries, which have aerospace material diffused throughout their collections, our visitors will find concentrated in one spot a wealth of material relating to the history of flight. With more than 20,000 bound volumes and 200 periodicals, the library is today the broadest and most accessible source for scholarly research in a variety of aerospace fields, and the new building will give us room to grow. The Sherman Fairchild collection, for example, offers encyclopedic coverage of the pioneering early days, while at the other end of the spectrum we have one of the most complete collections of some 30,000 lunar photographs taken by Ranger, Surveyor, Lunar Orbiter, and the Apollo Lunar Missions. In general, our library is probably strongest in its photographic coverage, but it does not neglect other areas, and contains books going back to the 17th Century, as well as the most recent issues.

In some areas, the museum staff includes top experts, such as lunar geologist Dr. Farouk El-Baz, who is a renowned authority on lunar topography and morphology, and who is responsible for the lunar photo collection. While our library in its temporary quarters (the Arts and Industries Building on the Mall in Washington) is quite busy, we are eagerly looking forward to the day when we can expand far beyond our present activity level of 60 visitors and 600 letters per month.

In order to meet our deadline of opening to the public on July 4, 1976, it is necessary for us to get a head start in designing and constructing the exhibits to fill the 200,000 square feet of available space. We are using our temporary quarters in the Arts and Industries Building on the Mall in this effort. . . .

Unfortunately, modern exhibits techniques, leaning heavily on sophisticated audiovisual and electromechanical devices, can be extremely expensive—in some cases running over \$60 a square foot of exhibition area. If we multiply this number by our 200,000-square-foot total, the result is an alarming \$12,000,000. The Congress has told us to build a \$40,000,000 building, but certainly has made no commitment to finance an additional 30 per cent to complete our exhibits program. Clearly help will be needed in this area, and I hope a large share of it will come from our friends in the aerospace industry. With an estimated six to seven million visitors in its first year of operation, our new building will offer an unparalleled opportunity to communicate with the American public, as well as our many foreign visitors. Our country has always been in the forefront of aerospace progress, and has benefited from it in countless ways. That message should be accurately developed in our exhibits, which have the potential of serving as an effective catalyst in the information transfer process.

But talk is easy, words are cheap. The new National Air and Space Museum will happen. The building will be completed in time for the Bicentennial. What kind of building it will be inside, what mood it will create, what message it will convey, all remain to be seen. Time and money are short; exhibits must be produced now, if 1976 is to see the opening of the most exciting museum in the world, which I have every reason to expect the new National Air and Space Museum to be.

## SAO 15-Year Employees Honored

The first 15-year pin ceremony honoring employees at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., took place October 12 in the Phillips Library of Harvard Observatory.

SAO headquarters shifted to Cambridge in 1955, with the appointment of Dr. Fred L. Whipple as Director. In 1956, Dr. Whipple accepted responsibility for optical tracking of satellites during the International Geophysical Year (1957-58). In October 1957 Sputnik I, the first artificial satellite, was launched by the Soviet Union. The first major hirings of support staff at SAO began shortly afterward.

The 15-year pins were presented by Dr. George B. Field, who is now SAO Director, to Dr. Whipple and these staff members:

Luigi G. Jacchia, Charles A. Whitney, Helen M. Beattie, Bringfriede Jensen, Paul W. Hodge, Jack W. Slowey, Charles M. Peterson, John B. White, Phyllis T. Gould, James C. DeFelice, Fred A. Franklin, Constance C. Wood, Mary Grace Kelleher, Walter Munn, Eileen C. Cavanaugh, Robert J. Davis, Robert J. Borum, Ilo Gene Campbell, John L. Holman, Alan R. Miner, Yoshihide Kozai, Helene T. Cornelius, Katherine Harmandanis.

## Guards of the Month Named

Outstanding members of the Smithsonian guard force have been named for the months of August and September by the commanding officers of each of the four companies that comprise the force.

Outstanding guards for August are Pfc. Charles A. Parker, Company A; Pfc. Maurice Washington, Company B;

Pvt. Alynda D. McDonald, Company C, and Pfc. Gregory P. Miller, Company D. Outstanding guards for September are Cpl. Edward J. King, Company A; Pfc. George R. Kuntz, Company B; Pfc. Tom W. Howard, Company C, and Cpl. Sherwood Pelham, Company D.



Parker



Washington



McDonald



Miller



King



Kuntz



Howard



Pelham

## Energy Conservation Continued from page 1

period (30 minutes or longer), and at end of workday.

Replace bulbs with smallest effective size.

Reduce space lighting to levels adequate for work tasks.

Use natural light to supplement artificial when it does not conflict with air conditioning use.

### Vehicle Use

Establish maximum highway speeds (10 miles per hour below posted speed) for all agency vehicles.

Use multigrade motor oil in engines.

Keep engines properly tuned and in good repair.

Keep tires properly inflated.

Use the lowest octane gasoline suitable for a particular vehicle.

Use car air conditioning sparingly, avoid extended idling.

Require the use of compact or subcompact rental cars when practical.

Purchase more efficient cars in agency auto fleet such as compact autos, etc.

Give parking space preference to employees using carpools.

Reduce the mileage driven in government vehicles by cutting unnecessary trips by combining trips and by following better routing.

Reduce the number of official business trips.



**A 'WISE OWL' HONORED**—Mary J. Mann, an MNH technician, is the first Smithsonian employee to become a member of the SI chapter of the Wise Owl Club of America. The club is sponsored by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc., to encourage vision conservation and provide recognition for those in industry or schools whose sight has been saved through the use of safety eyewear. Miss Mann qualified for membership June 27 when a fragment of molten copper struck a lens of the safety glasses she was wearing. Had she not been wearing the glasses her vision could have been seriously impaired. Richard S. Minnich, SI Safety Management Officer, is shown presenting Miss Mann a copy of the charter received August 31 establishing the SI chapter of the club.



Gathered around one of the Victorian-style flowerbeds outside the Smithsonian Institution Building are the men responsible for the new floral landscaping of the SI complex this year. Standing, from left, are Robert Nicholson, Gerald Williams, James Jones, George Thomas, Howard James. In front row, from left, are James Buckler (director of the Horticultural Services Branch of the Office of Plant Services), Demes Hazelton, Ricky Austin, Youssuf Abdul-Kadir, Ken Hawkins (foreman), Ray Dudley, and Wayne Moody.

## Hard Work by Landscapers Beautifies SI Grounds

The dazzling display of flowers around the Smithsonian buildings that attracted both staff members and visitors in the past few months was the product of careful planning by the Institution's first full-time horticulturist and the hard work of an 11-man crew.

Even as cold weather sets in, plans are continuing for a kaleidoscope of floral decorations to educate as well as decorate during the next tourist season and in the years to come.

The project is under the direction of James Buckler, who heads the new Horticultural Services Branch of the Smithsonian Office of Plant Services. In the past year he has been developing a plan of horticultural gardens for the Institution which encompasses a system of trees, shrubs, vines, annual and perennial flower borders, and interior plantings of tropical foliage material.

In 1973 the landscaping crew, working under foreman Kenneth Hawkins, planted 12,000 summer annuals such as petunias and marigolds, 5,000 fall chrysanthemums, and 1,000 azaleas, and 20 major new flower beds. They have laid 3,200 square yards of new sod, have planted 800 shrubs, and have placed 500 tropical plants in various buildings. A total of 125 new major trees are now in place or will be planted. Some 2,000 evergreen border plants have been placed at the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries, where the courtyard has been completely redesigned and replanted. As fall weather sets in, the grounds crew removed 10 banana trees that had drawn comments from passers-by in the warm-weather months, and began the planting of 76,000 tulip bulbs for next spring. The banana trees will spend the winter inside and be replanted for next summer when they are expected to produce fruit.

This winter the crew will be kept busy with pruning and mulching work as well as snow removal. When warm weather returns, they will begin work in setting out the 20,000 annuals planned for next year. Plans also call for 8,000 mums and 100,000 tulip bulbs in 1974.

The shrubs or other plant material removed in the course of landscaping operations is not destroyed but is moved to beds at Silver Hill, Md., fertilized, and nursed back to health, if necessary, for later reinstallation around the buildings.

The landscaping program began when Mr. Buckler came to the Smithsonian in 1972. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in horticulture at the University of Maryland and his master's degree in horticulture, specializing in botanical garden and arboretum management, from the University of Delaware in the Longwood program. In addition to his academic studies he completed two years of practical management experience at Longwood Gardens in Kennett Square, Pa.

In addition to improving the Smithsonian's image through attractive landscaping, Mr. Buckler has the goals of continuing research and public education. He is keeping accurate records of plants at the Smithsonian, and the Horticultural Services Branch is embarking on a thorough labelling program. Eventually all plants will be marked with labels bearing their common and scientific names and their countries of origin.

"People should be able to come away from the Smithsonian with landscaping ideas," Mr. Buckler said.

He envisions using plants appropriate for each building, such as oriental plants to go around the Freer Gallery, native American plants around the Natural History Building, and plants of each state outside the Museum of History and Technology. He is also working the Smithsonian emblem into a floral pattern to go in front of the Joseph Henry statue on the Mall. He is reproducing an elaborate embroidery parterre border of the late 1870s period to go in front of the restored Arts and Industries Building.

Plans call for continuing changes in each of the flower beds. Other plans include increased numbers of interior plantings and continued landscaping in areas of heavy traffic and construction work. Mr. Buckler hopes to restore the exterior of the MHT building by next spring, erasing the Metro excavation scars on the east side of the Museum. An extension on the present greenhouse south of the Smithsonian Building is also to be built.

The Horticultural Services Branch has landscaping responsibility for all of the Smithsonian buildings in downtown Washington and for Barney House and the facilities at Silver Hill. Mr. Buckler also works as a consultant for the National Zoo, the Cooper-Hewitt museum in New York, for Hillwood and for the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies.

"We hope to make the grounds a show-place by 1976 (the Bicentennial year)," Mr. Buckler said.

### SMITHSONIAN TORCH

November 1973

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

## News From Smithsonian Press

## 'Continental Drift' Brings Praise

(A new Torch feature will be news from the SI Press about its publications, both federal and private, of interest to SI personnel. The following column is by Maureen Jacoby.)

## Recently Published Trade Books

Critical acclaim of an uncommon nature is coming to **Continental Drift: The Evolution of a Concept** by Dr. Ursula B. Marvin of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge. In the December issue of *Technology Review* Professor Patrick M. Hurley of M.I.T. will say, "It is seldom that one has the pleasure of writing a 'rave' review, but this book is indeed worthy of such, insofar as it is possible for a scientific work. . . . The reading of this book is so revealing of the evolutionary process in the unfolding of science that it will undoubtedly become an important classic of nonfiction, in a number of languages." 256 pages; 85 line drawings—21 b&w illustrations; \$12.50.

Presenting a unique thesis on the state of air transportation as reflected in its title is **Air Traffic Control: The Uncrowded Sky** by pioneer controller and aviation consultant, Glen A. Gilbert. John F. Leyden, President of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization calls it ". . . one of the best chronologies ever written about the air traffic control system," adding, "I recommend it for all who have any connection with air travel." 128 pages; 183 b&w—7 color illustrations; \$12.50.

Marion C. Link's **Windows in the Sea**, published during the summer, is the dramatic story of the development of the *Johnson Sea-Link*. The submersible's tragic accident off Key West while in service as a Smithsonian research vessel made round-the-world headlines. Of the book, Dr. I. Eugene Wallen of the Har-

bor Branch Foundation Laboratory said, "Ed Link's imaginative activities of the last several years are chronicled in this book. It is a record of achievement, essentially in a new field—biological engineering. Mrs. Link describes how this tremendous achievement came about in this story of trial and success." 198 pages; 15 color—15 b&w illustrations; \$12.50.

All Smithsonian Institution Press private publications are available to SI personnel at a 20 per cent discount. They may be obtained in some of the Museum Shops, or directly from Publications Distribution, 1242 24th St. N.W., Washington.

## Federal Publications

**American Single Locomotives and the "Pioneer,"** Smithsonian Studies in History and Technology, #25, by John H. White, Jr., Curator of Transportation, MHT. 50 pages. 70¢ GPO Bookstore; 95¢ postpaid from Supt. of Documents.

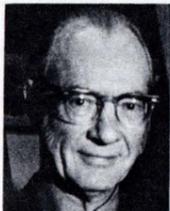
**The Black Presence in the Era of the American Revolution**, by Lisa W. Strick, Associate Curator of Education, NPG. 72 pages. \$2.05 GPO Bookstore. Booklet for use by students and teachers who visit the exhibition of the same title.

**A Report of the Mohawk-Hudson Area Survey:** A Selective Recording Survey of the Industrial Archeology of the Mohawk and Hudson River Valleys in the Vicinity of Troy, New York, June-September 1969, Smithsonian Contributions to History and Technology, #26. Robert M. Vogel, Editor. 210 pages. \$39.95 postpaid GPO, or \$3.00 GPO Bookstore.

**A Systematic Monograph of New World Ethmid Moths (Lepidoptera: Gelechioidea)**, Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology, #120, by Jerry A. Powell, Department of Entomology and Parasitology, University of California, Berkeley. 302 pages. \$3.50 GPO Bookstore, or \$3.85 postpaid from Supt. of Documents.

Dr. Fred Whipple  
Receives Henry Medal

Dr. Fred L. Whipple, former director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory and Phillips Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University, has been awarded the Smithsonian's Henry Medal.



Dr. Whipple

Dr. Whipple was cited for his leadership of the Observatory during the early days of the national space program to the present and for his contributions to man's understanding of the solar system.

The award was presented to Dr. Whipple October 18 by Rep. William Minshall (R.-Ohio), a member of the Board of Regents and the House Appropriations Committee.

The award ceremony highlighted a three-day scientific symposium at Cambridge, Mass. honoring Dr. Whipple on his retirement as director of the Smithsonian Observatory. Some 150 astrophysicists from around the country gathered to discuss "The Dusty Universe." Topics concerned problems in astronomy common to the theories of cosmic condensation and the evolution of the universe.

## New Law Grants 'Bonuses' to Retirees

President Nixon has signed into law a bill giving annuity increase "bonuses" to federal employees who retire after such raises go into effect.

This new law provides that retiring employees in the future will get at least the increase of the last annuity raise that occurred before their retirement.

For example, the last annuity increase occurred on July 1 and amounted to 6.1 per cent. Employees retiring after July 1 and before January 1, when another annuity increase is due, will be entitled to

Charles DeVault Is  
New TV Coordinator

Charles DeVault has been appointed to the newly created position of Television Coordinator.

In the new position Mr. DeVault will be responsible for developing and coordinating the growing telecommunications involvement of the Institution. Most immediate of his duties will be that of performing liaison between the Smithsonian and the David Wolper organization in the production of a series of television documentaries.

Mr. DeVault has been Assistant Director of Broadcasting at The Pennsylvania State University since 1971. Before joining the staff of Penn State, he worked for ten years at WYTV, Youngstown, O., as assistant general manager, program director, and as host of a daily public affairs program. Before that he was a producer-director for WJW-TV, Cleveland. He also worked as a staff announcer and director for WFMJ-TV in Youngstown, and was active in community theater in both cities. A native of Ohio, Mr. DeVault received his undergraduate degree from Ohio University and his M.A. from Kent State University.



Mr. DeVault



**NEW SECRETARIAL COURSE**—Secretaries who recently completed a new course, "Secretarial Techniques," sponsored by the Office of Personnel Administration were (seated, from left) Priscilla Hensley, Mary Rakow, Eva Elliott, Patricia Clark, Shirley Solomon, Joanne Wescott, Joan Miles; (standing, from left) Barbara Newfield, Sherylitta Lee, Linda Booth, Jean Smith, Carole Broadus, Betty Grier, Mary Pollard, Diane Haston, and Martha Wassermann. The course was conducted by Brenda Howell (standing at right). It is intended to provide Smithsonian secretaries and administrative assistants with an opportunity to analyze their duties and responsibilities; to exchange, present and discuss new ideas; to refresh and reinforce the essential office concepts, and to stimulate an interest in striving toward increased efficiency and job satisfaction. For information call 5226.

Personnel Director Gives  
Advice on Retirement Funds

by Vincent J. Doyle  
Director, Office of Personnel  
Administration

The prospect of perhaps several thousand dollars in ready cash may tempt the Federal employee who leaves Government before becoming eligible to retire.

This prospect is particularly relevant to an employee who has completed at least five years of civilian service. He has earned a right to a future annuity, but he may forego that right by taking a refund of his contributions to the retirement fund if he wishes.

To withdraw or not withdraw his retirement contributions is the dilemma. However, those with long service or nearing retirement age might do well to banish the thought of withdrawing retirement contributions. For such former employees, the total return in monthly retirement payments, beginning at age 62 will probably far exceed contributions to the retirement fund.

For example, a 40-year man with an average salary of \$8,000 and with 15 years of service would have contributed \$6,100 to the retirement fund. If he does not withdraw his contributions, his annuity at age 62 would be \$2,100 at present rates. With a life expectancy of more than 16½ after age 62, he would receive some \$35,000 in annuity payments—almost six times his original investment.

The employee may also wonder what would happen if he withdrew the money

from the retirement fund and invested it. This depends primarily on the age of the employee, the number of years the invested money will draw interest, and the rate of interest.

Generally, an employee aged 40 or more who withdraws his contributions would find that he is giving up a benefit worth much more than the refund, even if the money were prudently invested. An employee separating between ages 30 and 40 might also find it to his advantage to leave the money in the retirement fund.

Below age 30, however, a wisely invested refund could probably accumulate to an amount large enough to purchase an annuity more valuable than the deferred annuity under the retirement system. Obviously, if the money is not quickly and prudently invested and then left to earn interest, the under-30 employee will not be in as good a financial position upon retirement as he would if he had left the money in the retirement fund.

A final word to the wise: If you are leaving Government employment before you retire, and if you are considering taking a refund of your retirement contributions, ask yourself if you can afford it.

Employees interested in more details on the subject should ask for a copy of the booklet, "Retirement Benefits When You Leave Government Early" (S.F. 2802-A) available in the Office of Personnel.

Capt. H. D. Dobson  
Of Guard Force Dies

Capt. Hollis D. Dobson, 43, of the Smithsonian guard force, died October 1 at Walter Reed General Hospital after a long illness.



Capt. Dobson

Capt. Dobson joined the force in 1957, was promoted to lieutenant in 1966, and became a captain in 1967. In command of the company at MHT, he was the first black to attain a top supervisory position on the force.

Capt. Dobson was born in Glen Wilton, Va., and grew up in Covington, where he completed high school. He attended North Carolina A & T College, and served several years in the Army.

He had received many commendations for his work on the guard force.

SI Employees  
Invited to Give  
Management Ideas

The Smithsonian Suggestion Program provides an opportunity for all staff members, at any socio-economic level and at any job-grade level, to express ideas on managing the Institution.

"An employee can be the creator of his own 'job enrichment' program if he can communicate an idea that is original and workable," remarked Vincent J. Doyle, Director of the Office of Personnel Administration. "All suggestions will be considered on their merit. So suggest! The Smithsonian Institution appreciates your suggestions!"

"If your idea is turned down you have the personal satisfaction of having had experts evaluate your thoughts. If it is accepted, the benefits to you may include a monetary award."