

Cutaway view of proposed lion and tiger exhibit which will be first project undertaken to implement new master plan for the National Zoo.

# THE SMITHSONIAN TORCH

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

May-June 1973

## 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, unscientifically 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 adopt ethical standards for acquisitions. Professional associations of scholars, scientists and museums in the United States have condemned 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, context, and history can be established through scholarly research. An inade-

quate provenance may give rise to doubt as to the licit 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, unscientifically 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 was

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## 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.

### SI, Harvard U. Plan Joint Center For Astrophysics

Effective July 1, the Smithsonian and Harvard University will establish a Center for Astrophysics at Cambridge, Mass., to coordinate related research activities of the Harvard College Observatory and the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory under a single director.

In a joint statement, Secretary Ripley and Harvard President Derek Bok announced creation of the joint Center and named Dr. George B. Field, now Professor of Astronomy at the university, as its director.

Dr. Field will succeed Dr. Fred L. Whipple, who will retire July 1 as Director of the Astrophysical Observatory after 17 years' service, and Dr. Alexander Dalgarno, Acting Director of the Harvard College Observatory as previously announced. Dr. Dalgarno will remain as Chairman of the Astronomy Department, and Dr. Whipple will remain as a Senior Scientist at the Smithsonian and as Professor of Astronomy at Harvard.

Also announced today was the joint appointment of seven Associate Directors for the Center, as well as an outline for its unified scientific program.

Named Associate Directors were: Dr. A. G. W. Cameron, Planetary Sciences; Dr. Dalgarno, Theoretical Astrophysics; Dr. Riccardo Giacconi, High-Energy Astrophysics; Dr. A. Edward Lilley, Radio Astronomy; Dr. Robert W. Noyes, Solar and Stellar Physics; Dr. William H. Parkinson, Atomic and Molecular Physics; and Dr. George C. Weiffenbach, Geoastronomy. An Associate Director for Optical and Infrared Astronomy will be named at a later date.

Under the organization of the Center for Astrophysics, both the Harvard College and Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatories will remain distinct entities responsible to their parent institutions. The two observatories will retain distinct budgets and administrative staffs. Dr. Field will be Director of both observatories.

John G. Gregory will continue to serve as Assistant Director (Administration) for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. Similarly, Robert G. Reed, now Administrative Officer of the Harvard College Observatory, will continue in his position.

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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 are completed and appropriations 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 approximately \$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 moat 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 spaces are large enough to allow for separate family groups to establish life patterns as they do in the wild.

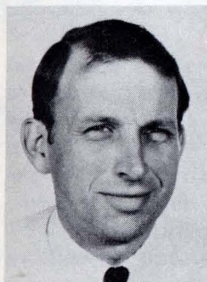
Winter quarters, with interior viewing for the public, will also contain dens for cubbing and work space for the staff. All interior space is contained in areas underneath the visitors' walk to minimize the impact of man-made structures on the park landscape.

Two renovation projects will start sooner. The Monkey House, built about 70 years ago and considered to be of architectural significance, will be preserved under the master plan, but is to be completely remodeled inside. The Puma House will be renovated for use as an interim facility to house animals as work proceeds elsewhere, but eventually will be torn down. Construction specifications for these two projects should be completed in June, and work may start as early as September.

The construction and renovation work will necessitate removal of all animals from the Lion, Monkey and Puma houses, as well as most of the animals in separate cages on Lion House Hill. Mohini and Rewati, the zoo's famous white

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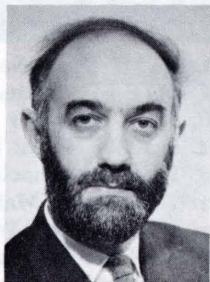
## New Leadership for Astrophysics Center



Dr. Field



Dr. Cameron



Dr. Dalgarno



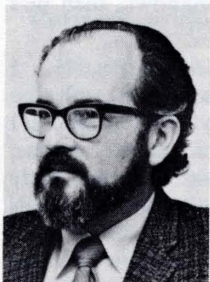
Dr. Giacconi



Dr. Lilley



Dr. Noyes



Dr. Parkinson



Dr. Weiffenbach





## Scientific Discovery at SI Is Copernicus Seminar Topic

"I should point out that by and large you're seeing a rather prejudiced view of scientists. At the Museum of Natural History we are not experimentalists, we do not wear lab coats, we do not use beakers and retorts. We are collectors, observers, and synthesizers of knowledge. We are classifiers and identifiers. I think this holds for the archeologists here as well as the mineralogists, zoologists and botanists."

The speaker was Meredith L. Jones (above at the microphone) and he was one of seven MNH staff scientists who addressed a group of top science students from the metropolitan Washington area at an invitational seminar on "Scientific Discovery at the Smithsonian," during the Copernicus Week celebrations. The seminar participants (from left to right): Thomas R. Solderstrom, Erle G. Kauffman, William G. Melson, Clifford Evans, Robert H. Gibbs, Jr., Dr. Jones, Terry L. Erwin, and, moderating, Nathan Reingold, editor of the Joseph Henry papers) was organized by SI's Office of Seminars and the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

The scientists talked informally to the students about how they came to be scientists and tried to communicate a sense of excitement about what they do at the Smithsonian, why they do it, and what their results are doing for science.

Recounting some of the pitfalls he had failed to avoid in making a start in life, Dr. Jones said that on the advice of a doting grandmother he had first aimed at becoming a doctor but had lost interest in this after being rejected by 17 medical schools. At this point he happened to take a course in marine biology and found himself hooked.

He did graduate work at Berkeley, subsequently settling down to specialize in studies in the morphological taxonomy of worms and the biochemical taxonomy of snails, first at the American Museum of Natural History and later here at the Smithsonian where he has worked for nine years. He said that his father, an economic entomologist with California's Department of Agriculture, was probably responsible to a large extent for his becoming a taxonomist, imbuing him with an understanding and appreciation of this area.

"In the broad field of science taxonomy has suffered as being considered a rather pedestrian uninteresting field. I never was brainwashed to think that. I trust you can escape that too, because it's not so," Dr. Jones said.

Taxonomy is vitally important, Dr. Jones told the students, pointing out that the basis of all experimental ecological work is in knowing what species you are dealing with.

"If an ecologist is trying to cope with pollution and 90 percent of the animals he's dealing with are unknown, then he's up the creek."

"Also, it's just plain enjoyable. I have a continuing fascination with the morphological diversity of the animals I study. In the case of marine worms, you have an animal with a simple body plan, a large group of tubular animals which are divided into 65 basic categories—the families. Each one of these is further subdivided, a fantastic amplification of diversity on a central theme.

I could look at them for years and years as I have and plan to do."

Most of Dr. Jones' studies in recent years have taken place in Panama—and he oversees the general marine collections made in Panama for the Museum.

"I see the Panama Isthmus as a fantastic place, and a unique opportunity to compare two separate faunas that may soon be united by the construction of a sea level canal. Very little of this fauna has been adequately studied. I feel that it's very important—not so much for me but for the scientists who will come in 25, 50 and 100 years—to have some indication of what species were present, and in which ocean, before the Isthmus was breached," Dr. Jones said.

## Brooks Appointed Under Secretary

Robert A. Brooks, who has been The Assistant Secretary since July 1, has been appointed Under Secretary of the Smithsonian by the Board of Regents.

Secretary Ripley, announcing the action which was taken at his recommendation, said the appointment of Mr. Brooks "appropriately recognizes his effective efforts in developing and pursuing the programs of the Institution."

John G. Motheral is Mr. Brooks' new administrative assistant. Mr. Motheral received bachelor's and master's degrees from Stanford University. He served 12 years in the Navy, which included duty as budget officer, and for the past five years has been employed as Deputy Director for Administration in Program Analysis in the Office of Economic Development.

## Griesel Appointed Business Manager

Richard Griesel has been appointed Business Manager in the Office of the Treasurer.

He will work closely with museum personnel throughout the Institution in directing the growing product development program and will also supervise the Smithsonian Museum Shops, Belmont Conference Center and other Smithsonian business activities.

Mr. Griesel is a graduate of George Washington University and Harvard Business School and has recently completed a year of postgraduate study at the Sloan School of Management at Massachusetts Institute of Technology under a National Science Foundation traineeship.

## 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. Wetmore, an M.D. As I am 91 years old this Alexander 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."

## Kohn, Perry Get New Zoo Posts; Gilmore Joins SI

Edward Kohn has been named Deputy Director of the National Zoological Park. He is responsible to Dr. Theodore H. Reed, NZP Director, for overall internal management of the zoo.

Frank Gilmore will assume Mr. Kohn's former duties as Space Resources Officer in the office of Under Secretary Robert A. Brooks.

Mr. Kohn has developed new management efforts in a number of areas since he came to the Institution in 1959. Following work as Operation Moonwatch coordinator, he developed personnel and research administration groups at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory and held the positions of executive officer of the Science Information Exchange, Director of Programming and Budget for the Institution, and Deputy Director of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.

"Over the past two years, Mr. Kohn has led an Institution-wide program for improved understanding of space needs and resolution of space problems," Secretary Ripley noted in an announcement. "His successor, Mr. Frank Gilmore, will work with organization heads to advance such efforts. As Space Resources Officer, he will report to The Assistant Secretary. A Space Resources Board, consisting of the delegates of each Assistant Secretary and of the Di-

## Higher Category Of SI Associates Get New Benefits

Higher category members (\$50 and up) of the Smithsonian Associates will now receive added benefits for their annual gifts.

A new membership brochure issued by the Associates in April lists the following privileges of Contributing Membership:

- Services of the Contributing Membership Office to facilitate communication with any part of the Smithsonian.
- Information about any museum in the world.
- Smithsonian annual report.
- Publications by Smithsonian scholars.

Members living in the Washington area also receive invitations to exhibition previews and events planned especially for members. They may bring guests to special events. A \$500 contributor may ask a question about anything in the Smithsonian and receive a specially researched answer. A Patron (\$5,000) receives, in addition to everything else, a commemorative object or work of art.

As stated in the brochure, contributions support programs that "will bring Smithsonian exhibits, performing arts, scientists and curators to communities throughout the United States."

Presently there are 74 Life members and 149 Contributing members who gave a total of \$15,500 last year.

This program is administered from the office of the Executive Director of the Associates by Maxwell G. Courtney, Room 118, SI, Extension 6491.

## Surprise Dinner Honors Mrs. Young

A surprise testimonial dinner for Mrs. Dorothy Young, secretary for 14 years in the MHT Department of Industries, was held April 26 at the Marriott Key Bridge Motel.

The testimonial was attended by 38 of Mrs. Young's friends and colleagues who praised her for "her tremendous, untiring teaching ability in training secretaries, many of whom have gone on to more responsible positions."

Speakers were John H. White, Jr., Chairman of the MHT Department of Industries, and Paul V. Gardner, Curator of Ceramics and Glass, who read a letter from Dr. Philip Bishop, past chairman of the department. Mrs. Shirley Smith presented Mrs. Young a silver coffee/tea service from her friends.

rektor of Support Activities, will join with Mr. Gilmore in the effort."

Mr. Ripley also announced that John Perry will become Assistant Director for Conservation at the Zoo to advance the NZP's leadership and participation in essential efforts of wildlife conservation.



**WOMEN'S COUNCIL TRAINING**—Secretary Ripley was the featured speaker at the opening session March 8 of a series of talks designed to provide training for members of the Smithsonian Women's Council. Mr. Ripley was introduced by Archie D. Grimmett, Director of Equal Employment Opportunity at the Institution (standing next to Mr. Ripley). Council members are (from left): Mary Lynne McElroy, council secretary; Marie Malaro; Ruth E. J. Terry; Gretchen Gayle, vice-chairperson of the council; Edna W. Owens, chairperson; Joyce K. Jones, assistant secretary; Dorothy E. Estep; Karen H. Ullrich, historian, and Gwendolyn Baker (far right). Next to Ms. Baker is Laverne M. Love, Smithsonian Women's Coordinator.



## 43 SI Employees Honored At Annual Awards Ceremony

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

Dr. and Mrs. Vladimir Clain-Stefanelli 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 nominee from 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 "Suggestion Awards" during the year. These employees who contributed their ideas for more efficient operations at the Smithsonian Institution were Richard K. Hofmeister, Photographic Service, Alex Melnick, Jr., Carl E. Strawbridge, and Francis J. McGrath, 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.

*40 Years of Service*, Vincent B. Murphy, Protection Service.

*35 Years of Service*, Charles W. Lohrig, National Air and Space Museum, and Mr. John W. Schulz, Jr., Office of Exhibits.

*30 Years of Service*, F. Raymond Fosberg, MNH; Franklin L. Pearce, MNH; Fenner A. Chace, MNH; Eugene I. Knez, MNH; Fayette Bishop, Office of Exhibits; Thelma E. Hunter, Office of Exhibits;

Charles S. Green, Library; Lenford C. Thompson, Library; Burnley F. Beard, BMD; Edward D. Hall, BMD; James R. Jackson, BMD; Carl L. Gibson, BMD; Gertrude H. Miller, BMD; Robert P. Nesbitt, BMD; William J. Norvedt, Protection; John A. Gallagher, Protection; Wilfred E. L'Abbe, Protection; Michael Squarok, Protection; Jack Harris, Sr., Protection; Dorothy D. Glenn, Office of Personnel; John J. Horner, Office of Personnel; Richard E. Toye, Office of Personnel; Ulysses G. Lyon, MHT; Elaine G. Perkins, Office of Treasurer; Johnny Chandler, NZP; Randolph Clay, NZP; Samuel W. Gordon, NZP; Leroy Jefferson, NZP; August Stepura, Photographic Services; Archibald Turner, STRI.

### 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 review of the effect of SI's equal employment opportunity program for federal employees included personal interviews by team members. Mrs. Hagood responded to telephoned requests for information about the survey, scheduled appointments for employees with the team, and provided administrative support to the team during its visit.



**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 McCracken of the Office of Personnel Administration. Certificates were presented by Vincent Doyle, personnel director. Seated (from left) are Everett Gustus, Howard Robinson, Mary Jane Linn, Mildred Raitt, Cyril Speizman, August Stepura, William White. Standing (from left) are Donald Merchant, Samuel Gordon, Michael Santoro, Edward White, Edward McCoy, John Gibson, Mr. Doyle, Winfred Sammons, Francis Bennett, John Swope, Aaron Patton, Stanley Lewark, Thomas McQueen. Forrest Park was not present for the photo.

### 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 see 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," commented Archie D. Grimmett, EEO Director. "In doing this the officers will insure opportunity for women and minorities as an integral part of the EEO 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 requirements 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 Whitelaw, Air and Space Museum; Vincent P. Verfuert, Science & Information Exchange; John Gregory, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory; Harold Cohea, Building Management; Robert Stuckenrath, Radiation Biology Lab; James Mello, National Museum of Natural History; Douglas Evelyn, National Portrait Gallery; Robert Tillotson, National Museum of History and Technology; Betty Morgan, Financial Services; Stanley A. Kovy, Information Systems; Russell Shank, SI Libraries; Thomas Lawton, Freer Gallery; Richard Grove, Office of Assistant Secretary (History & Art); Ross Simons, Office of Assistant Secretary (Science).

### Career Training Unit Revises 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 employees are receiving.

The training section again will be the first office to which requests must be forwarded. This will enable it to insure 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 help management respond 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 Kearneyville, W.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 Mrs. 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 a bachelor's degree from George Washington University after completing night course work.

### Retirement Benefits

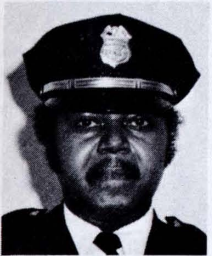
Employees who are considering retirement in the near future are reminded of the possibility of a cost of living annuity increase amounting to at least 5.5 per cent, effective July 1. Those who are planning to take advantage of this additional benefit must be separated on or before June 30. Any questions regarding the increase should be referred to the prospective retiree's consultant.

## Outstanding Guards Honored

Outstanding members of the Smithsonian guard force have been named for the months of February and March by the commanding officers of each of the four companies that comprise the force.

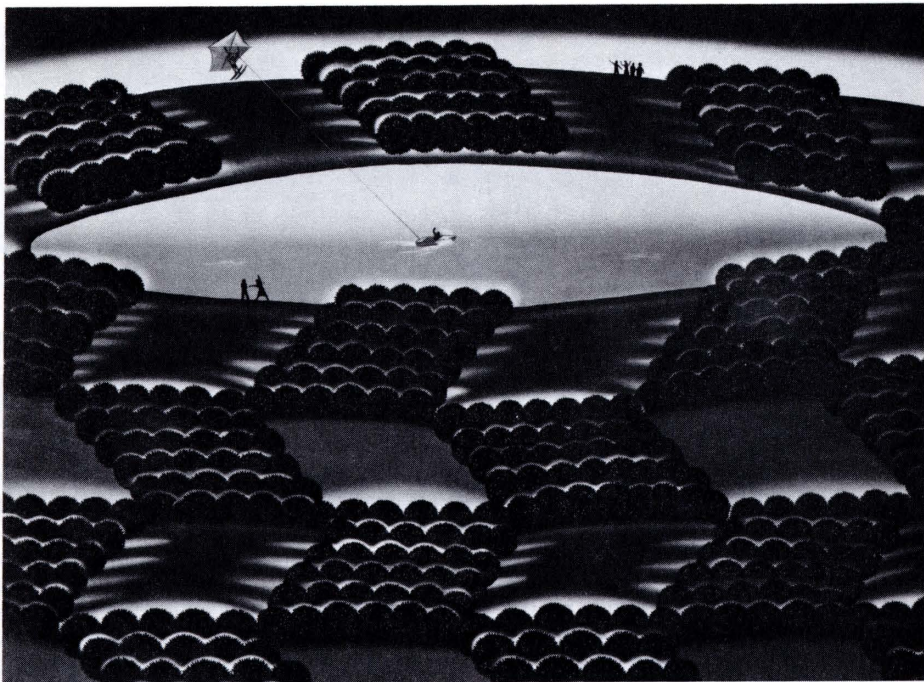
Outstanding guards for February are Pfc. Richard J. Woods, Company A; Pfc. Robert L. Ogburn, Company B; Pfc. Jack Scott, Company C; Pfc. Willie T. Green, Company D. Outstanding guards for March are Pfc. Charles Richardson, Company A; Special Police Masaw Williams, Company B; Pfc. William Jacob, Company C; Cpl. Kenneth E. Thomas, Company D.

Each guard was chosen for the exceptional level of his performance in carrying out his duties. Pfc. Scott was cited specifically for his action in finding a box of valuable ceramic dishes inadvertently left among items at the National Museum of History and Technology. Pfc. Woods observed a hot plate left on in an office at the National Museum of Natural History. Pfc. Ogburn 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 MNH.

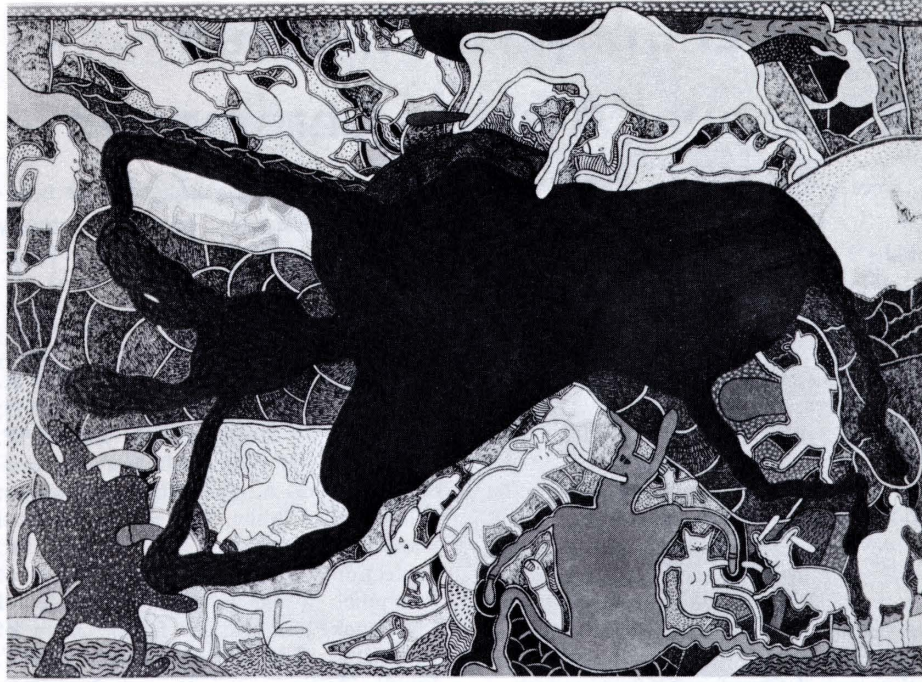


Left to right (top row) Woods, Ogburn, Scott, Green; (bottom row) Richardson, Williams, Jacob, Thomas named outstanding guards for two months.





**'MADE IN CHICAGO'**—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 October 5. The exhibition will then tour other major Latin American cities, and will be shown at the NCFA at the end of 1974. Among the paintings are "Cris Cross Country and Show" by Roger Brown, and "Reclying Blakveenus Rabbit," by Gladys Nilsson. Other artists whose work will appear in the show are Edward C. Flood, Philip Hanson, James Nutt, Edward Paschke, Kerig Pope, Christina Ramberg, Barbara Rossi, Carl Wirsum, Ray Yoshida, and H. C. Westermann.



## 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 entirely new structure to be erected at the Center since it 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 of a full-time staff member trained in environmental education will enable 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 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 helping them to reach 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.

Approximately 30 college students worked at the Center during the past year. Institutions represented included Carleton College in Minnesota; Brown University in Rhode Island; Haverford College in Pennsylvania; Utah State University; and the University of Colorado.

Although most come during the summer, an increasing number of students will be using the Center for work-study projects during the school year. They are usually assigned to assist an individual scientist in his research.

The dormitory also will provide sleeping quarters for visiting scientists who make use of the variety of habitats and ecosystems which the 2,400-acre Center encompasses.

Dr. Williamson pointed out that he regards all of the education activities at the Chesapeake Bay Center as research—investigations of the most effective ways of informing people of all ages about the environment.

He expects the new building to be completed next fall.

The Center is engaged in a study of the Rhode River watershed. Projects conducted by investigators from the Johns Hopkins University, the University of Maryland, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Smithsonian are coordinated to provide a comprehensive picture of the ecosystem of this Chesapeake Bay sub-estuary.

## 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 library 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.

## 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 recently 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**  
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 Smithson 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."

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

## New Rare Book Library Installed In USNM Setting

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries has recently opened a rare book room in A&I 1460, the room which housed the library of the U.S. National Museum for many years.

The room has been totally remodelled by the Buildings Management Division. James Goode, Curator of the Smithsonian Building, selected nineteenth century furnishings for the room.

The room is also furnished with modern equipment to insure maximum security and preservation for the valuable collection of rare materials it houses. Temperature and humidity are maintained at constant levels, and dust and other impurities are filtered from the air. Smoke detection devices are connected to a fire extinguishing system which triggers automatically and releases a cloud of Halon 1301, a chemical which extinguishes fire within seconds and is not harmful to people. The windows have been walled over to exclude natural light which causes fading and deterioration. Incandescent lighting is used throughout in preference to fluorescent lighting which is much more harmful. An electronic detection system warns the security force in the event of attempted burglary.

Since many rare books are frequently used for research, the Rare Book Room will house only those items which are used infrequently. The remaining books will stay in the branches and divisional collections. Dr. Russell Shank, Director of Libraries, urges SI staff members to go to the Rare Book Room and use the books there instead of requesting a loan. If a special need exists, however, the books can be charged out for a limited period.

The Libraries have asked a number of SI curators and administrators, as well as rare book authorities outside the Institution, to serve as rare book consultants who can advise on the acquisition, preservation, and use of rare books.

## 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 death of the late Director, Col. John H. Magruder III.



## NPG to Open Major Exhibition On Black Role in Early U.S.

A comprehensive exhibition devoted to the participation of black men and women in the Revolutionary War and the affairs of the early years of the Republic will open July 4 at the National Portrait Gallery.

The Independence Day opening of *The Black Presence in the Era of the American Revolution 1770-1800* will afford visitors a rare opportunity to see many paintings and objects never before shown.

Among the 250 items assembled from public and private collections throughout the country are portraits, prints, broadsides, petitions, poems, letters, and a variety of related objects.

The exhibition is scheduled to remain on view through September 3.

The period between 1770 and 1800, in which the American colonists secured their independence and established a new nation, gave new hope for freedom to blacks. Through petitions, court actions, and service in the Continental Army, as well as the King's forces, they pursued every means that promised a chance for black freedom. The National Portrait Gallery's exhibition traces these early efforts from the acts of courage and heroism in battle, through the establishment of the black churches which led the way in social action, to the "Emergence of Gifts and Powers"—the recognition of individual talents, finally coming face-to-face with the fact of "The Incomplete Revolution."

Most of the Gallery's first floor area is used for this exhibition, with late Eighteenth century architectural detail and colors added to suggest the ambience of the period. The portion of the Gallery devoted to "The Black Clergy" is designed to resemble the interior of an early church, with planked floor, altar rail, and a reproduction of the stained glass window of the Rev. Andrew Bryan. The original pulpit built by the Rev. Richard Allen in the early 19th century and lent by the Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church of Philadelphia is prominently displayed.

Professor Sidney Kaplan, author of the monograph which serves as the show's catalog, planned the exhibition with Marvin Sadik, Director of the National Portrait Gallery. Other key staff involved were Mrs. Beverly Cox, Coordinator of Exhibition, and Joseph M. Carrigan, who designed the installation.

## 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 Teheran.

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 SI staff in 1966, Mr. Tuck served as a field zoologist for Dr. Henry W. Setzer, Associate Curator in the Division of Mammals at MNH, and collected animals in Iran and West Pakistan.

Since 1970 he has instructed the Smithsonian Associates' series of classes on local amphibians and reptiles.



Mr. Tuck

## 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 countries of the world.



**BMD WORKSHOP, MEETING**—"Group Dynamics and Human Behavior," a series of working sessions designed to improve individual and group efficiency and performance, was conducted recently for members of the Buildings Management Department staff by Dr. Marjorie B. Douglass of Montgomery College Community Services. Shown above is one of the two-hour workshop sessions which extended over an eight-week period. Staff members were divided into teams to apply the techniques of group dynamics in solving problems. BMD was host for an all-day meeting and luncheon of the Association of Physical Plant Administrators for Colleges and Universities, held at the Smithsonian February 23 (photos below). BMD is an associate member of APPA, because of the similarity of facilities, responsibilities and support activities between SI and other members of the organization. James M. Haines, APPA president, is shown addressing the meeting.



**RENNICK PLAQUE UNVEILED**—Secretary Ripley and Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, unveiled a plaque designating the Renwick Gallery a National Historic Landmark in a ceremony May 4 outside the Gallery. There were musical presentations and brief remarks by Mr. Ripley, Mr. Reed, and Joshua Taylor, director of the National Collection of Fine Arts, of which the Renwick is a department. The building was designed as Washington's first art gallery, but had been put to other use for many years and was called "a crumbling eyesore" before it was transferred to the Smithsonian in 1965 and carefully restored.

## C. R. Aschemeier, Veteran Collector, Taxidermist, Dies

Charles Robert Aschemeier, 80, who worked as a taxidermist and collected numerous specimens during a long career at the Smithsonian, died May 12 in Baltimore.

His expeditions to gather mammals and birds for the Smithsonian took him to all parts of this country and to Africa and South America. His work on a hippopotamus, still on display at the Museum of Natural History, was considered a masterful piece of taxidermy. He also helped mount the Fenkyovi elephant in the MNH rotunda.

Mr. Aschemeier was born in Baltimore. He began his career in taxidermy when he joined the Smithsonian in 1911 and helped prepare the skins of animals that had been shot by President Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Aschemeier collected thousands of mammals, birds and plants for the Smithsonian. He played an important part in remodeling the museum displays so as to present large numbers of specimens in facsimiles of their natural habitats. He retired in 1958.

## 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 J. Jordan, a high school principal in Gloucester, 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 Bermingham, visiting assistant 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. Bermingham 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.



Dr. Archer

Born in Torreon, Mexico, Dr. Archer was educated at New Mexico State College 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 Exploration and Introduction at Beltsville, Maryland; as Botanist in the Office of Foreign Agriculture Relations stationed in the Brazilian Research Institute in Belem; Plant Taxonomist and Curator in the National Arboretum, where he developed a new technique for mounting botanical specimens. He also edited several publications contributing to a Flora of Nevada and organized into a usable form the outstanding Carleton Ball willow and archival collections.

Dr. Archer was a plant explorer of note, having traveled in much of Latin America and in northern Africa, and he published more than 50 papers based upon his various researches.

Dr. Archer was a plant explorer of note, having traveled in much of Latin America and in northern Africa, and he published more than 50 papers based upon his various researches.

## 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, had been with the Department of Justice since 1970.





Secretary Ripley presents the Freer Medal to Professor Tanaka Ichimatsu at ceremony May 2 in the auditorium of the Freer Gallery.

## Future Plans For Freer Discussed at Celebration

The 50th anniversary of the opening of the Smithsonian's Freer Gallery of Art was observed May 2 with the presentation of a Freer Medal to a distinguished Japanese scholar, a reception and dinner for special guests, and the opening of a special exhibition of Japanese "ukiyo-e" paintings from the Freer collection.

The medal was presented to Professor Tanaka Ichimatsu, a retired staff member of the Tokyo National Museum, by Secretary Ripley at an afternoon ceremony in the Freer Gallery auditorium (see photograph).

In a speech at the dinner that evening, held in a tent on the Gallery grounds, Secretary Ripley discussed future plans for expanding the Freer. The text of his address follows.

### Secretary's Address

An anniversary is always a time of reflection and evaluation for men as well as institutions. This evening, as through the years for the past five decades, the Smithsonian Institution truly is proud of the stature of the Freer Gallery of Art within its distinguished family.

And this evening, too, is an appropriate occasion for me, as Secretary of the Smithsonian to offer you a preview of some of our hopes and aspirations for the future of this impressive and historic gallery. It was born in a golden age and is observing its golden anniversary at a time when there is renewed and dramatic interest in what it represents as an intellectual resource for mankind.

Important news for the Freer tonight, is our hope that the Freer, before the decade immediately ahead has passed into history, will be expanded not only in physical terms but also in its outreach and research. I would like to share with you our present hopes for the Freer's maturation.

It was Charles Freer's foresight that brought forth a harvest of wisdom and scholarship in an esoteric but significant area of art and letters. Mr. Freer became the first American to give his private art collection to the nation, together with a building to house it, and an endowment to provide support for the kind of program that he felt important to encourage. President Theodore Roosevelt hailed the gift as one of the most valuable collections which any private individual has ever given to any people.

Today, the Freer Gallery of Art represents the vision of the man who bequeathed it to the nation, and it has become an internationally-known center for humanistic research that contributes to the understanding of diverse civilizations.

In this context, I would like to note an interesting provision in Mr. Freer's will. In providing the money for the building he specified that the building

should be constructed and equipped with special regard to the convenience of students and others desiring uninterrupted study of the magnificent objects contained in the collection.

The Freer has enriched our nation's cultural growth and helped establish Washington as a world-renowned art capital. The Freer has reached forth to our people and has made them aware of the beauty of civilizations, both old and new.

This evening, the Freer Gallery of Art holds aloft its beacon with pride—as it has every day since it opened five decades ago. In the 50 years of its existence, it has grown and the body that contains its spirit is full.

To meet the challenge of future years, additional space will be necessary . . . and we are aware of that urgent need, and have begun to study the feasibility of planned growth.

In the years ahead, we are dedicated to translating the plans when finally developed into reality. As this is accomplished, it is our wish—our intent—that the Freer Gallery of Art will continue its scholarly programs and other activities for which it is so widely hailed.

It is our fervent hope that we will succeed through a combination of private and public support to increase the already significant role of the Freer Gallery of Art through its added study centers, acquisitions and its exhibitions.

I know the Director of the Freer, the Board of Regents and I are most eager to ascertain what steps must be taken to achieve these objectives.

We are exploring many architectural possibilities to provide a splendid plan for additional space for exhibitions, publications, conservation facilities and docent activities, all of which contribute to ever increasing public awareness of oriental art.

We know that were Mr. Freer with us tonight, he would certainly support our plans to strengthen this outstanding museum and study center that he helped create. And his mantle has been magnificently assumed by his successors.

### Renwick Summer Hours

The Renwick Gallery will be open until 9 p.m. each Thursday from July 1 through Labor Day for presentation of special events such as lectures and film showings.

## '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 heads a staff 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 "open for business" as usual.

As pandemonium mills through our buildings and across the Mall, the office areas are hauntingly silent and eerie. Although life is surging through our museums at a frantic pace, they remain in a state of suspended animation, waiting for Monday to renew activity for another week. What happens to those public inquiries we all tackle during the week? Who handles the calls our switchboard normally channels? The answer is: the only staffed business office open on weekends, the Associates' Reception Center.

With the guidance of a staff member, a corps of capable volunteers (in all museums) inform, investigate and appease without the assistance of curatorial or administrative offices. Their job each weekend is to inform, upon request, thousands of visitors and callers about the museums, their exhibits, activities, and social events. It is collecting anecdotes about the unusual that give them the incentive to go on and prevent them from giving up as they face the hordes of clamoring weekend visitors and the incessant ringing phones.

### Dinosaurs for Sale?

A man catching a plane for Rome in two hours, arrives clutching an antique vase for authentication and appraisal. He departs, informed of Smithsonian Institution policy about appraisals (or rather no appraisals) and the name of the curator whom he can contact for authentication, leaving our weekend workers to ponder forever what he did with his treasured piece of porcelain during his air journey to Rome. A man wants to sell the Smithsonian a fossil, another wants to buy a dinosaur. A toddler has left his jacket on the fence near the carousel on Saturday, and on Sunday his mother is searching feverishly. They are visitors and it is the only coat they have brought for the baby. For all the "emergency" of the moment, these situations have become routine for the weekend force.

The telephones present an even greater challenge, as well as a unique insight into human nature. Anyone phoning the Smithsonian on weekends is provided, by recording, with all information of general interest (i.e., museum locations and hours, availability of wheel chairs, etc.). At the end of what seems to be an interminably long record, the caller is referred to the Reception Center number for further information. At least 50 per cent of all calls received by the Center on weekends request information already given on the record. Although the recording can provide answers to a number of inquiries, the "human touch" is unquestionably necessary for many others.

The Center's animal anecdotes are the most amusing, by far. Arising from the fact that the National Zoo is a component of the Smithsonian, the number of callers seeking help for ailing members of the animal kingdom is innumerable. What does one do for a limping parakeet (which has just had its nails trimmed, but, alas, with no relief)? What do you feed an injured eagle when the supply of live mice and raw meat is limited? What does one feed a strange looking bug to keep it alive until Monday when an

entomologist can advise on its care? (There have been four such calls.)

But without a doubt, the favorite of all animal problems is the boa constrictor with the upper respiratory infection. Summoned to the phone by a puzzled volunteer, the staff member was confronted by a hysterical young woman who explained that her pet boa constrictor had an upper respiratory infection and had to take an antibiotic every six hours. To her dismay, it had escaped from its cage, crawled into her washing machine, and although two hours overdue for its medicine stubbornly refused to come out. To make matters worse, her husband, infuriated by the time and attention being given to the boa constrictor, had taken the children and walked out, leaving the problem to her alone. Boas are not dangerous, she assured, if fed regularly; but then, he hadn't eaten since Thanksgiving! (It was then January.) A baffled veterinarian had told her that it wouldn't be dangerous until it had shed its skin, the infection draining it of its energy and appetite. As she poured out her story, the plot thickened. It seems it takes two people to administer medication to a snake. In her case, her husband to hold the slithering serpent and she to poke the pill beyond the trachea. What was she to do? She usually did her laundry on Sundays!

Not all incidents are amusing. A gentleman called early on Saturday morning and explained in a very pleasant manner that he was from an embassy and that the administrators of one of the Smithsonian museums had kindly planned a special tour for his Prime Minister's and Ambassador's wives on the following Tuesday. Saturday morning had dawned sunny and beautiful and his ambassador had decided that he and the Prime Minister, freed from official duties for the weekend, would like to join their wives on a tour that morning. They would be at the museum in one hour. Suppressing panic, the staff members arranged the tour, after many frenzied telephone calls.

The tour was a success and early Sunday morning the same gentleman called requesting the same arrangements for another museum. This time a full one hour and 45 minutes was allowed. With the knowledge that the Prime Minister's entourage was transported in a number of limousines, and that Secret Service men were already combing through the museum, the staff again arranged a tour, just in time.

So, if you receive a call at home shattering your peaceful weekend escape with some weekday-type problem, be understanding and helpful. Remember that beneath a calm, controlled voice is a hysterical Smithsonian staff member who is no doubt staring in horror at a panel of blinking lights heralding "on hold" callers who are confident that the Smithsonian knows everything about everything.

As in daytime soap operas, the questions are: Did the vase make it to Rome? Did the boa constrictor, indeed, come out and live a full, rich life? What kind of wierd bugs were they? Did the man buy his dinosaur? Unfortunately, the weekend force, unable to "tune in tomorrow," will never know.



# 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 Institution's bureau directors and senior administrators. Among the goals are:

- To continue to develop exhibits, publications, research, and educational activities that will serve to make the Smithsonian historical and scientific collections a creative resource for the advancement of public knowledge.
- To achieve an improved balance of federal and private support for these and other activities of the Institution.
- To remedy deficiencies of space and services in support of the Institution's growing collections and its associated research and educational activities.

The lengthy and detailed analysis of the Institution was undertaken at a conference at the Smithsonian's Belmont Conference Center earlier this year. It represented the first step in a process to set a new long-range course for the evolution of the 127-year-old Institution. Participants in the conference included officials from the Smithsonian's museums, bureaus, laboratories, support organizations and central management.

## Conference Purpose

The Conference's purpose, according to Secretary Ripley, was to develop "the most effective ways of administering so extraordinary an institution, preserving the richness of its variety and the liveliness of its parts, while retaining a general identity and a sense of purpose and direction."

Overriding much of the discussion was the need to develop a broader base of institutional support for the activities of the Smithsonian. With the advent of the 1960's there was growing interest in increasing the public's recognition of the importance of the Smithsonian's basic activities, and increasing the public's support of these activities, Mr. Ripley said. A conscious effort has been made in recent years to achieve this support by reminding the Institution's audience that the kinds of science and education done at the Smithsonian are important, and at the same time by seeking increased federal appropriations.

One way in which the Smithsonian has reminded persons about the significance of its science is through the public's growing interest in the environment.

"We were studying the environment long before it became a fashionable subject," Mr. Ripley notes. "The Smithsonian's splendid tradition of scientific research in the distribution and evolution of organisms already had won worldwide recognition, and in the sixties strong support was being received from those in the scientific community whose interest had been re-awakened in such traditional institutional research fields."

"We have our major collections as an ecological data bank, and our zoo collections related to the environmental concern over threatened species and the understanding of behavior. We continue to underscore the importance of our collections and research to terrestrial environmental studies, and also to atmospheric studies through the medium of research done at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, and the Radiation Biology Laboratory."

"All these activities fit together and provide a basis from which to develop public support. It has been in this connection that we have been anxious to remind the President and the Congress that because we have organizations such as the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute and the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies, which are involved with collecting, field research, and monitoring, we are capable of carrying on strategic and contemporary activities in the field of the environment."

"As far as humanistic activities are concerned, there has been a parallel incentive for the Smithsonian to re-emphasize its interest in the intellectual field, as an institution based in Washington and

recognized internationally. By making the Institution visible to scholars of the first rank, and by developing the concept of their coming here to work, the interplay between scholars and the resources on the Mall would be made patent. 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 center 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 activities, 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 us? What is the learning process which the Institution offers the Nation?"

It will only be when the public knows the answers to these questions and when the Smithsonian is thoroughly understood to be an educational institution, that we will be able to gain the kind of public and financial support that we need for 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, it was pointed out at the conference: (a) Federal appropriations for general operations; (b) private or non-federal funds provided for restricted and unrestricted purposes; and (c) grants and contracts from federal agencies and foundations for specific projects, primarily research.

Historical trends covering the last decade indicate the following:

- A steadily rising Federal appropriation which now provides about 77 percent of total Institution operating funds. Federal "Salaries and Expenses" funds now approach \$52 million. On a percentage basis, the historical application of this appropriation to each program category (e.g., science, history and art, etc.) has remained remarkably stable.
- A steady decline in the percentage of Institutional resources coming from 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 \$9,688,000.
- A relatively stable percentage of operating funds provided by private funds (7 percent or 8 percent since 1960). The dollar level is low, however, amounting to only \$4,740,000 in fiscal year 1972. Of this figure about \$4,100,000 are for purposes restricted by the donors, and only the remainder is available for general operations of the Institution.

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

1. The development of a broader base of 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 role as an educational and cultural institution.
2. Institutional management will give high priority to obtaining a better funding balance for support activities (security, maintenance, information services,



**PRESS DISTRIBUTION CHIEF RETIRES**—Mrs. Eileen M. McCarthy, chief of the Publications Distribution Section of the Smithsonian Institution Press, opens gifts presented to her at a retirement party in the Great Hall of the SI Building March 9. Mrs. McCarthy had been the only chief of the distribution section since the time it was established in 1954. She came to the Smithsonian in 1947 from the Maritime Commission and had more than 30 years' federal service, as attested by the certificate seen in the photo. The silver tray was given to her by employees of the Press. With Mrs. McCarthy is Gordon Hubel, Press director, and Louise Heskett and Jan Hahn (right) of the Press staff.

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 bureaus. 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 formulations, a review of current activities will attempt to improve on the identification of areas where base resources could be directed to higher priority items.
5. Concerted efforts to reach new audiences through television and other media are of high priority. The Wash-

ington Metropolitan Area should be more effectively utilized as an experimental laboratory in developing new approaches to Institutional exhibition 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 is a possibility together with better bureau coordination in Institutional development efforts. Chief concerns over the next few years include rebuilding the Institution's private working capital and improving the product development program.

## Astrophysical Center — from page 1

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 collaboration. Many members of the Smithsonian scientific 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 consolidation of efforts designed to draw on the different 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 highly 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 Perkin Laboratory at Garden Street also provides facilities for theoretical 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 efforts through its pioneering satellite tracking program and its development of orbiting astronomical observatories. Smithsonian is also very active in research programs related to comets, meteors, and meteorites.

The Smithsonian operates observing facilities around the world, often in cooperation with the national observatories of those countries where they are located. The Smithsonian's major field facility is a multipurpose observatory on Mt. Hopkins in Southern Arizona.

The diverse and widespread interests of both observatories will now be brought together under the joint leadership of the Center for Astrophysics. The present loose groupings of scientists and projects will be more formally organized under the Associate Directors in divisions representing the major fields of investigation of both institutions.

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 modern research needs, more than 100 years ago, Joseph Henry, the first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, urged that any Observatory established by 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 not unethically acquired from its source, unscientifically excavated or illegally removed from its country of origin after the date of adoption of this policy.

3. (a) In cases of doubt, the Director should consult widely within the Institution, particularly with those scientists or curators whose interests would be affected 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 foreign provenance 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.

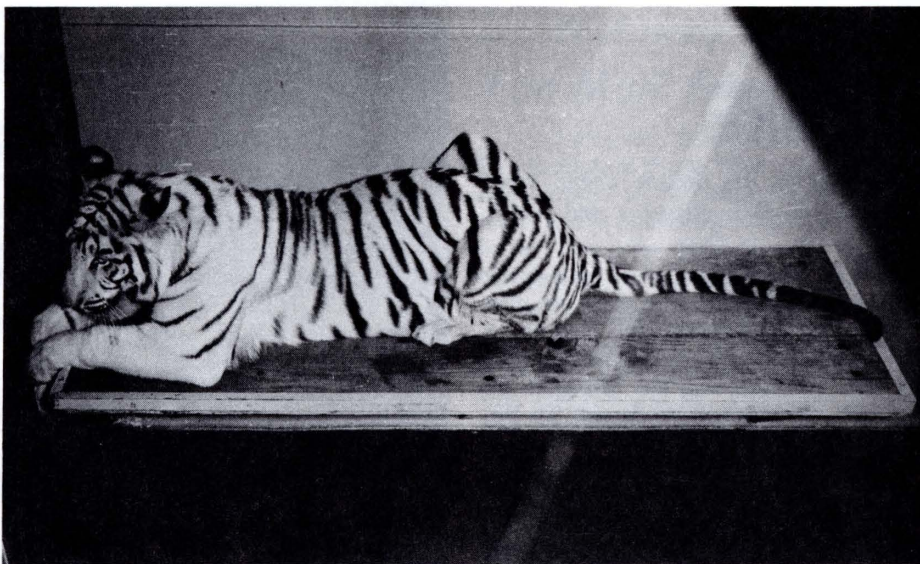
5. The policy set forth here should be applied in determining whether to accept loans for display or other purposes.

6. The provenance of acquired objects shall be a matter of public record.

### SMITHSONIAN TORCH

May-June 1973

Published for Smithsonian Institution personnel by the News Bureau of the Office of Public Affairs, Room 107, SI Building.



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.

## Zoo Master Plan

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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 expansion 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.

The master plan recommends that the winding streets of the park be converted to broad pedestrian ways which will be bordered with flowering shrubs. Shade and shelter as well as attractive street furniture will be included along these broad walkways.

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 terrain and the numerous ravines in the zoo make water courses an essential ingredient of the park design.

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 are to be minimized wherever possible. Buildings buried in hillsides provide the zoo with valuable exhibit space without destroying the continuity of the landscape.

A new administration building and a restaurant will flank the Connecticut Avenue pedestrian entrance. These two buildings are to be connected by an underground parking garage. This combined complex will become the "night-time zoo" available to the public for dinner and wildlife lectures without requiring the remainder of the zoo to be open. 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 consolidated at the lowest level of the parking structure. This proposal will remove existing surface parking lots and return 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 animals' 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 train 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 and 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 remodeled. The indoor and outdoor exhibit space is to be increased and several species of animals now housed there are to be moved to new quarters. The cages on the south side of the building are to be enlarged by removing partitions and extension of the building walls. The reduced number of animals and the increased space will allow animals free-

dom in an improved environment. The roof over the central visitors' space is to be transformed into a glass vault which will admit light over a landscaped court in the center of the building. This oasis of plant material will convert visitor space into a garden appropriate to the exhibition of wild animals. The outdoor area for these large animals is to be increased five fold and is to be moated to remove the heavy railings which now separate visitors and animals.

The giraffes, which are now housed in space at one end of the Elephant House, will be moved to a building to be built into the sloping land below the present police station. The broad main walkway 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 roof of the 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 fleetness of foot. Trees will simulate their native habitat. Here also visitors will be separate from the animals by a moat.

Gorillas and orangutans are to be located in a new structure designed for 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 their territorial instincts. Visitors will move through the building on a glassed-in walkway 10 feet above the floor of the animal exhibit. High ceilings will allow the animals to move below and above the visitor's eye level.

Bears and foxes are to be combined in a dry moated exhibit in the woods at the bend in Rock Creek. The animals 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 viewed from a perimeter walk which surrounds a large pool with an island in its center. The island, in turn, will support a tower of rock ledges for nesting.

An abandoned quarry near the Calvert Street Bridge with its jagged rock formations will provide a natural foundation for the exhibition of the rock-climbing Gelada baboons. With minimum man-made modification, the water-moated exhibit will produce an environment which closely approximates the animals' natural habitat in the mountains of Ethiopia. A waterfall supplied with recirculated water will be part of the exhibit.

The Reptile House is to be remodeled to accommodate new exhibitions and larger exhibit space for the reptiles. The crowds which visit the building will be moved past the exhibits on a one-way circulation system designed to overcome the congestion which now exists. New exhibit techniques will make the native habitats more dramatic for the viewer and more appropriate for the animals. The lower level of the Reptile House will be developed as an insectarium and will accommodate aquariums for several species of fish. Stairways and an elevator will connect the two exhibit levels.

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 areas will extend into the Pavilion. The animals will be able to move from their indoor pools through gates in the walls of the building. Climate control will allow the indoor exhibits to be filled with tropical plant material to simulate the native habitats of the animal. Visitors will move through the building on a glass-enclosed bridge.

The administration building will contain an auditorium equipped for motion pictures and slide lectures. The auditorium stage has been planned to allow live animals to be brought to the audience. Classrooms and a science laboratory will be available for use by school children.



A SIGN OF SPRING—Throngs of visitors in the museum halls and flowers along the walks on the Mall are the customary signs of spring at the Smithsonian. This year, there was additional evidence to those who looked carefully at one corner of the Smithsonian "castle." There a mother bird cared for her lone offspring, despite men on the ladder near her and the nearby window through which SI photographer Harry Neufeld took the close-up view.



