Massive Move Brings Hirshhorn Sculpture to Washington

At the Hirshhorn home in Greenwich, Conn., a helicopter lifts Henry Moore's 'King and Queen.' In foreground is 'Man Pushing the Door' by Jean Ipousteguy.

Arriving on the Mall, 'King and Queen' is gently lowered into place on its pedestal in the sculpture garden. Onlookers applauded crane operator's skill.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hirshhorn view 'King and Queen' after successful installation. The new museum, in background, will open to the public October 4. (Photos by John Tennant)

THE SMITHSONIAN TORCH

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
September 1974

Dr. Gell-Mann Named Regent

Dr. Murray Gell-Mann, theoretical physicist, has been named to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, succeeding Crawford H. Greenewalt who resigned as citizen member.

Dr. Gell-Mann was born in New York City and received his B.S. degree from Yale in 1948 and his Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1951. In that year he became a member of the Institute for Advanced Study and from 1952 to 1954 taught at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Gell-Mann has been on the faculty of the California Institute of Technology since 1955, first as associate professor and presently as R. A. Millikan professor of physics.

He was the recipient of the Dannie Heineman Prize of the American Physical Society in 1959, the E. O. Lawrence Memorial Award of the Atomic Energy Commission in 1966, the Franklin Medal in 1967, the Curty Medal of the National Academy of Sciences in 1968, and the Research Corporation Award and the Nobel Prize in physics in 1969.

Dr. Gell-Mann has served on the Smithsonian Council since 1969. He is a Fellow of the American Physical Society and member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. With Y. Ne'eman, he authored Eighth Way.

Dr. Gell-Mann was nominated by the Board of Regents and approved by a joint resolution of Congress which was signed by the President August 31. At the same time two other citizen members of the Board were reappointed for six-year terms. They are Caryl P. Johnston and William A. M. Burden, of New York.

The law provides that two of the nine citizen members shall be from the District, but that no two of the other citizen members shall be from any one state.

Dr. Gell-Mann

SITES to Coordinate Foreign Exhibitions

The Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) will coordinate an "International Exhibitions Bicentennial Program" sponsored by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARB.

Under the program exhibitions will be developed with foreign nations that wish to participate in the U.S. Bicentennial celebration.

"It is of timely interest to American museums that numerous foreign nations want to salute the Bicentennial of the American Revolution through traveling exhibitions of objects of historical or cultural import to a broad spectrum of Americans," said Dennis Gould, SITES director. "A major aspect of these carefully selected foreign traveling exhibitions will be the effective interpretation of each exhibition's theme through its objects, in light of their contributions to the past and continuing enrichment of knowledge, appreciation and inspiration in American life."

John W. Warner, Administrator of the (Continued on page 2)

THE SMITHSONIAN

Massive Move Brings Hirshhorn Sculpture to Washington

Dr. Murray Gell-Mann

Extensive Art Collection Readied for October Opening

With the aid of helicopters, one of the world's most important collections of modern sculpture, part of the Hirshhorn Collection, has been moved to its new home in the Smithsonian's Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, on the Mall.

This move began August 5 at Mr. Hirshhorn's home in Greenwich, Conn. About 100 monumental sculptures by Rodin, Moore, Maillol and others, some weighing as much as 14,000 pounds, were moved by a combination of helicopters, vans, and cranes to the museum's plaza and outdoor sunken sculpture garden on the Mall where they will be permanently exhibited.

The monumental sculptures are part of the 4,000 paintings and 2,000 sculptures in the Hirshhorn Collection which will form the nucleus of the Smithsonian's new 19th and 20th century museum of modern art. The museum will open to the public October 4. Most of the collection has never been publicly exhibited before. It was given to the nation in 1966 by Joseph H. Hirshhorn, art collector who assembled it over the past 40 years and has housed it in his homes, offices and a warehouse. Sir Herbert Read has described the sculpture collection as "unrivalled in its completeness and quality."

Beginning October 4 the Hirshhorn Collection will be exhibited in a four-story circular building and an adjacent sculpture garden designed by Gordon Bunshaft, partner of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill of New York, and constructed by the Piracci Corporation.

The use of a helicopter greatly facilitated moving the works, some of which, such as Rodin's Burghers of Calais and Balzac and Henry Moore's Glisten Creek, weigh several thousand pounds each.

A crew of six men guided the sculptures as the helicopter gently lifted them from locations on Mr. Hirshhorn's lawn, where they had stood for as long as 12 years (see photos). The sculptures were placed directly on vans or in a staging area on the grounds where they were carefully packed before being loaded on vans for shipment to Washington. Smaller works were moved by a "cherry picker" crane.

In Washington these large works were lifted from their vans by a 90-ton crane with a 100-foot boom and placed in their permanent locations in the plaza around the museum, and in the sculpture garden.

Edward Monserrate, Vice President of Hahn Brothers, New York, planned and supervised the movement of the outdoor sculptures with Douglas Robinson, the museum's registrar.

Some sculptures in Greenwich were difficult to move because of their locations under trees or in sheltered gardens. One of the more difficult pieces to transport was Alexander Calder's 25-foot-high stabile called Two Dikes. It was disassembled into four sections and secured to a specially built crate on a truck. Because of the height of the sections, the truck had to avoid low tunnels and bridges along the route to Washington. After arriving, the work was reassembled and placed in a permanent location in the museum's plaza.

Movement of these sculptures completed the installation of the entire collection to the museum. During the past eight months, thousands of modern paintings and smaller sculptures have been transported to the museum.

The move of the entire collection, paid for entirely by Mr. Hirshhorn, was several years in the planning. Models of the galleries and small scale replicas of each work of art in the opening exhibit were used to determine installation placement in the museum.

Preliminary locations for the massive sculptures now being moved were determined several months ago with the use of full-sized styrofoam mock-ups. Prior to the move all the works were inventoried and tagged. Four men spent six months packing the art in the warehouse. Color codes used on shipping crates enabled art handlers to deliver large paintings to the approximate galleries where they would be exhibited.

In all, about 25 van loads of art were moved. Precise arrangements were made in New York and Washington so the works of art were carefully checked both before and after the trip to Washington. The 903 works for the inaugural exhibition arrived first. The remaining 4,000 works have been stored in specially designed painting and sculptures storage areas.

The garden in which the sculptures will stand is a 356 by 156-foot multi­ terraced area adjacent to the museum with a rectangular reflecting pool.
Lindbergh's Death Brings Memories of Visits to SI

Less than 48 hours after Charles A. Lindbergh landed triumphantly in Paris on May 21, 1927, Charles G. Abbott, then acting as Secretary of the Institution, sent off a telegram to the aviator:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION CONGRATULATES YOU ON GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT. SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS WILL EVENTUALLY JOIN LANGLEY MACHINES THE ARMY WRIGHT FIRST PLANE EVER OWNED BY ANY GOVERNMENT. THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY AND OTHER HISTORIC ARTIFACTS IN OUR UNITED STATES MUSEUMS

Paul Garber, NASM historian emeritus, in his account of the 1927 visit to the Smithsonian's Division of Engineering, recalls that Lindbergh said he appreciated SI's interest in the plane but made it clear that he wasn't in any hurry to give it up. The Smithsonian was not the only one after the Spirit of St. Louis. Strong bids were also being made by the cities of St. Louis and San Diego (where it was made).

But in the months that followed Lindbergh had several meetings with Secretary Abbott, and on the morning of April 30, 1928, Lindbergh called the Institution to say that he was flying in to give them the plane.

Garber was at Bolling Field to meet him and take charge of the gift. He recalls Lindbergh climbed down out of the cockpit, said, "Here it is, take good care of it."

"And we will," Garber promised.

Garber was true to his word, even eliminated the original builder's north hall and hinging the strings on which to hang the plane.

Sometimes since then people have said to me, "How do you know that's the real Spirit of St. Louis? How do you know it isn't a reproduction?" Why, because Colonel Lindbergh gave it to me and I hung it there," Garber tells them.

The Spirit of St. Louis has remained in the Institution ever since, although in 1948 when the Wright Brothers' Kitty Hawk flew arrived, it had to be moved to a far north and give up its front spot to its historic predecessor.

Garber remembers that SI administrators were a little uneasy about this, thinking that Lindbergh might be angry. "We'd better take care of him," Garber remembers, and he said that to have his plane share

Statement by Secretary

Following is a statement by Secretary Ripley on the death of Charles Lindbergh in Hawaii August 26.

"It seems like only yesterday when Charles A. Lindbergh so dramatically and courageously demonstrated the potentials of aviation with his 33-hour transatlantic flight from New York City to Paris. Since April 30, 1928, The Spirit of St. Louis, Lindbergh's fragile but historic airplane, has been a part of the National Aeronautical Collections at the Institution. It has inspired millions of visitors in the past 46 years and will continue to occupy a prominent place in the new National Air and Space Museum, scheduled to open July 4, 1976. Charles A. Lindbergh was a citizen of the world whose interest in ecology and the environment in recent years also inspired the youth of our nation."

The death of Charles A. Lindbergh brought vivid memories of times past to some Smithsonian staff members who recalled his visits to the "Lone Eagle." One such occasion was on Dec. 8, 1927, when Lindbergh, not long after his triumphant solo flight to Paris, was presented with the newly honored 1927 pulley medal for Aeronautics by the SI Board of Regents. From left, standing, are Dr. Alexander Wetmore, then Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian; Dr. Charles Greely Abbott, Secretary at that time; Dr. Robert R. Wilson; Sen. Johnson; Col. Charles A. Lindbergh; Frederick A. Delano, and Chief Justice (former President) William Howard Taft, who was Chancellor of the Smithsonian. Seated, from left, are Rep. Albert Johnson; Sen. Woodbridge N. Ferris, and Sen. Reed Smoot. (Photo from Smithsonian Archives)

Apollo 11 Astronauts Celebrate Anniversary

The astronauts who participated in the first lunar landing took part in ceremonies at the Smithsonian Institution marking the fiftieth anniversary observance of the Apollo 11 mission on Saturday, July 20.

Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, and Edwin (Buzz) Aldrin, the Apollo 11 crew, held a press conference at 12:30 in the Carmichael Auditorium of the National Museum of History and Technology and then proceeded to a ceremony on the Mall at Jefferson Drive in front of the new National Air and Space Museum Building, scheduled to open on July 4, 1976.

Under Secretary Robert A. Brooks introduced the astronauts and other dignitaries, including Thomas O. Paine, former Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, who was serving in that capacity at the time of the moon landing; George M. Low, Deputy Administrator of NASA, and James C. Fletcher, Administrator of NASA.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Brooks reflected on the part the Smithsonian has played in "the human achievements of scientific exploration of air and space," from Thaddeus Lowe's balloon ascent during the Civil War to Samuel Langley's unmanned flight for one-half mile along the Potomac River to the pub

Neil Armstrong, Mike Collins and Edwin Aldrin field a question at their press conference at the Smithsonian July 20.

SMITHSONIAN TORCH September 1974

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SITES

(Continued from page 1)

American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, added:
"We are particularly pleased to have the advantage of the experience and technical knowledge of SITES because it means that more Americans now will be able to view foreign exhibits of our nation's bicentennial. These exhibits can contribute much to the understanding of our racial and ethnic culture which is an important part of the commemoration of the country's 200th Anniversary.

Each of the foreign exhibitions will be circulated to museums throughout the United States beginning in July 1975, through 1977, and will be seen by a cross-section of the American public.

Accompanying each exhibition will be a catalog which will provide a permanent record of the exhibition and will be distributed widely to American library sources. SITES hopes to keep rental fees low so that everyone can enjoy the exhibits' hat is the broadest possible exposure in museums across the country. By means of give-away brochures, SITES plans to enhance a broader public understanding of the materials presented, and to foster an appreciation of our past and present cultures and lifestyles.

Accompanying each exhibition will be a traveling exhibit which will complement travel exhibits, as stated above. Each such exhibit will be circulated in the United States and will be seen by a cross-section of the American public.
Contributions Made to Preserve Monuments on Island of Philae

The United States contribution of $2 million equivalent in Egyptian pounds to UNESCO for preservation of the monuments on the island of Philae, Arabic Republic of Egypt, was formally transferred to UNESCO from the Smithsonian Institution by Rene Maubou, Director General of UNESCO. The transfer was made under the island of Philae in the Nile River are of ancient Egyptian, Greek and Roman origin. They will be dismantled and reassembled on an adjacent island well above the level of the Nile River which now almost completely covers them. The level of the Nile at this point is controlled by the Assuan High Dam.

This contribution is the third made by the U.S. government to UNESCO's international campaign to preserve the monuments of Nubia. The United States contributions to UNESCO's Nubian Campaign have all been made in Egyptian currency drawn from funds provided by the U.S. government.

All inquiries should be sent to the Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars.

SI Seminars Office Renamed

The Office of Seminars has joined the Office of the Secretary for Public Service and has been designated the Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars.

Secretary Ripley said these changes reflect the broader scope of its activities serving the Smithsonian's professionals, the larger external academic, and cultural communities. They also help to bring together those educational functions of the Smithsonian aimed at the diffusion of knowledge through publishing and other media, he stated.

Continuing as director is Dr. Wilton S. Tracy, Jr. Dr. Tracy has served since 1969 from the National Academy of Sciences to set up cooperative programs with research and development institutions in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Europe.

The Office administers the Smithsonian's international symposia series, "The Nature of Scientific Discovery," begun in 1965. It also administers smaller continuing seminar series developed in consultation with other Smithsonian units and universities, Congressional staffs, foundations, and other organizations.

OUTSTANDING GUARDS—Outstanding members of the Smithsonian guard force for May and June have been named by the commanding officers of each of the four companies. Chosen for May were (top, from left) Pfc. Charles Reiss, Company A; Pfc. Charles Ruffin, Company B; Pfc. Clarence B. Thompkins, Company C, and Pfc. James R. Joyner, Company D.

Chilean Scientist Studies of NMNH

Examining a skull from the collections of the National Museum of Natural History, Dr. Juan R. Monzaga, Professor of Physical Anthropology at the University of Chile, Santiago, who has just completed an appointment as Postdoctoral Smithsonian Fellow.

The year was in the nature of a return for him because in 1961 he was at NMNH studying in the Department of Anthropology on a Granger Fello- computer scientist in the study of early man in South America, Dr. Montagna said that he decided to stay in the same time the opportunity to familiarize himself with new techniques being developed by anthropologists here on the biological study of skeletal remains and the demographic aspects of evolution.

He was also able to test some of his hypotheses on skeletal material in the NMNH collection, "there is richness in the world—you can find anything here," and visit other significant collections of South American skeletal remains, notably at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and at the Museum of Zoology, Copenhagen.

Early Etchings

Early etchings by American painters of the 1880s, including works by noted artists Thomas and Mary Nimmo Moran, are on display through September in the Print Gallery of the Smithsonian's National Museum of History and Technology, Hall of Printing and Graphic Arts.

Many of the works were donated by the artists at the request of the Smithsonian's first curator of graphic arts. The etchings were instrumental in the establishment of the Institution's graphic arts collection.

SMITHSONIAN TORCH

Reiss Appointed To OPFES Post

Phillip K. Reiss has been appointed Director of the Office of Facilities Planning and Engineering Services. Mr. Reiss reports to the Director of Support Activities and is responsible for advising and assisting on matters pertaining to the planning, design, construction, operation, and repair of all buildings and facilities under the direction and control of the Office of Facilities Planning and Engineering Services.

He received his Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Virginia and his Master's degree in Engineering Administration from George Washington University. He has also served as a research assistant at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Mr. Reiss is a registered professional engineer. He is the immediate past president of the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers and is a Fellow in the American Society of Civil Engineering.
Volunteer Network Reports

Environmental Events

by John Whitman and Patricia Scanlon

The Smithsonian Institution's International Environmental Alert Network is a means by which the world's student population can contribute directly to increasing man's knowledge of the frequency, magnitude, and geographical distribution of both natural and man-caused events that have an impact on the environment and ecological systems.

The Alert Network began in January 1973 in the United States, and in May 1973 in other countries, and now includes over 55,000 secondary school and university-level students throughout the United States and 5,000 students in universities and wildlife clubs in Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, South West Africa, England, Greece, Saudi Arabia, Cyprus, Zambia, France, Thailand, Kenya, and the United States.

As members of the Network, these student observers document significant environmental events and report information directly to the Network's headquarters, located in the Smithsonian's Center for Short-Lived Phenomena in Castlepole Mall. Reports of such events as bird and fish kills; animal population increases, migrations, or mortalities; oil and chemical spills; unusual deforestation; pest, herbicide, and other toxic substance contamination; and unusual atmospheric, water, and land pollution should be sent immediately to the Network Center. At the Center, such reports are verified, re-sourced, and judged for their significance as events that offer unique field research opportunities to scientists; events that can be related to the Network data on the nature of various biotic and abiotic processes taking place throughout the world, other world environments, and the world environment at different stages of development. These data are then compiled in a database and made available to students as a means of learning about the nature and processes of the environment.

The Alert Network is designed to serve two purposes:

(1) To alert the scientific community to unreported events that offer unique possibilities for field research, and

(2) To provide a continuous flow of current environmental information to thousands of students throughout the world to give them a reasonably comprehensive picture of environmental changes while the changes are taking place.

Events have reported 40 percent of all events communicated to the Center since the Network began—other events were reported by the Center's scientific correspondents, the media, and the public. Reports of events that, through the Network, can be given an enlived feeling for our dynamic and sometimes tumultuous earth, which cannot be conveyed solely through textbook teaching methods. Furthermore, through the Network, students are receiving reports not only on events in which man disrupts nature, but events in which nature herself causes cataclysmic upheaval.

In addition to involving students in a major environmental reporting system, the Center plans to prepare specific short-term projects in which students can provide scientists with a means to collect samples or observational data covering broad areas, a factor that would otherwise restrict such monitoring activities.

The feasibility of using the Network is demonstrated through systematically observe and sample the environment, two Smithsonian Institution botanists, Drs. Thomas Sodestrom and Céleste Cadélron, developed a bamboo survey project in the United States. In this project, students representing all 50 states and the District of Columbia found out whether bamboo grows in their respective areas, and, if so, whether it flowered during May through December, 1973. The wholesale flowering and dying of the Madake species of bamboo is a biological phenomenon which takes place only every 60 or 120 years. The results of the study have been published and distributed to all Network participating centers.

Interested scientists, scientific institutions, and research centers around the world are invited to develop local or even large-scale monitoring programs utilizing enthusiastic students as frontier watchmen of the global environment.

The Alert Network represents one way for thousands of interested amateur and professional scientists to provide information to scientists. The Network's primary purpose is to give students the opportunity to participate in this unique Smithsonian activity.

If you are interested in joining the Network, please write directly to the International Environmental Alert Network, Smithsonian Center for Short-Lived Phenomena, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, USA.

Exhibit Marks

Women's Week

The National Museum of History and Technology is honoring during September the women of the 19th and 20th centuries and their achievements in the arts and sciences.

Works by American craftswomen are also displayed. The exhibits in the first floor Penland area mark the national observance of Women's Week, which began August 26.

As women featured in the five-case display are Adeline Johnson, turn-of-the-century sculptress; Dr. Mary E. Walker, surgeon in the Union Army during the Civil War and only woman awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor; Marie Curie and Maria Mayer, Nobel prize winners in physics for their work on radioactivity and the structure of the nucleus of the atom; Helen Keller; Captain Grace Hopper of the U.S. Navy, important pioneer in computer programming, and Maria Mitchell, discoverer of a comet and first Professor of Astronomy at Vassar College.

Several cases feature women's craftwork. Textiles produced by women in the home and in textile mills, pottery from America's Art Pottery Movement, and quilts by a woman silversmith are among the many products displayed.

CABLE MEMEFOREST—Bernard Finn (left), Curator in the Division of Electricity and Nuclear Energy of the Smithsonian Institution, examines a section of the 1858 Atlantic cable, one of 100 cable sections donated to the Museum by Richard Monckton (at right) of Lanello Reserves, Inc. The samples, and certificates of authenticity which accompanied them, were made up by the New York firm of Tiffany & Co. and sold to the public after having been successfully made between the old world and the new. The much heralded cable broke down a month after a mouth of operation, probably accounting for the large number of Tiffany samples which survived unaided in their boxes. Certificates bore the signature of cable promoter Cyrus Field. A Field portrait from the national collections is at rear.

Dr. Melson on Record

OCEAN PROBE

Dr. William Melson, Chairman of the Department of Mineral Sciences at the National Museum of Natural History, was in the news last month when he and other geologists aboard the research vessel Glomar Challenger announced that they had bored 21.3 kilometers into the ocean's crust and succeeded in landing their drilling device on the Atlantic Ocean floor—boring down 1,910 feet. "The drill is the first time into the unknown, getting samples we had thought about for years but had never been able to reach," Dr. Melson was quoted in Time magazine.

Dr. Melson and Dr. Fabrizio Aumento, of Dalhousie University, are serving as co-chief scientists, on the 375 ft. long of the Glomar Challenger's global sampling of the ocean bottom. This latest voyage was called "Project Deep Drill," because for the first time, the entire capability of the Smithsonian's deep-sea research vessel was aimed at maximum penetration of the ocean's basement rock.

At a mid-ocean site 200 miles south-west of the Azores near the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, a ship's drill made successive boring to depths of 33; 405; 1,023; 1,092, and 1,910 feet, returning core samples from depths never before explored. The previous record penetration into the submarine crustal rock had been 3,000 feet.

To achieve the new record, the bit at the end of the drill string on the vessel was repeatedly changed, a task of staggering difficulty because the new bit had to be lowered through more than 6,000 feet of water from a rocking drilling platform over the site and guided sonar back into the bore hole in the ocean floor.

"Deep Drill" is funded by the National Science Foundation and managed by contract with the Scripps Oceanographic Institution. It is expected to help scientists understand exactly how sea-floor spreading takes place, what sorts of rocks are formed, and the potential mineral resources of the deep oceanic crust.

Boating Course Offered

John C. Townsend, Jr., administrative officer of the National Museum of Natural History, would like any interested SI employees who are boating enthusiasts to be aware of a two-hour Saturday auxiliary public education course in boating safety and seamanship being offered this fall at Bladensburg High School, 56th and Tilden Sts., Bladensburg. There will be 12 two-hour lessons at 7:30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday evening, beginning Sept. 16. For information about registration call 723-6244 (evenings).