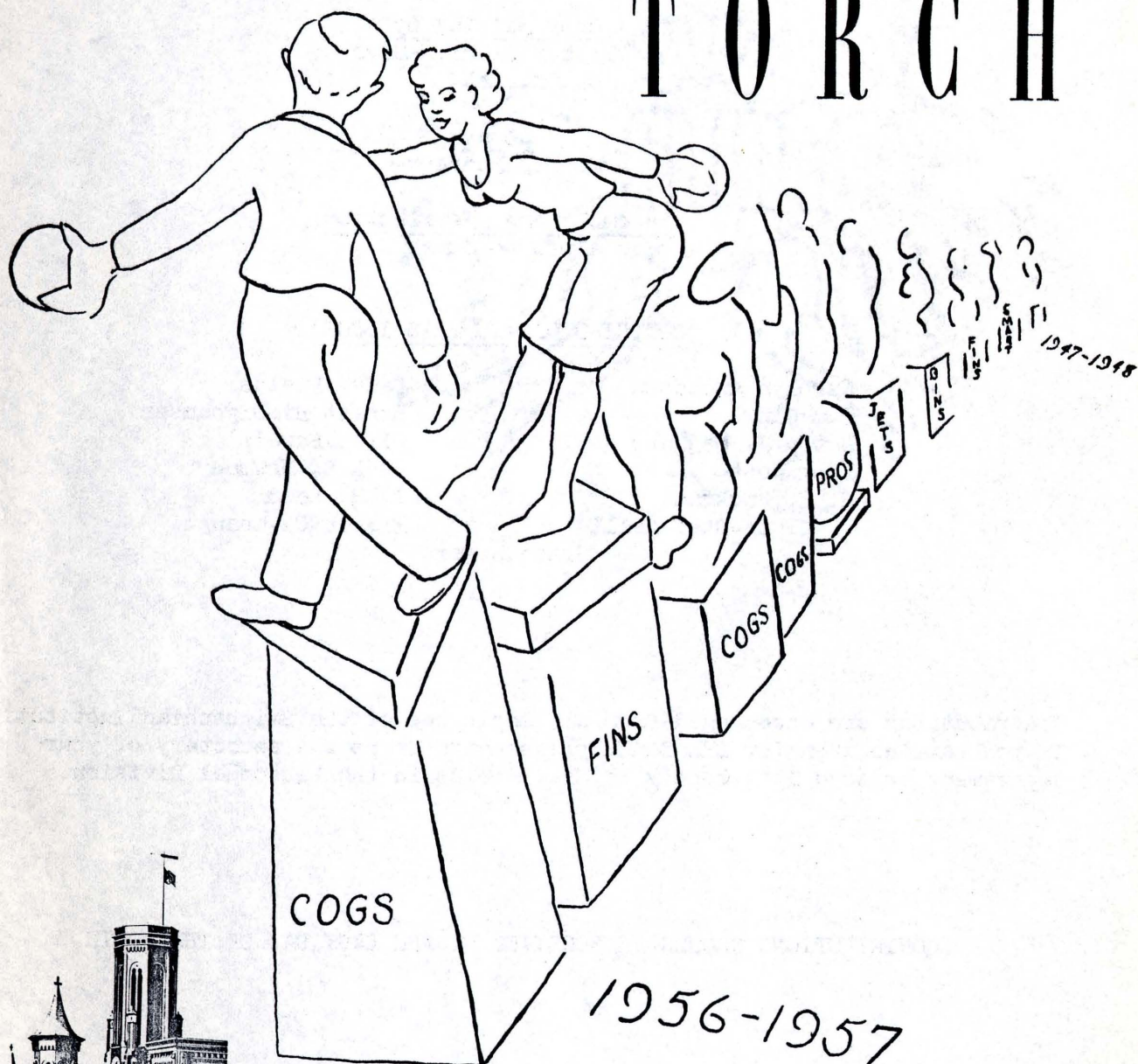




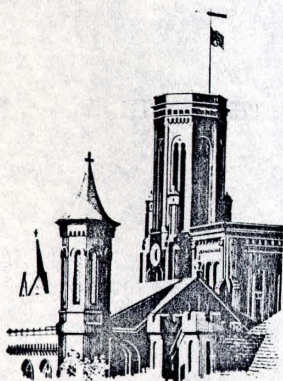
MAY 1957

THE SMITHSONIAN

# TORCH



MORRIS PEARSON



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION • WASHINGTON, D. C.



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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 directly to Mrs. Fields in the Personnel Division.

CONTRIBUTIONS SHOULD BE RECEIVED BY THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH.

THE SMITHSONIAN TORCH

(Published monthly for the employees of the Smithsonian Institution)

May 1957

Number 27

10 YEARS IN AN ALLEY

"Ten pins on the cake, please," say the SI bowlers as they celebrate the first decade of organized bowling at the Smithsonian.

A group of fellows and girls interested in forming a league got together during the summer of 1947 and set up six teams. The league, now with ten teams, has been going strong ever since. Although there are twice as many men in the league as there are women, the three charter members are of the minority sex-- Jessie Shaw (BAE), Helena Weiss (NM-I) and Grace Rogers (NM-E&I).

The ten league teams are the APROS, BINS, COGS, FINS, K-B'S, MECHS, NAMS, NATS, PROS, and TYROS. Special congratulations go to the COGS, this year's first place team in number of games won. The COGS are making this quite a habit as they earn honor for the third time. Bowlers making up this outstanding team are Vera Gabbert (NM-Z), Myrtle Madison (E&P) and her husband George Madison, John Ott (NM-G), and Curt Sabrosky (AGR). Their team average is only 461 which is the sixth highest in the league.

The League will celebrate its tenth anniversary and the awarding of this year's individual and team prizes at a special banquet to be held on Friday, May 24th, in the Magnolia Room of Hunting Towers in Alexandria.

In celebration of the first decade, the banquet committee (Mildred Keddy, Helena Weiss, Vic Elstad, and Wilbur Harmon) announce that plans have been made to make this an "outs-10-ring" affair.

Individual trophies will be presented to each member of the COGS by Julie Singer, manager of the Greenway Bowling Alleys. The League's team and individual cash prizes will be awarded by President Harvey Drack, master of ceremonies for the occasion. Each of the ten teams will present a skit and a prize will be awarded for the best. Ten door prizes will be won by ten lucky guests. Dance-time will culminate the evening's festivities.

New employees interested in joining the league for the 1957-58 season are advised to submit their names to one of the officers: Harvey Drack, president; Bill Boyle, vice-president; Maria Hoemann, secretary-treasurer; or Vera Gabbert, statistician.

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MODERN BUSINESS MANAGER

A successful baseball manager recently told a group that the successful managers no longer give the traditionally hardboiled pep talks. They have found that it seldom, if ever, pays to bawl men out, ridicule them, hold them up to scorn and treat them rough.

"I am interested in winning games but I am equally interested in building men. I have found that encouragement, appreciation, understanding and friendliness win me more cooperation and a better team spirit than the harsh words ever did. The best managers are coming around to this philosophy. We maintain discipline, of course, but the old idea of being just plain tough is becoming a thing of the past."



The same change is taking place in business. The old hellfire type of boss is passing out of the picture. Pounding the desk, thundering orders, and driving men is no longer popular because a better method has been found. The modern business manager leads his men. He works with them as though they are partners in the business. He encourages them, inspires them, helps them to grow. Such leadership makes the men love their jobs. And, they respond like thoroughbreds. (Wilfred Peterson, "Good Business" Magazine)

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#### RUGGED BANANA

Members of the division of archeology are following with great interest and increasing admiration the efforts of a small banana tree to stay alive in spite of a series of setbacks, any one of which might reasonably have been expected to be fatal.

When the plant arrived in the division it was a small shoot, about 8 inches tall. It looked healthy in the beginning but in spite of much encouragement and exposure to the sun, it did not grow.

As this state of dormancy continued, everyone redoubled his efforts to waken it from its lethargy, particularly by seeing that it had enough water. The result was the opposite from that desired, and the plant began to turn brown and limp. When it was to all appearances dead, and beyond damaging further, Bob Jenkins subjected it to a complete physical examination. He removed it from the pot and discovered the roots completely rotted from excess moisture. (Investigation revealed that everyone was afraid no one else had watered it so all members of the division, the night cleaning force, the guard, and even casual visitors generously tried to help out.)

In a new pot, the banana tree made a new start, surrounded by signs pleading, requesting, and admonishing all and sundry to refrain from watering it.

(Visitors were discouraged from getting within watering range by the warning "Danger--Man Eating Plant.") It was put on a rigorous schedule by Personal Physician Jenkins, who watered it according to calendar.

The plant began to flourish. New leaves appeared at an astonishing rate. Each leaf that came out became a little larger than the last, and a luscious shade of green.

Everyone was gloating over the patient's fine recovery when, one morning last August, adversity struck in another form. Overnight the leaves turned yellow and drooped. It was discovered that the plant had fallen victim to invading spider mites who were determined to make short work of eating it to death. Rapid and drastic measures were taken after consultation with the insect experts, but apparently were somewhat overdone because the plant rotted down to the core, leaving an unsightly brown pulpy stalk. This condition lasted a couple of weeks, while the banana tree apparently was wrestling with the decision whether or not to continue its unequal battle against the animal world.

The answer must have been "yes," because one day a small green shoot appeared from the wreckage and the tree redoubled its efforts to succeed. It grew taller and taller, reaching a height of about 3 feet in spite of the smallness of the pot. Just as it was beginning to present a problem because of its size, it met with a tragic accident. This time it was knocked violently to the floor, landing on its head and breaking its stalk in four places. The pot was smashed. (The person responsible for the accident has a seedling cane plant occupying the adjacent pot, and the suspicion has been expressed that he wanted no competition in raising cane.)

The plant was amputated 8 inches above the root, and it was put in a new and larger pot for optimum psychological effect. At the present time, its progress is being closely and hopefully watched. If it makes good once more, the members of the division of archeology plan to contest the widely held belief that nothing has as many lives as a cat.

#### ARCHEOLOGISTS RETURN FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Dr. Clifford Evans, Associate Curator, Division of Archeology, and his wife, Dr. Betty J. Meggers, Research Associate, returned on April 8 after six months of archeological field work in Ecuador and Venezuela.

Settling back into the routine of memos, letters, administrative directives, phone calls, etc., they comment that the blood-sucking biting flies and other pests of the Orinoco weren't so bad after all! Scientific success is obvious by the tons of specimens they are now trying to squeeze into the already crowded storage and lab facilities of the division of archeology on the third floor of the Natural History Building.

From last October to December the couple worked along the Río Napo, on the eastern side of the Ecuadorian Andes. Their excavations produced evidence showing that aboriginal cultures had moved out of this area into the lower Amazon, a location the two scientists had excavated in 1948-1949.

To get into the area, the couple took two plane flights, were on horseback for half a day, and then spent five days in dugout canoes.

During January and February Drs. Evans and Meggers worked with Sr. Emilio Estrada, Director of the Museo Arqueológico "Victor Emilio Estrada" at Guayaquil, Ecuador, on the Formative Period cultures they had begun to explore in the Guayas Province of Ecuador in 1954. Explorations showed that Formative Period cultures tie in coastal Ecuador with Peru and Meso-America.

From mid-February to the first of April the couple was in Venezuela working with Jose M. Cruxent, Director of the Museo Naturales de Ciencias. While in Venezuela they spent five weeks on the Río Ventuari, one of the headwater tributaries of Orinoco. In addition to the three

archeologists, the expedition included two taxidermists and a collector of dragonflies from the Universidad Central de Venezuela, one army captain, and 12 workmen. On the Ventuari they found important links of aboriginal cultures with Brazil, Colombia, and the Guianas.

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#### APO MEMBERS ADDRESS METEOROLOGISTS

Several staff members of the Astrophysical Observatory were on the program of the 155th National Meeting of the American Meteorological Society recently held in conjunction with the 38th Annual Meeting of the American Geophysical Union.

Drs. Fred L. Whipple, Director of APO, J. Allen Hynek, associate director of the satellite tracking program, and Gerhard F. Schilling were among the speakers in the section dealing with the upper atmosphere that was held in the auditorium of the National Academy of Sciences on May 2.

Dr. Hynek and Dr. Whipple described the "Instrumentation for the Observation of the International Geophysical Satellites"; Dr. Whipple and Dr. Schilling told about the "Upper Atmosphere Data Expected from the IGY Satellite Tracking Program"; and Dr. Schilling, with Dr. R. E. McCroky of Harvard University, discussed the "Luminous Intensities from IGY Satellites During the Last Flight Stages."

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The most difficult thing in life is to know yourself.

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## NEW DWELLERS AT ZOO

New arrivals at the National Zoological Park include two Cuban tree boas, three male lion cubs, and a white-handed gibbon. All were born at the Zoo in April.

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## SECRETARY SPEAKS BEFORE ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

Dr. Carmichael told about "The Smithsonian Institution and the Growth of Science in America" on May 10 when he was speaker at the American Astronomical Society dinner held in connection with the Society's 97th meeting, at Harvard University.

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory and the Harvard Observatory were joint hosts to the astronomers.

Several members of the staff of the Astrophysical Observatory were on the program of the meeting, which was held May 8-11.

Director Fred L. Whipple gave an "Introduction to Space Travel," and, with Gerald S. Hawkins and Cecilia Payne Gaposchkin, discussed the "The Width of Meteor Trails"; E. L. Fireman and J. Zahringer presented a paper on "The Depth Variations of H<sub>3</sub> and A<sup>37</sup> in High Energy Targets and in Meteorites"; Theodore E. Sterne presented a paper entitled "An Atmospheric Model, and Some Remarks on the Inference of Density from the Orbit of a Close Earth Satellite"; Charles Whitney and Peter Stone spoke on the "Numerical Integration for Non-adiabatic Compression Waves in the Solar Atmosphere"; and A. F. Cook and F. A. Franklin presented a paper entitled "Optical Properties of Saturn's Rings: 1. Transmission."

Also attending the meeting from the Washington office was Paul H. Oehser, chief of the editorial and publications division.

## AND WHAT ABOUT THE Rh FACTOR?

The Rh factor in blood can, infrequently, be an important consideration. It is either present or absent, accounting for the terms "positive" and "negative." Few people in the United States are without the Rh factor. In fact, only 15% are Rh negative, and these are mostly of the white population.

An individual who is Rh positive can give his blood to another Rh positive without ill effect. He can also receive it. Similarly, an Rh negative can give or receive Rh positive blood. Most of the time Rh negative blood can be given to an Rh positive person.

Difficulties may arise, however, by giving Rh positive blood to an Rh negative person. The first time such blood is given there may be no reaction, but anti-positive bodies can be produced, and these will lie in wait for a second transfusion of Rh positive blood, with fatal results.

There has been much exaggeration about the problems of Rh negative mothers, but certain dangers do exist. First, an Rh negative mother married to an Rh positive father may have an Rh positive child. Sometimes this child will stimulate antibodies in the mother's blood. The child itself may not be harmed, but a subsequent Rh positive child will react violently to the antibodies remaining in the mother's blood. These "Rh" babies can usually be helped by a complete transfusion of Rh negative blood when they are born. Problems associated with the Rh factor occur in only about 1 out of 300 births.

A second complication involved in the conception of Rh positive babies is that, having been sensitized by the production of antibodies in the mother's blood, the mother may later react violently to a transfusion of Rh positive blood.

Knowledge of your blood type can be important to you. Furthermore,

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your blood can be important to others. Blood in the Blood Bank is a "life saving account." Have you made your deposit?

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## YOU CAN'T PLEASE EVERYONE

"Whatever you do, you need courage. Whatever course you decide upon, there is always someone to tell you you are wrong. There are always difficulties arising which tempt you to believe that your critics are right. To map out a course of action and follow it to an end requires some of the same courage which a soldier needs. Peace has its victories, but it takes brave men to win them."

---Emerson

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## EXHIBITS OF ARCHITECTURE

An exhibit of "One Hundred Years of American Architecture" sponsored by the American Institute of Architects and the National Gallery of Art opened at the National Gallery on May 14.

Another architectural exhibit entitled "One Hundred Years of Federal Architecture," sponsored by General Services Administration, opened May 11 at The Octagon, 1741 New York Avenue, N. W.

Both exhibits are being presented in connection with the celebration of the centennial of the American Institute of Architects.

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## SPEAKS AT TWO CONFERENCES

R. J. Gettens, associate in technical research at the Freer Gallery of Art, recently participated in two conferences on widely divergent subjects.

The first, held in Chicago in March at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, under the auspices of the National Research Foundation, was concerned with "Archeological Identifications and the Cooperation of Specialists in Relate Disciplines."

In a 3-day session, the 40 participants--made up of archeologists, anthropologists, and specialists in chemistry, biology and geology--discussed how they could collaborate more effectively to study and interpret the cultural and non-cultural materials found in archeological operations. Mr. Gettens read a paper entitled "Identification Problems in a Museum Collection of Old-World Antiquities."

The second conference, a seminar held at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, under the auspices of the Intermuseum Conservation Association, dealt with "Resinous Surface Coatings." The purpose of the 4-day seminar was to summarize our present knowledge of the properties and uses of varnishes, lacquers, and other resinous coatings for works of art.

About 50 persons, mostly painting conservators, museum directors, and physical scientists participated in active discussion.

Mr. Gettens read a short paper entitled "Summary of the History of Resinous Surface Coatings."

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Past experience should be a guidepost, not a hitching post.

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## RECENT LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Senator Clinton P. Anderson, a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, has introduced a bill, S. 1985, setting the site for the proposed National Air Museum building as the south side of the Mall between 4th and 7th Streets, Jefferson Drive, and Independence Avenue, S. W.

Another bill, S. 1984, introduced by Senator Anderson, provides for the transfer of the Civil Service Commission Building at 7th and F Streets, N. W., to the Smithsonian Institution to house certain art collections of the Smithsonian Institution.

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## COVERAGE

The story about phonetic spelling attributed to "Dolton Edwards" in last month's TORCH received wide distribution by being picked up in its entirety by both Time and Life magazines.

As a result of this publicity, Mrs. Daisy B. Fields, managing editor of the TORCH, received a copy of a letter sent to Time that reads as follows:

"The phonetic bit ('A Drim Kum Tru', TIME May 6) was originally the natural brain child of a bored naval officer who was sitting out World War II at a West Coast Naval Station.

"Appearing first in 'Astounding' in 1946 as 'Meihem In Ce Klasrum' by Dolton Edwards, and later in condensed form, in 'Reader's Digest', the manuscript was recently (March 5) acquired for reprinting in 'Science World'.

"Now that this durable doodle has been TIME honored, I reveal the identity of Dolton Edwards as, Yours Sincerely, W. E. Lessing"

While the TORCH is appreciative of Time's and Life's crediting it with the story, it feels that the magazines

should have pointed out (as the TORCH article stated) that the item was signed by "Dolton Edwards."

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## SUMMER SCHOOL

Catalogs of courses given during the summer in the various colleges and universities in the District of Columbia and in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School are beginning to arrive in the personnel division.

Take advantage of the opportunity to build a better future through further education. Come in to the personnel division at any time for a copy of a catalog and advice, if desired, on planning a curriculum.

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## SPEAKS AT COSMOS CLUB

John Pope, assistant director of the Freer Gallery, recently gave an illustrated talk at the Cosmos Club about his trip through the Orient. He showed slides taken in Japan, Korea, Formosa, Borneo, Java, Cambodia, Siam, and Burma that gave an idea of the type of work he was doing as well as the scenic highlights of the Far East.

Mr. Pope gave a "trial run" of his talk for the benefit of his co-workers at the Freer, all of whom were duly envious of such an opportunity for travel.

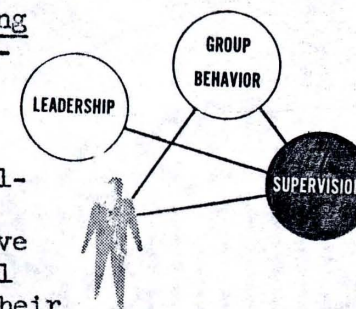
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## LEADERSHIP AND SUPERVISION (Part 3)

This is the third in a series of articles on "Leadership and Supervision" from material furnished by the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

### Improving Supervision.-

The most effective supervisors combine excellence in the administrative and technical aspects of their work with friendly and considerate personal relations with their employees.



Closeness of Supervision.-The closeness of supervision has an important effect on productivity and morale. Psychologists found that supervisors of low-producing units supervise very closely, while high-producing supervisors exercise only general supervision. It was found that the low-producing supervisors:

- \*check on employees more frequently.
- \*give more detailed and frequent instructions.
- \*limit employees' freedom to do job in his own way.

Workers who felt less closely supervised reported that they were better satisfied with their jobs and the company. We should note that the manner or attitude of the supervisor has an important bearing on whether employees perceive supervision as being close or general.

These findings are another way of saying that supervision does not mean standing over the employee and telling him what to do and when and how to do it. The more effective supervisor tells his employees what is required, giving general instructions.

Communication.-Supervisors of high-production units consider communication as one of the most im-

portant aspects of their job. Effective communication is used by these supervisors to achieve better interpersonal relations and improved employee motivation. Low-production supervisors do not rate communication as highly important.

High-producing supervisors find that an important aid to more effective communication is listening. They are ready to listen to both personal problems or interests and questions about the work. This does not mean that they are "nosey" or meddle in their employees' personal lives, but rather that they show a willingness to listen, and do listen, if their employees wish to discuss problems.

These supervisors inform employees about forthcoming changes in work; they discuss agency policy with employees; and they make sure that each employee knows how well he is doing. What these supervisors do is use two-way communication effectively. Unless the supervisor freely imparts information, he will not receive information in return.

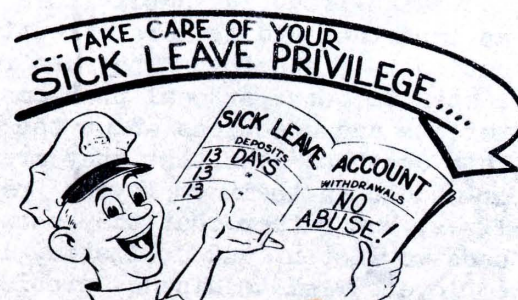
Failure to communicate information results in misconceptions and false assumptions. What you say and how you say it will strongly affect your employees' attitudes and perceptions. By giving them available information you can prevent misconceptions; by discussion, you may be able to change attitudes; by questioning, you can discover what the perceptions and assumptions really are. And it need hardly be added that actions should conform very closely to words.

If we were to attempt to reduce the above discussion on communication to rules, we would have a long list which would be based on one cardinal principle: Don't make assumptions!

- \*Don't assume that your employees know; tell them.
- \*Don't assume that you know how they feel; find out.
- \*Don't assume that they understand; clarify.

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#### INSURANCE WE CAN'T AFFORD TO BUY

Ask your insurance agent what he would have to charge you for a "Sickness and Accident" policy that will pay your full salary at the age of 50 years for 1½ years with no restrictions on the type of disability or illness.

Could you afford to buy it? Of course not. But that is what your sick leave can offer you if you conserve it for use in case of a real emergency.

Here are some of the benefits your "Sick Leave Account" offers you:

If you are in GS-2 (Step 1) and have 20 days sick leave to your credit, you have available in your account approximately \$227.20.

When you become a GS-4 (Step 1) and have 20 days sick leave to your credit, the value of your account automatically has increased to approximately \$262.40.

You earn 13 days sick leave each leave year. The legitimate use of sick leave is wise and encouraged but if you are fortunate and can save your sick leave and permit it to accumulate your benefits increase as follows:

13 days sick leave accumulated for 10 yrs.=130 days

13 days sick leave accumulated for 15 yrs.=195 days



13 days sick leave accumulated for 20 yrs.=260 days

13 days sick leave accumulated for 25 yrs.=325 days

13 days sick leave accumulated for 30 yrs.=390 days

As you get older, extended illness is more likely to strike. If you have used your sick leave conservatively over the years your Sick Leave Account gives you benefits you otherwise would not have. This is graphically illustrated by the drawings on this page taken from posters developed in the Boston Region.

We are not all blessed with the prized possession of Good Health. Those of us who are, should remember--sickness strikes suddenly. Recovery from a lengthy illness is difficult enough without having the additional worry of providing for the welfare of the family. Your "Sick Leave Account" will soften the financial blow and relieve you from worry that might otherwise impede your recovery.

Some day, when you least expect it, your "Sick Leave Account" may prove to be invaluable, and will pay off in:

"DOLLARS AND SENSE."

#### SHANIDAR ADULT FOUND

An adult human skeleton that may be more than 34,000 years old has been found 14½ feet below the surface in the top Mousterian layer of the Shanidar Cave, in northern Iraq. Dr. Ralph S. Solecki, Smithsonian collaborator and archeologist leader of the Smithsonian-sponsored expedition to Iraq, recently sent word of his discovery to Dr. Carmichael.

Dr. Solecki first visited the Shanidar Cave in 1951. So promising were his initial excavations that he arranged to return for 10 weeks in the summer of 1953. It was during the second expedition that Solecki found a child's skeleton 26 feet below the surface.

A recent study of the teeth of the Shanidar child indicates that it belongs to a new form of Mousterian or Upper Pleistocene man. Since the newly discovered adult comes from a higher level in the cave, it may represent a still different type of man.

#### WANDERING PEACOCKS

For many years, visitors to the bird house at the National Zoological Park have delighted in seeing peacocks walking proudly about the grounds. Occasionally one would step outside the Connecticut Avenue gate, but never to stray far.

This year the peacock flock was increased by four new feminine arrivals from a California zoo. They were turned loose with the others. Whether the new blood was more adventurous, or whether the old inhabitants wanted to show the newcomers a bit of Northwest Washington, no one knows, but five birds wandered off and did not return.

Citizens reported seeing them in different locations, but they were all finally captured and brought home, to be confined in the great flight cage. The keepers who were responsible for snaring the peacocks, not an easy task, were Holmes Vorous, George Schmedegaard, Melvin Kilby, and Bernard Gallagher.

#### FALSE COINS AND A HANGED FORGER

A hoard of coins from the reign of King George III recently turned up in an English garden near Birmingham. Unluckily for the finder, all the coins unearthed have been pronounced forgeries. They are thought to be the work of the notorious 19th century counterfeiter William Booth.

Booth, a clever craftsman, specialized in counterfeiting silver coins and paper notes. He stood trial for murder, but was acquitted for lack of evidence. In 1812 he was arrested again, convicted for forgery of coins, and sentenced to death.

At his public execution Booth fell through the trap door, was revived, and was hanged again two hours later. He was then buried at Handsworth Old Churchyard, but later his body had to be removed. Hence the saying: "Twice tried, twice hanged, twice buried."

"A determined soul will do more with a rusty monkey wrench than a loafer will accomplish with all the tools in a machine shop."

---Rupert Hughes



## NEW APPOINTMENTS:

## Professional Associate:

Samuel J. Ringel (BSIE)

## Physical Science Aid:

Juniet J. Mair (APO)

## Exhibits Worker:

Dorothy V. Guthrie (Exhibits)

## Junior Clerks:

Yvette Zadrozny (BSIE)

Dillard S. Johnson (BSIE)

James S. McNeil (BSIE)

## File Clerk:

Ribca E. Blok (BSIE)

## Clerk-Typists:

Nadine M. Nelson (RBS)

Louise A. Burkhardt (NZP)

Frances L. Evers (APO)

Nancy W. Miller (USNM)

## Guards:

Edward L. Mayo

Henry W. Crawford, Jr.

Edward J. Daley

Willie Norbrey, Jr.

William L. Williams

Thomas H. McDaniel

## Carpenter:

Aubrey N. Yowell

## Laborer:

Sylvester A. Morton

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Bernard van der Vliet

Charles H. Willis, Jr.

Frances J. Andrews

Louis W. Creed

Jane J. Cromer

Melvin Y. Dye

Roderick A. Latta

Philip Rioux

Alice A. Withrow

Joseph R. Caldwell

Joseph F. Greene

George Lewis

Eleanor M. Vickrey

Alice E. Truman

## THANKS S. I. FRIENDS

"To the many wonderful and generous employees of the Smithsonian Institution who made the contribution towards flowers in the instance of the death in February of my grandmother, the late Mrs. Charlotte Taylor Norris, I address this notice:

"Due to an unfortunate loss of the list containing the names of contributors, I could not send individual thank-you notices, nor could I think of any way to express my appreciation to all, other than through this medium. The loss and the fact I was trying to think of appropriate words to express my appreciation account for the lateness of my acknowledgment of your contributions.

"Words cannot express my deepest and most sincere gratitude. God bless you and thank you from the bottom of my heart." Charlotte Gordon Chapman, Department of History.

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## SPECIAL EXHIBITS

The National Collection of Fine Arts is sponsoring two special exhibits this month in the foyer of the Natural History Building.

The 60th Annual National Exhibition of the Washington Water Color Club opened on May 5 and the 24th Annual Exhibition of the Miniature Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers Society of Washington opened on May 12. Both exhibits will continue through June 2.

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## RIVER BASIN NEWS

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, chief of the Missouri Basin Project, River Basin Surveys, Lincoln, Nebraska, went to Kansas City on April 10 to address the regular monthly meeting of the Kansas City Archaeological Society. The subject of Dr. Stephenson's talk was "Current Research and Future Prospects in Missouri Basin Archeology".

On April 12, Dr. Stephenson went to Mitchell, South Dakota, where he acted as moderator for a meeting of the South Dakota Social Science Association. He was accompanied to Mitchell by G. Hubert Smith, archeologist of the Missouri Basin Project. Mr. Smith addressed the group on "Dakotans before the White Man."

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, Richard P. Wheeler, G. Hubert Smith, and Dr. Warren W. Caldwell, all members of the professional staff of the Missouri Basin Project, prepared papers to be read before the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, Anthropology Section, which met in Lincoln on April 26 and 27. Dr. Stephenson was chairman of the Anthropology Section.

Dr. Robert E. Greengo completed the field work of his survey of the Dardanelle Reservoir on April 26. He returned to the project office in Lincoln the following week end, where he will write up his report and analyze the artifacts.

Dr. John M. Corbett of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., accompanied by Paul Beaubien, archeologist of the region office, NPS, conferred with Dr. Robert L. Stephenson in Lincoln on April 5, regarding the field work for the coming season.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., visited the Lincoln, Neb., office of the River Basin Surveys on April 29-30 and while at Lincoln participated in a meeting of the Inter-Agency Field Committee for the Missouri Basin.

## CHARITY DRIVES SUCCESSFUL

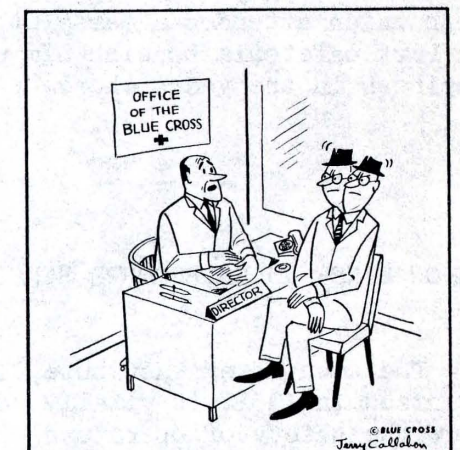
Voluntary contributions by Government employees to the National Health Agency-Joint Crusade campaigns in the Washington area now total \$334,137.00, an increase of \$80,337 over funds collected individually by the ten agencies last year. Final figures will not be available until later this month, since a number of agencies have not completed their campaigns.

The National Health Agencies have received \$288,368, representing an increase of \$62,368 over the sum of \$226,000 collected by the agencies in individual campaigns last year.

Preliminary reports from the Joint Crusade, representing the Crusade for Freedom and CARE, show that \$45,769 has already been received from area Government employees and military personnel. This is a marked increase over the \$27,800 received in the area last year by the two international agencies in individual Government campaigns.

Smithsonian employees are to be congratulated on the part they have played in making these campaigns successful.

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"It's not a question of eligibility, Sir. We just can't decide if you're 'Group' or 'Non-Group.'"



## POLIO INNOCULATIONS

The Public Health Service has urged the personnel division to remind all Smithsonian employees of the current program for the vaccination of civilian employees against polio.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is recommended for all individuals under 40 years of age. It is extremely important for those under 20 and for pregnant women.

Employees are urged to look to their private physicians as the primary source for personal preventive health measures such as the various inoculations for contagious diseases. If any Smithsonian employee is unable to obtain polio vaccination for his dependents, especially his children, he should call Mrs. Fields or Mr. Newman in the personnel division for assistance.

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## RETIRES AFTER 36 YEARS SERVICE

Peter Hilt retired on April 2 after 36 years of service at the National Zoological Park. As superintendent of maintenance and construction, he was proud of his record of no cage breaks. His fellow employees and friends at the Smithsonian attended a party at the Zoo Park cafeteria to wish him much happiness in the years ahead.

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## COMMON SENSE RULES PROMOTE SAFETY

The Lawn Mower Institute, Inc., organized in 1952, is vitally concerned about the safety of operators of power mowers. Common-sense rules to be observed are:

1. Start safely. Stand firmly. Make sure your feet are in a safe place.

2. Keep in step with your mower for perfect control. If you lag behind or let it pull you, you won't be in full command of the machine. Don't run.

3. Learn how to disengage the clutch or stop the motor quickly in case of any emergency. Stop the motor whenever you leave the mower.

4. Keep the way clear of little tots and pets. Don't let them play around the mower while it is in operation.

5. Always be sure of your footing and balance when mowing on inclines. The steeper the incline the more care required.

6. Inspect the lawn that is to be mowed before mowing begins. Clear the lawn of all stones, wire, and other debris.

7. When grass is wet or when it is raining, it is best not to use an electric power mower.

8. Disconnect the sparkplug wire whenever you want to work on the underside of a mower. Tip mower over by means of the handle. Don't reach under the deck, chain guards, or belt guards of the mower. Keep hands, feet, and clothing away from any moving parts. Never attempt removal of any object from the mower until motor has been completely stopped.

9. Keep fuel stored in an approved tightly sealed container.

10. Respect your power mower and teach this respect to the younger members of the family who use it. Teach them, too, these simple safety suggestions.

11. Excessive cutting blade speed is dangerous-do not overspeed the engine by tampering with the governor.

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"The reason for failure in most cases is lack of perseverance."

---J. R. Miller

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## SAVINGS BONDS INCREASE YIELD

All Series E Bonds bearing issue dates of February 1957 or after earn  $3\frac{1}{4}\%$  when held to maturity. The higher interest rate means a shorter maturity, in 8 years and 11 months as against the former 9 years and 8 months.

In most cases it is not advantageous to redeem an old bond to buy a new one. Any bond that is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years old or older and has not reached first maturity already will earn more than  $3\frac{1}{4}\%$  on its redemption value as it grows to maturity. A \$100 bond bought in October 1954 is worth \$79.20 in April 1957; the \$4.20 earned to that point represents interest at the rate of 2.19% on the \$75 purchase. From that point until the bond matures at \$100 in June 1964, however, it will earn \$20.80 more, which is equal to interest at the rate of 3.28% on \$79.20. That's better, of course, than the holder could get by turning the old bond in and buying a new one at 3.25%. The advantage is even greater for bonds already held 3, 4, or 5 more years.

Even for a buyer who has held a bond less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years, the increased income he would get by turning it in to buy a new bond is small. The gain on a \$100 bond bought in October 1956 and exchanged in April 1957 would be only \$1.26, or 13 cents a year over the life of the new bond. For a \$100 bond bought in October 1955, the gain would be only 47 cents, or 5 cents a year. Even for a \$100 bond purchased in January 1957--the month before the new terms went into effect--the gain would be only \$1.46, or 16 cents a year.

Those having bonds more than 10 years old and now in the extension period also should think twice before redeeming them to buy new bonds. The holder of a bond maturing after April 1952 is currently getting 3% interest for each six months of

additional holding. If he should shift into the new bonds and have to redeem them within 3 years he would have earned less on the new bonds than on his present ones.

A bond which matured May 1951 through April 1952 already will earn more than  $3\frac{3}{8}\%$  on its redemption value to extended maturity.

Even for the long pull, the dollar amount to be gained by redeeming bonds now in the extension period and reinvesting in the new ones is small. Before taking income taxes into account, a man with three \$25 bonds that have just reached first maturity would find that his \$75 would grow to \$97.95 in another 9 years, or only \$2.05 (about 23 cents a year) short of the \$100 he would get in 8 years and 11 months by turning in his three old bonds and buying a new bond for \$75.

In addition, there is the income tax consideration. Most people pay income tax on the total interest earned on E bonds as of the year in which the bonds are redeemed. Continuing to hold the old bonds means that the tax can be deferred until money is actually needed so that interest is earned on the accruing tax liability. In many cases paying the tax earlier will largely offset any gain from the higher rate of interest on the new bond.

There is also a tax advantage in continuing to hold old bonds for people who expect to be in a lower tax bracket when they redeem their bonds for retirement income.

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## ATTEND ARCHEOLOGY MEETING

Dr. Waldo R. Wedel of the Division of Archeology and Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., of the Bureau of American Ethnology attended the annual meeting of the Society of American Archeology at Madison, Wisc., May 2-4. Dr. Wedel participated in a round table discussion of Oneota cultural problems.



## SIGMA XI

At the April meeting of the District of Columbia Chapter of the Society of the Sigma Xi, Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., of the Bureau of American Ethnology and Jason R. Swallen of the Department of Botany were elected president and secretary, respectively, for the ensuing two years.

Dr. Harley N. Gould, professional associate, Bio-Sciences Information Exchange, represented the Tulane University Chapter of the Society of the Sigma Xi at the installation of the Howard University Chapter of the Society on May 1, 1957.

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## INTERPRETS FOR BUDDHIST BISHOP

James F. Cahill, holder of a Freer Fellowship and now working at the Freer Gallery of Art, recently spent two weeks in New York attending the Tessal art exhibition and acting as interpreter for Bishop Sakamoto, Buddhist abbot of the Kiyoshi temple near Takarazuka, Japan.

The Bishop, who is 83 years old, made the trip from Japan by air, but he was unable to cope with the traffic problems of New York. He had to be taxied the three blocks between his hotel and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

He acquired a liking for cream sherry, and thoroughly enjoyed a visit to the Radio City Music Hall, especially the Rockettes. In all, he kept Mr. Cahill quite busy.

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## NZP GETS HERO-PIGEONS

"Anzio Boy" and Global Girl," famed war-hero birds and last of the Army's pigeons, recently were presented to the National Zoological Park by the U. S. Army Signal Corps.

The war-hero birds and four other pigeons were accepted by Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Secretary of the Institution at ceremonies at the Park on April 17. The birds, with appropriate military citations for their service, were presented by Col. Dayton W. Eddy, of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

The pigeons will be housed in a special loft and receive the continuing care that they deserve for their valor during World War II. The birds are the last of a flock of 1,000 which were kept at the Army's former pigeon training activity at Fort Monmouth, N. J. Most of the flock was sold to pigeon fanciers at a public sale last March, since progress in electronic communication has virtually ended the need for the Army pigeons.

"Anzio Boy," a blue-feathered male, is credited with completing 38 wartime missions in Italy during World War II. His heroic flights contributed materially in the accomplishments of the 209th Signal Pigeon Company in Italy. Many of the flights of "Anzio Boy" were with messages during the initial stages of the assault on the Anzio Beach.

"Global Girl" has an impressive war record that includes the completion of 23 wartime missions. She derived her name from the far-flung areas over which she flew to deliver messages, many from intelligence agents operating from behind enemy lines. Her flights in the Mediterranean Theater, marked by speed despite the hazardous terrain, soon won her recognition from both American and Allied military leaders.

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## GETS GRANDSON

Mr. A. G. Wenley, Director of the Freer Gallery, became a grandfather on April 5. David Clay Wenley, son of Mark and Leola Wenley, is doing splendidly, and the Freer staff hopes to see him at the Gallery before too long.

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## EARLY INDIANS USED HUGE DOGS AS HORSES

In a story by Donald Janson from Lincoln, Nebraska, on May 5 the New York Times quoted at length Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., Director of River Basin Surveys, in a story about archeological discoveries showing that dogs the size of Great Danes "were the pack animals of the Plains Indians before the Spaniards brought the horse to the West about 1540."

Digging in the dam sites in South Dakota, the archeologists have "unearthed enough bones of big dogs to make several complete skeletons." Dr. Roberts said these are the first bones of such beasts of burden ever found on this continent. He explained that the "big dogs might prove to be a 'significant link between the Plains Indians and the past in tracing the American Indian to his Asian predecessors.'"

Robert L. Stephenson, chief of the Smithsonian's Missouri Basin project, with headquarters in Lincoln, Nebraska, was one of the first archeologists to uncover the big dog bones, at Sully, South Dakota. He will return there in June with a large party for another summer of excavations.

The following is quoted from the article in the New York Times:

"The Smithsonian project was started in 1946 and enlarged in 1950 to mine the area before filling of

the main stem reservoirs ended the possibility of excavation. The work is being done in cooperation with the National Park Service and other agencies.

"Dr. Theodore E. White, paleontologist with the Park Service at Dinosaur National Monument in Utah, has spent the last two weeks examining the bones of the big dogs at the Smithsonian's laboratory here. He expects to finish the analysis in a week or two and make a report to the institution.

"The relics will go to the United States National Museum of the Smithsonian in Washington for display. Mr. Stephenson said the museum planned to use an entire hall for exhibits casting light on the prehistoric life of the Plains Indian.

"The dog bones were found in earth lodge villages that belonged to the predecessors of the Mandan, Arikara and Hidatsa Indians. Dr. Roberts said evidence indicated that the sites were of the 1200 to 1400 period.

"He said the dogs, apparently averaging 150 pounds, could have been in the area as early as 800 A. D. The discoveries provide the first clear evidence that big pack dogs were used as early as 1400, he declared.

"There is no evidence to indicate dogs of that size existed anywhere in the new world before 800 A. D.,' he said.

"Part of the search by the archeological parties this summer will be for more clues to substantiate Dr. Roberts' belief that the big dogs were brought to America in the Indian migration from Asia.

"He said he hopes the digging might also turn up evidence on how long the Asian migration had lasted. There have been indications, he said, that it may have continued until almost 1700."

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## CONVERTED TO CAREER APPOINTMENTS

The following employees have completed the required 3 years in career-conditional status and are now full-fledged career employees:

Robert P. Multhauf (E&I)  
Cecelia Gabriel (Off. of Secretary)  
Roy S. Burgess (NZP)  
Samuel W. Beeler (NZP)

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## SATELLITES MAY HELP PAVE WAY FOR SPACE SHIPS

One of the most interesting possibilities in connection with the satellites to be launched by United States scientists during the International Geophysical Year is that they may be of great assistance in paving the way for man's future space voyages to the Moon, and possibly to the far-distant planets of the solar system.

The launching of the satellites will, in itself, be an important event in the history of man's dream of conquering space. As a first, small step toward manned space flight, it heralds the eventual breaking of the chains that bind man to earth.

Men have long dreamed, talked, and written about visits to the realms of outer space. It is small wonder, then, that the satellite program has generated wide excitement and assumed a glamour all its own.

The development of space ships is not one of the immediate objectives of the satellite program. But some of the new information that the satellites' instruments will record may, nevertheless, be of major importance in this field.

One question the satellites may help to answer is: Will future space ship passengers be threatened by flying meteorites that may puncture a cabin and thus empty it of its life-sustaining air?

Another hazard to space crafts of the future is meteoric dust, which may pit and damage their surfaces. A small

erosion gauge placed in the satellites may be able to provide information that will help scientists to estimate the seriousness of this danger.

Special temperature measurements will also be made, and these will provide valuable information about conditions under which man's future space ships will have to operate. Several of the tiny instruments will record the satellites' temperature, both inside and out, while they are in flight. They will show whether insulation keeps solar radiation from overheating the interior and harming the electronic instruments contained in the satellites.

Satellites will obtain for us new information about ultraviolet radiation in the ionosphere--the high-altitude ionized layer of the upper atmosphere that reflects radio waves back to earth, thus aiding long-distance radio communications.

One possible advance that might be made as a result of the information gathered by the satellites would be the development of long-range television, as, for example, across the Atlantic from the United States to Europe. This may be possible when scientists know more about the ionosphere and the peculiarities of the magnetic disturbances caused by sunspots.

At present, high-frequency sound and television waves normally travel in straight lines, and, as a consequence, do not follow the curvature of the earth. They have to be re-transmitted by relay stations in order to send them long distances.

With more knowledge of conditions in the ionosphere, however, scientists say that it might be possible to bounce long-distance waves against its ionized layers. In this way television waves could be "ricocheted" around the earth. This would eliminate the present prohibitive cost of maintaining a string of relay stations mounted on ships stationed in the Atlantic.

The round-the-world travels of the satellites will make possible surveys of the outer reaches of the

earth's geomagnetic field and the cloud cover over the vast areas of the earth below.

These and other satellite observations can be correlated with observations from the ground to establish more clearly the connection between events inside and outside the earth's atmosphere.

The International Geophysical Year will be only the beginning of this adventure in space. After the first satellites have proved their usefulness, it can be confidently predicted that others will be abundantly available to science in the years to follow.

---From USIS news release.

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## NEW CREDIT UNION ID. CARDS

The Credit Union merchandise discount lists and identification cards for 1957 are now available. Ask for one when you pick up your salary check or call extension 309

and a copy will be sent to you. Please destroy the old cards and lists as they are now obsolete.

Credit Union Members have found that by patronizing dealers named in the discount list they can make substantial savings when buying furniture, tires, jewelry, and clothing.

Shop with cash and save carrying charges.

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## PUBLISHED IN APRIL

"Early White Influence upon Plains Indian Painting: George Catlin and Carl Bodmer among the Mandan, 1832-1834," by John C. Ewers. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 11 pages.

"Studies by Phase-Contrast Microscopy on Distribution of Patterns of Hemolymph Coagulation in Insects," by Charles Grégoire. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 35 pages.

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# INCENTIVE AWARDS

