Folklore Spotlight to Shine
On Razorbacks and Redskins
by Benjamin Ruhe

The diverse ethnic cultures of the State of Arkansas and the intriguing traditional way of life of the Southern Plains Indians will be spotlighted at the fourth Festival of American Folklife, scheduled from July 1 through July 5.

Dairying as a basic folk industry and a wide-ranging look at the music and crafts of many other areas of the nation will also be afforded visitors to the free five-day celebration of grassroots America. The festival last year drew more than 600,000 people.

More than 250 participants are expected for this year's event by the sponsoring Division of Performing Arts. Hours daily are 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., with special performances nightly starting at 8 p.m.

Among the foods to be sold at the Festival will be an Arkansas menu which includes fried chicken, cornbread and sweet potatoes, and an Indian menu featuring barbecued buffalo, "try" bread, fried meat pies, and range dumplings.

Arkansas, the featured state, will contribute a surprising range of craft demonstrations. They will produce cornhusk dolls, saddles, saddles, finger weavings, split oak baskets, knives, and quilts. Five Indian groups will be on hand to grind corn and then will boil the corn in cauldrons. Four0 four musical instruments of the Westerner will be played on the exhibit stage.

The Festival, tentatively entitled "American Heritage," is a year-long program of concentration on general themes of inquiry in an effort to "better to honor retired Secretary James S. T. Steward." Dr. Abbot became the third recipient of the Joseph Henry Medal "for outstanding and building programs. He was held November 17-20, with world-renowned scholars presenting papers to an invited audience, for the first time, the Symposium will span an exhibit and educational aids based on the conference topic.

This approach, under the heading of "Special Educational Services Programs," is being influenced by the Office of Academic Programs, but with a view to presenting the entire spectrum of Smithsonian resources and thinking. A committee on a program, chaired by Philip Ritterbusch, is given charge of planning for the Symposium and related events.

"The Symposium itself will examine four broad influenced themes in public life: the rise to power of new groups, be they educators because of a fragmentary division of knowledge -- intrinsic within it but not readily visible to the layman or outsider," says Jessen. "We think of the Symposium is to bring out latent patterns of knowledge intrinsic within it but not readily visible to the layman or outsider," says Jessen.

"We hope that all SI employees will use the suggestion boxes to provide ideas, recommendations or suggestions for new programs which grow out of the Symposium or similar efforts. This approach, under the heading of "Special Educational Services Programs," is being coordinated by the Office of Academic Programming, is primarily aimed at the professional development of educators, and is of the utmost importance to the general workforce of the Smithsonian. This program of related agencies and establishments.

This is a diversification of the Smithsonian's responsibility to various levels of government, but also to the public, our knowledge of the sources of the sens of social identity. It is the first time in history, people are shedding their institutional roles and the way they look at themselves and their place in the world," says Jessen. "We see it as an opportunity to make a difference in the way people think about their own history and nature, which is sometimes combined to cause social prophecies to become self-fulfilling, and which feeds upon perception in and influence of the arts."

The Tribal Dance Festival, which will open in March 1971 in the Arts and Industries Building, will focus on drug use. "The aim of the exhibit is to bring out the very real and perplexing topic into better perspective," Jessen says. "Clearly, we have an opportunity to focus on the historic use of drugs in many cultures as possible, and we will be looking at some of the ways in which they are used and recognized as being drugs—antisocial, for example, or therapeutic."

In addition to anthropology and cultural history, the exhibit will go into pharmacology, but it will be more than a review of the facts and the effects regarding drug use.

Joel Shimmel, formerly Senior Copy Editor, American Institute of Physics, and now Program Associate, Office of Academic Programming, has written the text for the exhibit. The exhibit will run through the spring of 1971.

TENURE—There hasn't been a pin designed yet by the Civil Service Commission to commemorate 75 years of government service, so Secretary Ripley came up with something better to honor retired Secretary Charles Gereeley Abbott's diamond anniversary at the Smithsonian. Dr. Abbott became the third recipient of the Joseph Henry Medal "for outstanding service to the nation" at a party Mr. Ripley staged to commemorate the solar eclipse expert's anniversary and 98th birthday. The party was attended by all four living Secretaries, who represent an aggregate of 308 years of life.

A group of musicians from the Ozarks will bring their mountain music and ballads, a country band from Southeastern Arkansas led by Joe Willie Wilkins, will play the blues, and children from Little Rock will play and sing street games. There will be fiddlers, gospel and Ozark ballad singers, banjo and dulcimer players, and guitar pickers.

Pete Seeger, who will provide the tribal dancing and singing will be from the Kiowa, Ponca, Ponca-Siouxs, Comanche, Kickapoo, Osege, Cheyenne, Kiowa-Chocatow, and Arapaho tribes. Crafts to be demonstrated will include weaving, beadwork, candle-making and moccasin making: bone carving, the making of bows and arrows, and the craft of the woodcarver. The craft of the woodcarver will be revived with baked dough menus and shortening and a craft fair will be held.

The process of drying beef for pemmican, a kind of beef jerky, will be shown. We will also have working, in which a ball is balanced on the top of the foot, and the hand game, a popular team gambling game, involving hand signals, guessing, singing, and drumming, will be played.

The culture of the diabetes, a vital folk technology involving such things as milking cows, churn making, cheese making, and baking, will be the third featured aspect of the Festival. Ten cows will be milked twice daily. Mrs. Norman Daetwyler, of Pickens County, West Virginia, will make Swiss cheese, while her neighbor, Mrs. Mary Zickefoose, also of Pickens, will make cheese. Paul Shank, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvana, will make cheese. Jondariel Tkach, of Bloom—the彝, New York, will cook blintzes and Ora Watson, of Deep Gap, North Carolina, will bake buttermilk biscuits.
Who Killed Cock Robin?

Ice Age Offers Drama, Mystery

by Thomas Harney

The extinction of wildlife in our century can almost always be blamed upon the activities of one agent—man. But 10,000 to 15,000 years ago there was a wave of extinctions that remains mysterious to this day. The great Ice Age mammals, the Megatheres, Woolly Mammoths and Mastodonts, vanished from Earth.

What happened to these giant vertebrate creatures is still a matter of speculation and controversy, although there is a respectable body of scientific opinion that the villain may have been the same creature who more recently has threatened the existence of the Bald Eagle, the Atlantic Salmon, and the American Alligator.

Whether in fact he was the villain may never be known, because as Smithsonian paleontologist Dr. Clayton E. Ray says, “It’s very difficult to solve the problem of Ice-Age extinction. Scientists find it very difficult to even figure out what to study for the answers.”

The fascination of these mega-mammals and their disappearance is dramatized freshly by the recent opening of portions of a new exhibition hall at the National Museum of Natural History. The area contains awesome Ice Age skeletons reconstructed under the supervision of Dr. Ray and Lucia Lomax of NMNH’s Office of Exhibits.

The Hall of Quaternary Vertebrates will be the last of a series of five exhibit halls in NMNH telling the story of paleontology. These halls trace back the evolution of life on earth hundreds of millions of years.

Dominating the center of the hall are skeletons of two huge prehistoric sloths (Megatheres), one of them rearing up 15 feet high, supported by a large tail and two colossal hind feet that measure 36 inches from heel to claw, possibly the largest of any land animal.

The remains of these grotesquely unwieldy and sluggish beasts were discovered by a 1930 Smithsonian Institution expedition at El Hatillo, Panama, led by NMNH paleontologist Dr. C. Lewis Gazin. He shipped hundreds of fossil fragments to the National Museum of Natural History. Specialists supervised by Dr. Jay Matternes in the paleobiology department’s Preparation Laboratory spent thousands of man hours accurately reassembling the skeletons.

Designer Lomax has chosen to protect the fragile reconstruction, by stringing piano wire around them from floor to ceiling at two-inch intervals. It took 500 strands, a total of 6000 feet of wire, to enclose the two enormous animals.

Lomax also exhibits specialists who helped with the hall included John Winder’s group in the Plastic and Model Shop, Frank Nellis, Jim Spight and Humbert Ray in the Production Laboratory, and Nancy Holliday in Design.

So that the public may better visualize the Megatheres, NMNH sculptor Vernon Rickman has prepared 1/5 life-sized models. Clothed in flesh and fur, the model Megatheres bear a faint resemblance to the life-like originals.

No less spectacular were its biological events—which saw the rise and fall of some of the world’s most majestic mammals. As scientists study the Hall of Quaternary Vertebrates, we hope to gain a better understanding of these creatures that lived more than 10,000 years ago and contributed to the earth’s evolution in ways we can only imagine.

Cited as “Historian and recorder of early American history,” Fuller began his career in 1875, after the Civil War, as a correspondent and assistant editor of the New York Times. He later became a chief editor of the New York Times, and a co-founder of the New York World, which he helped to establish as a leading broadside.

Fuller’s work was a precursor of today’s mass media, and his ideas laid the groundwork for the modern newspaper industry. He was a strong advocate of free speech and open government, and his writing contributed to the development of modern journalism.

Fuller’s legacy is still felt today, and his ideas continue to influence the way we think about the role of the media in society.
Letter Replies To Criticisms Of Hirshhorn

Kennedy Center head Roger L. Stevens answered Hirshhorn criticisms by columnist Jack Anderson in the following letter to the editor of the Washington Post.

Dear Sir:

On Saturday, April 11, your paper published an article by Jack Anderson criticizing a number of aspects of the proposed Hirshhorn Museum. Whoever did the research, Mr. Anderson obviously was not very thorough. In the first place, the reason why it was necessary for the Johnson Administration to make such an effort to secure this collection was because of the tremendous competition from other quarters to secure it. The Tate Gallery in London, the Israeli Government, the Italian Government and the City of Florence were all actively wooing Mr. Hirshhorn in order to obtain the collection. In this country the Los Angeles Museum, the Baltimore Museum and Nelson Rockefeller on behalf of the State of New York were also active in their pursuit.

While Mr. Hirshhorn has a number of valuable paintings which will be a welcome addition to the proposed museum, it was the great assemble of modern sculpture, not mentioned in the article, that led to this very active competition, and since our nation's capital did not have a first-rate collection of modern sculpture, it was especially appropriate that the Government do something to obtain it for our capital.

As Assistant to the President on the Arts, at that time, it was my job to try to improve the Government's position in the Arts. Therefore, I carefully checked the artistic merits of this collection with Alfred Frankfurter, now deceased who was then regarded as the outstanding art critic in America. He made a thorough study and reaffirmed the fact, already well accepted in art circles, that this was the finest private collection of modern sculpture in the world. Once there was an indication that this collection would be obtained for Washington, I suggested to President and Mrs. Johnson that it would be appropriate for them to invite Mr. Hirshhorn for lunch to celebrate the acquisition of such a fine gift. Dillon Ripley of the Smithsonian Institution, with whom I had been working on the acquisition, then took over, and it is thanks to his zeal and good sense that the negotiations were concluded.

Mr. Hirshhorn's only conditions were that (1) the collection be built and named after him and (2) that adequate maintenance money be provided—conditions which had been readily met by the other bidders. This seemed a small price to pay to make such a valuable collection available to the nation, especially the millions of tourists and children that visit Washington. Moreover, there were the precedents of the Freer Gallery and the Smithsonian itself, which was named after an Englishman named Smithson, both of which are located on the same part of the Mall as the proposed museum. This fact, by the way, was completely overlooked by Mr. Anderson, even though he made frequent references to the Washington and Lincoln Memorials, which are blocks away from the proposed site of the museum.

The article states that "Sherman Lee, Director of the Cleveland Museum of Art, urged Mrs. Johnson to forego Hirshhorn's name lest it discourage other donors and warned Lady Bird of the 'quixotic nature' of the collection." Anyone who is interested is welcome to see that letter, which is quoted out of context, as well as my reply on behalf of Mrs. Johnson, which would refute many of the criticisms made in Mr. Anderson's article. In my opinion, Mr. Lee, whom I have since met and learned to respect, was not thoroughly familiar with the collection at that time. Also, as all museum directors are well aware, it is almost always necessary to accept some inferior articles in order to obtain an otherwise fine collection—just as the Cleveland Museum has done with some of its larger gifts. Mr. Hirshhorn himself has acknowledged that there are a number of items he would like to sell and use the funds to acquire other items of greater artistic excellence for the improvement of the museum.

As far as President Johnson being "egged on" by Abe Fortas, the situation was just the opposite. Both Mr. Ripley and I asked Mr. Fortas to try to persuade Mr. Hirshhorn to make the gift to the Government.

In closing, I would like to ask why Mr. Hirshhorn, a self-made man who has shown great genius in assembling a magnificent sculpture collection should not have a museum named after him, just as well as a Mr. Frer or a Mr. Smithson? I am surprised that Mr. Anderson would resort to this kind of snobbery.

Sincerely,

Roger L. Stevens

A Natural Selection—Show on Wallce Centennial

A distinguished British naturalist dropped into the U.S. National Museum one spring day in 1887. Alfred Russell Wallace was in the country on a lecture tour. He spent a great deal of time studying the Smithsonian's prehistoric stone tools and remains of early man, "perhaps the most wonderful and interesting collection of such objects in the world."

In another stop, at the Cosmos Club, Wallace was introduced to most of Washington's scientific community, including eminent Smithsonian anthropologists like Major John Wesley Powell. "Most of them told me they had read my books and several said that my "Malay Archipelago" had first led them to take an interest in natural history and its more general problems," Wallace wrote later.

At the time of Wallace's visit to the United States, "Malay Archipelago," published in 1869, was already established as one of the foundations of the modern theory of evolution.

To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the classic work's publication, NMNH currently has on view a remarkable exhibit in the foyer. It is expected to stay through July before traveling.

It was the idea of Dr. Russell Shanks, director of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, to bring books, specimen and artifacts together in a single exhibit, dramatizing the key importance of the Library's documents to the Museum's natural history collections.

The script for the exhibit was written by Jean Smith of the NMNH Library. She became so interested in Wallace's travels that she is planning to take her vacation this summer in Malaya. Doer Denes of the NMNH Exhibition Lab, was the show's designer. "Malay Archipelago" incidentally was once cited by Secretary Ripley as a work that had a profound influence on his life. His own book, "The Trail of the Money Bird," recounts his adventures as a naturalist in Malaya.

Wallace was one of a number of famous 19th Century naturalists whose theories were profoundly shaped by travel—people that includes Charles Darwin, Thomas H. Huxley, Joseph Hooker and Henry W. Bates.

It was Henry Bates who most influenced the young Wallace's career as a naturalist, and together they made a collecting expedition to the Amazon in 1848. Wallace was struck by the majesty and variety of the equatorial forest, the beauty and strangeness of the wildlife and the contact with savage man—a contact that had also made a deep impression on Darwin when he visited South America.

On his return voyage, Wallace's ship caught fire and he spent 10 days at sea in an open boat before being rescued. Almost all the specimens and notes that he had with him were lost.

He later wrote that the loss was of great service because it made him think of making another collecting trip. De-
Dropout Makes the Grade

by Herman Schader

George Metcalf, eighth grade dropout, went back to the midlands May 24 to accept an honorary doctorate of science degree.

Before his glory day, Metcalf was kind of an unusual marvel to those who knew him in the Smithsonian's anthropology department. Self-taught expert on American Indians, publisher of some two score scientific papers, home-spun philosopher, cataloguer and storier of thousands of objects at the Museum of Natural History—all this and a gifted, if obscure, storyteller, too.

Then came a request from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, for assistance in cataloguing some 15,000 Indian artifacts recently acquired for the new anthropology studies. Could the Smithsonian help?

“We receive a lot of shotgun requests, and at first I was inclined to toss it into the wastebasket,” Metcalf recalls.

“But something told me to follow up on this.”

Now he is glad he did. He went to Decorah and for two weeks in February helped the kids catalogue the artifacts and set up a museum. He was not soon forgotten. Luther President E. D. Farwell wrote Smithsonian Secretary S. Dillon Ripley his personal thanks, and notified Metcalf the college unanimously had voted him the honorary degree, to be conferred at Commencement.

“You have demonstrated far more than most scholars with long, formal educations the essence of learning for the sake of learning, and your witness—not only to our students but to the intellectual world—is of tremendous value,” Farwell wrote Metcalf.

“Facing that crowd is going to be embarrassing to a Whineta (Neb.) boy who dropped out of his two-room schoolhouse in the eighth grade,” Metcalf said. “But I love the idea, as I loved that little college—the place where I would send my daughter if I had it to do over.”

On the way of retirement at 70 next October, Metcalf was one of the kids at Luther. He lived and ate with them at the Student Union.

“One day I hung up my hat and coat out of my sight in the dining room and said to them, ‘I couldn’t do that in Washington. ’”

On the way of retirement at 70 next October, Metcalf was one of the kids at Luther. He lived and ate with them at the Student Union.

When I went back to pick up my hat it was missing. I couldn’t do it in Decorah, either.

“Just before I left the kids had a wine and cheese party. They surprised me with a pouch of tobacco, a new pipe and a hat of the same style I had lost. It almost broke me up. There are the kids for you.”

Metcalf owes his success to “compulsive reading” and of all things, the Works Progress Administration.

“I’ve asked a lot of people since, but apparently I was the only man who ever worked for the WPA.” is Metcalf’s wry comment. “Between the dustbowl and the depression, my Nebraska farm was drying up. In three winters with the WPA, I worked myself up from road gang shoveler to dynamiter.”

But before long, the WPA turned to historical matters, and Metcalf’s early love, digging for treasures of Indian lore, came to the fore. Before long, the Smithsonian had found him, and for the past 23 years he has been digging on the plains and cataloguing in Washington.

To him, age is of no concern. He stands constantly, unfazed to sit during the interregnum—retirement only means more time to do what he has wanted to do—return to his home town in Nebraska and dig up the hundreds of earth lodges, and white settlers’ sod houses (his grandparents among them), which never have been explored.

“It will be good to get away from a place where a person is afraid to walk the streets at night. I faced a gun a few years ago. Luckily, one of my hobbies is antique gun collecting.

“I saw the firearm was an old one and said, ‘If you’ll come up to my room, I’ll give you $10 for that old gun.’ I didn’t think it was loaded, or that it would fire. So I shielded myself with a heavy bag of groceries and told him to go ahead and shoot.”

The bluff worked, the bandit fled, and Metcalf had another yarn to add to the collection he has studiously acquired throughout the years. It is a knock of the old-time troubador he picked up from footloose cowpokes who brought the news to Nebraska farms in his youth.

Metcalf is opposed to anti-gun laws, believing people will get their weapons anyway, as they did liquor during Prohibition. He remembers too vividly tasting one substitute for whisky—“equal parts of gasoline and milk—strain out the curds and drink the whey. Seemed to make people stronger.”

“That was long ago and far away from an eighth-grade dropout’s little-dream-of science degree at Luther College—a happy Commencement Day he shared with Metcalf and two Smithsonian anthropologists, Dr. Clifford J. Trowler and his wife, Dr. Betty Meggers, representing the Institution.

“In the excitement I almost forgot to invite my daughter, but I thought it would be too much for her to come, anyway.

“We, while we were resting in Decorah, there came a knock at the door and when I opened it, someone said, ‘Dr. Metcalf, I believe.’ It was my daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. John Howie, from Columbia, Mo., and you can believe it was the icing on the cake.”

Mr. Schaden and Mr. Duvall are staff members of the Evening Star.

Chinese wood-cutters till two or three in the afternoon, generally returning with fifty or sixty beetles, some very rare or beautiful, and perhaps a few hundred Changes clothes and sits down to kill and pin insects. Charles doing the flies, wasps and bugs; I do not trust him yet with beetles. Dine at four, then ask work again till six; coffee. Then read talk is often at night; read or lift of insects very numerous, work again till eight or nine. Then to bed.”

Orangutan skins and brilliantly hue birds of paradise, butterflies and beetle specimens, of the type that Wallace collected, are interspersed with the writings. There is also a display of collecting equipment used by 19th century naturalists. Two rare folios with color engravings of birds of paradise by master 19th Century illustrators are also on view. They were recently donated to the Smithsonian Institution by Mrs. Carl Tucker.

Malay Archipelago

Continued from page 3

ciding that the Malay Archipelago was a rich field for collecting, he set out in 1854 on a voyage that lasted eight years. It was while he was in the Archipelago in 1858 that he had the idea of a theory of evolution by natural selection. He wrote returning with fifty or sixty beetles, which never have been explored.

The result was the famous joint paper at the Linnean Society on July 1, 1858, in which the modern theory of evolution was first given to the world.

The exhibit traces the formation of Wallace’s philosophy, displaying first editions of his books with significant passages enlarged and reproduced on panels.

“I will tell you how my day is now occupied. Get up at half-past five, bath, and coffee. Sit down to arrange and put away my insects of the day before, and set them in a safe place to dry. Charles mends our insect-nets, fills our pin-cushions, and gets ready for beds, and arrive drooping with perspiration. Then I wander about in the delightful shade along paths made by the

Exhibits specialist Rolland Hower, who is known for bringing life to displays, goes one better and brings a display to life. The only living exhibit in MNH is this crowd of them starfish, one of the most famous coral eaters. It and the other half of a pair given by the governor of Guam will be on display for life and then will visit Hower’s freezer-dry chamber. Hower maintains a respectful distance from the creature’s poisonous thorns.