Smithsonian Adopts Policy On Museum Acquisitions

The Smithsonian Institution has adopted a policy statement on museum acquisitions declaring that it will not acquire objects and specimens which have been stolen, unscientically gathered or excavated, or unethically acquired from their sources.

In the statement, the Institution repudiates illicit traffic in such objects, and states that it will cooperate with government authorities and other institutions in their efforts to protect their natural and cultural heritage.

"By adopting this policy for the whole Institution we state formally the ethical guidelines that the various components of the Smithsonian have been observing informally," commented S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Institution. "We thereby hope to give support to current efforts on various levels to control the illicit, international traffic in art, antiquities and natural objects."

The United States Senate has consented to ratification of a UNESCO convention establishing a scheme of regulation for international transfers of cultural property. Many nations have adopted laws protecting their own cultural heritages. The International Council of Museums, of which the Smithsonian is a member, has urged museums to support those laws and to adopt ethical standards for acquisitions. Professional associations of scholars, scientists and museums in the United States have urged that illicit traffic in objects, and a number of collecting institutions have adopted their own rules on acquisitions.

The Smithsonian's policy statement follows:

Text of Statement

The documentary value of a museum collection is a principal criterion of its excellence, and museum accession records should therefore be of the highest order of accuracy and completeness. To this end, each object acquired should have a provenance as completely documented as possible. Objects with incomplete provenance should be acquired only when they are of exceptional rarity, and when it is reasonably certain that their origin, content, and history can be established through scholarly research. An inadequately provenanced object may give rise to doubt as to the best quality of an object. Each provenance should be a matter of public record.

The Institution supports the free exchange of information and artifacts which contributes to the advancement of knowledge and promotes international comprehension and goodwill. The legitimate international transfer of natural and cultural material should be facilitated by all available means, including loans and sales, and the Institution encourages such transfers in the same manner as it now fosters international exchanges between museums. At the same time, the Institution undertakes to cooperate fully with local, state, Federal and foreign authorities and institutions in their endeavors to protect their art, antiquities, national treasures and ethnographic material from destructive exploitation. An illicit international market has contributed to the despoliation of museums and monuments, and the irreparable loss to science and humanity of archaeological remains. The Institution repudiates the illicit traffic in art and objects. Objects and specimens which have been stolen, unscientically gathered or excavated or unethically acquired should not be made part of Smithsonian museum collections.

In consideration of this policy, the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution adopt the rules set forth below for the acquisition of art, antiquities, and other specimens. The Director of each Bureau shall be responsible for the application of the rules. Donors, vendors, and correspondents will be notified of this policy.

1. Each Director of a museum or collection, before authorizing the acquisition of an object, whether by purchase, transfer, gift or bequest, has the responsibility, in good faith, to ascertain, from the circumstances surrounding the transaction or his knowledge of the object's provenance, that the object in question is not stolen (Continued on page 8)

New Leadership for Astrophysics Center

Dr. Field Dr. Cameron Dr. Dalgarno Dr. Giacconi Dr. Lilley Dr. Noyes Dr. Parkinson Dr. Weiffenbach

Master Development Plan to Rebuild National Zoo Officially Unveiled

A master development plan to make the National Zoological Park more livable for its animals and more enjoyable for its visitors was unveiled officially May 21 by Dr. Theodore H. Reed, zoo director, at a news conference.

The overall plan has been approved by the Fine Arts Commission and the National Capital Planning Commission, as well as the Smithsonian. However, each stage of the plan will be reviewed as final specifications, site improvements and appraisals are approved for various buildings and park areas.

The plan was developed by the architectural consulting firm of Faulkner, Fryer & Vanderpool. It is estimated that the work will cost $70 million at 1973 prices. A phasing schedule extending the work through 1985 was laid out in order to keep the zoo open to the public while the work progresses.

The first part of the project will involve demolition of the 80-year-old Lion House and its replacement with a new Lion and Tiger complex of moats, dens, service areas and "animal theaters." A $3 million appropriation has been requested for this project, and final plans probably will be completed in January. It is hoped that construction can begin next spring and that the complex can be finished by 1976.

The new quarters for the lions and tigers will be in a water-moated exhibit on the hilltop site of the present Lion House. Within the water most there are to be three animal theaters, one for lions and two for tigers. Each landscaped space will contain rocks, heated grottos, and small water courses. The outdoor space will be in major French fashion.

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Dr. Wetmore Gets 'Fan Mail' From Past

Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Secretary of the Institution from 1945 to 1952, has rediscovered an old acquaintance as the result of the publishing of his photograph in the December 1970 issue of the National Geographic Magazine.

The National Geographic Society recently forwarded to Dr. Wetmore a letter from Mrs. Ethel Lawton of Milwaukee, who said she saw Dr. Wetmore's picture while reading the issue. "I would like to know if he knows anything about Alex Wetmore back in North Freedom, Wis., in 1903," Mrs. Lawton said. "This Alex was son of Dr. Alex. Wetmore, an M.D. As I am 91 years old and Alex Wetmore could be a son of that Alex," Mrs. Lawton signed the letter "A Curious Old Lady.

Dr. Wetmore wrote to Mrs. Lawton, thanking her for her letter and confirming that he was the same "Alex" Wetmore she had known in New Freedom. He told colleagues at the Smithsonian that he remembered Mrs. Lawton very well as they had been neighbors in their "growing up years," even though she is several years his senior and was in an "older crowd."

Dr. Wetmore gets fan mail from past.
43 SI Employees Honored At Annual Awards Ceremony

Fifty-three Smithsonian employees received special recognition for their noteworthy accomplishments and services at the annual awards ceremonies held May 31 in the auditorium of the National Museum of History and Technology with Secretary Ripley presiding.

Dr. and Mrs. Vladimir Chatz-Stefaneli of the Division of Numismatics were jointly awarded the Secretary’s Exceptional Service Gold Medal award in recognition of their outstanding accomplishments in the establishment of one of the world’s most outstanding collections of numismatic materials.

Mrs. Janet L. Flint, National Collection of Fine Arts, was given a certificate from the Federal Woman’s Award Board honoring her as a member of the Smithsonian institution for the Federal Woman’s Award for 1973.

The Secretary presented a certificate of award to Joseph Freeman congratulating the employees of the Duplicating Section for their impressive record of group accomplishments.

Certificates were also presented to five employees who had received “Sagamore Awards” during the year. These employees who contributed their ideas for more efficient operations at the Smithsonian Institution were Richard K. Hofmeister, Photographic Service, Alfred Metzick, Jr., Carl E. Strawbridge, and Francis J. McIvor, all of the Buildings Management Department, and Harold J. Pippin, Office of Exhibits.

The following employees received career service emblems for their many years of outstanding service with the federal government:

- 45 Years of Service, Leslie Nybold, Protection Service.
- 35 Years of Service, Vincent B. Murphy, Protection Service.
- 35 Years of Service, Charles W. Lebow, National Air and Space Museum; and Mr. John W. Schulz, Jr., Office of Exhibits.
- 30 Years of Service, F. Raymond Fougerberg, MNH; Franklin L. Pearce, MNH; Fessner A. Chace, MNH; Eugene I. Knez, MNH; Fayette Bishop, Office of Exhibits; Thelma E. Hunter, Office of Exhibits.

Outstanding Guards Honored

Outstanding members of the Smithsonian guard force have been named for the month of February and March by the commanding officers of each of the four companies that make up the force. Outstanding guards for February are Pfc. Charles Richardson, Company A; Richard J. Woods, Company A; Pfc. Robert A. House, Company B; Jack Scott, Company C; Pfc. Willie T. Green, Company D. Outstanding guards for March are Pfc. Charles Richardson, Company A; Special Police Masawilliam F. Scott, Company B; Pfc. William Jacob, Company C; Pfc. Kenneth E. Thomas, Company D.

Each guard was chosen for his exceptional level of performance in carrying out his duties. Pfc. Scott was cited specifically for his action in finding a box of valuable ceramic dishes in a vault. The guards also received commendations from the National Museum of History and Technology: Pfc. Woods observed a fire hazard in an office at the National Museum of Natural History. Pfc. Ogbum apprehended two young boys who had stolen small items from the museum shop in the Arts and Industries Building. Pfc. Jacob was cited for correcting numerous fire hazards at MHT, and Pfc. Richardson discovered an electrical fire in an exhibit case at MHN.

Mrs. Hagood Is Survey Coordinator

Mrs. Ann Hagood, of the Office of Personnel Administration, was the coordinator for an equal employment opportunity survey conducted at the Smithsonian by representatives of the Civil Service Commission from May 14 to May 25.

The commission’s request was to gather data on the effectiveness of SI’s equal employment opportunity program for federal civilian employees, including personal interviews by team members. Mrs. Hagood responded to the survey by telephoning requests for information about the survey, scheduled appointments for employees with the team, and provided administrative support to the team during its visit.

Officers Named For EO Program In SI Organizations

Equal Opportunity Officers have been appointed by the Directors of the bureaus, museums, and offices to carry out equal opportunity responsibilities for their respective organizations.

“The major functions and responsibilities of the equal employment officers are to ensure that equal employment opportunity receives positive affirmation in each management decision within the organization, and to insure a consistent and uniform approach to accomplishment of overall Smithsonian EEO program objectives,” said appointed Archie D. Grimmett, EEO Director. “In doing this the officers will insure opportunity for women and minorities as an integral part of the EO program plan of action by working closely with the Office of Personnel Administration in the areas of recruitment, upward mobility and training.”

Equal Employment Opportunity Officers will maintain and submit information about EEO activities within the organization and will be responsible for EEO reports and analysis to the organization head and to the Office of Equal Opportunity.

A major function of the EEO Officer is to receive formal EEO complaints of discrimination from those employees within the organization wishing to file an EEO complaint and forward them to the Director, Office of Equal Opportunity with recommendations for acceptance or rejection in accordance with the requirement of Federal Personnel Manual, Chapter 713.

Formal discrimination complaints may also be accepted by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Director of Equal Opportunity and the Women’s Program Coordinator.

The EEO Officers and their organizations are:

- Jack Whitall, Air and Space Museum; Vincent P. Verhoef, Science & Information Exchange; John Gregory, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory; Harold Coe, Building Management; Robert Stickenshein, Radiation Biology Branch; James Melo, National Museum of Natural History; Douglas Evelyn, National Portrait Gallery; Richard Tilton, National Museum of History and Technology; Betty Morgan, Financial Services; Stanley A. Kovy, Information Systems; Russell Shank, SI Libraries; Thomas Lawton, Freer Gallery; Richard Groves, Office of Assistant Secretary (History & Art); Ross Simon, Office of Assistant Secretary (Science).

Left to right (top row) Woods, Ogbum, Scott, Green; (bottom row) Richardson, Williams, Jacob, named outstanding guards for two months.

SUPervisors’ Course—The first group of supervisors to complete a course on “The Supervisor’s Role in EEO” (equal employment opportunity) gathered for this photograph at the conclusion of the course, conducted April 17-20 by Jim McNamara, Personnel Director. Those who attended included: Pfc. Ogburn, personnel director. Seated (from left) are Everett Gustus, Howard Robinson, Mary Jane Linn, Mildred Ratt, Cyril Spelzam, August Steparus, William White. Standing (from left) are Donald Merchant, Dr. and Mrs. Vladimir Chains-Stefanelli, Edward White, Edward McCoy, John Gibbon, Mr. Doyle, Winfred Summons, Francis Santoro, John Swope, Aaron Patton, Stanley Lepier, Thomas McQueen, Forrest Park was not present for the photo.

Career Training Unit Receives Forms

The Career Development and Training Section of the Office of Personnel Administration has recently issued revised training forms which will enable it to collect more pertinent information on training and also speed the routing and processing of requests.

The training section has computerized the training reporting process. The new forms are designed to provide them with better information with which to analyze the types and justifications of the training course receiving.

The training section again will be the first office to which requests must be submitted. That each request is complete, thereby eliminating the need to contact a supervisor or employee later for more information. The time necessary to process the forms will be reduced by this procedure. Employees and management will benefit from the speed-up in registration time.

Through this improved procedure the training staff will be able to handle requests more quickly to the training needs of employees.

Personnel Change On Recruitment Staff

Ellen Davis, a personnel staffing specialist in the recruitment and placement section of the Office of Personnel Administration, retired in March after 14 years at the Smithsonian. She is now living in Kearseville, Va.

Bernice Abram recently joined the recruitment and placement staff as a personnel staffing specialist, and will be performing many of the duties formerly handled by Ms. Davis. Mrs. Abram came to the Smithsonian from the Agen­cy for International Development where she worked as a personnel assistant and personnel staffing specialist trainee. She recently received her bachelor’s degree from George Washington University after completing night course work.

Retirement Benefits

Employees who are considering retirement in the near future are reminded of the possibility of a cost of living annuity increase amounting to at least 5.5 percent each year, based on the consumer price index. Those who are planning to take advantage of this additional benefit must be separated on or before June 30. Any questions regarding the increase should be referred to the prospective retiree’s consultant.
Chesapeake Bay Center
To Build Education Facility

Groundbreaking this summer for a new education building at the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies will represent a major step in the expansion of the environmental education program at the Smithsonian Institution's research facility near Annapolis, according to Dr. Francis S. L. Williamson, director of the Center.

The 4,500 square foot building will be the first expansion in 10 years since the Center was established in 1965. It will be located near the Center's headquarters, which are housed in a converted dairy barn.

The $100,000 concrete block building will consist of a visitor area and a dormitory. A movable storage wall will divide the visitor area into an exhibit room and an activity room. School children, college students, members of civic and environmental organizations, and other visitors will be briefed in the exhibit room before setting out on tours of the Center. Exhibits planned for this room will illustrate the interrelation of the habitats, the organisms, and the physical characteristics of the Center.

During the past year, guides have led approximately 50 groups over the Center's trails. Employment later this year will consist of a full-time staff member trained in environmental education who will work with the Center to accommodate more groups.

In addition to a children's laboratory and library, the activity room will provide space for school children to work on projects under the supervision of their teachers and staff members. In spite of the limited facilities, the Center has arranged for small groups of students from several high schools in Anne Arundel County to conduct projects during the current school year.

Removal of the storage wall will convert the exhibit and activities rooms into a lecture hall seating 150. The need for a large meeting room has become increasingly urgent as more agencies and citizens participate in the Center's public information program. The Center makes available to interested citizens the results of its research for use in planning their own decisions which affect the environment.

Among the organizations which meet regularly at the Center is the Anne Arundel Environmental Advisory Board, composed of representatives of federal, state and county agencies, Dr. J. Kevin Sullivan, assistant director of the Center, is chairman.

The dormitory section of the new building will contain sleeping quarters for 12, a kitchen, a study, and a recreation room.

Burke Directs Protection Office

Robert B. Burke, Jr., has been appointed director of the newly established Office of Protection Services.

Mr. Burke was born in Washington, D.C., and is a graduate of Howard University. He retired from the Army with the rank of colonel. His training and experience included security and investigations, safety management and budget, manpower and personnel, and command of troops.

Mr. Burke began his career as a military police sergeant with the D.C. National Guard. Most recently he served as a member of the Policy and Plans Directorate, Defense Intelligence Agency, in the Pentagon.

As director of the Office of Protection Services, reporting to the Director of Support Activities, Mr. Burke will be responsible for planning, developing, directing, and coordinating comprehensive protection, security, safety and health programs.

Hirshhorn Gets Smithsonian Medal

The Board of Regents has presented to Joseph H. Hirshhorn the medal of the James Smithson Society, the Institution's highest honor for benefactors.

The medal is presented to individuals whose generosity has matched or exceeded the generosity of James Smithson.

"Your association with the Smithsonian Institution and your magnificent contributions are indeed a renewal of the original philanthropy of Mr. Smithson," Secretary Ripley told Mr. Hirshhorn at a presentation ceremony May 9. "The gift of your art collection to the Smithsonian will greatly enhance our earnest endeavors to advance our chartered purpose, the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. It serves as an outstanding example of a public endowment in our nation's finest tradition."

Dr. Shank Receives Library Fellowship

Dr. Russell Shank, director of the Smithsonian Libraries, has received a fellowship from the Council on Library Resources for the academic year 1973-74.

Working under the fellowship, Dr. Shank will assess the potential of new development in telecommunications to facilitate functions, and will identify and detail the issues that must be faced in order to insure optimum utility and utilization of telecommunications by libraries.

Dr. Shank was one of 31 in the Council's fifth class of fellows. He will visit a number of institutions throughout the country in the course of the research work, but will continue to maintain his base of operations at the Smithsonian.

Hutchins Named NAFMAB Director

James S. Hutchins has been designated Director of the staff of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, it has been announced by Secretary Ripley, acting with the concurrence of John Nicholas Brown, Smithsonian Regent and NAFMAB board chairman.

Mr. Hutchins has served as Acting Director of NAFMAB since the resignation of the late Director, Col. John H. Maugard III.

Deadline for copy for July-August Torch is June 29.

The National Collection of Fine Arts has chosen the Museum of Contemporary Art of Chicago to organize an art exhibition for Latin America which will open at the twelfth Sao Paulo Bienal in Brazil, and will be shown at the NCAFA at the end of 1974. Among the paintings are "Cris Cross Country and Show" by Roger Brown, and "Reclaiming Black Venus Rabbit," by Gladys Nilsson. Other artists whose work will appear in the show are Edward C. Flood, Philip Hanson, James Nuti, Edward Paschke, Kerig Pope, Christina Ramberg, Barbara Rossi, Carl Wirsum, Ray Yoshida, and H. C. Westermann.
Tuck Leaves MNH
For Post in Iran

Robert G. Tuck, a museum specialist with the Division of Reptiles and Amphibians at the National Museum of Natural History for more than seven years, has resigned to become a curator in zoology for the Iranian Department of Environmental Conservation in Tehran.

Mr. Tuck will train Iranian specialists and technicians and will set up a new natural history museum in the next three to five years. Prior to his appointment to the Smithsonian staff in 1966, Mr. Tuck served as a field zoologist for Dr. Henry W. Sezerr, Associate Curator in the Division of Mammals at MNH, and collected animals in Iran and West Pakistan.

Press Gets Award
For Henry Volume

The Papers of Joseph Henry: Volume I, has been selected for design excellence by the Design and Production Committee of The Association of American University Presses, Inc.

The book was designed by Crimilda Pontes. It is one of 30 selected from 225 books entered by 52 presses, representing the best of all books published by university presses in 1972 and 1973. The AAUP will sponsor six traveling exhibitions of the award-winning books, which will go to major universities in this country, and will be shown in major cities of the world.

NCFA Has New Staff Members

Two vacant staff positions at the National Collection of Fine Arts have recently been filled and a veteran employee has retired.

Harry L. Jordan, a high school principal in Glocester, N.J., has been appointed Administrator, replacing George Riggs, who assumed the job of deputy administrator at the National Gallery of Art. Mr. Jordan was educated at Lafayette, Villanova and St. Bonaventure, and has had extensive experience in counseling and public speaking.

Dr. Peter Birmingham, visiting assist- ant professor of art history at the University of Cincinnati, has been appointed curator of education, replacing Darrel Sewell, who is now curator of contemporary art at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Dr. Birmingham was educated at Maryland and Michigan universities, and was formerly a visiting research associate at NCFA.

After 34 years in federal service, J. Richard Price, a general clerk in the NCFA Office of Administration, has retired. He moved to the Smithsonian in 1961 after service with a number of government agencies.

Dr. W. A. Archer, Botanist-Archivist
At MNH, Dies

Dr. W. Andrew Archer, 78, a botanist who worked for the federal government for 31 years, died May 7 at Washington Hospital Center after an illness of several weeks.

After his retirement in 1964 as Plant Taxonomist with the U.S. National Arboretum, Dr. Archer worked up until the time of his death as a volunteer-archivist in the Botany Department of the Smithsonian Institution. Because of his experience and his knowledge of the early workers in the Department, Dr. Archer was able to make invaluable contributions in his archival work.

Born in Terreone, Mexico, Dr. Archer was educated at the University of New Mexico, and at the University of Michigan where he received his Ph.D. degree in 1925. He served in the New Mexico Infantry in 1916-17, and in an AEF Base Hospital in France during World War I.

His major work was with the U.S. Department of Agriculture as Botanist in its Division of Plant Introduction at Beltsville, Maryland; as Botanist in the Office of Foreign Agriculture Relations stationed in the Brazilian Research Institute in Brazil, and as Botanist at the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Archer was also a contributing editor to a flora of Nebraska and an expert in the botany of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Zanone, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a veteran employee of the National Collection of Fine Arts, has been with the Department of Justice since 1963.

SI Management Analyst

John T. Zanone has joined the Smithsonian as an analyst in the Management Analysis Office. Among other duties, he will advise and assist supervisors on management problems and issues. Mr. Zanone, a graduate of American University, has been with the Department of Justice since 1970.
For Further Information . . .

Boas, Birds, Bugs Pose Challenges for Volunteers

The Associates' Reception Center in the Great Hall of the Smithsonian Institution Building evolved from what was originally the Institution's Central Information office, an operation directed by one staff member and a loyal corps of volunteers. With the birth of Smithsonian magazine in April 1970, it was decided that Central Information no longer would be an entity unto itself but would be incorporated in a much broader scheme as the Associates' Reception Center. Today, Mary Grace Potter, head of a corps of three employees and 145 information volunteers staffing desks in the Center and the Mall museums 364 days a year, in this article, Miss Potter describes some of the situations they are called on to handle.

By Mary Grace Potter

While you are digging up your garden (or your favorite golf course), sailing with a balmy summer breeze or pursuing your own special kind of weekend relaxation, the Smithsonian Institution is still "open for business" as usual.

Not all incidents are amusing. A gentleman called early on Saturday morning and explained in an earnest manner that he was from an embassy in the capital of China. The Smithsonian museums had kindly planned a special tour for his Prime Minister's guests on the following Sunday. He informed the Institution's Central Information office, an operation directed by a gentleman called early on Saturday morning and explained in an earnest manner that he was from an embassy in the capital of China. The Smithsonian museums had kindly planned a special tour for his Prime Minister's guests on the following Sunday. He informed the Director, but to his dismay, it was already too late to make any plans.

"Open for business" also includes answering the phone. There are about 100,000 calls made to the mobile phone. The staff members are trained to answer the phone politely and courteously, even when the caller is upset or angry. They are also trained to handle calls that involve sensitive topics, such as animal welfare or historical significance.

Sundays! The telephone present an even greater problem for the weekend. For the weekend, the staff members are trained to handle calls that involve sensitive topics, such as animal welfare or historical significance.
New Goals for Institution
Set at Belmont Conference

Broad new goals for the Smithsonian Institution in the decade ahead were proposed at a recent conference of the administration. Among the goals are:

1. To continue to develop exhibits, publications, research, and educational activities through direct federal support. The Smithsonian's educational programs already are recognized internationally. By making the Institution visible to scholars of the first rank, it will serve to make the Institution's primary goals more clear. With the coming here to work, the interplay between scholars and the resources on the Mall would be made possible. To this end, we worked to set up the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, as an integral part of the Institution to focus on the traditional role of the Smithsonian as a postdoctoral establishment, where people could perform research. The Center cross-fertilizes international scientists with resident scholars in Washington. The Center's enterprise reinforces the fact that Washington is a great scholarly city.

At the same time, in connection with the Smithsonian's educational efforts, Mr. Ripley said, it has scholars doing research with its collection. He added:

"What is it we are doing with research on collections and the exhibition of objects? What does it mean to the advance­ment of public knowledge when we have interfaced with these objects? What are we telling the public and what are they learning from this process? What is the public's role in the process which the Institution offers the Nation?"

It will only be when the public knows the answers to these questions and that the Smithsonian is thoroughly understood to be an educational institution, that we will be able to gain the kind of public support that we need to pursue our programs, and be able to evoke the true meaning of the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. Ripley said.

Sources of Funds

The Institution is funded from three sources for broad and specific operating purposes, Ripeley said, as a result of extensive analyses and studies.

1. Federal appropriations for general operating purposes;
2. Private grants and contracts (from government and non­governmental sources);
3. Grants and contracts from federal agencies and founda­tions for specific projects, primarily research.

While critical trends covering the last decade indicate the following:

1. A steadily rising Federal appropriation accounts for 41 per­cent of total Institution operating funds.
2. Federal "Salaries and Expenses" funds have increased at an average rate of 15 to 20 percent per year, while salaries and expenses have increased at an average rate of 15 to 20 percent. As a result of this 41 percent has increased to 55 million dollars, a significant amount.
3. The historical application of this appropriation to each program category (e.g., science, history, art, etc.) has remained remarkably constant.
4. A steady decline in the proportion of institutional resources coming from restricted grants and contracts (from 31 percent in 1960 to 15 percent in 1972), although the dollar amount is beginning to rise. The fiscal year 1972 level was 9 million.
5. A relatively stable percentage of operating funds provided by private funds (7 percent and consistently lower since 1960). The dollar level is low, however, amounting to only $474,000 in 1972. Of this figure about $4,000,000 are for purposes restricted by the donors, and only $274,000 is available for general operations of the Institution.

Major suggestions resulting from the conference, which may affect the future of Smithsonian's activities and programs, can be itemized as follows:

1. Institutional development of a broader educational and cultural institutional support and a larger constituency are of high priority. New ways must be found to demonstrate the value of the Smithsonian's basic and traditional interests in the environment, and the importance of its influence in both educational and cultural institutions.
2. Institutional management will give high priority to obtaining a better funding balance for support activities (security, maintenance, information services, etc.) for the coming year, in order to bring them more nearly in line with program requirements. In addition, resources will continue to be organized to provide a more responsive delivery of support services to program activity.
3. Specific criteria for reviewing proposed new programs should be developed, both centrally and within the programs. The review criteria should include conclusions about the basic compatibility of the proposed program with the Institution's mission and with current ac­tivities.
4. In conjunction with the annual budget formulation, a review of current activities will attempt to establish program requirements. In addition, resources will continue to be organized to provide a more responsive delivery of support services to program activity.
5. Concerted efforts to reach new audi­ences through television and other media are of high priority. The Wash­ington Metropolitan Area should be more effectively utilized as an experi­mental laboratory in developing new approaches to Institution exhibit and educational activities. Teacher workshops, commercial publishing ar­rangements, and traveling exhibits are areas which will receive greater Institu­tional management attention.

6. Additional facilities and resources are needed for curation, conservation, and registration of collections. These require­ments need to be documented and communicated to the President and Congress.
7. Private funding should expand. A fund raising campaign, aimed at developing a better coordination in Institutional development efforts. Chief among the goals would be inclusion of rebuilding the Institution's private endowment and improving the product development program.

Astrophysical Center — from page 3

Since 1955 when the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory moved its headquarters from Washington, D.C., to the grounds of the Harvard College Observatory, the two institutions have pursued astronomical research in close coordination. Many members of the Smithsonian staff hold joint appointments at Harvard and share uni­versity-owned facilities.

The two organizations have cooperated in several major research programs during the past decade, including the Har­vard-Smithsonian Meteor Project, a radio astronomy program and, most recently, an infrared balloon project.

Creation of a single coordinated re­search center has been discussed for several years. New opportunities—and goals—for astronomical research in the 1970s, particularly as outlined in a recent report by the National Academy of Sciences Astronomy Survey Commit­tee, have prompted this coordination of what is designed to draw on the strong strengths of the two organizations.

The Harvard College Observatory, in its role as a teaching observatory, has been the training ground for generations of American astronomers. The research interests of the Observatory have in­cluded a series of experiments aboard the entirely successful Orbiting Solar Observatory satellites. Its facilities include a complex of buildings at 60 Garden Street, and a field observing site at Har­vard, Mass, that includes both radio and optical instrumentation. The recent addition of the Perkins Laboratory at Gar­den Street also provides facilities for experimental studies and laboratory astrophysics.

As a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, the Astrophysical Observatory maintains a long tradition of public service and international cooperation. The Smithsonian is perhaps best known for its contributions to national space exploration efforts through its pioneering satellite tracking program and its development of the Campus Observational Center. The Smithsonian is also very active in research programs related to comets, meteors, and meteoroids.

The Smithsonian operates observing facilities around the world, often in co­operation with other national and international organizations, as well as with private groups of scientists and projects that will be more formally organized under the Smithsonian's satellite observatories. These organizations are responsible for the development of new programs related to the Smithsonian's mission and with current ac­tivities.

The Center for Astrophysics represents the natural evolution of ties between Har­vard and Smithsonian that reach back to the Nineteenth Century, when Harvard graduate and U.S. President John Quincy Adams urged both his alma mater and his Congress to establish jointly an astro­nomical observatory to serve the nation. And, while the new Center for Astrophy­sics is being established in response to needs of today, it is an evolution that has been under way for more than 100 years. Joseph Henry, the first Secre­tary of the Smithsonian Institution, urged that the Institution expand its scientific missions and that the Smithsonian should be "closely connected with some well-known and well-established college or university.”
Acquisitions
From Page 1
not stolen or wrongfully converted, and is not illegally present in the United States.
2. Each Director also has the responsibility to ascertain that any proposed new acquisition is in fact not stolen or wrongfully converted, and is not illegally removed from its country of origin after the date of adoption of this policy.
3. In cases of doubt, the Director should consult widely within the Institution, particularly with those scientists or curators whose interests would be effected by acquisition of the object, and with the General Counsel. Where helpful, a special panel should be created to help pass on the questions raised.

(b) In the case of a substantial proposed acquisition of an object whose acceptability is in question, the Institution will contact the competent authorities or corresponding national museums of the probable countries of origin, or the countries whose laws may be affected by the transaction, in order to determine whether the latter can advise the Institution as to the status of the object. If any such object can be demonstrated to form part of the national patrimony of another country, the Institution will take reasonable steps within its power to aid that country in its efforts to affect the object’s return.
4. In case the Institution should hereafter come into possession of an object which can be shown to have been acquired, excavated or exported in violation of Rule 2 above, the Institution should proceed as appropriate in each case, to seek to return the object to the donor or vendor or to contact the competent authorities or corresponding national museum in the probable country of origin, to determine what steps might be taken best to preserve the interests of all parties.
5. The policy set forth here should be applied in all cases to loans for display or other purposes.
6. The provenance of acquired objects shall be a matter of public record.

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Acquisitions
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Zoo Master Plan

Need for new space is evident by this photo showing cramped, spartan interior of the cage in the present Lion House inhabited by Mohini the white tigress.

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tigers, will live in the Brookfield Zoo at Chicago until their new home is completed. Various temporary arrangements will be made to house other animals at the National Zoo while the work progresses.

Master Plan

The master plan proposes a variety of changes designed to improve the zoo environment for animals and for people. Indoor and outdoor space for animals is to be increased, and conventional zoo barriers are to be replaced with landscape devices. The garden quality of the zoo is to be reinforced with plant life which will enhance the visitors’ pleasure while it strengthens the ecology of the park.

In order to accommodate the expansion of animal exhibit space and the projected extension of the visitor population, the master plan provides for the extension of exhibits along Rock Creek from the existing wolf area to the Calvert Street bridge. The stone quarry in this part of the zoo will contain the Gelada baboon exhibit. This newly developed area of the zoo also will allow for better distribution of crowds. Many of the existing buildings at the zoo are to be retained and remodeled to allow for new exhibits with more indoor and outdoor space. The historic structures at the zoo will be restored to provide the public a sense of continuity with the past.

Water is to be introduced into the landscape in the form of ponds, streams and waterfalls, separating animals and people while it is moved through the park and recirculated. The steep hillside at the entrance to the zoo makes water courses a natural solution to the problem of the park.

Underground structures are to be built in the sides of hills to contain exhibits which require a controlled climate. The natural insulation of the earth will assist in this. A major premise of the master plan is that structures to be constructed wherever possible. Buildings buried in hillsides provide the zoo with valuable space without denying the continuity of the landscape.

A new administration building and a research center will flank the Corcoran Avenue pedestrian entrance. These two buildings are to be connected by an underground parking garage. This combined facility will become the “nightingale” available to the public for dinner and wildlife lectures without requiring the remainder of the zoo to be darkened. These two facilities will play a major role in expanding the public education mission of the zoo.

The parking of automobiles is to be accommodated in a terraced parking structure on the steep slopes between the “North Road” and Rock Creek. Service facilities for the zoo’s staff are to be contained at the lowest level of the parking structure. This proposal will remove existing surface parking lots and provide approximately 12 acres of valuable zoo land to animals and pedestrians.

The master plan also provides for 10 educational centers to be distributed through the exhibit structures. The land next to the animal hospital is to be developed for research and breeding. Endangered species are to be carefully studied and protected. The entire park is to be an example of applied conservation. Restaurants and picnic spaces, the zoo trolley and informational graphics are to be expanded to improve the zoo for visitors, especially for children and the handicapped.

“Through the imaginative use of the site, increased exhibition space, the National Zoological Park is to be lively and enriching experience for all,” Dr. Reed said.

Elephant House

The Elephant House, which has been a landmark at the zoo for many years, is to be dismantled. The site to be made of the indoor exhibit space is to be increased and several species of animals now housed in the building will be moved to new quarters.

The cages on the south side of the building are to be enlarged by removing partition walls. A rain-gutter, a shade curtain and a waterfall will provide a natural foundation for the exhibit and will produce an environment which will enhance the animal’s performance. Visitors will be able to observe the animals from the north side of the building.

The giraffes, which are now housed in a small pen at the east end of Bridge House, will be moved to a building to be built into the sloping land below the present police station. The broad main roadway of the zoo will be called the “Olmstead Walk” (after Frederick Law Olmstead, the noted landscape architect who first planned the zoo layout). It will be immediately above the proposed new giraffe exhibit. The outdoor space for the giraffes will be a grassy plain about 175 feet deep and 300 feet in width, which will allow them to exhibit their fleckes of foot. Trees will simulate their native habitat. Here visitors will also be separate from the animals by a moat.

Gorillas and orangutans are to be located in a new exhibit area on the hillside adjacent to Rock Creek near the Calvert Street Bridge. The new space will have high ceilings and natural planting and give the apes a chance to show their athletic ability and to create an element of the natural environment in the exhibits. Visitors will move through the building on a glazed-in walkway next to the exhibit. High ceilings will allow the animals to move about above and below the visitor’s eye level.

Bears and foxes are to be combined in a new exhibit located in the woods west of the zoo, and will be combined in a natural forest setting now occupied by the wolf dens.

Arctic Birds

Penguins are to be combined with Arctic birds in a hillside structure which will require a controlled climate. The birds will be housed within a walk which surrounds a large pool with a glass-enclosed bridge above it. The island, in turn, will support a tower of rock bridges for nesting.

An abandoned quarry near the Calvert Street Bridge with its jagged rock formations will provide a natural foundation for an exhibit which will contain the arctic fox, Arctic birds, and Arctic grains. A new facility will be built to house the arctic foxes.

Crocodiles and komodo dragons will be in a new pavilion near the Reptile House. The new structure will be located in a lagoon whose water area will extend into the Pavilion. The animals will be able to move from the lagoon through gates in the walls of the building. Climate control will allow the indoor exhibits to be filled with simulated natural material to simulate the native habitats of the animal. Visitors will move through the building on a glass-enclosed ridge.

The administration building will contain an auditorium equipped for motion pictures and slides, a glass-enclosed passageway to simulate the zoo during the show’s traveling, classrooms and a science laboratory which will be available for use by school children.