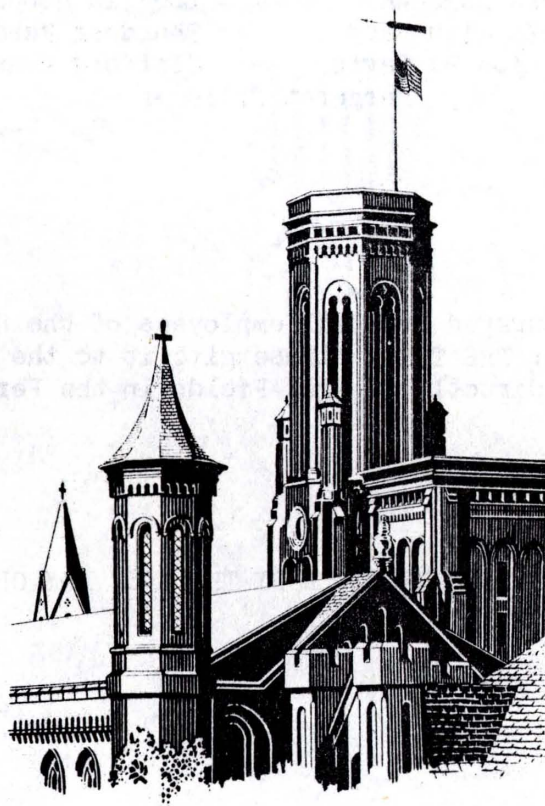




November 1959

THE SMITHSONIAN

TORCH



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CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

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Daisy B. Fields	Helena Weiss
Herbert Deignan	Leland C. Westfall
Harry Phillips	Kenneth Newland
Bess McMaugh	Louella Goodall
Ruth Blanchard	Theodore Reed
Louise B. Davis	Clifford Evans
Margaret Pflieger	

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.

ROBOT SPACEMEN

Robot "men" probably will build the first space platforms--launching sites for expeditions to the moon and planets.

Such a contrivance, the "tele-puppet," is described in a report to the Office of Naval Research by Dr. Fred L. Whipple, director of the Astrophysical Observatory.

Dr. Whipple says the telepuppet will be "an instrument built to do the various necessary jobs, having television eyes and remote-controlled hands which will ape the motions of an operator, much as do the remote manipulators used in hot laboratories. The puppet fingers will have a little feedback on pressure, so that the operator can feel the object he is touching."

The only other solution, Dr. Whipple says, is to have the platforms built by actual men in some sort of space suits. At the best, he says, these would be highly uncomfortable and probably very dangerous.

"I have the feeling," he says in the report, "that these suits will be neither safe nor efficient. Sooner or later a small meteor, or more probably just the ordinary wear and tear of use, will rip the surface. If the suits are made extremely heavy they will become very awkward. I think they would always be as complicated, if not more so, than the heavy equipment used for deep-sea diving and will present much the same type of hazards. Space suits can be eliminated by use of telepuppets.

"Man is needed in space, presumably because he can exercise judgment and also because he cannot be jammed by radio countermeasures. But he does not have to be out working in a space suit."

PYROMETER EXHIBIT

Delicate instruments are the eyes, ears, and other senses of the automatic factory of today serving, in place of human senses, to control the flow of materials and power. On October 13, the Smithsonian Institution opened an exhibit of the development of one of these sensing instruments--the industrial pyrometer, a descendant of the simple thermometer.

The instruments on exhibit were developed by Edward P. Brown, a pioneer maker of industrial instruments in this country. They were presented by his son, Richard P. Brown, in commemoration of a century of manufacture of pyrometers by the Brown Instruments Co. of Philadelphia, now a division of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

The exhibit shows the development of the instrument from 1872, when Mr. Brown patented an instrument, based on the expansion of a heated metal rod, for use in measuring the high temperature of blast furnace gases. Later instruments shown include an early electric pyrometer which acted through the electricity generated by a "thermocouple," a circuit composed of two metals that are heated at their point of juncture, a pyrometer that maintains its own record through a pen that marks a paper moved by clockwork, and the modern controller, which contains automatic switches to regulate the flow of heat in a furnace so as to maintain a constant temperature. In the exhibit, a visitor can operate the controller to maintain the temperature of a small furnace.

AOU AWARDS FORMER SECRETARY

At the 77th Stated Meeting of The American Ornithologists' Union, held in Regina, Saskatchewan, August 25-30, the Brewster Award (a gold medallion and a sum of money), the highest honor of the Union, was granted to Dr. Alexander Wetmore, research associate and former Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The citation read as follows:

"For the past generation, Dr. Wetmore has been the leading authority on the fossil birds of North America. His scores of papers in this field have in part been summarized in his 'Check-list of the Fossil and Prehistoric Birds of North America and the West Indies' (1956) [published in Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections], to which we give particular mention.

Dr. Wetmore's contributions to our science are by no means limited to avian paleontology. The scope of his interests and the magnitude of his efforts are reflected in the books and papers which year after year have set forth the results of his research. Among those of book length are: Birds of Puerto Rico (1916); The Migration of Birds (1926); Observations on the Birds of Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Chile (1926); The Birds of Haiti and the Dominican Republic (1931, with B. H. Swales); and last, but not least, the fifth edition of the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds (1957), prepared under his chairmanship.

"In Alexander Wetmore we hail a biologist who, during a career that now spans more than 50 years, has been one of the chief architects of American ornithology."

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NEW BOOKS AT THE LIBRARY

Among the new books of general interest available at the Library are the following:

- "Robert Rogers of the Rangers," by J. R. Cuneo. (MHT.)
- "Principles of Stratigraphy," by Carl O. Dunbar. (SI.)
- "Old Virginia Houses Along the James," by E. F. Farrar. (MHT.)
- "With Pipe and Tomahawk," by Grace Stevenson Halber. (SI.)
- "Dangerous Marine Animals," by Bruce W. Halstead. (SI.)
- "The Archaeologist at Work," by Robert F. Heizer. (SI.)
- "The Evolution of North America," by Philip B. King. (SI.)
- "Angkor," by Malcolm MacDonald. (SI.)
- "Real-Encyclopaedie der Classischen Altertums-Wissenschaft," by Pauly-Wissowa. (MHT.)
- "Frontier Street, The Men and Their Weapons," by W. E. Rosebush. (MHT.)
- "Invertebrate Zoology," by Victor Schnechter. (SI.)
- "Grandeur on the Appoquinimink; the House of William Corbit at Odessa, Delaware," by John A. H. Sweeney. (MHT.)
- "Southwest Indian Painting," by Clara Lee Tanner. (SI.)

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

Among the books in "recently published" lists include two by Smithsonian staff members:

"Adventures of Zenas Leonard, Fur Trader," edited by John C. Ewers, Assistant Director, Museum of History and Technology, is an illustrated book consisting of 172 pages. It is published by University of Oklahoma Press and sells for \$4.00.

"Public Health in the Town of Boston, 1630-1822" is the work of John B. Blake,

curator of the division of medical sciences, Museum of History and Technology. Dr. Blake's book, also illustrated, has 278 pages. Published by Harvard University Press, it sells for \$6.50.

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MOTHER (NATURE) KNOWS BEST

It was a brief aerial display, but it caused a double ache in the muscles around my throat as I witnessed it.

I had been amassing a wealth of acorns in the yard, with back and knees creaking to the task, when all around me tumbled a confusion of leaves, twigs, and branches. With what a rustling and scrambling! My hand-picked lawn was in jeopardy.

Having many friends in this yard, I anxiously looked up to spot the reason for this most recent cataclysm (usually it's cats, you know).

There, 20 feet or so above my head, among the still-vigorous foliage of the nearest oak, I picked out a blurred furry form, but with too many heads and tails. These new trifocals!

The form resolved itself into recognizable increments. Squirrels, naturally. Always the life of the party! But these two bewildered-looking squirrels were babies, and I hadn't seen them before. Undoubtedly they were descendants of the couple I had been feeding all year, the couple who had driven all contenders away and proclaimed this their yard, their arboretum, their feeding station. Now I knew that they had been married all the time, and not just mad at each other. And here was their offspring, on the 3d of October, who had fallen from near the top of the tree.

With my best "boy who talks to horses" technique, I communicated with these frightened children, pinned by their toenails to the rotten branch that had brought them to a crash landing so close to me. They didn't under-

stand, maybe, but mother did. (Now that I know, I can readily identify her by her notched ear--a scar of amour, no doubt.)

With concern that had to be maternal, she quickly Tarzaned to the rescue. She tenderly nuzzled the pair. Then she separated one youngster, efficiently coiled it about her own body, and locked the shielded strength of her jaws about its neck. Galvanically, yet easily, she scampered 10 or 15 feet up the trunk, out to the trembling end of a long tapering branch, and leaped.

Within the limit of her taxed capabilities stood another large oak, our "happy tree," so called because of the contented look of laurel and azaleas about its base. With the philosophy of a shipwrecked mariner (any ol' port in a storm) she plopped her first passenger into a holdover of some former tenancy, a clutch of dried leaves miraculously secured to the crow's nest of a crotch.

Gawking and incredulous, my mouth still hanging on its hinges, I couldn't believe what I had just seen; a tiny body, carrying almost twice its intended weight, showing that man, for all his thinking powers, is really a piker when the chips (nests) are down.

To convince me that it was real, the act was repeated for the second rescue, this time for the added benefit of my hastily summoned wife. The inquisitive sniffing, identification, entwining, and grasping were again followed by the scramble for altitude and the leap.

We were so proud!

Probably more exhausted and worried than she would care to admit, mamma squirrel came down to within a short distance of my head. Her body, as nature intended, quickly assumed the shape of the close-cropped curved branch left from some past pruning. She lay there panting, looking at me. She seemed dazed, or possibly she was speculating, or even counting offspring, or wasn't quite sure she had covered every angle.

At any rate, for applause, I spread

a handful of her favorite sunflower seeds on the retaining wall and discreetly retired to allow her full freedom to enjoy her reward. She was a little slow to get going, but, after further sniffing and encirclement of the tree, she started my way--but second to daddy, the bum, who came from left field for the feast (and he's so messy with the crumbs!).

There is a slight twist to the story. Two days later three furry little rascals peered intently into a second-story window.

She HAD been counting!
....Harry Phillips

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FWS LABORATORY CHIEF RETIRES

Stanley P. Young, director of the bird and mammal laboratories of the Fish and Wildlife Service, in the Natural History Building, retired on October 31, after 41 years of service.

Mr. Young entered the Bureau of Biological Survey, a predecessor agency of the Fish and Wildlife Service, in 1917 as a predator hunter after serving briefly with the Forest Service. He became chief of the division of predator and rodent control in 1928, and in 1935 was selected to head a combination of three divisions, encompassing game management, wildlife refuges, and predator and rodent control. In 1939 he transferred to the branch of wildlife research in the Natural History Building.

Mr. Young is the author of many magazine articles, one of which, "Return of the Musk Oxen," appeared in a recent Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution. He is the author of the following books: "The Wolf in North American History," "Sketches of American Wildlife," "The Bobcat of North America," and co-author of "The Last Stand of the Pack," "The Wolves of North America," "The Puma, Mysteri-

ous American Cat," and "The Clever Coyote."

In April 1957 the Department of the Interior presented Mr. Young with its highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award.

During the 20 years Mr. Young has been located in the Natural History Building he has worked closely with the bird and mammal divisions of the Smithsonian, and has made many friends among the staff. One of his hobbies, the growing of prize roses, has made him a well-known figure in the management of the exhibit of the Potomac Rose Society show held annually in October in the Natural History Building.

Mr. Young will continue as a collaborator with the Bureau, working on the publication "History and Philosophy of Mammal Control."

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CHRISTMAS SEALS COMING

The 1959 Christmas Seal campaign will be opened in the Washington area on November 12.

In reminding us that Christmas Seals are used to fight tuberculosis, the U. S. Treasurer, Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest, who is an associate chairman of the campaign, emphasizes the seriousness of the TB problem in the District. During the year, more than three new TB cases were reported every day.

The proceeds of the traditional Christmas Seal sale in the Metropolitan area support the District of Columbia, Alexandria-Arlington, Fairfax, Montgomery, and Prince Georges TB Associations.

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LIBRARIAN TRANSFERS

Mrs. Louise MacKenzie, library assistant in charge of binding, resigned at the end of October to accept a position in the library at the Naval Weapons Establishment.

ON THE BAWL

The following squib is taken from Hot Shoppe's "Table Talk":

"A letter from a salesman to the manager of his home office read as follows:

"Dear Boss: I just seen this outfit which an't never bought a dime's worth of nothing from us and I sole them a couple hundred dollars worth of guds. I am on my way to Chawgo."

"Two days later a second letter arrived.:

"I cum here and I sole them 40 thosend dollars worth."

"Both letters were posted on the bulletin board with this note from the president:

"We been spendin too much time hear trying to spel, instead of sel. Let's watch those sails. I want ever-boddy should reed these letters from G . . . , who is on the rode doin a grate job and you should go out and do like he done."

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INCENTIVE AWARDS, 1959

The Civil Service Commission recently reported the following results of Government-wide incentive awards programs.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1959, employees submitted a record number of 367,000 ideas for ways to improve Government work practices. Of that number, some 97,800--about one out of four--were adopted. Measurable benefits represented by the adopted suggestions totaled nearly \$68,300,000, for which employees received over \$2,807,000 in cash awards. The highest number of suggestions previously recorded was in fiscal year 1958 when nearly 333,000 were received.

Superior performance and outstanding achievement beyond job requirements resulted in nearly 63,400 awards to em-

ployees in the 12 months ending last June 30. These accomplishments represented over \$57,128,000 in measurable benefits to taxpayers and more than \$9,826,000 in cash awards to employees. In fiscal year 1958, 52,600 employees were recognized for superior performance on the job.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, the Smithsonian Institution paid \$395 for three adopted suggestions that resulted in first year net dollar benefits amounting to \$11,426. Ten awards, with \$1,320 in cash, were granted for superior performance. Outstanding achievements resulted in awards totaling \$2,435 to eight employees.

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SPOT

The Kathryn Callan Norris awards to winners of the Code Name Contest for the Smithsonian Satellite Tracking Program were presented on October 15 at the Astrophysical Observatory. The contest had been organized last summer by Fred McCallum, station coordinator, at the request of Observatory Director Fred L. Whipple.

Dr. Whipple, Dr. Donald H. Menzel, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, and Mr. Charles A. Federer, Jr., editor of Sky and Telescope, comprised the jury that chose SPOT (Smithsonian Precision Optical Tracking) from 77 entries.

Mrs. Eileen C. Cavanaugh, formerly of the Registrar's Office, received \$100 for the name SPOT. Miss Mary C. Rovner, Harvard College Observatory, who submitted the name STAR (Satellite Tracking Astronautics Reconnaissance), received the second prize of \$30. Mrs. Edward H. Shenton, wife of the Chief of Tracking Stations, won third prize for her entry OUTPOST.

Mention that there might be prizes had been made but no one had expected that through the munificence of Mrs.

Kathryn Callan Norris these would be of monetary value. The winners were pleasantly surprised.

Award certificates were designed especially for the occasion by the Astrophysical Observatory's talented draftsman Edward P. De Matteo.

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THE EXHIBITS LABORATORY

A little apart from the main body but an important part of the Smithsonian Institution is the exhibits laboratory at 1242 24th Street, N.W. A personally conducted view of the maze of work areas was my privilege recently.

The laboratory is housed in a large building with space in which to plan, build, finish, and print the 8-by-10-foot panels that eventually will be installed in the exhibits halls of the Smithsonian buildings.

The entire atmosphere of the laboratory is charged with a spirit of cooperative accomplishment, and one cannot fail to note the happy, friendly faces of the production crews.

There are approximately 70 employees, some of whom are working at drafting boards in the designing section and in the plastics division on the second floor.

The production force is deployed in groups of two to eight in various areas of the large, open first floor. An almost total lack of partitions make it possible to move large panels and pieces of equipment from original assembly to completion points with the least difficulty.

There is a large wood-working shop, a paint-spray "booth" of room-like proportions, a large area in which the panels are sanded to smooth-as-glass surfaces and finally printed, and an entire corner presently filled with rare horse-drawn farming equipment and the shop where models are made.

Fashioned in the shop are models

ranging from tiny hand-machined metal and wooden parts to the lifelike sculptured horses that pull or push the scale-model reapers, mowers, etc.

Those I saw were tiny working models of farming machinery dating back to Roman days. Some ancient machines had surprisingly modern-appearing cutting devices similar to electric razors; another of ancient origin had a chain-driven grain carrier and regulators on the wheels to compensate for uneven land contours. Each of these models is a little jewel of perfection and representative of the fine craftsmen at work in the exhibits laboratory.

The full-size farm machinery is being completely reconditioned for display, and in some cases this involves extensive research and rebuilding.

In the opposite end of the building, behind closed doors, is the "Make Ready" room. In this room is employed the wet carbon tissue method of silk screen production, a photographic process requiring the utmost care, precision timing, and extreme cleanliness. The results are the fine, delicately detailed silk screens used in printing the panels that are making an enviable reputation for the Smithsonian Institution.

Ben Lawless, Bela Bory, and all who are employed in the exhibits laboratory may well be proud of their accomplishments there. We are all anticipating a wonderful experience in viewing the completed exhibits....Lorraine I. Thomas

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ADDRESSES DAR

John C. Ewers, Assistant Director, Museum of History and Technology, presented a talk, with excellent pictures, on "American Indians," at the October 19 meeting of the Emily Nelson Chapter of the District of Columbia DAR. Mrs. Mary E. Oldfather, who arranged the program, has reported the talk created an enthusiastic response.

NEW STENO, TYPIST STANDARDS

According to the Civil Service Commission, new qualification and classification standards covering approximately 117,000 stenographer and typist positions in Government recognize the increasing diversity of skills required of modern office workers.

The new standards reflect the fact that some of the routine and repetitive work has disappeared from stenographer and typist jobs as a result of technological advances and new procedures introduced in recent years. Extensive use of photocopy equipment, tabulating equipment, computers, etc., has eliminated much of the routine copy work, while the use of machine dictation, form letters, and standard paragraphs has replaced much of the routine dictation work formerly given to stenographers. Meanwhile, more diversified and responsible work has been gradually finding its way into these jobs.

Clerk-typist positions hereafter will range from GS-2 through GS-4 and clerk-stenographer from GS-3 through GS-5.

With the issuance of the new classification standards, agencies will be required to review all positions where typing and stenographic duties are required and reclassify them to their proper grades.

New qualification requirements have also been established for these jobs. In the main, however, they will not affect people already on the job. For persons entering the Government, they will mean that a person who demonstrates superior skill in the examination will be eligible for appointment at a higher grade than other applicants. Related experience will also be evaluated by the Commission in determining the grade for which an applicant is eligible.

APO DIRECTOR FORECAST LUNAR HIT DATE

Six years ago, Cereaux de la Ree, reporter on the Bergen (N. J.) Evening Record, polled a group of men interested in space flight. One of the questions he asked was "In what year do you think the first unmanned missile will be successfully landed on the moon?"

On last September 14, right after the Russians hit the moon with a space rocket, the same reporter had a story in the Evening Record that read, in part, as follows:

"While 71.4 per cent of the men contributing to that 1953 space-flight poll predicted the unmanned moon missile before 1975, only 14.3 per cent mentioned the U.S.S.R. as the possible sponsor of such an effort. Few could see any nation but the United States accomplishing such a major scientific break-through.

"Only two of the 65 contributors actually picked 1959 as the year of the first successful moon trip. One was Dr. Fred Whipple. . . (who) circled the word 'successful' and added the prophetic comment: 'I mean bang!' Dr. Whipple predicted the first manned flight in 1960."

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AUSTRALIAN JOINS APO STAFF

John J. Grady recently arrived from the satellite tracking station in Woomers, Australia, to join the technical staff of the Astrophysical Observatory in the capacity of photographic and tracking specialist. He will be primarily concerned with an evaluation of present tracking techniques and operations.

ODE TO EVERYONE

The following poem by Seymour Taylor titled "If Everyone . . ." is reprinted, with permission, from the June 1959 issue of The C. and P. Call:

If every one who drives a car
Could lie a month in bed,
With broken bones and stitched-
up wounds,
Or fractures of the head.
And there endure the agonies
That many people do.
They'd never need preach safety
Any more to me or you.

If every one could stand beside
The bed of some close friend
And hear the Doctor say "No
Hope"
Before that fatal end,
And see him there unconscious
Never knowing what took
place,
The laws and rules of traffic
I am sure we'd soon embrace.

If every one could meet
The wife and children left
behind
And step into the darkened
home
Where once the sunlight
shined,
And look upon "the Vacant
Chair,"
Where Daddy used to sit,
I'm sure each reckless driver
Would be forced to think a
bit.

If every one who takes the
wheel
Would say a little prayer,
And keep in mind those in the
car
Depending on his care,

And make a vow and pledge
himself
To never take a chance
The Great Crusade for Safety
Would suddenly advance.

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NEW BOWLING YEAR

The Smithsonian Bowling League started its 13th season on September 9 with the full complement of 10 teams. A number of new members filled vacancies on the teams and several new ones are on the "Sub" list, ready to jump at the first sign of a vacancy.

The teams were reorganized according to averages, ranging from 453 to 456, but it did not take long for some sleepers to come to the fore and start the battle royal for the top. Officers this year are Helena Weiss, president; Carl Hellyer, vice president; Phyllis Prescott, secretary-treasurer; and O. Robertson, statistician. Team captains, listed according to standings October 14, are Ned Garber, Orioles; Linda Shaw, Cams; Loouida Gillum, Larks; T. Gillum, Brats; Jessie Shaw, No. 10; Anna Babcock, Aces; Vera Gabbert, Jokers; Florence Hite, Spoilers; Ed Kendall, Kiwis; and O. Robertson, Imps.

Anyone interested in getting on the "Sub" list should call one of the league officers.

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TELLS PEN WOMEN ABOUT SMITHSONIAN

Paul H. Oehser, chief of the editorial and publications division, gave an interesting talk on the "History and Present Activities of the Smithsonian Institution" at the annual banquet of the Washington branch of National League of American Pen Women at the Carleton Hotel on October 10. About 125 members and guests attended.

RETIREES AFTER 52 YEARS WITH SI

Thomas F. Clark, who began his service with the Smithsonian as a messenger and mailman in 1907, retired at the end of September as Treasurer of the Smithsonian Institution.

At a party in the Great Hall on September 29, hundreds of friends congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Clark and wished them a long and happy period of well-deserved retirement.

Secretary Carmichael opened the ceremonies by reading a letter to Mr. Clark:

"At this time I want to write you a personal letter to express to you my deep feeling of appreciation for all that you have done for the Smithsonian during your long years of service to this old and distinguished Institution.

"There are few people in the entire Federal Government who have had a longer or a more significant service than you have. It is amazing to think that you first came to the Smithsonian in 1907, and that since that time you have served this Institution with diligence and high ability until the present day which marks your official retirement. During the seven years that I have been Secretary of the Smithsonian I have enjoyed and profited by my association with you in every way. I have never turned to you for advice concerning any complicated financial matter of the Institution without receiving clear, positive and effective help.

"The Smithsonian Institution performs a great service for all of America and indeed for all of the world. This service is made possible by the dedicated staff of the Institution. For more than half a century you have thus played a significant and important role in our great function of the "increase and diffusion of knowledge" which is the inspiring mission of the Smithsonian.

"Personally and on behalf of all my associates I wish to you and Mrs. Clark many years of the most pleasant and deeply satisfying activity in your well deserved retirement."

The Secretary then spoke briefly on some of the highlights of Mr. Clark's career with the Smithsonian Institution.

Tom Clark was 14 years old when he joined the Smithsonian on August 6, 1907, as a messenger and mailman. In March 1912 he was appointed stenographer in the Bureau of American Ethnology. Between 1912 and April 1924 he served as stenographer in a number of different offices, absorbing a tremendous fund of knowledge of the over-all functions of the Smithsonian.

He transferred to the fiscal division on April 1, 1924, and shortly thereafter was appointed deputy disbursing agent. He was made assistant chief of the division in February 1934 and became chief in June 1945. On January 1, 1955, he was appointed Treasurer of the Smithsonian Institution, the position he held at the time of his retirement.

The Secretary noted that Mr. Clark was instrumental in the establishment of the Credit Union in 1935 and has served as its treasurer ever since. The Secretary expressed the hope that Mr. Clark would continue to serve in this capacity.

Secretary Carmichael then introduced the two living Former Secretaries under whom Tom Clark had served -- Dr. Charles G. Abbot and Dr. Alexander Wetmore -- and both of them related anecdotes of the old days in which they had served with the honored guest.

Secretary Carmichael then presented Mr. Clark with a gift from his Smithsonian friends. These friends were so numerous that Tom Clark's letter of thanks, which was received a day or so after the party, is printed here rather than circulated

individually. An attempt was made to circulate this letter, but it was soon found that it would take months for it to make the rounds. The letter reads as follows:

"My Dear Smithsonian Friends: I wish to thank all who contributed in any way to the Retirement Party tendered me.

"I had often stood by at such parties but never realized how it was to have your friends gather round you on your last day at work to wish you Godspeed.

"It was a very happy occasion. I shall never forget it.

"Sincerely, Tom Clark."

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FRONTIER PAINTING EXHIBITION

An exhibition of the art of Seth Eastman, painter of the American Indian and Western frontier, will open at the Birmingham Museum of Art on November 15. This exhibition of 12 oils, 40 watercolors, 12 pencil sketches, and 4 engravings is being circulated throughout the country by the Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service.

In contrast to the Romantic approach of many of the other painters of the American Indian, Seth Eastman was a faithful and accurate recorder of Indian customs and the frontier scene. His paintings are valuable documents for ethnologists and historians, illustrating the epic of our westward expansion when the "white man" confronted the Indian with his different way of life.

Seth Eastman (1808-1875) was a graduate of West Point, where he studied painting along with military subjects and taught military draftsmanship. Subsequently he was stationed for 15 years at frontier forts

in Minnesota and Texas.

His duties as an officer brought him into constant contact with the Indians, and he took advantage of this unique opportunity to observe, and, in his leisure moments, to set down with brush and pen his intimate glimpses of Indian customs and daily life.

He provided the illustrations for several books on the American Indian, and, late in his life when he had retired from active duty, he executed paintings for the Committee on Indian and Military Affairs in Washington, D. C.

This is the third exhibition of paintings of the American Indian circulated by the Traveling Exhibition Service. Its predecessors were the popular shows "Carl Bodmer Paints the Indian Frontier" and "Paintings by George Catlin."

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DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

Lord Brabazon of Tara, London, England, was the guest of Philip S. Hopkins, Director of the National Air Museum, on October 23.

Lord Brabazon is one of England's outstanding men in aviation, having first flown in 1908. He is the holder of the Royal Aero Club flying certificate No. 1 and was the winner, in 1909, of the \$5,000 prize given by the London Daily Mail for the first circular mile flight in an all-English plane.

After World War II he was chairman of the Brabazon Committee set up to establish plans for British aircraft production in the post war era.

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PROFESSIONALISM

The following article is reprinted, with permission, from The Supervisor's Memory Jogger for November 1955.

"The professional gets his true satisfaction from his daily work; the job holder watches the clock, and the calendar on which the paydays are well circled. The professional lives while on the job; the job holder lives only off the job. The professional insists on material rewards worthy of his training, but he knows his greatest reward stems from his job.

"Those in supervision who have reached a professional standard feel at ease. Ease with one's self comes from knowing what to accept and what to reject. Here are four suggestions that may help you reach professional ease with yourself and your colleagues.

"Accept your company's policies. As long as you stay in your present job you have an obligation to work with and not against the basic objectives of your company. You may not agree with everything. But you will earn your freedom to disagree only after you have proved your ability to conform.

"Accept your responsibilities. This may be hard to do, but there is no such thing as ideal responsibilities. And don't be too anxious about getting your just dues. Be patient, keep your disposition sweet, forget self, and you will be respected and rewarded.

"Reject the urge to criticize. There are channels for the right kinds of criticism. Violations of duties should be taken to your superior; serious mistakes on the part of a subordinate should be discussed with him in private. Careless carping should be abandoned altogether. The person who criticizes discredits

himself more than the one he criticizes.

"Reject the luxury of the clique. Supervisors, like other individuals, have a tendency to group themselves -- sometimes in terms of age, sometimes in terms of their opinions or prejudices. Such groups are probably inevitable, and sometimes desirable. The danger, however, is when each group solidifies, cuts off communication with others. The wise supervisor is slow to wear the label of any single group. He maintains a friendly touch with others of all points of view, all ages, all interests."

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JOB CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS

The Classification Act of 1949, as amended, requires Federal agencies to place each position in its appropriate occupational series and grade to conform with standards published by the Civil Service Commission.

The personnel division has copies of published CSC classification standards covering most positions in the Smithsonian Institution. Individual copies of the standards are not furnished to employees. However, it is the policy of the personnel division to make available for examination by employees copies of the standards applicable to their positions. Arrangements may be made to view classification standards by calling Ext. 226 or 227.

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SECRETARY AWARDS THREE

Secretary Carmichael presented certificates and cash awards to three employees on November 10 at ceremonies in the Regents Room of the Smithsonian Building.

Receiving the honors were Howard I. Chapelle, curator of transportation, Museum of History and Technology; Oliver Grant, International Exchange Service; and Henry T. Sloan, department of science and technology, Museum of History and Technology.

The Secretary said that Mr. Chapelle recently received an outstanding performance rating because of his management of the division of transportation, and that the present award was in recognition of the high standards he has set and maintained in the division; his meticulous care and increase of the collections; and his distinguished research.

Mr. Grant's award came in official recognition of his sustained superior performance as messenger in the Office of the Assistant Secretary. The Secretary spoke as follows:

"This award is granted because of the cheerful and efficient manner in which you performed a variety of assigned tasks which have nearly tripled in volume in the 20 months you occupied the position. The many offices you served have been unanimous in expressing commendation for your energetic and efficient performance."

In presenting an award for sustained superior performance to Mr. Sloan, the Secretary said that it was granted "because of the exceptional interest and energy you have demonstrated in carrying out a variety of assignments involving the care, cleaning and preservation of many valuable specimens in the divisions within the department of science and technology."

LUNIKS AND THEIR ORBITS

George H. Conant, of the Astrophysical Observatory's computations division, discussed "Luniks and Their Orbits" at a colloquium held October 15, in the Phillips Library of Harvard College Observatory.

Mr. Conant pointed out that certain restrictions on a trajectory which a satellite can follow were explained by a concept introduced by the astronomer G. W. Hill in the late 19th century. Hill used the analogy of the situation of a ball rolling on a bowl-shaped surface, never able to roll higher than a certain point.

Hill's concept was introduced specifically in reference to the problem of allowable orbits between, and around, the earth and the moon, for an extra satellite with given kinetic energy (i.e., given velocity). Hence the method of Hill has special pertinence to the current problem of lunar probes -- small bodies, brought by rocket power up to speeds which will carry them as far as the moon, and then allowed to coast free under the combined effects of solar and lunar gravitational forces.

Mr. Conant's discussion, illustrated with slides, concluded with a review of our knowledge of the trajectory of Lunik III.

ATTENDS SAFETY CONFERENCE

Mr. James A. Dulaney, assistant buildings manager, attended the 14th Annual Conference of the Federal Safety Council held in Chicago October 19-21. The Smithsonian Institution hopes to be able to incorporate into its safety program many of the suggestions and ideas discussed at the conference.

CUBAN TRAINEE HONORED

On November 4, the Regents Room of the Smithsonian Institution was the scene of a distinguished gathering of Latin American diplomatic officials, representatives of the Organization of American States, Secretary Carmichael, many Smithsonian Institution personnel, and Mr. N. Trinidad Pino Triana of the Museo Ignacio Agramonte of Camaguey, Cuba. The occasion was the awarding to Mr. Pino of a Certificate of Achievement for the completion of six months training in the exhibits laboratory in the Natural History Building under the tutelage of Mr. Rolland Hower and Mr. Watson Perrygo.

Since Mr. Pino was the first Latin American to complete a training program at the Smithsonian Institution as a recipient of an Organization of American States fellowship, Dr. Carmichael had invited various officials of the Cuban Embassy and the Organization of American States to be present at the ceremony. These officials were Ambassador Jose A. Mora, secretary general of the OAS; Dr. Angel Palerm, executive officer of the OAS; Dr. Javier Malagon, technical secretary of the OAS fellowship program; Dr. Ernesto Dihigo, Cuban ambassador, Dr. Perez Cisneros, Cuban ambassador to the OAS, and Dr. Aurelio Giroud, in charge of cultural affairs of the Cuban Embassy.

Dr. Clifford Evans described how he had met Mr. Pino when he had visited Camaguey in 1957, and how he had recommended that the Smithsonian Institution offer its cooperation with the OAS fellowship program in opening the facilities of the exhibits laboratory to train Mr. Pino in up-to-date exhibit techniques and taxidermy. Each of the Ambassadors made a few comments stressing the importance of better understanding between countries and peoples by the type of cooperation exemplified by the Smithsonian offering its

facilities to support the fellowship program of the Organization of American States.

As an expression of appreciation of the type of cooperation that the Smithsonian Institution has just completed with Mr. Pino, Ambassador Dihigo gave a luncheon at the Cuban Embassy on November 10, with Dr. Leonard Carmichael as the honored guest. Guests from the Smithsonian included Dr. Carmichael, Dr. A. C. Smith, Dr. Evans, Mr. Pino and Mr. Perrygo, who had worked closest with the visitor during his training program. From the OAS there were Ambassadors Mora and Cisneros; from the Cuban Embassy, Ambassador Dihigo, Dr. Giroud and Dr. Pardo.

CULLINAN DIAMOND REPLICA PRESENTED

W. C. du Plessis, Ambassador of the Union of South Africa, recently presented to the Smithsonian a replica of the Cullinan Diamond. The gift included a copy of the rough stone and the two largest gem stones cut from it.

The Cullinan, the world's largest diamond, was found at the Premier mine, South Africa, on January 25, 1905. In the rough this stone measured 10 by 6.5 centimeters, and was a cleavage fragment of a still larger stone. It weighed 3,106 metric carats in the rough. The Transvaal Government purchased the stone for 150,000 pounds and presented it to King Edward VII on his birthday, November 9, 1907.

Cutting of the rough stone was entrusted to the Amsterdam firm of Asscher and Co. After being cleaved to remove a flaw, 105 gem stones were cut from the cleavage pieces. The largest of these, known as the Cullinan I, and now called the Star of Africa, is a drop-shaped stone of 530.2 carats. The Cullinan II is a

square-cut brilliant of 317.4 carats.

Secretary Carmichael received the replicas from the Ambassador in the Gem Room of the Museum of Natural History on November 6.

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MORE ANSWERS ON HEALTH BENEFITS

The Civil Service Commission has prepared a list of answers to many questions regarding the new law providing health benefits to Federal employees.

Last month the Torch printed the questions and answers pertaining to eligibility. The following deal with the types of health benefit plans available:

Q. What kind of health benefits plans will be offered?

A. Every employee will have a choice between two types of plans. One will be the service benefit type; the other will be the indemnity benefit type.

Many employees will have a further choice. Instead of joining one of the Government-wide plans, they will be able to enroll in an employee-organization plan, or in a group-practice prepayment plan, or in an individual-practice prepayment plan.

Q. What is the Government-wide service benefit plan?

A. This is one of the two Government-wide plans which any employee may join. It is a plan provided through Blue Cross-Blue Shield organizations and is similar to the kind of plan furnished by Group Hospitalization, Inc., and Medical Service of the District of Columbia. It is called a "service benefit plan" because it works on the principle of paying benefits directly to the doctor or the hospital which supplies the service.

Q. What is the Government-wide indemnity benefit plan?

A. This is the other Government-wide plan which any employee may join. It is the type of plan usually provided by commercial insurance companies.

It works on the principle of paying cash benefits directly to you, although arrangements can be made for the plan to pay the hospital or doctor directly.

Q. What is an employee-organization plan?

A. Several national employee organizations, such as the American Federation of Government Employees and the National Association of Letter Carriers, sponsor health benefits plans for their members. The Civil Service Commission may approve such plans and any employee who is a member of an organization that sponsors a plan approved by the Civil Service Commission may enroll in the approved plan and get a Government contribution toward its cost.

Q. What is a group-practice prepayment plan?

A. A limited number of such plans operate only in certain areas; for example, the Group Health Association in Washington, D. C., the Health Insurance Plan in New York, and the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan in California. These plans have their own medical center or centers and their own doctors who practice as a group. If you live in an area where there is a group-practice prepayment plan and if it is approved by the Civil Service Commission, you may choose to join it instead of one of the other plans.

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FROM 24th STREET

The 24th Street Exhibits Shop has several newlyweds: The Frank A. Gambinos were married September 4 (she used to be Dee Lofgren); Alice Wickenheiser became Mrs. Giacomo Martinelli on October 2; and James O'Rourke and his bride Bobbie are now honeymooning in New York City.

Next on the list is Walter Lewis, who just discovered in his mail an invitation to his own wedding on Thanksgiving Day -- just so he won't forget.

Jemma Dianne, born on October 29, is being exhibited proudly by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Mayo. Another due soon: Pat Duvall is starting her maternity leave November 5, hoping for a girl.

Talented Virginia Knietel has one of her paintings, an abstract, on view in the Artists' Mart in Georgetown.

Cabinetmaker Buster Leatherland has received the good news that his new house will be ready for occupancy this month, an event eagerly anticipated by his family for some time. The new address is Convair Drive, Alexandria.

Like pussy cats? Hank Hennrikus and Gene Behlen have three pure-bred Siamese kittens for sale. One is a female Seal Point, one a female Blue Point, and one a male Blue Point. All three have received their shots and are ready for new homes. If you want a real cool cat, call Gene on Ex. 471.

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PARKING

The buildings management service has announced that it appreciates the cooperation of those having parking privileges who have been inconvenienced during the renovation of the lot south of the Smithsonian Building. Smithsonian employees may continue to park in the lot at 7th and E Streets, SW, as long as there are spaces available there. It is not necessary to have a Smithsonian parking sticker to park in that lot. There are also a number of commercial lots available in the area.

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PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections.--"A Revision of the Silurian Bryozoan Genus *Trematopora*," by Richard S. Boardman; 114 pages.

Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum.--"A Revision of the Apion subgenus *Trichapion* Wagner in the New World (Coleoptera:Curculionidae)," by David G. Kissinger; 143 pages.

"A Description and Classification of the Final Instar Larvae of the Ichneumonidae (Insecta:Hymenoptera)," by J. R. T. Short; 121 pages.

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PERCY PRATTLE

"There is always too much month left over at the end of the money."

