Brooke Hindle, NYU Historian, to Be Director of MHT

Brooke Hindle has been appointed Director of the National Museum of History and Technology, effective February 1. Secretary Ripley has announced.

He will succeed Daniel J. Boorsin, who will become a Senior Historian at the Museum October 1. In the interim, NMHT Deputy Director Dr. Silvio Bedini will serve as Acting Director.

Mr. Hindle has been Head of the University Department of History at New York University since 1970. He has been a member of the faculty at NYU since 1950, serving successively as Associate Professor of History; Professor of History; Chairman, University College Department of History; Dean, University College of Arts and Science, and currently, Head of the University Department of History.

Mr. Hindle has devoted his professional career to the study of technology and science in history. His publication and much of his teaching have related to these fields.

Mr. Hindle has had a variety of roles in connection with museums and the museum world. His first full-time employment was with the Institute of Early American History and Culture (the research organization sustained jointly by Colonial Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary), and he later served on the Council of the Institute.

At the Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, which operates a museum of early American industry and a historical library, he served for a time as senior resident scholar and continues as a member of the Foundation's Advisory Committee. For the American Association for State and Local History, he recently made a study of the treatment of industrialization in museums. He has served as consultant to various museums, including the Smithsonian, when he was contemplating the establishment of the present Museum of History and Technology.

Currently, he is editing a volume based upon a conference he planned for Sleepy Hollow Restorations on "America's Waned Age." His own present research is upon the role of industrial fairs in advancing technology, with emphasis upon the Centennial Exhibit of 1876—from which the Smithsonian Institution's first significant collections of machinery and technological artifacts derived.

In making the announcement, Mr. Ripley said:

"Mr. Hindle's experience will be invaluable in the continued growth of a museum dedicated to the nation's heritage. He is an outstanding historian whose work is greatly respected by the members of the museum staff. We are indeed fortunate that he has agreed to join us."

Mr. Hindle commented:

"This is an exciting appointment; in this position I can apply both my experience and my enthusiasm. The Museum (Continued on page 6)

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Former Secretary Of SI, Dies at 74

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution from 1953 to 1964, died September 16 at Washington Hospital Center after a long and distinguished career as a scientist and educator.

Dr. Carmichael, 74, was the National Geographic Society's vice-president for research and exploration at the time of his death. His death was the first of a Smithsonian Secretary or former Secretary since Charles Doolittle Walcott died in 1927.

"It would be hard to overestimate the great contributions to the Smithsonian Institution that Leonard Carmichael made both as Secretary and in the years after, or the great sense of personal and professional loss that the entire Smithsonian family feels at his death," Secretary Ripley said. "It has always been a great source of strength to the Institution that many of my seven predecessors were still alive and actively involved in Smithsonian affairs, and I know now that, in losing many of our colleagues, we have lost a goodly portion of our past. We know that we have lost a dear friend."

Dr. Carmichael was a member of the Smithsonian at a time of great change for the Institution, and his accomplishments during that period are well known—two Old Patent Office Buildings being leveled for a parking lot, and for beginning the work that turned the Institution into the delightful home of the National Collection of Fine Arts and National Portrait Gallery.

"The tripling of annual visitation to the Smithsonian during his directorship was the program he initiated to renovate and increase the appeal of all of the exhibits in the National Museum of Natural History. Less tangible, but perhaps more important, were the new buildings and bureaus and increases in the collections that was the inspirational leadership that he provided to the Smithsonian. Leonard Carmichael was exceptional—as a scientist, museologist, administrator, and, most of all, valued friend."

Dr. Carmichael was born November 9, 1898, in the Garrett County town of (Continued on page 4)

The Smithsonian's goals and the importance of private funds to the Institution's objectives were discussed by Secretary Ripley at a luncheon attended by chief executive officers of New York foundations September 12 at the Princeton Club of New York.

"When I return to the Smithsonian in 1964 to direct its activity," Mr. Ripley said, "I reminded myself that the general philosophy and atmosphere of the Smithsonian had grown out of the work of its individual parts. . . .

"I saw a new interest and concern during the late fifties and early sixties in national educational and cultural values. I did not feel that the Smithsonian had quite kept up with the evolution of cultural thought in this country. But still the venerable Smithsonian has grown into a dynamic organization as of now, offering a balanced blend of old and new components and of programs of various ages and styles.

"Operating under the rather broad charge of 'increase and diffusion of knowledge among men,' we realize the assignment is so large and so difficult that we cannot fulfill it earnestly unless we focus our resources and energies and not try to be all things to all men . . . ."

"Here is a brief digest of what we are actually doing:

"In science, environmental conditions have brought man to our doorstep. We were studying the environment long before it became a fashionable subject. Our tradition of scientific research in the distribution and evolution of organisms has won worldwide recognition, and in the

Secretary Ripley Discusses Goals at Founding Luncheon

Our only regret was that we did not have time to see all the things they would have liked us to see.

"I realize that I am referring to people scattered over a considerable distance at the various buildings of the Smithsonian Institution. The exhibits and displays were within walking distance, but the people we met were, without exception, outstanding. Whether a volunteer worker or paid guard, we found them all to be friendly, considerate, and helpful. It seemed to take personal pride in their particular branch of the Institution. Our only regret was that we did not have time to see all the things they would have liked us to see."

"To all of you who have returned from so many weeks' visit to Washington, D.C. During that visit we spent a considerable amount of time in the various buildings of the Smithsonian Institution. The exhibits and displays were within walking distance, but the people we met were, without exception, outstanding. Whether a volunteer worker or paid guard, we found them all to be friendly, considerate, and helpful. It seemed to take personal pride in their particular branch of the Institution. Our only regret was that we did not have time to see all the things they would have liked us to see."

"I realize that I am referring to people scattered all over a considerable area, but perhaps there is some way you can let them know there is at least one tourist family who greatly appreciates the work they are doing."

(Continued on page 6)
Michael Huxley
Appointed to SI
Science Position

Michael R. Huxley has been appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science, after serving 2½ years as Special Assistant for International Scientific Affairs.

Prior to his arrival at the Smithsonian in 1968, Mr. Huxley, a graduate of the University of Virginia in anthropology and sociology, served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Ethiopia. He was a school teacher there for two years and spent a third year as a game warden with the Imperial Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Department.

Mr. Huxley was first appointed as a Special Assistant in the Office of Ecology and then served as the Assistant Director of the Office of International Activities before taking up his present duties in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Science.

In an announcement, Secretary Ripley said Mr. Huxley will continue to coordinate such interagency and interdisciplinary matters as international and conservation programs. He will concentrate particularly on long-range policy planning and will assume the duties of the Assistant Secretary for Science in his absence.

Recycling Effort
Is Successful

Yellow trash cans, as beacons to throw recyclable paper into, were so successful on a six-month experimental basis at the National Museum of Natural History that they will be installed in all of the Smithsonian's Mall buildings.

SI's recycling effort was initiated by Secretary Ripley after he received a suggestion from Dr. Ellis Yochelson, a U.S. Geological Survey paleontologist whose office is in NMNH. It gives SI an exemplary role in the National AntiPollution Program by keeping wastepaper out of incinerators and landfills that pollute the environment.

"By recycling we're not doing anything as dramatic as saving the tigers in India, but we are cutting down by a fraction of the total volume of material going to land fill—and in this sense the Smithsonian is on the side of the angels," Dr. Yochelson remarked.

Mr. Ripley said that "although from a standpoint of sheer cost effectiveness there is a minor net cost to the Institution, we believe that from an environmental standpoint it is well worth this relatively small investment. Specifically, computed on an annual basis, we should recycle more than 24 tons of scrap paper per year from NMNH, which equate to a saving of over 408 trees."

(According to the U.S. Forest Service, the use of recycled wastepaper will save 17 trees for every ton of wastepaper that is recycled.)

The success of the program at NMNH has been a result of employees making the effort to separate recyclable waste paper from non-recyclable solid waste. The following list shows what should go where:

Where to Throw It

Recyclable Wastepaper
(Deposit in Yellow Wastebasket)

1. Dry paper such as:
   a. writing paper (all types)
   b. reproduction paper
   c. envelopes
   d. newspapers
   e. newsletters
   f. manila folders
   g. cards (e.g. computer cards, post-cards, index cards)
   h. paperboard
   i. corrugated containers
   j. stencil backs, without plastic covers
   k. bulletin masters

Non-recyclable Solid Waste
(Deposit in Regular Wastebasket)

1. Wet items
2. Glass
3. Metal
4. Metallic-finish items
5. Carbon
6. Cloth
7. Oil-finish items
8. Wax-finish items
9. Plastics
10. Glue-finish items (e.g. sticky-back labels)
11. Food
12. Tobacco
13. Rubber
14. Tissues (e.g. Kleenex, etc.)
15. Typewriter ribbons

MNH Represented at Largest Symposium on Coral Reefs

Five staff members from the National Museum of Natural History attended what was described as the largest international symposium on coral reefs ever held, from June 22 to July 2 in Australia.

They were Drs. Arthur L. Dahl and F. Raymond Fosberg, Department of Botany; Drs. Harry S. Ladd and Ian G. MacIntyre, Department of Paleobiology; and Dr. Harold A. Rehder, of the Department of Invertebrate Zoology. Dr. P. W. Glynn of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute was also present.

Three hundred of the world's top coral scientists took part in the 10-day discussion on the structure and future of Australia's Great Barrier Reef while cruising 3,000 miles up and down the reef along the Queensland coast aboard the ocean liner Marco Polo. The scientists delivered 150 scientific papers and had the opportunity to go ashore on lonely coral cays and uninhabited islands and outlying reef formations, to scuba dive, snorkel, and peer through glass-bottomed boats at the corals.

Dr. Dahl presented a paper on "Phytoecosystems of Benthic Algae in the Coral Reef Ecosystem"; Dr. Ladd on the "Quaternary History of Enewetak Atoll, Marshall Islands," (with J. I. Tracey, Jr.) and on "Darwin Goyot, the Pacific's Oldest Atoll"; (with W. A. Newman); Dr. Fosberg on "Phytoecography of Atolls and Other Coral Islands"; Dr. MacIntyre on "Geoecological Structure and Skeletal Development in Coral Colonies" (with S. V. Smith), and Dr. Glynn on "Rolling Stones Among the Scleractinian Mobile Coralite Communities in the Gulf of Panama."

Lawless Appointed to Exhibits Post at MHT

Benjamin W. Lawless has been appointed Assistant Director for Design and Production in the National Museum of History and Technology, Secretary Ripley has announced.

Mr. Lawless will be responsible to the Director for Design and Production of Exhibits in the museum. Mr. Lawless attended the University of Illinois where he received his bachelor's and master's degrees in painting, design and art history. He came to the Smithsonian in 1953 as Chief Exhibits Specialist and subsequently was Deputy Director of Exhibits.

DEADLINE FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO NOVEMBER TORCH IS OCTOBER 31

NEW TASK FORCE—An "EEO 7-12 Task Force" composed of staff members from the Office of Personnel Administration and representatives from other offices and departments has been established in accordance with the Smithsonian's Equal Employment Opportunity Program. They have met and have identified positions in 18 and GS levels 7 through 12 which have an "positive" educational qualification requirements and which could provide opportunities for women and minority members to further their careers and to earn promotions. The task force has made its recommendations for job redesign and job restructuring where such action can provide new opportunities for minority and female employees. Members of the task force are (standing from left) Archie Glinnmetz, Gretchen Gayn, Lya Ehmann, Harold Michaelson, Rodney Evans (seated from left) Nancy Kirkpatrick, Harry E. Willis, Jeraldine Whitmore, Barbara Faison.
Personnel News

16 Employees Get Awards

Sixteen Smithsonian employees recently received awards in recognition of their outstanding performances "above and beyond the call of duty," according to an announcement by Vincent J. Doyle, Director of the Office of Personnel Administration.

John Moreci, of the Buildings Management Department, was cited for securing a radio channel exclusively for the Johnson-Sea-Link and its mother ship, the Sea Diver. It was stated that the channel played a vital role in providing constant communication between the vessels.

Frederick J. Collier, of the National Museum of Natural History, was recognized for creating the position of Collection Manager for the Department of Paleobiology and for initiative and success in managing the department's vast collection of specimens.

Joseph M. Carrigan, of the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden staff, was recognized for his work in coordinating the relocation of the professional and administrative staff from New York City to temporary quarters in the Arts and Industries Building.

Mrs. Mildred F. Haines, National Museum of History and Technology; Aaron H. Patton, Protection Service, and John Oakley, Paul C. Haas, Frazier B. Efferson and George R. Morgan, all of the Buildings Management Department, have received sustained superior performance awards for exceeding the standards for satisfactory performance and achieving individual records of program accomplishments.

Mrs. Joanne Kugel, Mrs. Cecelia Castiglia, Mrs. Mary Force, Mrs. Frances Miller, E. Roy Shilling and Kenneth England, employees of the Belmont Conference Center, have been recognized for their outstanding performances and contributions that are vital to the center's success (see photo).

Upward Mobility Program

At MNH Gets Underway

An Upward Mobility Program for the National Museum of Natural History has gone into action with the selection of Mrs. Besse Perry Perry, museum aid in the Department of Botany, and Mrs. Annie McNear, museum aid in the Department of Invertebrate Zoology, as participants in the program.

The purpose of the program is to provide an opportunity for employees in museum aid and similar jobs, with limited growth opportunities, to move into a new career field and to provide the museum with another source of well-qualified and specially trained technicians.

In the program developed at MNH,

Open Season Set

On Health Programs

An open season for the employees' health benefits program will be in effect from November 15 through 30.

At that time employees who are not enrolled in a program may enroll, and those who wish to change from one plan to another or from one option to another may do so.

Shortly before the open enrollment season an announcement will be issued to all employees giving full instructions on how to enroll or make a change. New brochures for the major plans will also be issued with that announcement.

Guards of the Month Named

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


Each guard was presented a certificate of award and a letter commending him for outstanding performance of duty by Carl E. Grimley, Chief of the SI Protection Division.

Employees of the Belmont Conference Center were recognized at an awards ceremony July 17 for their outstanding performances and contributions that have been vital to the center's success. From left, back row, are T. Ames Wheeler, Smithsonian Treasurer who made the presentations; Kenneth England, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, Mr. Nickel, Griesel, business manager in the treasurer's office. Front row, from left, are Mrs. Frances Miller, Mrs. Cecelia Castiglia, and Mrs. Joanne Kugel, director of the center.

Mrs. Besse Perry and Mrs. Annie McNear are the first participants in the Upward Mobility Program at the National Museum of Natural History. They are pictured with Dr. Porter Kier (left), Director of the National Museum of Natural History, Roland Brown (center), and James White (right), their respective immediate supervisors.

SMITHSONIAN TORCH Page 3 October 1973
Historic Events at Smithsonian Marked

Dr. Carmichael

(Continued From Page 1)

Philadelphia, a member of a distinguished professional family. His father was a successful physician with a special interest in neuroanatomy and neuropsychology. His mother did her major work in logic and psychology at Wellesley College. Before her marriage she taught at Miss Porter's School (Farmington) and later was vice president of the State Teachers College at Fitchburg, Mass. Her father was a professor and dean of the Crane Theological School of Tufts University. Her mother was a teacher of Teachers College at Fitchburg, Mass. Her family was not Quakers, but Episcopalians.

"My friends and I early gained an interest in natural history from our teachers and from our books," Dr. Carmichael wrote in a 1967 autobiography. "I made a fair collection of the butterflies and moths of this region and mounted them with care. "The house in which I was born had its own stables, outbuildings, and large flower and vegetable gardens. From our gardener I learned something of the old-world nurture of plants. Gardening has been one of my continuing interests. A chauffeur of my father's taught me the proper use and care of basic woodworking and metalworking hand tools, and even the elements of blacksmithing. Later, in laboratory shops and at home, the use of tools has been a pleasant part of my life. . . . Our conversation at home was about books, letters and science. Sermons were employed to teach me the principles of formal logic. It was a rare dinner when someone did not rush for the encyclopedia to prove a point."

Dr. Carmichael entered Tufts in 1917 and was graduated four years later with a B.S. degree, summa cum laude, academically second in his class, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He volunteered for the Army in World War I, "but as soon as I put on my uniform as a private, I was assigned to help in a course in military sanitation and hygiene."

At Tufts, he worked as a laboratory assistant in zoology, the science that became his major interest. He did postgraduate study at the University of Berlin as a Sheldon Traveling Fellow and received his Ph.D. from Harvard. Subsequently he taught at Princeton, Brown and Rochester, where he was the dean of the arts and sciences faculty. The Sheldon Fellowship was offered him after he received all A grades (except for one A minus) in his graduate courses at Harvard. In 1927 while he was teaching at Princeton, he was offered a full professorship at Brown. When he decided to make the move, he asked that he not receive the professorial title until his second year to avoid ill feeling among the faculty because of his youth.

"If I were asked what thread seems to me to have run most consistently through my career, I could answer the question in one word, research," Dr. Carmichael wrote.

"I began a little investigation as an undergraduate at Tufts, and ever since that time my own research, or the administration and funding of the research of others, has been my central day-in and day-out interest."

At Brown, in addition to his teaching activities, Dr. Carmichael began studying the prenatal development of behavior in mammals. With Dr. H. H. Jasper, he co-developed the electroencephalograph and published in 1935 what is believed to be the first report of such work on this continent.

In the course of his academic career, Dr. Carmichael published numerous papers on reading and visual fatigue, perceptual assimilation, the development of a kitten's ability to land on its feet, and other aspects of behavioral development related to the functions of the sense organs.

Dr. Carmichael collaborated with H. C. Warren on the book Elements of Human Psychology (Houghton Mifflin, 1930), which was used as an introductory book for years in many major universities and colleges. They also collaborated on a Dictionary of Psychology (Houghton Mifflin, 1934). His later writings include Basic Psychology, which he wrote in 1957 to set out his point of view for the educated general reader. Carmichael's Manual of Child Psychology, of which he wrote part, went through a third edition in 1970. In 1938, Dr. Carmichael returned to Tufts to become, at 39, one of the young-
Dr. Carmichael's Years as Secretary

During World War II, he was summoned from the campus to fill various posts in Washington. As director of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, he organized the recruiting of scientists to work on the atomic energy and radar projects as well as other research connected with the war effort. In this period, Dr. Carmichael noted that when he retired there were more than 57 million items, while the annual number of visitors had increased from 3,500,000 to more than 10 million. In the same period, he pointed out, funds for buildings and the planning of buildings appropriated by Congress amounted to more than $6 million; the annual appropriations for the central units of the Smithsonian rose from $21½ million to more than $13 million, and over $32 million came to the Institution from foundations and other sources besides federal appropriations.

Dr. Carmichael said one of his most pleasant memories of Washington concerned the work he was allowed to do personally in association with President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy for the better preparation of the White House for visitors.

In 1964, at age 65, he insisted on retiring from the Smithsonian. He was then offered the post at the National Geographic Society. There he directed $1.2 million in annual grants for research into the sciences. His projects involved him in many activities, including the work of Dr. Louis S. B. Leakey at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania. He also worked closely with Baroness Jane van Lawick-Goodall, whose pioneering study of wild chimpanzees broke new ground in the study of animal behavior. Primatology was long an interest of Dr. Carmichael's and he had served as president of the International Primatological Congress.

Dr. Carmichael received many awards and honors for his work, including 23 honorary doctor's degrees and two Presidential citations.

He served as president of the American Philosophical Society from April 1970 to April 1973. He was elected to several scientific organizations abroad, including the Ergonomics Research Society of the Royal Society of Arts in England, and the Société Française de Psychologie. He served as president of the American Psychological Association in 1939-40.

In 1972 the National Academy of Sciences bestowed its highest award, the Hartley Public Welfare Medal, on Dr. Carmichael "for eminence in the application of science to the public welfare."

Tufts named a dormitory for him, and the Leonard Carmichael Society there is an active social service group. Brown named a large auditorium in his honor. He was a trustee of Tufts, George Washington University, and the Brookings Institution. He was president emeritus of Science Service, and was a member of the Board of Fellows of Brown University. He was a director of the Research Corporation of New York. He was also a trustee of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Me., and the New England Hospital Center. He was a member of many learned and scientific societies, including the Society of The Cincinnati, the Cosmos Club in Washington, the St. Botolph Club in Boston, and the Princeton Club and Century Association in New York.

He served as vice president of the Newcomen Society in England, and the Princeton Club and Century Association in New York.

Surviving are his wife, Pearl; a daughter, Mrs. S. Parker Oliphant, of Washington, and two grandsons.
Douglas MacAgy, Hirshhorn Exhibits Planner, Dead at 60

Douglas G. MacAgy, Exhibition Curator of the Smithsonian Institution's National Portrait Gallery and Sculpture Garden and former official of the National Endowment for the Arts, died September 26 of a heart attack at Georgetown University Hospital. He was 60.

Mr. MacAgy had joined the Hirshhorn staff in January 1972 to plan the museum's opening exhibitions. He was using a novel approach of testing his arrangements with full scale reproductions of the art worked in a model of the building, whose creators shape makes it a special challenge. The gallery is scheduled to open in the spring of 1974.

A native of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Mr. MacAgy came to the Smithsonian from New York, where he had served as Deputy Chairman and Acting Chairman and, at the time of his departure, as Director of Exhibitions. In that position, he established a new division to seek safe means of travel for works of art, developed a new system for traveling exhibitions and produced the "Art Fleet." Mr. MacAgy was a graduate of Western Reserve University in Cleveland. He also studied at the University of the Arches of Paris, the Courtauld Institute of the University of London; the Central University in Tokyo, and the Cleveland School of Art.

Mr. MacAgy left the position of curator at the San Francisco Museum of Art to serve in the Office of War Information during World War II. After the war, he was chosen to Revitalize the 70-year-old California School of Fine Arts in San Francisco, establishing a curriculum and gathering a new faculty. Later, he was employed as special consultant to the Director of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City as director of research for an art dealer in New York; as director of the Dallas Museum for Contemporary Arts, and as independent art consultant. He joined the National Endowment for the Arts in 1968.

Mr. MacAgy had a wide experience in museum installation, and was the author of several books.

Mr. MacAgy is survived by his wife Elizabeth and children Ian and Caitlin of the home address, 3300 Montebello, N.W., and his mother, Elizabeth Guernsey MacAgy of Toronto.

WATSON HONORED—Secretary Ripley on September 21 presented the James Smithson Gold Medal to Mr. John F. Raben, Chairman of the Board of Regents and the National Board of Smithsonian Associates. The award was presented in recognition of Mr. Watson's many contributions to the Smithsonian Institution and the first chairmanship of a new special laboratory. Mr. Watson is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of International Business Machines Corp. The ceremony was held in the Great Hall of the SI Building at a joint meeting of the Regents and the National Board.

Ripley Speaks at Foundation Luncheon

(Continued From Page 1)

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'Black Presence' Exhibit at NPG Is Extended

The "Black Presence in the Era of the American Revolution 1770-1800," a comprehensive exhibition on the participation of black men and women in the Revolutionary War, has been extended through December 30 at the National Portrait Gallery.

The exhibition has attracted nearly 75,000 people since its July 4 opening. According to Marvin Sadik, Director of the Gallery, this exhibition has been the most popular ever displayed there.

Supported from public and private collections throughout the country, the exhibition consists of 250 items including paintings, prints, broadsides, periodicals, poems, letters, and a variety of related objects seldom shown and never before assembled into one exhibit.

Announcing the extension Mr. Sadik stated: "The popularity of the exhibition, which has outdrawn even 'If Electec,' demanded the extension. We felt it pertinent and important to have the show on after schools reopen. The additional time will give classes the opportunity to take advantage of special school tours.'"
Anacostia Museum Marks Birth With African Exhibit

The Anacostia Neighborhood Museum celebrated its sixth anniversary September 15 with the opening of "Africa: Three Out of Many—Ethiopia, Ghana, and Nigeria," an exhibit of the ritual and secular art of the three countries.

To create the atmosphere of an African village, the art work, photographs and explanatory text are housed in bamboo structures. The text covers an introduction to Africa and African art and a brief history of each country.

The Ethiopian display contains rare icons and religious manuscripts illustrating various aspects of the religion of the Church of Ethiopia.

The collection of objects from Ghana includes ceremonial Ashanti stools that symbolize not only the seat of government for the village chief but the spiritual unity of a state. Bronze weights used to weigh gold, jewelry and textiles will also be on view.

Examples of Nigerian culture are seen in ceremonial masks of the Ibo and Yoruba peoples; the wooden staff symbolizing the power of Shango, the god of thunder; Benin bronze; musical instruments; and household utensils.

The Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, when it opened in 1967, was the first of its kind in the nation. Housed in a former motion picture theatre, the museum has offered exhibits that are of significance to the residents of the Anacostia community.

"This exhibit will help the public understand those aspects of a history and a culture that have been too-long denied, and to recognize that each object, from the simplest tool to the most elaborate work of art, embodies the best that is within the people who created that culture," says John Kinard, the museum's director.

During the entire showing of the exhibit, September 5 through December 26, the museum's Education Department will present programs and demonstrations of the many facets of Africa and African culture.

Mrs. Klapthor Heads MHT Department

Mrs. Margaret B. Klapthor has been appointed chairman of the Department of National and Military History in the Smithsonian National Museum of History and Technology.

Mrs. Klapthor began her career at the Smithsonian in the Division of History as a scientific aide in 1943, and subsequently became curator of the Division of Political History. She will continue as supervisor of the division.

Mrs. Klapthor's research and contributions to the social history and the decorative arts of the First Ladies, the Presidents and the White House have focused attention not only on her, as an authority, but on the Smithsonian as well. Secretary Ripley noted in announcing her appointment, "Under her supervision the First Ladies Hall, both in the Arts and Industries Building in 1955 and later in the Museum of History and Technology Building, with Presidential and White House furnishings, personal memorabilia and White House china, has drawn more visitors from all over the world than any other exhibit in the museum. Secretary Ripley said.

Among Mrs. Klapthor's popular publications are: Representations Pasée—In—the Museum of History and Technology, White House China of the Lincoln Administration, and The First Lady's Cook Book.

David Aageson, MNH Lab Worker, Dies in Accident

David D. Aageson, a staff member in the Department of Anthropology Processing Lab, died in an accident September 9.

Mr. Aageson was born January 12, 1944, in Kalamaeau, Mfia, but moved to Alexandria, Va. at an early age. He was graduated from George Washington University in 1962 and the University of South Dakota for two years where he became interested in Lab American Plains Indians, participating in several archeological field digs and researches.

From 1965 to 1968 he served as a captain in the U.S. Army in the Vietnam Theater of Operations.

On his return to civilian life, he entered George Washington University and graduated with a B.S. degree in biological sciences and anthropology. His first job was in 1969 with the Interior Department Wildlife Division's Birds and Mammal Laboratory where he performed curatorial duties pertaining to North American birds within the NMNH collections. He later worked with the Division of Birds, in the maintenance of specimens associated with the Division's Paleo-erotic Migrant Survey.

Subsequently, he joined the Department of Anthropology Processing Lab where his knowledge and experience in museum work and field archeology enabled him to make a number of significant research contributions. One of his many discoveries was an original letter written by Joseph Henry. Because of his interest in the American Plains Indians he spent much of his time in the Army Medical Museum and the National Archives doing research on American Ethnology of the mid-1800's.

Kaneshiro on Staff Of NCFA Workshop

Allan K. Kaneshiro, a former member of the Graphics Center at Pratt Institute in New York City, has been named staff instructor in the NCFA Education Department's Graphics Workshop, succeeding John Sircia, who resigned.

Kaneshiro received bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu and a master of fine arts degree this year from Pratt. In addition to exhibiting widely, he has done instructing at the School of Visual Arts in New York and taught fine arts at Cortos High School in Yonkers from 1970 to 1972. A U.S. Army veteran, Kaneshiro, 33, is married and the father of one child.
Smithsonian Has Fashion Panel

A national advisory panel on contemporary fashions has been named by the Smithsonian to help plan a new exhibition of ready-to-wear clothing for the National Museum of History and Technology. The group met for the first time September 10.

Members of the panel, announced by curator Claudia Kidwell, are Bonnie Cashin, designer; Marjorie Deane, chairman of the board, Tobi Associates Inc.; Ellen Epstein, Washington Fashion Group, fashion editor, Washington Star-News; Joan Glynn, vice president for advertising and public relations, Bloom-ingdale's; Helen Gray, director of fashion information, Dupont; Donna Guimaraes, executive editor, Madameia; Nancy Hyde, Washington Fashion Group, fashion editor, Washington Post; Kay Kerr, fashion director, Nieman-Marcus; Rita Perna, assistant vice president, Montgomery Ward; Julian Tomchin, fabric designer; June Weir, vice president and fashion editor, Women's Wear Daily.

"Sitting Everyone," scheduled to open next April, will trace the clothing industry's origins and growth from before 1850 to the present. One section, dealing with current tastes, will be changed periodically to reflect new trends. It is this section of the exhibition on which the new panel will advise.

SI Volunteers Feted in Ceremony

Information volunteers and Behind the Scenes Volunteers, coordinated through the Smithsonian Associates' Reception Center, were presented certificates of appreciation and service pins at a ceremony October 5 in the auditorium of the National Museum of History and Technology.

"More than 32,000 hours of service to the Institution have been contributed in the past year by these two groups," noted Mary Grace Potter, coordinator of the volunteers program. "It's especially noteworthy that 44 of the more than 200 information volunteers received recognition for three to five years of service."

E. A. Foley Dies

Edwin A. Foley, who retired June 30 from his position as Chief of the Procurement Section in the Supply Division, died August 31.

Mr. Foley, 62, came to the Smithsonian in December 1960. He had been a 33-year federal service at the time of his death.

AWARD TO HASINGER—David J. Hasinger (right), Director of Paul and Beckman, Inc., Philadelphia electronics manufacturer, on September 21 received the Institution's James Smithson Bronze Benefactor's Medal for making significant additions to the MNH scientific collections. The presentation was made by Dr. Porter Kier, MNH Director. In October 1969 Mr. Hasinger presented the museum with an 11-foot-tall tiger taken by him on an expedition in Uttar Pradesh, India, which is now on display in the Constitution Avenue foyer at MNH. In 1972 Mr. Hasinger made an additional contribution to New Zealand and Australia to collect mammal specimens for the Institution.

Bourne Named Editor of New Book Program

Russell Bourne has been appointed editor of the Smithsonian Institution's new Special Publications Program. The Special Publications Program is an experimental effort to obtain wider dissemination of the Smithsonian-related books through distribution by general and specialized publishers. It will work in concert with the Smithsonian Institution Press and other Smithsonian groups in determining which publications and materials should be offered to private publishing firms and under what conditions.

Before joining the Smithsonian, Mr. Bourne was Associate Chief of the National Geographic Society's Book Service. He came to Washington D.C. from New York, where he was editor of various book series for Time-Life and American Heritage.

Mr. Bourne has been associated with the Smithsonian as a consultant for the last year and a half. During that time he arranged the publication of a range of books including Seeing the Smithsonian: The Official Guide to the Smithsonian Institution (CBS/Educational Publishing Group, 1973) and Supersonic Flight (Macmillan, 1973).

Wolko, Bucciarelli Appointed to Staff Of NASM Dep't

Dr. Howard S. Wolko has been appointed Assistant Director of the Department of Science and Technology in the National Air and Space Museum, and Dr. Louis L. Bucciarelli has been named curator of the department.

In an announcement, Secretary Ripley said Dr. Wolko's responsibilities will include the supervision of a curatorial staff performing duties related to the collection, preservation, study, and display of artifacts and documents pertinent to the history and development of space-related science and technology.

Dr. Wolko received a B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering and an M.S. in Applied Mechanics from the University of Buffalo. He received his Sc.D. in Theoretical and Applied Mechanics from George Washington University.

Since 1949 he has served in a variety of administrative, technical and educational positions with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Air Force, Bell Aircraft, Texas A & M University, and Memphis State University.

He is the author of numerous publications and has been principal investigator on a number of Air Force contracts and grants.

Dr. Bucciarelli's responsibilities will include the collection, study, and exposition of artifacts and ideas related to air and space science and technology.

Dr. Bucciarelli came to the Smithsonian from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he served as Associate Professor in the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics. He received bache-lor's and master's degrees in engineering at Cornell University, and a Ph.D. in aeronautics and astronautics at MIT. He has worked with the Jet Propulsion and the Lincoln Laboratory on spacecraft structural design problems; has authored a number of publications; and has been a consultant to a variety of industrial firms. He is currently engaged in an historical investigation of early 19th century developments in the theory of elasticity.