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THE SMITHSONIAN

TORCH



THE FOUNDER OF CANAL ZONE
BIOLOGICAL AREA

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Editorial Board

Paul Oehser
Tom Clark
Jack Newman

Editor

Ernest Biebighauser

Managing Editor

Daisy Fields

Cover

Jacob Kainen

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

Ann Campbell
Tom Clark
G. Arthur Cooper
George Switzer
Mildred Joseph
Robert Stephenson
Evelyn Roll

Daisy Fields
Elizabeth Gazin
Ernie Biebighauser
Leila Clark
Alice Till
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Contributions are encouraged from all employees of the Smithsonian Institution. If you have an item for THE TORCH please give it to the secretary of your department or send it direct to Mrs. Fields in the personnel office.

CONTRIBUTIONS SHOULD BE RECEIVED BY THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

VIVIAT IN AETERNUM

Mr. James Zetek retired from the position of Resident Manager of the Canal Zone on May 31, thus bringing to a close 45 years of active service in the Canal Zone, most of which was with the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture and with the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Zetek would have reached the mandatory retirement age of 70 in December of this year, but having recently recovered from a serious illness he and his doctors deemed the earlier retirement advisable. This relieves him of the official responsibilities and work connected with the administration and operation of Barro Colorado Island and gives him an opportunity to have a well-earned rest. It will also enable him to undertake certain projects which he always hoped to do in his "spare" time.

The 3-part story of Barro Colorado Island now appearing in the TORCH clearly illustrates why Mr. Zetek is considered to be the man who first dreamed of a Canal Zone Biological Area located on Barro Colorado Island and who urged its approval by the Governor of the Canal Zone. The late Thomas Barbour, former Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard who worked with Mr. Zetek on this project in the early days, once said: "When all is said and done the establishment of Barro

Colorado Island is really a monument to the vision, zeal, enthusiasm and tireless industry of one man and his name is James Zetek -- viviat in aeternum."

Thus, on retiring, Mr. Zetek leaves behind him an excellent and concrete illustration of a difficult job well done. In recognition of this, and since Mr. Zetek is willing to give advice as needed, the title of Honorary Research Associate will be conferred on him by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

THE JAMES ZETEK AWARD

On May 23 the Panama Canal Natural History Society celebrated the 25th anniversary of its founding. At the meeting the "James Zetek Award" was made to three outstanding science students of the Canal Zone high schools. This award, which is in the form of a gold key, was created to honor Mr. James Zetek who, until his recent retirement, served as Resident Manager of the Smithsonian Institution's Canal Zone Biological Area.

Mr. Zetek was the founding father of the Society, which was established in 1931 principally to meet the need of Canal Zone and Panamanian people

for a better understanding of the natural history of that area. The Society membership includes both scientists and laymen. Its members declare that a 25-year record of inspired scientific study increasing the knowledge of the Isthmus and promoting the cultural levels of the community is one of which any organization may well be proud.

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BOND DRIVE SUCCESSFUL

The recent canvas of Smithsonian employees to increase enrollments under the Pay Roll Savings Plan was a great success.

Reports from team captains show that there were 143 new enrollments and that 19 employees increased their allotments. We now have 317 employees participating, which is about 45 percent of the number on our pay rolls.

A prize for the best showing of team captains was awarded to William B. Stiles by Dr. Carmichael at a meeting held in the auditorium in the Natural History Building on June 4. This prize was an autographed copy of Margaret Brown Klapthor's book, "The Dresses of the First Ladies of the White House."

At the meeting the employees of the Smithsonian Institution were awarded a citation by the Treasury Department "for patriotic service to community and Nation through the U. S. Savings Bond Program." This citation

was accepted for the employees by Dr. Carmichael.

In recognition of his enthusiastic support of the Pay Roll Savings campaign, and for his service as a member of the Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee, Dr. Carmichael was presented by the Treasury Department with an engrossed copy of the prayer composed and used by President Eisenhower at the time of his Inauguration. The parchment was framed in wood used for the construction of the platform on which the President took the oath of office.

Tom Clark was awarded a silver medal struck at the United States Mint for his work as chairman of the campaign and as alternate on the Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee. The medal bears his name and the date 1956.

RIGHT OUT LOUD

During the Good Morning Show on CBS several weeks ago, while Will Rogers, Jr., was talking with Ned Calmar about the Smithsonian, his tongue slipped, but he kept on going. Rogers referred to one of our collections as "the damnedest thing I ever saw."

LOSS

Dr. William F. Foshag, head curator of the department of geology and world-renowned mineralogist, died suddenly of

a heart attack at his home early on the morning of May 21. His loss will be felt all over the world.

Dr. Foshag was born in Sag Harbor, N.Y., on March 17, 1894. At an early age young Foshag moved to California. He attended the University of California and received a bachelor's degree in chemistry in 1919. At this time he joined the staff of the U. S. National Museum.

While on educational leave from the National Museum he took up studies for a doctor's degree, not in chemistry but in mineralogy and geology, to which he had transferred his interest. The Ph.D. degree was conferred by the University of California in 1923. From this time on mineralogy became his major concern.

Since 1919 Dr. Foshag had been connected with the department of geology at the National Museum; for the first 10 years as assistant curator, then as curator of mineralogy until 1948, when he was appointed head curator of the department of geology. During this long period of 37 years, Dr. Foshag authored nearly 100 papers in mineralogy, petrology, meteoritics, volcanology, and related subjects. He named many new minerals and made studies of minerals and geology in many parts of the United States and Mexico.

Dr. Foshag's early work was on borax deposits in Death Valley, Calif. His later efforts were devoted to the mineralogy and geology of parts of Mexico. He became well informed on the geology of that country and came to have a great influence on his Mexican colleagues. His latest work

described the Parícutin volcano, which arose from a cornfield in Mexico in 1943. Dr. Foshag studied and described this volcano from its birth to its death. He leaves unfinished his analyses of the fumarolic gases and new minerals taken from the volcano.

Dr. Foshag was a lover of fine minerals. During his custodianship of the collection of minerals at the National Museum he added many unusual and colorful specimens. Through his custodianship of the collection and two private funds supporting it, the mineral collection has become the most scientifically complete in the world and one of the show collections of this country.

Dr. Foshag's work with minerals naturally took him into the study of gems. He was one of the country's foremost gem experts, and his opinion was much sought. Besides his scientific writings, Dr. Foshag is the author of several popular articles on gem stones.

In 1946 Dr. Foshag spent more than four months in Japan supervising the grading, classifying and appraising (for the U. S. Government) diamonds worth 25 million dollars that were captured from the Japanese during World War II. Later, in 1949, Dr. Foshag made a study for the Government of Guatemala on ancient jade objects found in Central America.

Dr. Foshag was a Fellow of the Geological Society of America; President of the Section of Volcanology, Geochemistry, and Petrology of the American Geophysical Union; member of the Society of Economic Geologists, Washington Academy of Sciences, the Cosmos Club, and the Society

for Research on Meteorites; and an honorary member of the Geological Society of Mexico. He also was a past president of the Mineralogical Society of America and received its Roebling Medal in 1953 for his distinguished contributions to mineralogy.

In addition to his many-sided scientific achievements, Dr. Foshag found time to grow azaleas and to take up painting, a hobby shared with his wife.

Surviving are Dr. Foshag's widow, Mrs. Merle Crisler Foshag; a son, Pvt. William Frederick Foshag, 3d, of the Army; and a sister, Mrs. Leroy Bolt, of Upland, Calif.

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EXCAVATING AT OAHE RESERVOIR

The season's first archaeological excavation party of the Missouri Basin Project of the River Basins Surveys took to the field on May 21 under the direction of G. Hubert Smith.

The field party will examine four, and possibly five, archaeological sites of the Historic Period in the area of the Oahe Reservoir in South Dakota. The locations are the old site of Fort Galpin, presumably dating between 1857 and 1859; the site of Fort Primeau, dating in the 1860's; the site of Fort La Rambois, also dating in the 1860's; and the site of Fort Pierre II, which presumably dates from 1859 to 1863.

Results of the excavation at these locations should be extremely significant in illustrating the middle period of the fur trade on the Missouri River.

The party probably will remain in the field until late in September.

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RECEIVES AWARD

On May 7 the American Cancer Society announced the award of its Certificate of Appreciation to Dr. Stella Leche Deignan, director of the Bio-Sciences Information Exchange of the Smithsonian Institution. The award was made by Dr. Calvin T. Klopp, president of the District of Columbia division of the American Cancer Society, on the Mark Evans Show on WTOP-TV, where Dr. Deignan appeared as a guest.

The award was made in recognition of the services rendered the cancer control movement by Dr. Deignan and her staff, which collects, indexes, and dispenses information on medical research. Its services are available to recognized scientists and research institutions, as well as to the 80 voluntary agencies supporting investigation of health problems.

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SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS

The National Collection of Fine Arts has announced the opening of two annual art exhibitions.

The two shows are The 59th Annual Exhibition of the Washington Water Color Club and The 23d Annual Exhibition

of the Miniature Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers Society of Washington, D. C.

Both exhibitions opened on June 3 and will continue through June 24.

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KILLING A CAT

There are two ways of firing men.

The first kind of firing that we naturally think of is to discharge the employee -- to let him go. This is the line of least resistance and is often the easiest apparent solution. But, unless he is absolutely hopeless, discharging the employee only exchanges one set of faults for another. The new man will not be perfect. He, too, will require training and fashioning to his job.

The second way to fire a man is to fire his mind and spirit with the determination to make good. Instead of letting the man go you set a fire under him so that he will make himself go -- with enthusiasm. If the employee has basically good qualities, even though he has many faults, this second way of firing is often the best. You conserve the good and you inspire the man to grow and do a better job.

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NEW MEDICAL EXHIBIT

The history of two diagnostic medical instruments that everyone remembers from his earliest visits to the

doctor's office -- the stethoscope and the blood-pressure instrument (sphygmomanometer) -- forms the nucleus of a new exhibit that opened June 1. These instruments are part of a collection lent to the Smithsonian by Dr. Philip Reichert of New York.

In 1819, a young French physician, René Theophile Laennec, announced his invention of the stethoscope. Since then, this instrument has become not only standard equipment of every medical practitioner but also one of the very symbols of the profession.

As early as 1733 Stephen Hales measured the blood pressure of a horse, but it was not until late in the 19th century that the clinical sphygmomanometer came into being. As the new Smithsonian exhibit shows, it was with Riva Rocci's invention of a constrictive cuff instrument in 1895 and von Recklinghausen's experiments in 1901 that the modern blood pressure instrument was born. Subsequent developments have been merely refinements of these two innovations.

The new exhibit is located in the Gallery of Medical History in the Arts and Industries Building. It will be on display for at least a year.

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TURN IN THE BOOK

The reference and circulation section of the Library wishes to remind all members of the staff to return outside library books before going on vacation or in the field.

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GREAT STONE FACES

The Smithsonian's famous head-hunter, Dr. Mathew Stirling, is "written up" in the June issue of Science Digest.

The article, by E. John Long, is called "Hunting Big Heads in Mexico." It tells the story of how the Bureau of American Ethnology's director uncovered a total of 11 great stone faces -- and many smaller ones -- to reveal the culture of the La Venta, or Olmec, civilization that flourished in the jungles of Mexico long before the coming

of the white man.

Studies made of the Olmec ceremonial centers since Dr. Stirling's discoveries between 1939 and 1946 have revealed carved altars and huge earth mounds that have lain hidden for more than 2,000 years in the rain forests of Veracruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas.

The Science Digest article points out that the "big-head hunting" is only a sideline of Dr. Stirling's main job of directing scientific studies of American aborigines and the writing and editing of reports about them.



PICTURE OF A SCIENTIST GETTING AHEAD

SHE ONLY SMILES; IT TALKS

Overheard in the Gellatly Collection Gallery:

1st boy: "He says these are all originals!"

Guard: "Yes, they are all originals."

2d boy: "Well, the Mona Lisa ain't here."

Passerby: "The Mona Lisa is in Paris."

3d boy: "Yeh! Guess we ain't got money enough to buy that one."

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BARRO COLORADO ISLAND (Part 2)

Following is the second part of an article by Eleanor H. McIlheny titled "Canal Zone's Barro Colorado Island is Unique Natural Wildlife Preserve," which appeared in the March issue of The Panama Canal Review. The third and final installment will appear next month.

"In a sense, the Canal Zone Biological Area was a baby of World War I. It came into being in 1923 under the sponsorship of the National Research Council which had been organized seven years before at the request of President Woodrow Wilson "as a measure of national preparedness."

"When the Council's Dr. Thomas Barbour came to the Isthmus in 1922 seeking a site for a zoological research laboratory, he met James Zetek, who had dreamed of just such a plan for years. Fresh out of the University of Illinois, Mr. Zetek had come to the Canal Zone in 1911 as entomologist for the Canal's Sanitary Depart-

ment and had stayed on to serve, successively and in that same capacity, the Republic of Panama, the Board of Health Laboratory, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

"They combed the Isthmus and finally decided that the largest island in Gatun Lake, almost uninhabited by humans but teeming with birds, bugs, and animals, was the most suitable site for a natural preserve. The two pioneers were backed by a number of scientific societies, 'terrifying enough to cause consternation to any bug that walks, flies or crawls,' the Star & Herald reported in an early story on the Barro Colorado project.

On March 17, 1923, Gov. Jay J. Morrow proclaimed Barro Colorado a 'natural park' and banned all hunting in its almost 4,000 acres. Twenty-five years later this date was commemorated by a special Canal Zone stamp issue, the first local stamp to bear a picture of an animal. Those 10-cent stamps today are worth 25 cents each, according to Scott's Catalogue.

Scientists By Doves

"The laboratory buildings came slow and hard. At one time there were plans to set up scientific headquarters on a barge anchored in the inlet. The first of the buildings was dedicated officially on March 20, 1924; today there is a cluster of 10 buildings, including the kitchen, at the top of the long flight of steps.

"The scientists did not wait until their creature comforts were provided for. A few weeks after the Governor's

proclamation, Dr. William Morton Wheeler of Harvard, Dr. Richard Strong of the Gorgas Memorial Institute, and Mr. Zetek were at work on the island. Close on their heels came R. G. Shannon of the Bureau of Entomology; he built a small shelter and stayed on the island off and on for two months studying blood-sucking flies. A few months later Frank E. Lutz, Associate Curator of Museum of Natural History, spent five weeks on Barro Colorado, working with stingless bees. Close behind him was Dr. W. C. Allee, of Chicago University, who was the first scientist to occupy the still unfinished large laboratory building.

"The roster of distinguished men who have worked, and are still working, at the Canal Zone Biological Area reads like a Who's Who of Science. There have been Dr. David Fairchild, world-famed botanist; Dr. Frank Chapman who studied the island's birds year after year and whose Tropical Air Castle is one of the classics on the island; Dr. Alexander Wetmore, another internationally known ornithologist and former Secretary of the Smithsonian; Dr. Arthur Compton, who measured cosmic rays with balloons sent up from an island base and whose expedition was one of five such cosmic visitations; Prof. Alexander Petrunkevitch and Dr. A. M. Chickering, both famous for their studies of spiders; Professor T. C. Schneirla, a foremost authority on army ants.

"Barro Colorado's visitors have come from scores of colleges

and universities and scientific societies and institutions, all over the world. Recently there have been representatives from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts, the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in California, the University of Oslo in Norway, and the American Museum of Natural History. (The current guest book also contains the name of Davy Crockett, from the Wild Frontier!)

SPEAKS AT CALIFORNIA MEETINGS

George Griffenhagen, acting curator of the division of medicine and public health, left on May 29 for a 3-week trip to California, where he will address the 50th Anniversary Convention of the California Pharmaceutical Association in San Francisco and the Fresno-Madera County Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Fresno.

He will also visit several museums in California which have pharmaceutical and medical collections of interest, including a visit to Disneyland to view the Upjohn Drug Store restoration. With all this business to attend to, he still expects to spend a week of annual leave with his parents in Fresno.

AIR MUSEUM GETS CAMEL

The English Sopwith "Camel" type airplane is accredited with having accomplished more victories in World War I than any other

fighter. It is a small (28-foot wing span) single-place biplane. The engine is of the rotary type which exerts a gyroscope torque reaction that effects the control. For these reasons the Camel was considered rather tricky to fly, but once mastered it was extremely maneuverable and this characteristic enabled its pilots to accumulate an impressive score of victories.

After World War I several airplanes of this type were brought to the United States but only one appears to have survived. This was shown in a temporary exhibit in Atlantic City about 1923 and then stored for many years in a barn in New Jersey.

Several years ago this plane was acquired by its present owner, Frank Tallman, who has had it restored to its original condition and has been flying it at a number of air shows. Because of its very interesting historical relationship to modern fighters, the Air Force arranged to bring this airplane to the Armed Forces Day exhibit at Bolling Air Force Base where it was flown several times during the weekend of May 18-20. The story of this famous little airplane is featured in the April issue of True Magazine.

Commander Tallman has for many years been a helpful friend of the National Air Museum and has promised to present this Camel to the national aeronautical collections at some future date.

POTTER BETTER

Stanley Potter, who was badly injured on August 1, 1955, when he fell from a fork lift

while unloading aircraft parts at the Suitland facility, was released from the Naval Hospital several weeks ago to continue his treatments and recovery at home and at a hospital nearer his residence in Alexandria.

Mr. Potter can now walk short distances with the aid of a cane and has regained partial use of his arms and hands. It is encouraging to hear him talk of his constant interest in the Museum programs and his intention to return to work as soon as he is able.

BOWLING PARTY

The Smithsonian Bowling League ended its 1955-56 season with a gala banquet and dance in the Cloud Room at National Airport on May 18.

The newly elected President, Grace Rogers, made 25 bowlers happy in presenting them with individual prizes. The FINS (Capt. Maria Hoemann, Joe Biggs, Bill Noyes, Phyllis Prescott, and Wayne Powars) were successful in their bid for first place this year, though they didn't sew it up until the last night of bowling. There was the usual close race for the men's high average between Carl Hellyer and Bob Shaw, with the former winning out by 12 pins. Esther Miller won that honor in the women's division without too much competition.

On May 23, the FINS and COGS did some post-season bowling in the Champion of Champions Tournament at Greenway Alleys. The FINS do not figure they did well enough to get in the money, but the COGS, with regulars Dave Nicol, Curt Sabrosky, Vera Gabbert,

and subs Jessie Shaw of the BINS and Bob Shaw from the PROS, are keeping their fingers crossed. Bob's 388 set was a big part of their 1583 total, to which was added a 399 pin handicap.

The Smithsonian Bowling League will revert to ten teams next year after two years of trying to maintain a 12-team league. Although most of the regular positions on the teams are already filled, newcomers wishing to bowl may substitute and eventually will be able to roll regularly. Please get in touch with Vera Gabbert, secretary, ext. 288, or Grace Rogers, president, ext. 396, for details about the League.

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FLY BOY WHIRLY BIRD

That helicopter which circled up and down the Mall between the Museum Buildings on May 4 was kindly made available to the National Air Museum by the Army Aviation Service. It was piloted by CWO John J. Ryan and the passenger was Paul Garber.

Mr. Garber's primary mission was to take photographs showing the large number of busses and persons visiting the Museum area at this time of year. He also made photographs of the facades of buildings surrounding the site of the Museum of History and Technology.

From the Mall area the flight proceeded to the Suitland storage facility to obtain

views of the construction there, where the original plan embracing 12 buildings has now been completed.

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SHOW-OFF

Bluffer of bluffers is the white-faced capuchin monkey which lives in troops on Barro Colorado Island, the Smithsonian Institution's tropical preserve in the Panama Canal Zone.

Safe in the treetops, where it is one of the most accomplished of gymnasts, one of the creature's favorite sports is to throw sticks, nuts, and fruit at human visitors on the ground. Meanwhile it makes threatening gestures and seizes branches which it shakes violently with both hands. Sometimes it stands with head down and tail up, the white ruff around its neck spread so that it appears about twice its natural size.

Its natural habitat is the treetop world. There in daredevil fashion it catapults from limb to limb, distances of as much as 15 feet, and seldom misses its goal. The flight is made with arms and legs outspread so that they serve as a sort of parachute.

The capuchins live in bands of 30 or more individuals, and when on the move such a band may extend for as much as a quarter of a mile through the treetops. The members of such a band keep in communication with one another by a call which has been described as "like a human imitating a crow," given three or four times in succession.

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PARTY AT LINCOLN

The River Basin Surveys office at Lincoln, Nebr., entertained at an "open house" on May 3 for the Society for American Archeology, which held its annual meetings in Lincoln from May 3-5. Robert L. Stephenson, chief of the Missouri Basin Project, and Mrs. Stephenson acted in the capacity of general hosts for the occasion.

Scene of the social affair was the Missouri Basin Project Laboratory, where many archeological specimens and photographs were displayed. Coffee and cake were served between 8 p.m. and midnight, with Mrs. Olive Powell and Mrs. Evelyn Stewart pouring.

The following staff members explained the various materials that were on display: Dean E. Clark, Lee G. Madison, G. Hubert Smith, Richard P. Wheeler, and Lawrence L. Tomsyck. The River Basin Surveys photographer, Herman Harpster, took pictures at the "open house" and at the meetings.

Approximately 120 guests attended the party.

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SUMMER INTERNS

Plans developed in 1952 by the personnel division for the employment of graduate students as "Summer Interns" to work as aids in our scientific divisions are being put into effect this summer for the first time. This program is formally organized and conducted under specific Civil Service regulations which provide for such employment.

Upon invitation from the Smithsonian, the department heads or professors of selected universities and colleges nominate candidates for the intern program. The number of interns to be selected and the fields in which they are to perform are predetermined and approved by the Assistant Secretary. Upon receipt of nominations the curatorial staff concerned, the bureau head and the chief of the personnel division make selections and induct the selectees into the program. The intern's performance is audited periodically by the personnel division, and upon satisfactory completion of the 90-day internship a certification of such employment will be awarded to the student.

Outstanding interns will be instructed by the personnel division on requirements for Federal employment toward the possible return to the Smithsonian on a more permanent basis.

The 1956 program will include nine interns from as many colleges and universities, four of whom will be assigned to the department of zoology, four to engineering and industries, and one to the department of anthropology. Future programs will include the other departments of the Institution.

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RIDE WANTED

Elaine Knott, of the Freer Gallery, Ext. 341, would appreciate hearing from anyone who would be willing to take a passenger from the Smithsonian to the Arlington Courthouse vicinity, via either Arlington Boulevard or Wilson Boulevard.

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"Your folks have Blue Cross?"

HONORED TWICE

Lucile Hoyme, museum aid in the division of physical anthropology, was elected a Fellow of the Washington Junior Academy of Sciences on May 17.

During the past school year, Miss Hoyme has assisted the Junior Academy in a number of ways. Last fall she participated in their annual Science Fair Project Conference at George Washington University, serving as an adviser in the field of physiographical sciences. At that time, she suggested to the president of the Junior Academy that its members might enjoy a behind-the-scenes visit to the Museum to see how an exhibit hall is put together. As a result of this suggestion, the Junior Academy held its January meeting in the Natural History Building. Nearly 100 high-school students heard Mr. Ewers and Dr. Friedmann describe the halls which they had planned. The students also were conducted

through these halls, and taken to the shops where exhibits were constructed.

During the spring, in cooperation with Dr. Multhaupt and Mr. Keith Johnson of the D.C. Public Schools and the Junior Academy, Miss Hoyme planned the exhibit of science fair winners which recently occupied the Rotunda of the Arts & Industries Building, served as a judge at one of the Area fairs, and assisted a representative of the D.C. Schools in selecting exhibits for a Science Fair Workshop to be held this fall in Tennessee.

The Junior Academy, which is affiliated with the Washington Academy of Sciences, is made up of scientifically talented high-school students, with a few adult Fellows who have demonstrated particular interest in the work of the Junior Academy.

Another honor came to Miss Hoyme a week after her election as a Fellow of the Junior Academy. On May 26 she was initiated into associate membership in the George Washington Chapter of the Society of the Sigma Xi in recognition of her achievements in her chosen field of scientific research.

Miss Hoyme has been a graduate student at George Washington University for several years, receiving her masters degree in biology in 1953. During the past year she published a paper on the genetics and physiology of a taste reaction in the *Journal of Heredity*; prepared a paper on sex differences in the innominate bone for presentation at the annual meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists in Chicago, and reviewed two publications on the history of physical anthropology for the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*.

ATTENDS EUROPEAN MEETINGS

Dr. Richard Ettinghausen, associate in Islamic Arts at the Freer Gallery, received an invitation to attend the 12th International Congress on the culture of the Orient and Occident in the Middle Ages being sponsored by the Society "Alessandro Volta," in conjunction with the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. He flew to Europe on May 19 to attend the meetings, which are being held in Rome and Florence. He will also visit centers of Islamic study and research in Scotland, England, and Germany, expecting to return in about a month.

FIELD TRIP

Three members of the River Basin Surveys' Missouri Basin Project -- Richard P. Wheeler, G. Hubert Smith, and Lee G. Madison -- recently accompanied Dr. Dwight R. Crandell of the U. S. Geological Survey, Denver office, on a field trip in the areas of the Oahe, Big Bend, and Fort Randall Reservoirs in South Dakota.

The party spent a week examining Pleistocene and early Recent geological deposits and fossil soils. The principal purpose of the trip was to find localities where archeological deposits of Early Man material or other pre-pottery sites might be found.

While results of the trip were negative as far as finding such sites, the work provided the Missouri Basin Project with a great deal of information.

TWO REGENTS HEAD MHT COMMITTEE

At its first meeting, on May 14, the Joint Congressional Committee on Construction of the Museum of History and Technology elected Smithsonian Regents to the two offices of the Committee. Senator Clinton Anderson was elected Chairman and Mr. John M. Vorys was elected Secretary.

After organizing, the Committee heard Dr. Carmichael report on the progress that has been made toward the construction of the new building. In the discussion following the report, the Regent members of the Committee exhibited a broad understanding of the Smithsonian's building needs and all members showed a lively interest in the Museum of History and Technology. Mr. Clarence Cannon spoke with appreciation of the important part that Mr. Robert E. Jones, Jr., had played in the development of plans for the new building.

Members of the Committee are Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Senator H. Alexander Smith, Senator Stuart Symington, Senator Edward Martin, Mr. Clarence Cannon, Mr. Overton Brooks, Mr. Robert E. Jones, Jr., Mr. John M. Vorys, and Mr. Laurence Curtis. All were present except Senator Martin, who was in Pennsylvania on urgent business which made it impossible for him to attend.

At the suggestion of Senator Anderson, an early meeting between the Committee and the architects will be held at the Smithsonian.

NEW APPOINTMENTS:

Exhibits Worker:

Earl B. Hart, Jr.
Frank Dobias

Laborer:

William L. Witt
Edward Jenkins
Bessie G. Hendrix
Robert Thyson

Elevator Operator:

Jack Brannum

Aircraft Mechanic Foreman:

Harold B. Elder

Guard:

Elmer Stevens
Laun B. Baird

Aircraft Mechanic:

George E. Brown

Civil Engineer:

Nicholas C. Matalas

Carpenter:

Ralph D. Icenogle

Policeman:

Clarence M. Condrey

Clerk-Stenographer:

Rose F. Carnevale
Georgann M. Kracher

Clerk-Typist:

Marsha E. Novick
Mary E. Braunagel

SEPARATIONS:

Bernard J. Nebel
Barbara G. Runion
Horace B. Brooks
June M. Mancogian
John Lloyd, Jr.
Sophie Schmerler
Eileen DePorter
William H. Cogswell
James A. Carroll
Morton L. Seidelman
George M. Manns
Conrad Doub
Ursula R. Moore
John E. Bruce

SMITHSONIAN SERVICE

Eileen McCarthy, of the publications section of the editorial and publications division, recently received the following letter from Mrs. J. M. Waldorf of Wappingers Falls, N. Y.:

"Last weekend we were at the Smithsonian and I most carelessly left my wallet on the counter of an information booth where I purchased some literature about the Institution. It was some hours later when I realized my loss and returned to see if it had been found. Since I had over \$25.00 in cash in the wallet, you can well imagine my relief and sincerest appreciation when I found that the purse had been turned in to the lieutenant of the guard with every cent there.

"I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Tansill, the man who was alert -- and strictly honest -- enough to take care of my lost property. It's a real pleasure to find that someone will take time on a very busy day to see that I got my wallet back. Believe me, the Smithsonian's Arts and Sciences Building will always bring the warmest of pleasant memories. Many thanks to you and to Mr. Tansill."

SENATE PASSES MONEY BILL

The Interior Department appropriation bill, which includes Smithsonian funds for 1957, was passed by the Senate and sent to the White House on June 5. The bill carries the

full amounts requested -- \$33,712,000 for the construction of the Museum of History and Technology building and \$4,425,000 for the regular appropriation for Smithsonian salaries and expenses.

This completes the legislative action on the funds for the construction of MHT and brings the total appropriated to the \$36,000,000 estimated by the Public Buildings Service as the cost of the project. The schedule for the building calls for completion of working drawings in the spring of 1957 and the letting of construction contracts before the end of June 1957.

The appropriation for salaries and expenses provides for the scientific work of the Smithsonian, for publications of its studies, for the preservation of the national treasures in science, history, technology and art, and for the operation of the buildings. Further development of the research program of the Astrophysical Observatory and needed improvement of the Canal Zone Biological Area are included. The renovation of buildings and the exhibits modernization program are continued.

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FIRST AID

On May 17 a small group of Smithsonian employees completed an advanced course of first aid instruction to become instructors in first aid training. The course was conducted by the local

chapter of the American Red Cross.

The employees qualifying as instructors are Bascom F. Gordon, John L. Theunissen, Edwin C. Woynoski, and John N. Swope, all of the guard force; Claud S. Grubbs of the Zoo police force; Sidonie O. Heflin and Alice E. Copeland, from the Freer Gallery; and Lawrence A. Cahill and Benjamin D. Inge from the National Gallery.

The Smithsonian First Aid Training Program is under the direction of the personnel division, with Lt. Bascom F. Gordon in immediate charge of planning and conducting training classes.

Completion of the standard first aid course, which involves 18 hours of instruction, is required in the Smithsonian Institution positions of rest room matron, rest room attendant, officers of the guard force, and a prescribed number of members of the guard force.

The new instructors will be used to conduct classes from time to time to maintain at least a minimum number of personnel trained in first aid. It is expected that a class for the standard course will be organized in July.

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UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

The Government division of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater Washington for 1956 has announced the launching of its 1956 appeal for funds to save lives, strengthen

democracy in the Middle East, and preserve and maintain the integrity and dignity of Jewish life both here and abroad. The United Jewish Appeal is a private, nonpolitical, united effort to help Jewish victims of war and oppression to rebuild their lives in freedom.

This year a special emergency fund is being sought to defray costs involved in transporting and resettling a minimum of 45,000 oppressed persons in North Africa eager to start life anew in Israel. The quota of the Washington area, of which the Government Division forms a part, is \$2,000,000.

Those who desire to make voluntary contributions may do so through Leonard Price, division of radiation and organisms, Ext. 323.

GETTING BETTER

The Division of Mineralogy has been without the services of Frank Holden since April 23. Mr. Holden has been at the Mount Alto Hospital where he underwent a major operation on May 14. He is making a satisfactory recovery.

Mr. Holden supervises the division's lapidary shop, where he cuts and polishes gems, meteorites, and rocks. His superb craftsmanship is much in evidence in the Mineral Hall. Two of the outstanding examples of his work are an inlaid map of the United States fashioned entirely from cut and polished slices of minerals, and an inlaid sign of the zodiac featured in the birthstone exhibit.

Mr. Holden's unique capabilities and cheerful personality are sorely missed by the division.

PUBLISHED IN MAY

"The Spongilla-Flies, with Special Reference to Those of the Western Hemisphere (Sisyridae, Neuroptera)," by Sophy I. Parfin and Ashley B. Gurney (Museum Proceedings, 109 pages).



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