The Board of Regents, the governing body of the Institution, includes the Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, three members each from the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, and nine citizen Regents.


Senator Moss, of Utah, has established himself as a leading advocate of consumer interests and is widely known for his interests and work in the field of water resources. He is the author of several bills dealing with conservation of natural resources, including the bill which established Canyonlands National Park in Utah. He also is the author of a number of bills on energy, and has long been an advocate of efforts to increase supply and curtail consumption.

Senator Moss is the chairman of the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, an ex officio member of the Appropriations Committee, a member of the Budget, Commerce, Post Office and Civil Service committees, and the Special Committee on Aging. He is Secretary of the Senate Democratic Conference (the No. 3 leadership position in the Senate) and an ex officio member of the Democratic Policy and Steering Committee.

Senator Moss was born September 23, 1911, in Salt Lake City where he attended public schools in the public schools. He was graduated from the University of Utah in 1933, and received a Juris Doctor degree, cum laude, from George Washington University Law School in 1937.

Moss, a retired colonel in the Air Force Reserve, was first elected to the Senate in 1948. He is a member of the Appropriations Committee.

In 1962, Representative Yates ran for the U.S. Senate against the late Everett McKinley Dirksen. In 1963, he was appointed by President Kennedy as U.S. Representative to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and in 1964 he resigned to run for Congress, was elected, and has been returned to the House in each subsequent election. Representative Yates was born in Chicago where he was educated in the public schools. He graduated from the University of Chicago and received his law degree there. In World War II he served in the Navy and was released from active duty with the rank of lieutenant.

Repr. Elford Cederberg

Representative Cederberg represents the 10th Congressional District of Michigan. He was elected to Congress in 1972 and has been reelected regularly. Since 1973, he has served continuously on the Appropriations Committee, and became the Ranking Minority Member in 1975. He also serves on the newly created House Budget Committee.

Representative Cederberg is a part of the Republican leadership organization of the House under Rep. John J. Rhodes, floor leader. He also serves as a member of the Republican Research Committee, an element of the Republican Policy Committee of the House.

Born March 6, 1918, in Bay City, Mich., Representative Cederberg attended public schools and the Bay City Junior College. An Army officer in World War II, he landed in Normandy with the 83rd Infantry Division and fought with it across France and Germany. He won five campaign battle stars and the Bronze Star medal. He was discharged as a captain and later held the reserve rank of major.

Peter Braestup has been appointed an editor for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars to plan publications that will serve as a bridge between the broader public and the scholarly work done by Fellows at the Center.

The appointment was announced by Dr. James Billington, WWC Director, who also announced recently the appointments of Ohio Gov. John J. Gilligan, Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster and Ambassador Harold B. Malmgren as Fellows at the Center.

Mr. Braestup is joining the staff after working at the Center as a Fellow on leave from The Washington Post. Born in New York City, he is a graduate of Yale University, a former Nieman Fellow at Harvard, and served variously as an editor, staff correspondent, and overseas bureau chief for Time, the New York Herald Tribune, and The New York Times before joining the Post in 1968.

Governor Gilligan is working on a book concerning current problems and challenges confronting the American political system.

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(Continued on page 2)
NASM's 'Milestones' Construction Begins on Maritime Hall

Construction has begun on the National Museum of History and Technology's "Hall of American Maritime Enterprise," a history of America's interaction with the sea, from colonial beginnings to its emergence as a great sea power.

During early February, the first exhibit for the new hall was set in place — the 310-ton triple-expansion steam engine from the U.S. Coast Guard Tender "Okeefenokee." The engine had been hoisted out of the hull of the Oak, dismantled, restored piece by piece, and finally rebuilt in the basement of the Museum. Soon other attentuations of the ship's engine room-floor complex and radio shack will surround it, and the visitor will have an engine's eye view of an operating ship's power plant.

Visitors will see a gradual metamorphosis of the present Maritime Hall, Portions of the hall which will be open to museum visitors during the bicentennial year should include displays which relate the development of the U.S. coast to the development of the maritime economy and the American merchant marine fleet.

The Smithsonian's "Hall of Flight" has an accommodating area, an indoor waterway, and a modern towboat pilothouse and supporting audiovisual programs, a period setting of a mid-19th century marine underwriter's office, and a scale model of the 18th century American tobacco ship "Brilliant."
Resident Associates Enjoy Varied Schedule of Activities

by Edward Gallagher

With a membership of more than 31,000, almost quadrupled in less than 2½ years, the Resident Associate Program provides an opportunity for residents of the greater Washington area to enjoy the resources of the Institution through classes, lectures and symposia, behind-the-scenes tours, festivals, and exhibition openings. Activities are organized for adults, young people, and families. Employees of the Institution are encouraged to join the Program at substantially reduced fees.

More than 2,200 students are presently registered in more than 70 Resident Associate classes in the arts, humanities, sciences, and crafts. A comparable number is expected to enroll in spring classes for which registration is now being held.

Among the highlights of the spring semester, beginning the week of April 19, are: a three-week symposium on "Urban Planning and Energy," which presents ten urban planners and scholars discussing and speculating on the future of the city, with particular emphasis on the impact of the energy crisis; and "Lost Civilizations," an archeology class taught by Smithsonian and visiting scholars.

Young Associates

More than 330 young people, ages 14 through 18, are attending Resident Associate Young Associates classes this winter. Of these, sixty-six are scholarship students drawn from D.C. public schools. Scholarships are awarded each semester to outstanding young people who are chosen on the basis of teachers' recommendations, demonstrated interest, and financial need.

A survey of the Young Associates program shows that the Associate Program has been a series of career workshops for teenagers. These workshops are designed as introductions to the wide range of careers within the Smithsonian, and have been held on a specific field, such as collection management, exhibit design, and particular areas of research. Thus far, the most popular topic has been oceanography which attracted more than 300 Young Associates.

The Junior Science Club, a joint Resident Associate-National Museum of Natural History activity, opened its first series of ten meetings on January 23. This first session concentrated on animals and geology. The second series of meetings will begin April 12 and will focus on archeology. The club currently has twenty-three members, of whom ten are scholarship recipients.

Free Tuition for Docents

The winter semester marked the beginning of a special benefit offered by the Resident Associate Program to Smithsonian docents. Many of the valuable services rendered by the Institution by docents, the Program invited the education officer of each museum to select two docents to attend selected 10 percent discount in class fees. The enthusiastic response to this policy by every docent group assures continued supports to the program.

CLIO Award

It was recently announced that "Join the Banjo Bunch for Lunch," a public service announcement for television sponsored by the Resident Associate Program, has been declared a finalist in the CLIO awards competition of the American TV and Radio Commercial Federation. Produced by the Smithsonian's Exhibits Motion Picture Unit, the color spot is used regularly by local television stations.

Frank Setzler, Anthropologist At SI, Dies

Frank M. Setzler, 72, head curator of the Smithsonian's Department of Anthropology from 1937 until his retirement in 1961, died February 13 at his home in Culver, Ind. Mr. Setzler was considered an authority on North American archeology, particularly the mound builders of the Mississippi Valley and the Big Bend region of southwest Texas. He had written numerous books and articles in this field and had led a number of expeditions in the U.S.

In the late 1940s he participated with four other Washington-area scientists in an expedition to Australia's primitive Arnhem Land. The expedition's major objectives were to bring back to the Smithsonian, the National Geographic Society, and the Australian government. The scientists were marooned for days on a primitive island about 25 miles from Arnhem Land's women's organizations. Her he had traveled extensively to Europe, Asia and other African nations as a member of government delegations.

Some 10,000 people attended funeral services for Mrs. Ayensu at the Methodist Church in Sekondi February 15 where she was eulogized as a "peace-maker" whose leadership both inside and outside the church was unassured.

Mrs. Grace Ayensu Dies in Accident

Mrs. Grace Ayensu, mother of Dr. Edward S. Ayensu, chairman of the Department of Botany in the National Museum of Natural History, died February 11 in an automobile accident in Ghana.

Mrs. Ayensu was active in the social and political development of Ghana, and was a Member of Parliament as well as a leader in Ghanaian women's organizations. She had traveled extensively to Europe, Asia and other African nations as a member of government delegations.

A comparable number is available portions of the aircraft to eight government delegations. Measures that can be taken to minimize possible damage. These lectures are illustrated by specially taken color slides which show the step-by-step evolution of the processes recommended. narration is provided by a written script accompanied by cassette or single-side audio tapes. The slides are delivered in carousel trays, ready for projection.

NASM Acquires Hughes Aircraft

The HK-1 Flying Boat as it appeared the only time it was flown, on November 2, 1947. Birch was the principal wood used in its construction, although poplar, spruce, maple and balsa were also used, giving rise to its nickname "The Spruce Goose."

The famed Hughes Flying Boat (HK-1) has been acquired from the U.S. General Services Administration by the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum, in March 1975.

The museum will retain a 51-foot wing section and return the rest of the 39-year-old aircraft to its builder, the Hughes Tool Company (now called Summa Corp.). Summa will receive from Summa Corp. $700,000 and the historic Hughes Racer, an advanced high-powered airplane in which Howard Hughes established world records in 1935 and 1937.

Additionally, Summa Corp. will make available portions of the aircraft to eight prestigious public museums selected from a comprehensive list compiled by the Smithsonian.

The HK-1 was built during World War II under a contract between Hughes company and the Defense Production Corp. Its 720-foot wingspan, fully 60 percent longer than that of the Boeing 747, remains the largest of any aircraft ever built. The eight-engine troop carrier constructed of wood required fewer critical materials than conventional aircraft. Once by Hughes in 1947.

When the Defense Production Corp. was dissolved, the airplane became the property of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. When RFC was dissolved in 1957, the plane was transferred to GSA. Since April 1961, the Hughes company, and later Summa, leased the airplane for $800 a month and maintained it at its expense at Long Beach, Calif. There have been no U.S. Government expenditures on the plane since 1951.

Conservation Slide Lectures Available

In response to the growing need expressed by small museums, historical societies, keepers of historic sites and monuments, the Smithsonian Institution has prepared a series of pre-packaged slide lectures on various aspects of 19th-century American history and culture. The lectures are primarily concerned with the preventive care of museum objects and are available on short-term loan.

They provide step-by-step guidance in the handling of objects and identify corrective measures that can be taken to minimize possible damage. These lectures are illustrated by specially taken color slides which show the step-by-step evolution of the processes recommended. narration is provided by a written script accompanied by cassette or single-side audio tapes. The slides are delivered in carousel trays, ready for projection.

Further information on the Conservation Information Program series of slide-taped lectures can be obtained from Program Coordinator, Conservation Information Program, Office of Museum Programs, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.
One of the guard dogs being trained for duty at SI is shown going through the "box seek" exercise at a recent demonstration.

Canine Recruits Being Trained To Work With St. Guards

by Kathryn Lindeman

Four-footed recruits that soon will be joining the Smithsonian guard force were put through their paces recently at a demonstration site at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington.

"We intend to train the dogs to locate unauthorized people in museum buildings and on the grounds when necessary," said Jay W. Chambers, Chief, Protection Division of the Office of Protection Services, who is in charge of the program. "Some of the dogs will also be trained for fire and bomb sniffing."

The concept of training dogs for such duty has changed — they are trained to attack on command only, not to be killer dogs. These dogs are not kept in kennels; they are actually house dogs and go home with the SI trainers each night."

The Smithsonian presently has six dogs in the program — all of German shepherd descent. The dogs are donated by private citizens and go through an extensive training program for 14 weeks beginning with obedience training. The six SI dogs were in their "box seek" demonstration.

Another dog assigned to a specific police officer and the dogs and man work together as a team. The names of the officers and their dogs are Kenneth Brewster and John, Gary Hunt and Sabrett, Philip Jones and Lobo, Montford Naylor and Roscoe, Walter Brutus. The Head Trainer is Donald J. Bartel. The dogs were put through their paces, on and off a leash, and demonstrated such exercises as the "box seek" in which a man hides a "target" object behind a large object at the opposite end of the field from the dogs and each dog in turn is given the command to "find it.""

There was also a demonstration of "track ing," in which a man walks along the ground and drops objects as he walks. The dog then leads the officer along the track until he comes to the end of it where he finds a rag or some other such object. "In this case, the dog's reward is the rag he finds by tracking the man," said Mr. Bartel. "He is not given a reward in the form of food during training since you may not have food available on the street or in a museum building."

"Throughout the year, we have had a number of bomb scares at the Institution and as a result, often have had to clear buildings," Mr. Ault stated. "It is our hope that the dog will help us in finding explosives. Also it is our expectation that the dogs will help us to improve the frequency and thoroughness of inspection of our buildings and the grounds around them during the evening non-public hours."

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Dupree Named MHT Scholar

Dr. A. Hunter Dupree, American historian and educator, is the first to occupy the position of Visiting Scholar for the National Museum of History and Technology. The appointment was made by Mr. Director Brooke Hindle, will bring a succession of eminent historians and distinguished men and women all over the world to the National Museum of History and Technology for the purpose of giving the institution a new addition to its staff. The only reward for the hundreds of volunteers was the knowledge that their data were contributing to scientific research. Although Moonwatch was not planned to be fully operational until March 1958, observations were made almost immediately following the launch of Sputnik. The confirmed sightings of Sputnik I were made by groups in Sydney, Woomera, Australia, on October 1 and 2, and the first U.S. sightings were made by a team in New Haven, Conn., on October 3. During the first weeks of the Space Age, essentially all observational data from visual sources were supplied by Moonwatch teams. The only accurate, rapid information on reentering satellites, determined by optical observations, was provided by observatories of the Smithsonian Institution. Among the first to respond was Richard T. Whitte, at the National Bureau of Standards, who set up a special tracking camera, the Baker-Nunn, to provide the only visual record of Sputnik's reentry into the atmosphere. The Baker-Nunn system was designed and built by Dr. Dupree, who had been a key figure in the development of the Celestial Photography System at the Smithsonian. He was also a member of the Panel on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives Commission on Science and Astronautics from 1968-1972.

Author of two books, Science in the 21st Century (1957), and Asa Gray (1958), Dr. Dupree has edited others - Science and the Emergence of Modern America, 1865-1935 (1963) and Asa Gray's Darwinism (1963).

Dr. Dupree is Secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Historical Association for the Advancement of Science, the History of Science Society, and the Society for the History of Technology, among other organizations.

During his six-month appointment, Dr. Dupree will continue his research on a book about the history of pre-metric measure and, advise the Museum as it plans a Hall of American Science.