$30,000 Is Donated
In Charity Drive

During the recently completed Combined Federal Campaign for 1972, 1,033 Smithsonian employees contributed or pledged a total of $30,023 to area charitable and service agencies. This represents an average gift of approximately $29.

Secretary Ripley, as Campaign Chairman for the Smithsonian, has expressed his gratitude to all those who participated in the campaign, particularly those "volunteers" who served as unit coordinators. He noted that 77 percent of the Building Management Department employees contributed and the Department achieved 80 percent of its self-imposed goal of $5,000.

"The most significant monetary agreement in the history of the world" was reached at the Smithsonian December 18.

President Nixon, speaking in the Arts and Industries Building, used that sweeping phrase to describe the agreement reached among the government, the arts community, and the industrial community to fund the building of a major new arts facility.

According to the agreement, the government will contribute $10 million, the arts community will contribute $10 million, and the industrial community will contribute $10 million. The agreement was reached at the Smithsonian on December 18.

Mr. Rolland Hower, freeze-dry specialist at NMNH, has received a protest from two young animal lovers. Reproduced as they were written:

"Please, Mr. Hower..."

"Rolland Hower, freeze-dry specialist at NMNH, has received a protest from two young animal lovers. Reproduced as they were written:"
A ROYAL AFTERNOON—The Women's Committee of the Smithsonian Associates, in addition to an afternoon of tours, has lent a helping hand to the Slavic section of their nation. Above, Mrs. Henry F. Smith III, chairman of the Women's Committee, introduces Mrs. Adelyn Bresklin, curator of contemporary painting and sculpture at the NCFA, to the king and queen in the receiving line.

SI 'Excess' Currency Program Backs U.S. Research Overseas

Since its inception in 1965, SI's Foreign Currency Program has made grants to some 100 museums, colleges and universities across the country for research efforts.

Schmertz advised museums across the country of exhibits, including the American Heritage's Junior Library Series, and the Smithsonian, has been announced. The Office is in being established under the direction of William W. Warner, Assistant Secretary for Public Service. Mr. Bourne will consult with members of the Smithsonian's professional staff, as well as with other museums, to ensure the best possible service to all public arts and press liaison. Miss Collins is going to Japan to live and possibly work.

Reception Center Named

Mary Grace Potter, formerly Director of Research for the Girl Scouts, has joined the SI staff as Director of the Smithsonian Association Reception Center in the Great Hall. The Center is becoming the principal service link between Smithsonian Associates and the Institution.

Old Link Is Continued

Douglas G. Williams has become a special assistant for traveling exhibitions at the Smithsonian. He is the former director of Research for the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, and the American Heritage's Junior Library Series. The office was opened to assist the staff in making arrangements with commercial publishers. In the past 15 years, Mr. Williams has been Editor of Time-Life Books' "Great Ages of Man" series and Editor of the American Heritage's "History of the Library" section, and Horizon Caravel books.

Goode Is Curator

The SI Building now has a curator. James M. Goode, has added a Photographic Sales Section to fill the photo needs of research and educational organizations and the general public. James F. Pinkney Jr., has been appointed the section's chief. Mr. Pinkney, whose expertise is in commercial manufacturing and marketing operations, comes to the Smithsonian from Rixon Electronics. He has a B.B.A. degree in marketing.
Center’s First Year: Spirit of Wilson Thrives

By Mary Krug

Rare is the institution that can boast visits from the heads of state of three different nations during its first year of operation. The Woodrow Wilson Interna-
tional Center for Scholars is one that can.

The Center was established by Congress in 1968 as the official national memorial to President Woodrow Wilson. The opening ceremonies were held on December 2, 1971.

Among those who have visited the Center in its first year have been Chancellor Willy Brandt of the Federal Republic of Germany; Egyptian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi; and President Nixon. They were interested for the most part in physical and natural phenomena. Their successors come to consider contemporar-
y social, governmental and interna-
tional affairs. They do not live in the castle walls, but they share with their 19th century counterparts the excitement and the generation by communal intellectual goals.

“One of the most interesting aspects of the Center’s projects has been the gradual, often spontaneous, develop-
ment of dialogue and consensus. I have discussed this problem with Director Benjamin Read. “Although each fellow’s own research project is of central importance to the Center, it was conceived of from the beginning as a forum for communication with de-
tail wider responsibilities. As such, it has provided frequent formal as well as daily informal opportunities for the exchange of ideas and sponsored pro-
gress to enable those outside the Center to gain a better understanding.

Among the most special of the Cen-
ter’s programs have been those visits by heads of state. President Nixon dedicated the Center in February, paying tribute to Woodrow Wilson’s search for lasting peace. He shared the platform on that occasion with Hobert H. Humphrey, the very active chairman of the Center’s Board of Trustees.

The Center’s Advisory Com-
munity and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi both came to the Center while on visit as representatives of the massive infor-
mal afternoon discussions in the library with Congressional leaders, other U.S. officials interested in the fellow’s own research projects and fellow’s own research projects.

Informal programs have also been staged to carry out the Congressional mandate to “strengthen the ties between the academic world and the business world of public affairs.”" Physicist Rene Dubos and Maurice Strong, Secretary General of the N.E.C. at the Conference on the En-
vironment, were the featured speakers at a dinner in May hosted by Chairman Humphrey and Senate Minor-
ity Leader Hugh Scott, a Smithsonian Council.

A distinguished panel of journalists and government representatives including Mylai Seymour Hersh and De-
partment of Justice Attorney Daniel Henkin staged a day-long discussion on “Government Information, the Media and the Public.” Former Undersecretary of State George Ball and Senator Jacob Javits held a discussion on the evolving Congressional role in foreign affairs. Other less formal programs have been held throughout the year.

But despite the renowned guest speak-
ers and the many significant events, the Center has noticed a significant factor in shaping the Center’s first year has been the fellows themselves. They have been involved about equally divided between U.S. and non-U.S. scholar-
s. They have ranged in age from the twentieth to the twenty-first centuries, and in career from diplomat to journalist to academi-
can to soldier. They have come from as far as Japan, Russia, Nigeria, the Phil-
ippines, and as near as D.C. They have worked on a diversity of subjects as well as the his-
man of social change; Soviet objectives

PRIME Minis ter Indira Gandhi, one of three heads of state to visit the Wilson Center in its first year of operation, leads a discuss-

Christian Manuscripts, Art: A vast project: On Exhibit at Freer Gallery

By William O. Craig

One of the world’s great collections of Biblical manuscripts is among the treas-
uries of the Smithsonian’s Freer Gallery. A museum more generally recon-
ized for its famed collection of Far Eastern art objects.

Among the Freer’s holdings are Greek, Coptic and Armenian manuscripts, as well as a number of other works that were common of Byzantine Christian works. These in-
clude what has been called the greatest Biblical tract in the world, a virtually complete fifth-century copy of the Gospels, in Greek.

Of special artistic as well as scholarly interest are the Armenian manuscripts. Selected pages from the manuscripts will be displayed during the holiday sea-
son in an exhibit hall at the Gallery.

Also on exhibit will be religious and decorative objects in Byzantine style, in-
cluding items from a gold treasure un-
earthed in Egypt some 60 years ago.

The acquisition of the manuscripts now in the Freer collection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit industrialist whose bequest created the Freer col-
lection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit industrialist whose bequest created the Freer collection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit industrialist whose bequest created the Freer collection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit industrialist whose bequest created the Freer collection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit industrialist whose bequest created the Freer collection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit industrialist whose bequest created the Freer collection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit industrialist whose bequest created the Freer collection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit industrialist whose bequest created the Freer collection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit industrialist whose bequest created the Freer collection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit industrialist whose bequest created the Freer collection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit industrialist whose bequest created the Freer collection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit industrialist whose bequest created the Freer collection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit industrialist whose bequest created the Freer collection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit industrialist whose bequest created the Freer collection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit industrialist whose bequest created the Freer collection began in 1906 when Charles Lang Freer, the Detroit indus-

Learning Lab Offers Classes Free to Staff

If you want to upgrade your present skills or acquire new ones to enhance your career, the new Smithsonian Learn-
ing Lab is for you.

Opened early this month, the training center offers courses every day of the week. Training programs, which will be in-

Air Museum Given Aubusson Tapestry

A tapestry designed by the French ar-
itist Mathieu Matiegou and woven in the famous French tapestry manufacturing center of Aubusson was recently pre-

SMITHSONIAN TORCH DECEMBER 1971

Published for Smithsonian Institution personnel by the News Bu-

"Man’s First Step on the Moon."
Gallery Closed

Continued (from Page 1)

ture is one of Washington's most beautiful edifices and houses national art treasures. Mr. Kline said: "Believe me we don't want to damage it either." He feels the monumental two-block-long, three-story building is the most difficult one Metro will have to contend with during the entire time of its construction.

What caused the cracking, exactly? Mr. Kline theorizes that weight transfers during the underpinning operation might have caused the north wing to settle slightly and break away, in a hinge-line like a crack in concrete. Construction of the subway along the two-block stretch next to the NCF A is now in the home stretch. Pouring of the concrete coconet that will house the subway from the surface to the subway floor. They range from 1880 to 1960 and, according to curator Rodris Roth, reflect the culture, mythology, archeology, and history of the Western world. They range from 1880 to 1960 and, according to curator Rodris Roth, reflect the culture of the debate about trans-Pacific introduction es played an important part in shaping the civilizations that existed at the time of the European discovery.

The unusual concept will cluster six 72-inch mirrors around a central core so that light from each of the mirrors that strikes each of the individual mirrors will be focused into a single image, thus producing the light-gathering power equivalent to a 176-inch telescope.

In addition to conventional optical astronomy, the telescope will have special capabilities for use in infrared research. The multiple will be the world's third largest optical telescope.

The completed instrument will be located at either the Smithsonian's Mt. Hopkins Observatory south of Tucson or at the University's Catalina Station on Mt. Lemmon north of the city. For the past six months, atmospheric-quality tests have been conducted at both sites.

4 Catlin Paintings
Score Hit in Europe

Four George Catlin paintings showing American Indians on the hunt were a hit in a recent visit to Central Europe. On loan from the NCF A, the canvases were displayed in Budapest in an exhibition that was described as "Hunting in Art" and then in Vienna at America House. At both places they aroused much interest and their loan was taken, in the word of the USIS in Vienna, "as evidence of American friendship."

The project was managed by the International Art Program of the NCF A.

Is Civilization an Accident? Valdiva Finds Fuel Dispute

Betsy J. Meggers, MNH research associate, is one of the contributors to the newly published Praeger book "The Quest for America" edited by Geoffrey Ashe. ($15)

The book examines links—in literature, mythology, archeology, and history—between the Old World and the New. Anthropologist Meggers, and her husband, MNH anthropologist Clifford Evans, co-authored with a South American colleague the 1961 Smithsonian Institution Press study, "Early Formative Period of Central Ecuador: The Valdiva and Machalilla Phases," documenting links between Japanese pottery and pottery they uncovered in excavations at Valdiva, Ecuador, which they suggested was evidence that Japanese sailing vessels had made contact with coastal Ecuador as early as 3000 B.C.

In the Praeger book, Meggers points out that even though the archeological record makes it a difficult case to prove, the growing number of complexes cannot be explained except as the result of contact, and many anthropologists are convinced not only that trans-Pacific contact took place but that it occurred repeatedly and independently at different times on different parts of the western coast of the Americas. It seems increasingly probable, she writes, that trans-Pacific introductions played an important part in shaping the civilizations that existed at the time of the European discovery.

Her conclusion: "The acrimonious nature of the debate about trans-Pacific influences on New World cultural development reflects the subconscious realization that more is at stake than the invention of the American Indian. If New World civilizations are part of the Old World diffusion sphere, then civilization has developed only once on this planet. Such a conclusion forces us to recognize that culture is not the free creation of the human intellect, but a unique product of the complicated interaction over many millennia between man's needs and the resources of the environment. If destroyed, there is no assurance that it would rise again in a similar form. Nor is there any ground for assuming that something comparable exists elsewhere in the universe."

New Bookstore To Open in MHT

A major bookstore operated for the Smithsonian by McGraw-Hill Inc. will be opened next spring at the National Museum of History and Technology. It will be located immediately inside the Constitution Avenue entrance and will reflect the vast range of Smithsonian exhibits, research interests and include everything from the lives of the Presidents to the workings of a steam engine.

The bookstore is designed to be a major educational resource of the Museum of History and Technology, whose six million yearly visitors give it the highest recorded attendance of any museum in the world.

The Smithsonian and McGraw-Hill intend that the bookstore will be the most complete of its kind, with both general and specialized sections reflecting subject areas represented in the Museum of History and Technology and other Smithsonian museums," notes Daniel J. Boorstin, director of the museum.

The store will feature a wide range of titles in science, technology and American history. Book exhibits, author-reader meetings, and similar activities are planned.

The Look of Yesterday—Fire engines, clowns, motorcycles, buses, taxicabs, tricycles, and trains, all fashioned from cast iron or tinplate, are the feature Christmas attraction at MHT through January. About 500 of a collection of nearly 3,000 nostalgia toys given to the M by Sears, Roebuck & Co. will be on display on the second floor. They range from 1880 to 1960 and, according to curator Rodris Roth, reflect the world of their times.

More Private Aid Is Asked to Spur Venture Projects

Continued (from Page 1)

exhibits and the use of educational techniques to aid formal teaching at all levels.

2. Environmental Studies, in which, noted Mr. Kripley, "the Smithsonian through its collections has a major role. Our collections form a historical data bank. Using them as a basis, current research can project rates of change, thus helping to monitor environmental balances on an international scale, and assist in the creation of needed warning sys- tems. Few investments are more important for future planning and productivity assessment."

Mr. Kripley pointed out that "most people today have forgotten that the Smiths- onian was established with private mon- ey. And few of the more than 13 million individuals who annually visit the Smith-sonian's national museums recognize that they are all, in a sense, the outgrowth of an act of generosity of a man who evidently had great faith in America, a land he had never visited."

Among other gift opportunities described by Mr. Kripley were:

The Venture Fund — "Significant Smithsonian accomplishments have been made possible because we were able to fund them. Donors are readily available. Examples include the National Audubon Society, the National Neighborhood Museum, and the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies. The Smithsonian hopes to retain a working fund of $2.5 million to take advantage of key opportunities as they occur."

The Smithsonian Research Foundation—"Congress appropriates $400,000 annually to underwrite many basic re- search projects at the Smithsonian through a number of funds supported by scholars and scientists independent of the Smithsonian organization and determines which merit funding. Only half of the projects accepted can be funded by the annual appropriation. The Smithsonian seeks an additional $200,000 annually, or half the appropriated amount from private sources to augment the Foundation total."

A brochure titled "Smithsonian Insti- tution Opportunities in Private Giving" has been printed at private expense. It may be obtained through Arthur W. Gardner or Henry D. Steele, of the Office of the Development.

TV Crew Has Own River Adventure "Smithsonian Adventure" has a very special mission. It is the TV program produced by Smithsonian Institution staff members while working in the new series that bears that title. Filming a show on naturalist John Wesley Powell's exploration of the Colo- rado River, the crew found out first-hand the kinds of hazards he faced when his boat overturned and their equipment was lost. More equipment was flown in, and the Powell special was completed.

Produced in cooperation with the Smithsonian and coordinated by the Office of Public Affairs, the series of one-hour specials got its start last summer with "The Search for the Goddess of Love," The story of archeologist Iris Love's search for the Praxiteles carvings, the show drew an enthusiastic audience response. Nearly 1,000 letters from throughout the country have been sent to OPA, seeking additional information on the search and on the Smithsonian.

What Is a Museum?

The International Council of Museums provides the following definition: "A museum is a permanent establishment administered in the public interest, with a view to conserve, study, exploit by means of exhibitions and publications, for the pleasure and education of the public, objects of cultural value."

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