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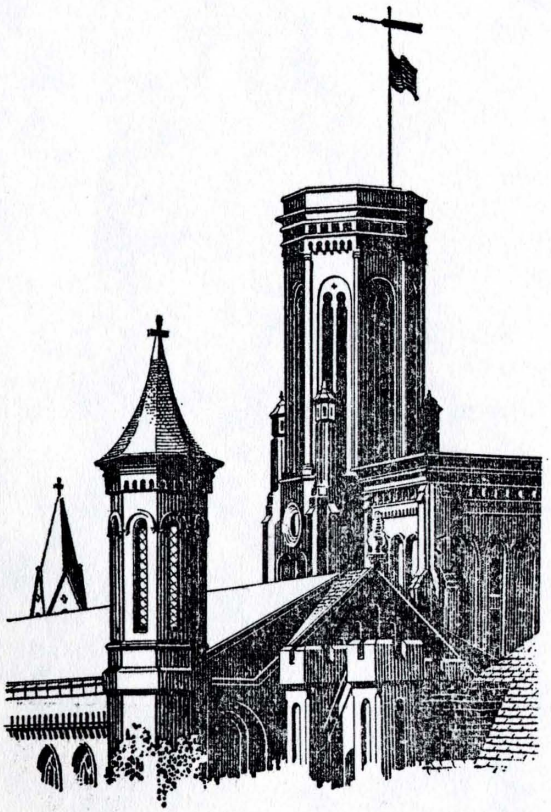

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

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THE SMITHSONIAN TORCH

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Secretary Presents Merit Awards

At ceermonies in the Regents Room on December 18, Secretary Carmichael presented certificates of meritorious service and cash awards to Mrs. Ann S. Campbell, management analyst in the Office of the Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Helen J. Donegan, telephone supervisor, buildings management service; and Robert C. Jenkins, division of archeology.

Secretary Carmichael directed the following remarks to Mrs. Donegan:

"Expanded programs within the agency and extensive staff increases have necessitated installation of varied and intricate communications facilities which have added greatly to the responsibilities of your office. Despite the interruptions created by the numerous changes which have occurred in the telephone services, you continued to instruct and guide new operators and to maintain accurately a variety of complex records of vital importance to the buildings management service with utmost efficiency, courtesy and tact which are deserving of the highest commendation. On the basis of your sustained superior performance, particularly during the past 19 months, this award is being conferred."

In making the presentation to Mrs. Campbell, the Secretary stated the award was based on the efficient service she "rendered the Secretariat for a period of approximately eight months, first in the capacity of liaison officer between the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory and the Assistant Secretary, and secondly, as Acting Chief, Personnel Division." Both of these positions, he said, are classified several grades above Mrs. Campbell's own.

Secretary Carmichael stated that the award to Mr. Jenkins was being made in official recognition of his meritorious service in the expeditious clearance of Hall 22, Natural History Building, preparatory to the modernization of exhibits of North American archeology.

"Specifically," the Secretary said, "this award is granted because your astonishing knowledge of the collections enabled you to devise means of loading, shifting and unloading specimens, drawers, and cases without changing their sequence and with remarkable speed and efficiency. Because an injury sustained by your supervisor required his frequent absence, you were called upon to direct the activities of laborers assigned to the project. The skill and diplomacy you exhibited in performing supervisory duties were far in excess of the requirements of your position."

Top Bidders Horrorstruck

The capable auctioneering of Exhibit Specialist James O'Rourke really brought forth the Yuletide spirit from Smithsonian party-goers at the 24th Street Exhibit Shop on December 23.

At final count, $63 had been collected by way of an auction of "white elephant" gifts brought in by employees. The gifts were sold, in their wrappings, to the highest bidder, producing various degrees of merriment, amazement, or just plain horror as the purchaser opened his prize.

The auction was such good entertainment and such a great financial success that the Shop plans to repeat it next year. All proceeds were given to the Salvation Army.

Retirees Honored

Two employees who came to the Smithsonian 20 years ago were honored at retirement parties in December. They were Mrs. Helen Donegan, telephone supervisor, and George Weber, sheetmetal worker in the cabinet shop.

At a party in the Great Hall of the Smithsonian on December 18, Secretary Carmichael presented Mrs. Donegan with a "Smithsonian Retirement Card" that contained the names of her many friends who gathered to wish her well. He also handed to her a monetary gift in token of her friends' esteem. Earlier in the day Mrs. Donegan had been awarded a certificate for meritorious service.

Mrs. Donegan first came to the Smithsonian as a telephone operator in 1939. She was promoted to supervisor in April 1950. It has been through her diligence and efficiency that many important changes involving the telephone service were made, particularly in the directories that have shown great improvement over the years.

George Weber's friends gathered in the buildings manager's office on December 28 to wish him a long and happy retirement. Buildings Manager Andrew

Michaels, who presented the retirement card and a monetary gift from Mr. Weber's many friends, remarked that the Smithsonian buildings contain many evidences of George's excellent work, which ranged from repairing roofs to the construction of intricate articles required by the scientific personnel.

Palenque Revisited

Following the American Anthropological Association meeting in Mexico City, December 28-30, a party of about 30 went on a 3-day tour to Palenque, the famous Mayan ruin in the State of Chiapas. Included in the party were the following from the Smithsonian: Dr. Clifford Evans, Dr. Gordon Gibson, Dr. Betty Meggers, Dr. and Mrs. T. D. Stewart, and Dr. William Sturtevant.

To reach Palenque the party took a scheduled plane to Villahermosa in Tabasco and from there flew to the town of Palenque, three at a time, in a fleet of five Piper Cubs. The accommodations in this remote part of Mexico are primitive in the extreme—little running water, few electric lights, and only the simplest native food. One little restaurant, with no advance warning, had to feed 30 extra people over the New Year's weekend. As a result there was very little food left for breakfast the last day, and no tortillas for the last two meals. Yet few loud complaints were heard.

Probably the lack of complaints was due to the anthropologists being in their element. They were observing a small Mexican rural community in operation, including a fiesta on New Year's eve, and they were following in John L. Stephens' footsteps of 120 years ago.

This famous American diplomat-explorer, along with the equally famous artist Catherwood, came to Palenque on foot in the spring of 1840 and took back the first clear and accurate records of the ancient temples in the nearby mountains. Stephens' account, illustrated with Catherwood's beautiful drawings, appeared in two volumes in 1841 under the title "Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan."

It should be noted that Stephens found food scarce in Palenque back in 1840, but not for the same reason the 30 anthropologists did. There was a small crop of corn that year and even the livestock was having to be sacrificed. But Stephens suffered more from the effects of the rainy season—the terrific afternoon thunderstorms and the mosquitoes—than he did from the scarcity of food. Fortunately for his followers of 1960, early January is the dry season and at this time the mosquitoes are very little in evidence.

Late in the afternoon of the day of arrival, after it had cooled off somewhat, the party made its first trip to the ruins. Today, the approach is by a well-graded road instead of by a trail, and by jeeps instead of by mules. Awe-inspiring is the first sight of the white temples, situated high up on their terraces and outlined against the jungle of the mountain slopes. Only two or three of the temples were visited on the first jaunt, but plans were made to come back early the next morning and to stay there all the next day.

Those of the party who had read Stephens' book—it is an anthropological classic—kept trying to visualize Palenque as he saw it, for it is now pretty much cleared of jungle and in part restored. Over and over questions were heard, such as, "Where did Stephens live when he was here?" "Where did the four padres stay the night they visited Stephens—the one night when it didn't rain?" "How much of the frescoes have crumbled since Catherwood drew them?" Undoubtedly some will now be rereading Stephens with a more lively interest.

Probably the highlight of the visit to the Palenque ruins was the tomb deep in the interior of the largest temple pyramid. This tomb is a recent discovery of the Mexican archeologists and was written up in *Life Magazine*. The tomb can be entered only when an attendant starts the electric generator; it is reached by a steep stairway from one of the rooms of the temple. The effect is rather reminiscent of the pyramid tombs in Egypt. Stephens, of course, did not know of the existence of this feature, so there is this advantage also in following along 120 years later.

About the Costs of New Health Benefits

In the last three issues, THE TORCH has printed questions and answers pertaining to eligibility, types of plans available, and the benefits offered under the new law (effective next July) providing health benefits for Federal employees. Following are answers to some questions being raised about the costs of the plans.

Q. I have health benefits now. Will I be able to save any money if I enroll under the new law?

A. If you enroll in a plan or option with approximately the same benefits you now have, you would save money because the Government will be contributing part of the cost you now pay. Many employees will be able to enroll in a plan offering much better benefits but will be paying approximately the same amount they do now.

Q. How much will the Government contribute toward the cost of my coverage?

A. Except in the situation explained in the answer to the next question, the Government will contribute not less than $2.80 a month if you enroll for yourself only and $6.75 a month if you enroll for yourself and family.

(*Note.* The amounts mentioned here and in the next questions do not apply to a female employee who enrolls for self and family which includes a nondependent husband. If you are such a female employee, see later questions which apply to you.)

Q. In what kind of situation would the Government contribute less than the $2.80 or $6.75 a month mentioned in the previous question?

A. If the total charge for the plan in which you enroll is less than twice the specified Government contribution—that is, if the charge is less than $5.60 or $13.50 a month—then the Government will contribute one-half the cost.

Q. What will be the monthly charges for the various plans?

A. The exact charge for each plan will not be known until the specific benefits have been agreed upon. However, it is expected that at least one option in the two Government-wide plans will offer both basic health and "catastrophic" benefits at a total charge of about $13.50 a month for a family enrollment so that you will pay about $6.75 and the Government will pay $6.75. Similarly, at least one of these options will cost about $5.60 a month for self-only enrollment so that you would contribute about $2.80 and the Government would contribute $2.80. The other options of the Government-wide plans will offer greater benefits and therefore will cost more.

Q. Would the Government always contribute one-half the cost of the plan?

A. If you enroll in a plan costing more than twice the specified Government contribution—that is, if the charge for the plan is more than, say, $5.60 for a self-only enrollment or $13.50 for a family enrollment, then the Government will still make its specified contribution and you will pay the difference.

Q. How much will the Government contribute for a female employee?

A. The Government's contribution for a female employee will be on exactly the same basis as for a male employee if she enrolls for herself only, or if she enrolls for a family plan and the family does not include a husband or the husband is dependent.

Q. How much will the Government contribute for a female employee under a family enrollment which includes a nondependent husband?

A. In such a case the Government will contribute less than $3.90 a month if the total charge for the family enrollment is $13.50 or more a month. The employee will contribute the difference between the $3.90 and the total charge. If the female employee enrolls in a plan costing less than $13.50 a month for the family enrollment, the Government will contribute 30% of the charge.

Q. How will I contribute my share of the cost?

A. Through payroll deductions.

Q. Is there any guarantee that the cost of the plan in which I enroll will not increase?

A. No.

Q. Is there any maximum limit on the amount the Government con contribute?

A. Yes. The approximate maximum monthly amounts the Government can contribute are: $3.95 for self-only enrollment; $9.55 for a family enrollment; and $5.60 for a family enrollment that includes a nondependent husband.

The Smithsonian's Catlin Treasures

Few people are aware that the last, lonely years of the life of George Catlin, the important painter of American Indians in the 1830's, were spent on the third floor of the Smithsonian Building's northeast tower in a room now part of the office of Dr. Jason Swallen.

Here Joseph Henry, the first Secretary, had given Catlin a space in which to paint and live from the time of his return from Europe in 1871 until a short time before he passed away in 1872.

Catlin was then working over his second major collection of paintings, which he called his "Cartoon Collection." These had been painted in the 1850's during and after his trips to South America and to the West Coast. This collection which subsequently went ,to the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, is the subject of a recently published book edited by Marvin Ross, *George Catlin, Episodes from Life Among the Indians and Last Rambles* (Oklahoma Univ. Press). The volume soon will be available in the library of the division of ethnology.

John C. Ewers, assistant director of the Museum of History and Technology and formerly an ethnologist

on the scientific staff, published in the Smithsonian's *Annual Report* for 1955 a fine concise analysis of the life and work of Catlin and a full summary of the U. S. National Museum's collection of 445 of his Indian paintings. The Smithsonian is fortunate to have that collection because the artist made many unsuccessful attempts to have it purchased during his lifetime.

These paintings and much original documentary material make the Smithsonian the major source of Catlin research. The division of ethnology has been allotted contract funds to have the entire collection restored by professionals using the latest techniques in the art field.

Catlin also was a fine painter of portrait miniatures on ivory. Few of the many miniatures he must have completed have been identified because he seldom noted this aspect of his work. The Smithsonian possesses three of these rare examples of his detailed brushwork—a miniature portrait of his mother, one of his wife, and one of an unidentified man. These three miniatures are exhibited by the National Collection of Fine Arts in the Constitution Avenue lobby of the Natural History Building.

A rare first-edition copy of Catlin's *Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians* (1841) has long been in the library.

Through the generosity of Dr. Harold McCracken, an outstanding authority on the art of the American West, the library now has added other valuable Catlin items:

1. A very rare copy of Catlin's *Letters and Notes* . . . with all the plates hand colored.

2. *Photostatic Copies from the New York Commercial Advertiser of the Letters . . . by George Catlin, 1832-37,* the basis for the published *Letters and Notes* . . .

3. McCracken's own recently published volume, *George Catlin and the Old Frontier* (216 pp., 166 illustrations [36 colored], 1959, Dial Press, N. Y.).

All of these books are available for reference in the library of the division of ethnology.

Smithsonian "Crusade" Scheduled for March

You will be an ambassador of good will, a friend to the needy, and a worker for freedom everywhere when you join the Smithsonian battalion of the Federal Service Joint Crusade. The efforts of Smithsonian employees to assist CARE, the American-Korean Foundation, and Radio Free Europe will start early in March, according to word reecived from our Crusade chairman, Secretary Carmichael, and from our vice-chairman, Edgar Roy.

President Eisenhower, in an official memorandum giving his personal support to the 1960 Joint Crusade, said:

"This campaign will be conducted within the United States at the same time as the annual fund-raising appeal of the nine national health agencies.

The Joint Crusade agencies bring voluntary aid to those who are hungry and destitute, both in body and spirit, throughout the world. I hope that our response to their appeal will again be enthusiastic and generous."

Moonwatch Tasks Explained

Leon Campbell, Jr., chief of the Astrophysical Observatory's MOONWATCH division, recently wrote an informative commentary on the operations of the satellite-watching teams. The following points are among the many facets of MOONWATCH'S operations that he explained in his article.

The finding of satellites is one of the unique abilities of MOONWATCH. After a satellite is launched, it must be located, or "acquired," before cameras can track and photograph it. Sometimes an acquired satellite is "lost" and must be relocated.

By careful measurements of the position of a satellite and the exact time it was in that position, MOONWATCH observers have provided scientists with basic data that enabled them to gain new knowledge about the earth's upper atmosphere. For instance, from hundreds of observations—including radio, radar, photographic, and visual—Dr. L. G. Jacchia, of the Astrophysical Observatory, was able to prove that high-energy particles from the sun heat and swell the upper atmosphere and thus increase the drag on orbiting objects. MOONWATCH observers provided 70 percent of the observations used in this research.

Also, MOONWATCH helps to keep satellites from getting lost. Variable air drag causes sudden and unpredictable changes in a satellite's motion, affecting its predicted orbit. Such a change must be noted quickly by MOONWATCH observers and the data passed on to scientists so that celestial timetables can be corrected and the telescopic tracking cameras re-aimed.

Perhaps the most spectacular achievement of the MOONWATCH teams has been the original "acquiring" of two satellites, the last-stage rockets of Vanguard I and Vanguard II. From these observations, moreover, research showed in each case that the last-stage rocket was still "sputtering" when it separated from the instrumented satellite. This belated thrust caused the rocket to overtake the payload. Because of this vital information, which revealed the possibility of collision between the separating rocket and the instrument-carrying satellite, scientists changed their techniques used for separation of the two. Since we expect to launch a man-carrying capsule into orbit, the discovery of "sputtering" and its possible results has been specially important.

The effectiveness of MOONWATCH grows with time. In each quarter of 1959 the total number and the accuracy of observations have increased steadily. Between October 4, 1957, and November 30, 1959, 210 MOONWATCH stations made 11,688 observations during 6,888 transits of satellites over the stations.

There is no immediate prospect for a dependable tracking system as effective as MOONWATCH, although a suitable electronic system (such as radar) may become available in the future.

Civil Service Celebrates Seventy-Seventh Birthday

The week beginning January 17 was National Civil Service Week, an observance marking the 77th anniversary of the signing of the Civil Service Act of 1883.

A statement issued by Civil Service Commissioners Roger W. Jones, Barbara Bates Gunderson, and Frederick J. Lawton saluted the more than two million career employees of the Federal Government and called on them to increase public knowledge of the career civil service. Also, the Commissioners said:

"Since public opinion of the Federal service has a direct bearing on efforts to recruit and retain able workers, it is important that the American people understand the role played by civil servants in the day-to-day operation of Government. Each of you may take pride in the work you do in carrying out the programs authorized by the Congress in response to the will of the people. During the National Civil Service Week, and throughout the year, Federal employees should take every oportunity to tell their fellow citizens of their work and the missions of their agencies."

Those comments by the Commissioners would seem to apply particularly to those of us at the Smithsonian. Outside of scientific circles, too often the public looks upon our great "establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" only as a group of outstanding exhibit halls, little realizing that on upper floors, and tucked away behind partitions, important research is being conducted by hundreds of talented, dedicated persons—including scientists in practically all forms of endeavor, historians, art scholars, administrators, and all the other specialists and workers who provide the skills and services that make their work possible.

It's nice to be modest. But perhaps we should talk up our work when we are among "outsiders." The public should know more about what the Smithsonian Institution is doing. Many of us have found very great interest aroused in a gathering of friends when we mention something about our work. In fact, the interest is so great that questions come thick and fast—questions such as "What kind of research does the Smithsonian do?" "Oh, I didn't know the Smithsonian had a publication. What is the name of the magazine?" Of course, the enormity of answer required to such broad questions is apt to leave one speechless, but we should try to do what we can in regard to imparting information.

17th-Century Music

Another delightful program of 17th-century music under the direction of John Shortridge, associate curator of cultural history, was presented in the auditorium of the Natural History Building on the evening of January 18.

Three recently restored harpsichords from the National Collections blended excellently with singers, recorders, and a viola da gamba. There were nine performing artists. Among the musical works on the program were G. Carissimi's oratorio "Judgment of Solomon" and the two earliest known keyboard duets, Thomas Tompkins' "A Fancy for Two to Play" and Nicholas Carleton's "A Verse."

Secretary Awarded Honorary Degree

Secretary Carmichael was awarded an honorary doctorate of science by Drexel Institute of Technology, in Philadelphia, on December 8.

The honorary degree was conferred at a Founder's Day Convocation at which a library center costing $1,600,000 was dedicated. Secretary Carmichael delivered the main address at the ceremonies.

SI Anthropologists Attend AAA Meeting in Mexico

The 1959 annual convention of the American Anthropological Association, held December 28-30 in Mexico City, drew over 1,200 delegates—a registered attendance surpassing that of any previous convention of the Association, including last year's very well attended one in Washington, D. C.

At the Mexico City convention were 22 anthropologists from the Washington area, including the following from the Smithsonian Institution: Clifford Evans, Betty Meggers, Gordon D. Gibson, Saul H. Riesenberg, Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., T. Dale Stewart, and William C. Sturtevant. Drs. Riesenberg, Roberts, and Stewart were accompanied by their wives, as also was Dr. Evans, for Betty Meggers is Mrs. Evans in private life.

Many of the delegates from the Smithsonian Institution served on discussion panels or presented research papers at formal sessions of the convention.

In a session on Archeological Methods, Drs. Evans and Meggers presented "A Possible New Dating Method Using Obsidian; an Archeological Evaluation of the method.

In a symposium on The Evolution of Horticultural Systems in Native South America: Cause and Consequences, Dr. Sturtevant presented a paper on "Circum-Caribbean: The Taino of the Greater Antilles" and Dr. Megers participated in a panel reviewing the papers presented in the symposium.

Dr. Gibson spoke in a session on African Ethnology, describing "Levels of Residence Among the Herero."

In a session on the Ethnology of the Pacific, Dr. Riesenberg presented a paper on "Political Advancement on Ponape: Fact and Theory."

Dr. Stewart contributed to two sessions. In a symposium on The Peopling of America he discussed "The Evidence of Physical Anthropology," and in a session on Physical Anthropology he presented a paper on "The Chinook Sign of Freedom, a Unique Record of Head Flattening."

Another Squirrelly Story

Call it premonition, E.S.P., or just plain omen, it's still scalp-tingling the way my dream turned out.

As a backyard bird watcher and varmint feeder, it seems preposterous that I should dream about a squirrel steaming in some unidentified kettle—worse yet to see him sliced, all juicy red, and ready for the pan. I woke aghast. Heavens to St. Francis, they'll be asking me to turn in my bird bath!

So much for the wee hours of Thursday.

Thursday night, though, as soon as I opened the front door I sensed a presence, and sneezed an allergic sneeze. It was more than a proverbial rat, as it turned out, but it had me wondering "what pill do I take now?"

Fortunately, the door between kitchen and basement was closed (but my nose pointed through it, and my eyes pointed, too, when I opened the door). With the lights on, I couldn't miss the exploded ruin of a 25-pound bag of birdseed still limply oozing its contents at the foot of the stairs.

Squirrels? How? I have maintained that squirrels are friends, out of doors. But here? In the basement? My scalp began to crawl, for I have heard what a menace to property is this little clown, this extrovert, this—there he is!

Not cowed, not a coy Disney type, he just sat there, perky and perched on the rail of my workbench. It was easy to understand how I had sensed his presence, for, in his efforts to escape his house-sized trap, he had methodically explored all avenues, knocking practically everything onto the floor. Although a complete inventory would violate marital security, the debris included strips of dusty moulding once racked in the floor joists; miscellaneous tools; small towels and cloths drying on a rack; and cans in which paintbrushes had been violating the rules of cleanliness. Tiny tracks on the floor radiated from a bloody pool surrounding a red-paint brush.

I opened the outer basement door and turned on the yard floodlights. The problem was to get him pointed in the right direction. The next 15 minutes did little to improve the tactical situation, or the disorder. Finally, with the help of a very long stick, I prodded him to the vicinity of the door. He recognized the yard, and dashed to the top of the bird bath, where he paused for a long drink.

Back upstairs, I had barely paused to join him (in absentia) in a similar libation, when my scalp crawled again. It was happening again. I ran to the basement. The second offender, a puny one, must have been convulsed by the early show, and was not inclined to join in a rerun. Exhausted, apparently sick, and certainly stubborn, he wouldn't come down from his Icarian perch atop the furnace. Could this be the gruesome vision in last night's dream? Not if I could help it—he couldn't just die there, so I opened a second offensive, with chemical warfare. I found out that sick squirrels don't like bug spray. Effective technically, it failed psychologically, for the little runt suddenly bluffed me with a throaty growl. My weapon seemed to shrink as he grew in stature. I all but panicked in search for a better weapon. This battle was degenerating into a hand-to-hand engagement with the participants exchanging personal insults.

I tried changing tactics, to brainwash my antagonist with sweet-talk, not striving to compound injury, merely to direct. But I wished I had not already shucked overcoat, gloves, street shoes, armor. We played several fast innings, touching all bases in a cloud of dust. Although outweighed, he was not outclassed as he parried my thrusts or nibbled on the end of my spear. But, lacking determination, he finally scurried through the door into the yard.

I evicted two intruders that night, but found that "what is past is prologue" as I played a return engagement on Friday. Bagged another in the basement. This does not conclude the conflict, however, because unidentified scratchings (in my head, possibly?) kept bothering me. In the wall, in a flue? "Oh, well," I thought, "I've got to get some sleep tonight."

Next morning, soot covered everything near the fireplace. Apparently, some object had dislodged it from the terra cotta flue. My nightmare! The next cold night, should we really have a cozy fire and sit around the hearth? . . . HARRY PHILLIPS.

NAM Receives Model of Famous French Ramjet

A scale model of the unique French ramjet plane, the *Griffon 02,* which was flown by 1959 Harmon Trophy winner Maj. Andre Turcat, was presented to the National Air Museum by the plane's builder, Nord-Aviation, on December 14 in the Arts and Industries Building.

Paul Mazer, president of Nord-Aviation, and Noel Daum, the French firm's executive vice president, made the presentation to Philip S. Hopkins, Director of the National Air Museum. The *Griffon* is the first model to be accepted by the Museum in its program to develop a complete collection of aircraft associated with the renowned Harmon Trophy.

The hand-fashioned model, valued at $1,000, measures 31 inches from nose to tail. Lacquered to a silvery finish, the plane carries the markings of the French Air Force.

The *Griffon*—named after the fabled animal possessing the body and legs of a lion and the head and wings of an eagle—is propelled by a combination of ramjet and turbojet power. Ramjets have no moving parts and are efficient only at high speeds. The conventional turbojet is used for take-offs and acceleration.

Awarded each year for the "most outstanding international achievement in aeronautics," the Harmon Trophy was presented on December 11 to Major Turcat by Vice President Nixon on behalf of President Eisenhower.

Major Turcat was cited for being the first pilot in the world to exceed twice the speed of sound (Mach 2) in a ramjet-powered plane. As chief test pilot for Nord-Aviation, he flew the *Griffon* in that flight when he also reached an altitude of nearly 60,000 feet. A few months later he took the *Griffon* around a 100-kilometer closed course at 1,019 miles per hour to set a new world's record.

Liang Ch'ing-Piao

Dr. Sherman E. Lee, director of the Cleveland Museum of Art, will deliver the second illustrated lecture in the Freer Gallery of Art's 1960 series on February 9 at 8:30 p. m. in the Gallery auditorium.

The lecture, titled "Liang Ch'ing-piao: Silent Collector, Eloquent Collection," will be illustrated with slides of Chinese paintings once owned by the remarkable Liang, whose excellent judgment as a collector has been revealed by Dr. Lee's research. It will provide a fascinating insight into the methods of Chinese connoisseurship.

Dr. Lee has been a student of Far Eastern art for about 20 years. He was curator of Far Eastern art in the Detroit Institute of Art for five years, and spent two years in Japan under Supreme Commander Allied Forces, where he was in charge of the Arts and Monuments Division. Later he served as assistant director and then as associate director of the Seattle Art Museum. He joined the staff of the Cleveland Museum of Art as curator of Oriental art in 1952 and was appointed director in 1958.

Honored by APO

Dr. J. Allen Hynek relinquished his stewardship of the Satellite Tracking Program on January 1 to devote his attention to other projects of the Astrophysical Observatory.

In appreciation of his four years of outstanding service with the tracking program, there will be a

banquet honoring Dr. and Mrs. Hynek at the Faculty Club of Massachusetts Institute of Technology on January 29.

Published in December

ANNUAL REPORT: *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the Year Ended June 30, 1958;* 559 pages with the following articles issued as separates:

The Sun's Energy, by Farrington Daniels.
Sun, Sea, and Air, by Roger Revelle.
Rocketry, by Donald Cox and Michael Stoiko.
Fresh Water for Arid Lands, by David S. Jenkins.
The Abundance of the Chemical Elements, by Hans E. Suess.
Earthquakes and Related Sources of Evidence on the Earth's Internal Structure, by K. E. Bullen.
The Darwin-Wallace Centenary, by Sir Gavin de Beer.
Does Natural Selection Continue to Operate in Modern Mankind? by Theodosius Dobzhansky and Gordon Allen.
The Ecology of Man, by Paul B. Sears.
The Sea Otter, by Karl W. Kenyon.
Screwworm Eradication: Concepts and Research Leading to the Sterile-Male Method, by E. F. Knipling.
Narrative of the 1958 Smithsonian-Bredin Caribbean Expedition, by Waldo L. Schmitt.
Tools Makyth Man, by Kenneth Oakley.
The Backwash of the Frontier: The Impact of the Indian on American Culture, by A. Irving Hallowell.
The Restored Shanidar I Skull, by T. D. Stewart.
Acculturation in the Guajira, by Raymond E. Crist.
The Braced-Up Cliff at Pueblo Bonito, by Neil M. Judd.
A Century of American Indian Exhibits in the Smithsonian Institution, by John C. Ewers.
The Childhood Pattern of Genius, by Harold G. McCurdy.
The New England Porringer: An Index of Custom, by Anthony N. B. Garvan.

BULLETIN OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.—*An Introduction to Kansas Archeology,* by Waldo R. Wedel, with *Description of the Skeletal Remains from Doniphan and Scott Counties, Kansas,* by T. D. Stewart; 723 pages.

Handbook of South American Indians, Volume 7, Index; 286 pages.

Mosquitoes Rob Ants in Malaya

In Malaya there are mosquito pirates that get all their food by stealing it from ants twice their size.

This group of mosquitoes is described in a report by Dr. R. E. Snodgrass, Smithsonian research associate, in a recent publication issued by the Smithsonian.

These mosquitoes sit on branches inhabited by ants. When an ant runs between the legs of one of them, the mosquito thrusts the end of its proboscis into the ant's mouth and steals the collected nectar for its own dinner.

Females of most kinds of mosquitoes the world over are blood drinkers, but males of all species are nectar drinkers—peaceful creatures that lack the stabbing apparatus needed by the blood-sucking females.

The normal female feeding and biting apparatus is quite complicated. When she takes a blood meal from one of us she thrusts two toothed lances through the skin into the flesh. The second is forced in a little beyond the first, and then both lances penetrate deeper until they enter a small blood vessel. A pump-like apparatus goes into action and pulls the blood into the food canal. Saliva of some species contains a substance which prevents blood coagulation, so the mosquito can feed almost at leisure—or until she gets slapped.

Contributors to This Issue

The following contributed to this issue of THE SMITHSONIAN TORCH:

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