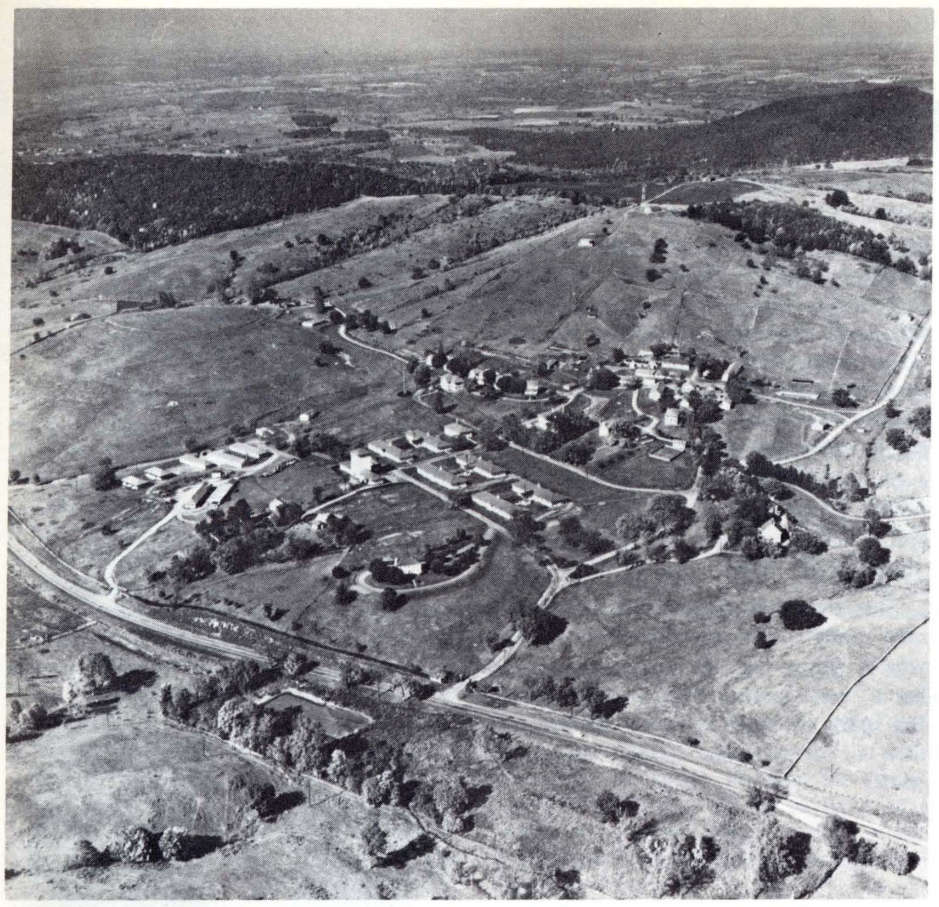


Aerial photo shows property near Front Royal acquired by NZP.

NZP Sets Up Farm in Virginia For Research and Breeding

The National Zoological Park has gained permission to use land at Front Royal, Va., to establish a breeding and research farm for rare and endangered species of wildlife.

The first animals are expected to be moved to the farm in April.

The site was formerly the Beef Cattle Research Station of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, operated jointly with Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Cattle research was terminated last June, and the 4,000-acre site has since been declared excess.

The Zoo has been seeking a breeding farm for several years. Space limitations in city zoos make it impossible to keep large groups of animals for satisfactory reproduction. Thus zoo collections are maintained by importing more wild-caught animals.

"We can't continue taking more and more animals from the wild," Dr. Theodore Reed, Zoo Director, noted. "Natural habitats are disappearing. Most rare species are protected by law. Unless we breed them in captivity, zoos won't have them. And captive breeding can be important to the survival of some species."

John Perry, the Zoo's Assistant Director for Conservation, will be responsible for project management and development. Other zoos are being invited to join in cooperative breeding programs, and two major zoos have already agreed to place a number of their rare animals in herds at the farm. Among the first species will be Pere David's deer, long extinct in the wild and surviving only in captivity. Several endangered species of birds and small mammals will also be established at the farm.

The General Services Administration, which disposes of excess federal land, has issued a temporary use permit to the Smithsonian Institution, thus enabling Zoo preparations to begin. Several federal and state agencies have expressed interest in portions of the site, but, according to Secretary Ripley, all of these are expected to be accommodated in a joint-use plan without conflict.

THE SMITHSONIAN
TORCH

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. March 1974

Women's Council To Sponsor Talk

The Smithsonian Women's Council will sponsor a lunchtime talk on career self-development by Alexander Methven on Tuesday, March 12, at 12:30 p.m. in the Carmichael Auditorium at MHT.

A noted career counselor, Mr. Methven teaches a career-development course at the Department of Agriculture Graduate School. He will speak on "The Job Jungle: How to Survive and Enjoy It as a Woman" and answer questions from the audience.

Arranged through the Career Development Committee of the Women's Council, the program is free to all Smithsonian employees. All women employees are urged to schedule their lunch periods in order to attend.

Employees Asked To Aid Security

The Office of Support Activities has alerted all Smithsonian employees to the importance of safeguarding themselves and their personal property.

In order to minimize incidents of criminal activity, employees have been asked to act as part of the security team by observing certain precautionary measures:

(1) Notify the Guard Office and supervisors of any individuals regarded as suspicious.

(2) Employees are urged to refrain from bringing expensive personal items to the office. If they are kept in the office overnight, they should be locked in a cabinet or secure area. Valuables

(Continued on page 6)

SI Libraries to Inaugurate On-Line Computerized Cataloging

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries soon will initiate an on-line computerized cataloging experiment working via a leased telephone line to the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) in Columbus, Ohio.

The Smithsonian will be joined in the experiment with a network of ten other federal libraries in the Washington metropolitan area in what will be the first such automated, shared cataloging effort among various federal agencies. The book-cataloging data base and catalog card production system was developed by the Ohio College Library Center, a nonprofit agency established by a consortium of colleges in Ohio.

The data base contains records of nearly 800,000 monographs in machine-readable form. About half of the records are input from the Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC) service of the Library of Congress. The remainder of the records are the result of original cataloging by members and contracting regions of the Ohio College Library Center. The experiment, to run for one year, will test various elements of mechanized and shared cataloging among government agencies. The experience will assist in the design of a more permanent cooperative venture among the libraries.

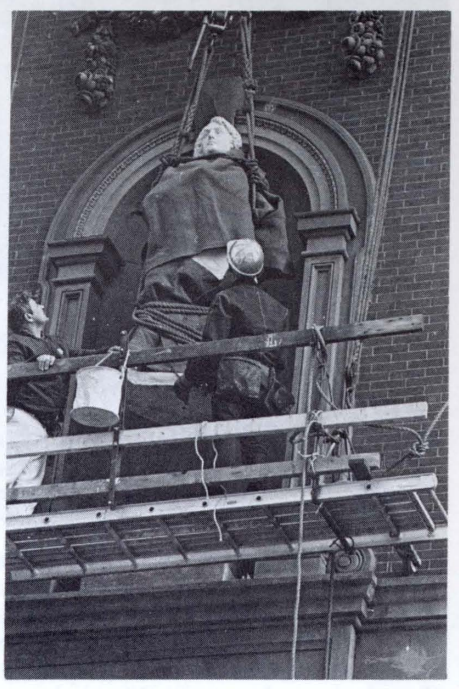
In a later phase of the experiment, the OCLC data base will be accessible on a dial-up basis from many cities in the country, operating over the "Tymeshare" corporation telephone lines. This will allow the widely dispersed federal library community to gain experience in this mode of operation.

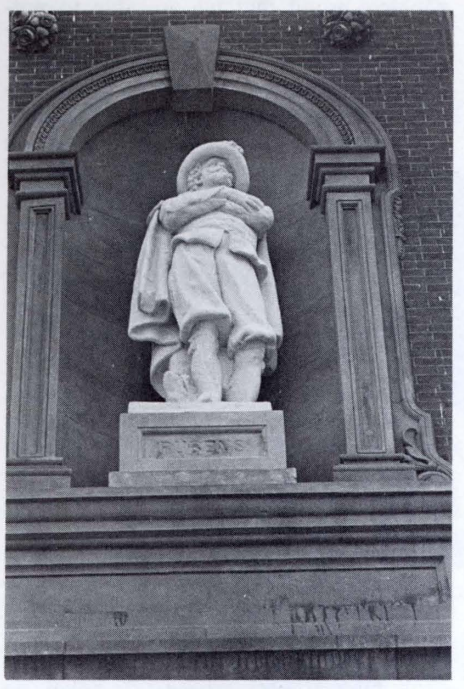
One of the key features of the system is the quick search and editing capabilities that allow individual libraries to call up and modify bibliographical elements for cataloging to suit local styles and needs. Libraries may also add records to the file for books that have not before been cataloged. OCLC prepares a work record of each library's activity and produces catalog cards that are sent regularly to the libraries pre-sorted and alphabetized, ready for filing. The system also notes the names of the libraries that have used each record. This is useful as a guide to cooperative collection development and for interlibrary lending services. OCLC is working on other systems to support additional library functions. The federal libraries have the option of testing these services also.

The Smithsonian has been in the lead in promoting this experiment. Dr. Rus-

(Continued on page 8)

Installation of Two Statues Completes Renwick Restoration





Restoration of the exterior of the Renwick Gallery was completed February 4 when statues of Peter Paul Rubens and Esteban Murillo were placed in second floor niches on the outside of the renovated museum building. The sculptures are duplicates of the originals by Moses Ezekiel that occupied the niches in the late 19th century when the Renwick served as the first Corcoran Gallery of Art. At the turn of the century, when the Corcoran was moved to its present quarters the original statues were sold and eventually ended up at the Norfolk Botanical Gardens where they can be seen today. Professor Renato Luccheti, an Italian sculptor and stone carver who has been doing restoration work at the Smithsonian made the copies by casting the originals. (Photos by Harry Neufeld)

Foreign Language Guides Introduced

Distribution by the Smithsonian of guide books and other orientation material in foreign languages was formally inaugurated January 16 in ceremonies at which Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush praised the Institution's action and quoted Secretary Ripley's proposal for construction of a museum of the Family of Man on the Mall.

The guide material has been printed in French, Spanish, German and Japanese. Members of the diplomatic corps and other guests were given copies at a reception in the Great Hall of the Smithsonian Building. Secretary Ripley, Mr. Rush, and John Backe, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System's Education and Publishing Group, which produced the guidebook, spoke briefly.

Secretary Ripley noted that Smithsonian personnel are dedicated to enriching the life of visitors to the Institution. This philosophy, he said, led to the establishment of *Smithsonian* magazine; to the forthcoming introduction of a nationwide sale of significant educational products relating to the SI's collection, and to the series of Smithsonian television specials now in preparation. He noted that the English version of the guidebook fulfilled a need that had long existed. He said it is equally vital to communicate with foreign visitors, particularly in view of the large number expected during the 1976 Bicentennial.

Speech by Rush

Mr. Rush hailed the event as one of special interest to the foreign affairs community. He noted that "Seeing the Smithsonian" (the title of the guidebook) is acually impossible, however, because of the widespread activities conducted by the Institution throughout the world. Also, he said, the Smithsonian "will not stand still long enough for anyone to take it all in—at least not in one lifetime."

"There is a never-ending procession of new exhibits, new buildings, new cultural presentations," Mr. Rush said. "But this must be expected from an establishment dedicated to the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. So be warned: the guidebook title "Seeing the Smithsonian," describes a process that can never be completed.

"The ever-changing Smithsonian already is playing a unique and important role as the United States prepares to celebrate its Bicentennial. Birthday events now are underway, and as the celebration tempo quickens this nation will be host to an increasing number of guests from other nations all over the globe. Most of these guests will visit the city of Washington, and most no doubt will visit the exhibits and galleries of the Smithsonian. For nowhere else can they find displayed and explained the vast panorama and scope of American life, enterprise, history—the spirit, the vigor, the hopes and dreams, the insatiable curiosity of the American people.

SI Is Focal Point

"This is why I say the publication of the Smithsonian guidebook in the French, German, Spanish and Japanese languages is of special interest to the foreign affairs community. I think all of us engaged in the conduct of foreign affairs today realize that government-to-government relations alone—diplomatic relations alone—are no longer enough to assure world peace and cooperation. Increasing numbers of private citizens and non-governmental organizations the world over are playing key roles in influencing major foreign policy decision. Understanding between peoples has become essential in world affairs. The Smithsonian Institution has become a focal point in our efforts to foster this understanding as Bicentennial visitors flock to our shores.

"One of several signal events planned by the Smithsonian for the Bicentennial will be the opening of the new Aviation and Space Exploration Museum building. This building will provide greatly expanded facilities for the exhibits now housed in the old Arts and Industries Building—exhibits that display the machines—the aircraft and satellites—and the technology that have pushed global communications to speed-of-light limits and have brought jet air travel within reach of millions around the world. These developments bursting upon humanity in just a few, short years, mean that increasing numbers of people in all walks of life are coming into direct, open and immediate contact. The result is that international diplomacy, traditionally the task of men behind closed doors, has become a public matter.

"This increasing flow of people and ideas across national and cultural boundaries is making more and more of the world aware that interdependence of nations is an overriding reality. Being an incurable optimist, I cannot help but believe this flow is also creating another global awareness: that the opportunity to create a world community has finally become a reality, too.

"Working toward the reality of a world community is an integral part of the United States' foreign policy. Toward this end, the United States has fostered international understanding through an educational and cultural exchange program that is now more than 35 years old. Our exchange program has brought to the United States leaders in the arts, sciences, politics, government—in almost every field of human endeavor—for nationwide tours and opportunities to confer with professional colleagues. Thousands of graduate students and scholars have attended our colleges and universities with grants made available through the Fulbright-Hays Act and administered by the Department of State. All of these exchange visitors have the opportunity to meet with private American citizens in all walks of life, and most of them do so. The great majority take back home with them a deeper understanding of the United States. The Smithsonian Institution, I firmly believe, will prove to be the most important single means of bringing a similar understanding to the foreign visitors who will come for but a brief stay to help us celebrate our birthday.

A Nation of Many

"The Smithsonian Institution is particularly suited to emphasize one point I think most essential to the understanding of this country and its peoples. That point is, we are not only a nation of several states, but also a nation of many nationalities, cultures and customs. In the past the United States has often been referred to—mistakenly, I think you will agree—as a 'melting pot.' We are not an alloy, if I may use a metallurgist's term. Rather, a geologist's term comes closer to a true description: We are a conglomerate of many widely diverse peoples, proud that we are able to preserve the customs, languages, arts and religions of our various ethnic origins, cemented together as a whole by a common love for human dignity and freedom. I know of no other place in this nation where this point can be made better—if at all, in fact—than here in the exhibits, galleries and activities of the Smithsonian Institution. That is why I feel so strongly that the new guidebook being presented here today is of such importance to the whole foreign affairs establishment, and to the Department of State in particular.

"In closing let me say that birthdays for nations, as for human beings, are times for thoughts of the future as well as reflections on the past. The future will bring further strides toward the creation of a true world community, and, I believe, the Smithsonian, with its vast experience and ability in vividly portraying all facets of this conglomerate that is America, will bring far-reaching influence to bear on progress in this development of human affairs. I base this belief on Secretary Ripley's recent statement summing up Institution activities during fiscal 1973. Let me read you a paragraph from that statement. I quote:

" 'Could we not complete the chain of museums on the Mall in Washington with a final museum, a museum of the Family of Man? In such a museum we could perhaps transmit something that has eluded museums as collections of objects. We could show the concept of the creations of the spirit of man, the development of ideas which arise in the human species wherever it happens to exist. Could we show the unity of man as an explorer of ideas—in art, science, invention—all the stuff of culture, moved by spirit, which occurs in our species no matter how diverse our environments?'

"As we in the foreign affairs community, along with concerned citizens everywhere, try to lay the foundation stones for a world community, perhaps this is the spark of inspiration we require, this idea of 'a museum of the Family of Man.' "

Taylor Cited For Brazil Show

In recognition of the National Collection of Fine Arts' role as host to the exhibition of Brazilian Baroque art shown at the Renwick Gallery slightly more than a year ago, the Brazilian Government recently honored Dr. Joshua C. Taylor, Director of the NCFA, with its Order of the Southern Cross at a luncheon at the Brazilian Embassy.

The citation that goes with the award follows:

"The President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Grand Master of the National Order of the Southern Cross, bestows to Dr. Joshua C. Taylor, Director of the National Collection of Fine Arts of the Smithsonian Institution, the degree of Officer of that Order after presidential decree dated October 9, 1973. So that people may know the present diploma is issued and is signed by the Chancellor of the Order and sealed with the Seal of the Order. Brazilia, October 15, 1973. 152nd year from the independence and 85th from the Republic.

"Mario Gibson Barboza
"Minister for External Relations
of Brazil"

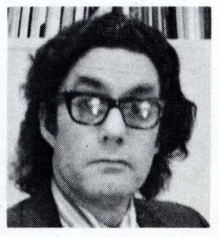
NCFA Makes Staff Changes

The appointments of Harry Jordan as Assistant Director for Administration and Walter Hopps as Curator of Contemporary Painting and Sculpture were recently announced by the National Collection of Fine Arts.

Mr. Jordan was formerly the museum's Administrator and Mr. Hopps Visiting Curator of Contemporary Painting and Sculpture. The latter succeeds Mrs. Adelyn D. Breeskin, who now becomes an active consultant in the Department of Contemporary Painting and Sculpture.

The promotion of Mrs. Jan Muhlert from Assistant to Associate Curator of Contemporary Painting and Sculpture has also been announced by Dr. Joshua C. Taylor, Director of the NCFA.

Mr. Jordan



Mr. Hopps

A graduate of Lafayette College and Villanova University, Mr. Jordan had been principal for seven years of a large secondary school in southern New Jersey before joining the Smithsonian in 1973.

Mr. Hopps is widely recognized as one of the foremost experts on contemporary art in the nation. Former Director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art and Washington Gallery of Modern Art, both in Washington, and of the Pasadena Gal-

Mrs. Muhlert

Mrs. Breeskin

lery of Art in Pasadena, Calif., he organized the first museum retrospectives given Marcel Duchamp and Joseph Cornell, the first museum showing of Pop Art, and the well-received United States exhibitions at the biennials in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1965 and in Venice in 1972.

Before her association with the Smith-

(Continued on page 3)

GHIRSHMAN RECEIVES FREER MEDAL—Professor Roman Ghirshman (left), a renowned French archeologist associated with the Louvre, was presented the Freer Medal for outstanding scholarship in oriental art studies by Secretary Ripley in ceremonies January 16 at the Freer Gallery. Professor Ghirshman is an expert in Iranian art who has directed expeditions to Iran and Afghanistan and is the author of numerous publications. The medal presentation was followed by the formal opening of an exhibition of Islamic ceramics in the Freer's collections, and a symposium on Islamic pottery that drew scholars from throughout the world. The events were the third of three such special programs that marked the Freer's 50th anniversary celebration. Earlier exhibitions last year dealt with Japanese "ukiyo-e" paintings and Chinese figure paintings. Catalogs of the exhibitions are available at the Freer.

Participating in dedication ceremonies at the Carmichael Auditorium were (from left) the Rev. John C. Harper, Dr. Melvin M. Payne, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Secretary Ripley (at lectern).

In his dedicatory address, Chief Justice Burger recalled Dr. Carmichael's creations for the Institution and said the auditorium, with its function of intellectual stimulation, is a most appropriate memorial.

Carmichael Aditorium Dedicated at NMHT

The auditorium in the National Museum of History and Technology was dedicated to honor former Secretary Leonard Carmichael in ceremonies January 21 attended by a capacity crowd of staff members and friends.

Secretary Ripley presided. Dr. Melvin M. Payne, president of the National Geographic Society, delivered an appreciation of Dr. Carmichael, and Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, Chancellor of the Smithsonian, gave the dedicatory address. The invocation was by the Rev. John C. Harper, rector of St. John's Church in Washington. Musical selections for the organ and flute were played by James M. Weaver and Robert F. Sheldon of the NMHT Division of Musical Instruments.

Secretary Ripley recalled that he first entered the NMHT building in January 1964 to attend a dinner celebrating its opening, planned by Secretary Carmichael with the assistance of Frank Taylor, the director of the museum.

"It seemed to me then and subsequently," Mr. Ripley said, "that the team of Carmichael and Taylor had largely created, in an administrative and financial sense, this museum. It was the great 'breathing space' for the Smithsonian, confined for generations to the charming but inadequate 1878 building across the Mall, and a small foothold in the Natural History Museum. The stored collections in the history of science and the history of America's growth in technology, what has made us great, could all come out at last. At last curators could appear from their cubbyholes in other cramped spaces and stretch their wings, creating the finest history of science department in the nation."

Mr. Ripley reviewed Dr. Carmichael's background and observed:

'Orthotropic' Career

"I like to think of his career in a word of his own scientific jargon, 'orthotropic,' straight up, like a rocket.

"To his students, and one of our regents has been numbered among them, to myself and to the staff, both here and at the National Geographic Society where he was at work when he contracted his final illness, I imagine that Dr. Carmichael is remembered best for his twinkle and his mixture of shrewd analysis and wry humor. That his interest in people was insatiable makes it inevitable that he should be associated with this, the most-visited museum in the world. His favorite museum in the world, prior to the creation of this one seems to me to have been the Deutsches Museum in Munich, and why? Like so many of the things with which Leonard Carmichael was associated in his life, it was an institution which could arouse people, develop their interest, make them come alive for a moment, create neural synapses, sparkle, think and in the process learn, and be the better for it. To that it seems to me Dr. Carmichael devoted his life."

Dr. Payne recalled how Dr. Carmichael had accepted an invitation to join the Board of Trustees of the National Geographic Society in 1957, which was extended as soon as a vacancy occurred on the board after Dr. Carmichael came to the Smithsonian, and how he later had consented to become Vice President for Research at the Society after his retirement from the Smithsonian.

"Under Dr. Carmichael's outstanding leadership, our research activities expanded rapidly," Dr. Payne said. "Our budget for outright grants in 1964 was half a million dollars and supported 49 projects, and in his last year of 1973 it was $1,200,000, supporting more than 200 projects of varying scope and ranging from anthropology to zoology.

"Every meeting of our committee under his chairmanship was a memorable experience. He directed our campaigns on the frontiers of knowledge with scholarship, with elegance, and with wit.

"When he died on September 16th—full of years, full of accomplishments, full of honors—he left an enormous void in our nation's intellectual ranks, and he left a similar void in the hearts of those who had known him.

"Leonard Carmichael's knowledge and experience seemed to encompass every field of human attainment. He was a scientist who could clinch an argument by quoting a poet; an administrator who found solace in the intricate harmonies of Johann Sebastian Bach. Like the art critic Bernard Berenson, he would say that he counted each day lost in which he did not write something for publication. But with typical charm he would hasten to observe that 'there have been many lost days.'

"He was among the first scientists to study and catalogue the earliest development of children, noting precisely at which age an infant would commence a particular function. . . .

A Counselor as Well

"But he was far more than simply the head of our research effort. In time, he became a counselor in almost every aspect of the Society's activities. No one ever came to him for an opinion, advice, or guidance—personal or official—and left empty-handed. He was always patient, sympathetic, and compassionate.

"I continued to work in close collaboration with Dr. Carmichael and the longer I knew him, the greater grew my admiration and affection for him. He was properly aware, and proud of his extraordinary accomplishments; but this awareness was coupled with a humility that was touching. He was quick to applaud the work of others and loath to criticize. . . .

"I traveled with him and his beloved Pearl to many parts of the world. This past year we had planned for nearly a year to go to Mauritania in West Africa to witness the remarkably long solar eclipse on June 30th, in company with Dr. Donald Menzel of the Harvard University Observatory. He knew several months before our scheduled departure what his health stiuation was, and when he told me of his prognosis, he said, among other things, 'I really feel very bad about breaking the tradition of longevity established by my predecessors at the Smithsonian.' He believed firmly in traditions, and it was the final mark of the man that when he knew the end was approaching he faced it with courage, grace, and dignity—just as he had always lived. . . .

"I remember something that he once said: 'Treasure troves have a way of retreating as you reach for them.' In the chronicle of human endeavor—so often sad, so often tragic—who can deny this? Yet, Leonard Carmichael's life proved a happy exception. He reached high, and the treasure trove of achievement did not elude him.

"This I know—he would not have wanted this occasion to be a sad one. He would have been so very pleased and proud to have known that his name and his great contributions to the Smithsonian will be memorialized by this fine auditorium. He would have said, characteristically, that he was 'most fortunate to have received such an honor.'

"I, too, feel most fortunate to have known Leonard Carmichael—and to have been his friend."

Chief Justice Speaks

Chief Justice Burger said the entire occasion could be used in the barest recital of Dr. Carmichael's creations for the Smithsonian—such as the National Portrait Gallery, the Oceanographic Sorting Center, the Astrophysical Observatory at Cambridge and its satellite tracking network. But, he said, memorializing him seemed almost beside the point "for he has left behind so much tangible evidence of his remarkabe life that his work will be here long after all of us are gone."

"But," he added, "it is proper that, for the record, we remember the *man,* as well as his work, and so we gather today to do that—to pay tribute to this unique person, a warm and lovable friend, and an inspired leader in his work—so as to permanently record our sentiments for those millions of Americans who will share this legacy for generations to come. I could not help but have the spirit lifted by the note of warmth and cheerfulness in all that has been said this morning.

"We could have no more appropriate memorial to Leonard Carmichael than a portion of this great building, and no more appropriate portion of this building than the auditorium, for this is a place where people will gather to learn, to find intellectual stimulation, to have their eyes lifted and their minds expanded—and to be entertained. His rich talents and his life were dedicated to this process.

"And so as we dedicate this auditorium today we remember him with admiration, with gratitude, with respect and with deep affection—as someone who has left so much with us because he gave so much of himself."

Mrs. Murray Publishes Book of Poems

Mrs. Anne Wood Murray, Curator Emeritus in the Division of Costume and Furnishings, MHT Department of Cultural History, is the author of a book of poems published by Streowberige Publishers of Washington.

Entitled *Beyond This April and Other Poems,* the volume includes a preface by Mrs. Murray in which she explains the inspiration behind some of the poems.

Among the poems is this one:

The Spirit of St. Louis

Each year they come,
The new young men,
Straight-limbed and tall;
And tilting back their head, clear-eyed,
Gaze up at me with wonderment.
And read my name in tones of awe.

"Just think," they say,
"These silver wings
Have clipped the edges of a cloud;
This monoplane
Has felt its motor like a heart
Throb in the solitude of night
Close to the margin of the stars."

And as their wonder turns to dreams
The space around me grows until,
With icy wings
I brush the stars again.

Copies of the book may be obtained for $3.75 postpaid from Streowberige, 2919 Dumbarton Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

NCFA

(Continued from page 2)

sonian, Mrs. Breeskin had been Director of the Washington Gallery of Modern Art and before that as Director of the Baltimore Museum of Art was the first woman to head a major American art museum. Holder of a number of honorary doctorates, she was Commissioner of the American Pavilion at the 30th Venice biennal in 1960 and served as President of the Association of Art Museum Directors. She is an expert on the art of Mary Cassatt. Among the numerous major exhibitions she has organized is "Art of the Pacific Northwest: From the 1930s to the Present," currently at the NCFA. She is also working on an exhibition titled "Tribute to Mark Tobey," for presentation this summer.

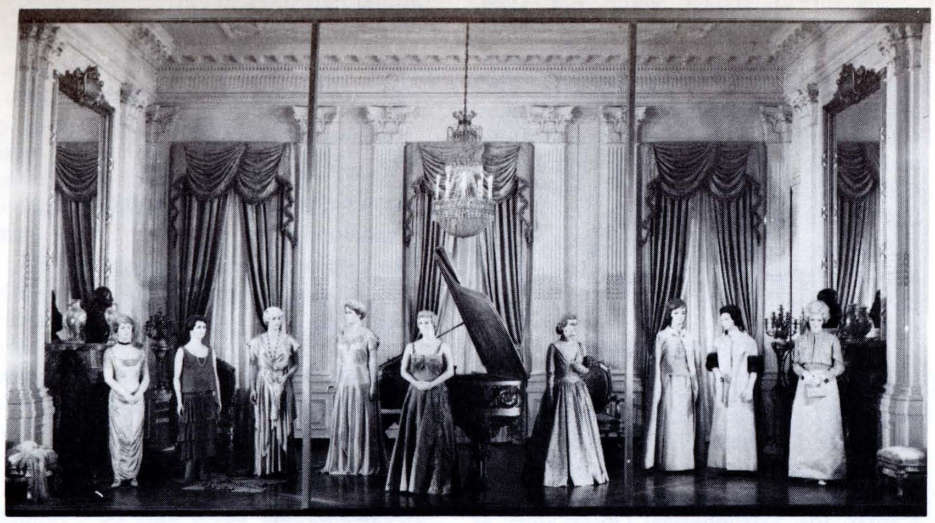
Mrs. Muhlert holds degrees from Alibon and Oberlin Colleges and served as an advisor to the NCFA's White House Rotation Exhibition Program. Her areas of special interest include New Deal and Afro-American art.

The National Museum of History and

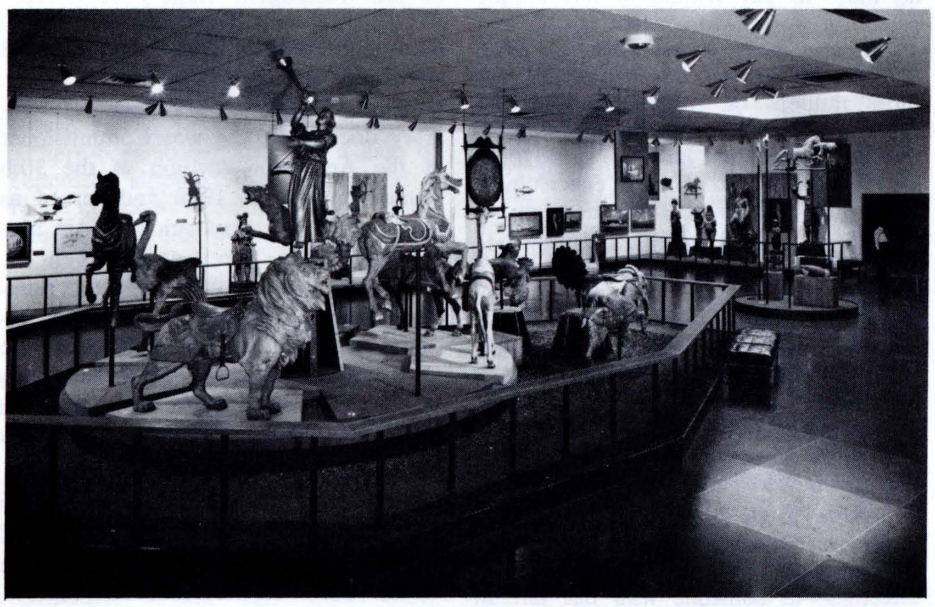
"Infinity" at the entrance of the museum has become a symbol of NMHT.

"Do It the Hard Way" was a widely-acclaimed special exhibit based on Rube Goldberg's life and works.

A Review of Attractions That Have Become Known to Visitors From Throughout the World in the Past Decade . . .



The exhibit of first ladies' gowns remains one of the most popular attractions.



Carousel animals in animated centerpiece for display of Van Alstyne folk art collection presented to MHT in 1964.

The National Museum of History and Technology was planned in the 1950s. Construction of the building began in 1958 and cost a total of $35,000,000. It was first opened to the public on January 23, 1964.

There are three floors—more than 7½ acres—devoted entirely to exhibits acknowledging and commemorating American achievement over the past several centuries, supplemented with a wide range of period rooms—45 in all—that display the furnishings, the dress and the tools of our forebears.

The varied holdings of the museum had their origins in the collections of the "National Cabinet of Curiosities," transferred from the U.S. Patent Office to the Smithsonian Institution in 1858. Later, the acquisition of objects from the exhibitions of 30 countries at the close of the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition increased the collections with such treasures as the John Bull locomotive, constructed in 1831, and Richard Gatling's odd-looking machine gun. Of importance to the progress of technology was the acquisition of collections of patent models from the Patent Office in 1908 and again in 1926, which enables today's visitor to see Eli Whitney's cotton gin, Samuel F. B. Morse's telegraph, Elias Howe's sewing machine and Alexander Graham Bell's telephone.

At the time of the opening approximately one-fifth of the museum's halls were completed. The east end of the first floor was nearly complete with the halls of Farm Machinery, Railroads, Vehicles, Tools and Light Machinery ready for the public. On the second floor, visitors could inspect the Star Spangled Banner, the First Ladies' gowns, the Hall of American Costume and the major portions of the Life in the American Past.

Highlights of Decade

Highlights of the first 10 years include:

- In January, 1964 the museum opened with eight halls. The number of major halls has grown to 39.
- The collections have grown considerably, with more than 3½ million objects added to the national collections since the year 1965.
- The Museum has twice been selected as a site for an Inaugural Ball, in 1969 and 1973.
- Opening of the McGraw Hill-Smithsonian Bookstore, containing the world's largest collection of retail books on American civilization.
- Installation of a 19th century country store-post office where mail is cancelled with a special "Smithsonian Station" postmark.
- As part of an effort to make NMHT a greater center for the study of our civilization in its many dimensions, an innovative new lecture series "The Frontiers of Knowledge" has been undertaken with the sponsorship of Doubleday and Company.

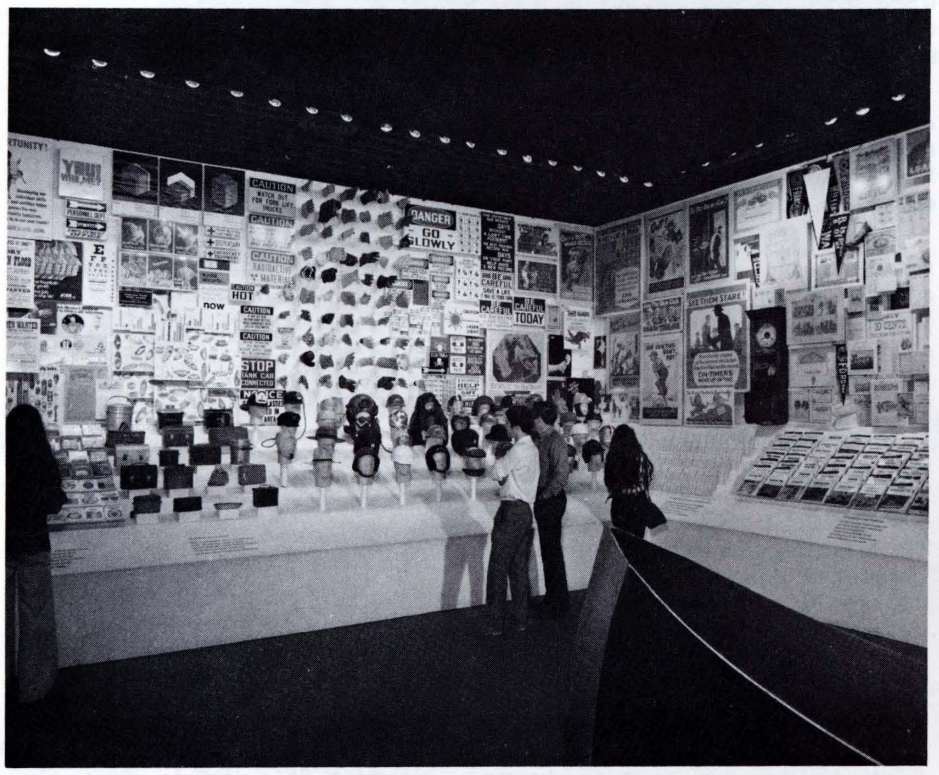
A fire on the third floor in September 1970 led to a major revision of the exhibition halls in the center segment of the floor under the conceptual theme of communications. The restoration provides the visitor with a unique panorama of American communications history and new insights into subject areas previously unexplored in the Museum. They include The Henry R. Luce Hall of News Reporting, a new Hall of Stamps and the Mails, the Hall of Printing and Graphic Arts, the Hall of Photography, and the Hall of Money and Medals where the Josiah K. Lilly collections of gold coins is on view.

Bicentennial Projects

Currently, progress is well underway on several Bicentennial exhibitions. "Nations of Nations" will be the largest single exhibition to be produced by the Smithsonian Institution, and will occupy the west end of the second floor, nearly 30,000 square feet. The major theme will be the peopling of America, emphasizing how a new nation and a new people were created incorporating the traditions and experiences brought from all over the world.

A new hall of American political history, to occupy the east half of the second

Technology Observes Tenth Anniversary



A popular special exhibit was one on "American Productivity."

The Doubleday lectures have been popular events.

floor is underway. Entitled "Of the People, By the People, For the People," it will present a thematic presentation of the way in which Americans have shaped their government and in turn how the American government has touched the lives of American people throughout their history.

Special Exhibits

Among special exhibitions of considerable popularity in the last 10 years were:

Rube Goldberg "Do it the Hard Way," an exhibition illustrating the cartoonist's many-faceted social commentaries and observations on human nature.

Music-Machines—American Style, depicting the development of mechanical and electronic devices and machines by means of which popular music was recorded, reproduced and transmitted.

American Productivity, focusing on its meaning and advantages and disadvantages.

A Children's World, an exhibition of cast-iron and metal toys, from the Sears Roebuck & Co. collection.

An exhibit honoring *Jawaharlal Nehru,* showing scenes from his life and containing objects illustrating the culture of India.

The Quest for the Presidency, an extensive presentation on the history of political campaigning. *Hail to the Chief,* a spectacular exhibit on the history of presidential inaugurations, and recently, *The Right to Vote.*

Acquisitions

Significant objects and collections acquired during the first 10 years included:

- Tuve Van de Graaff accelerator. The first such machine to produce one million electron volts, and a machine which figured prominently in experiments concerning the nucleus of the atom.
- A collection of unusually fine jewelry given by Mrs. Marjorie Merriweather Post, and a pair of pear-shaped diamond earrings from her daughter Mme. Leon Barzin, once owned by Marie Antionette.
- The Josiah K. Lilly collection of historic gold coins, acquired in 1968. Containing more than 6,000 coins with an evaluation today in excess of $12,000,000. The collection represented the largest of its kind ever assembled in private hands, and features a particularly significant collection of U.S. gold coinage which has enabled the museum to publicly display the overall monetary history of the United States Mint.
- The Eleanor & Mabel Van Alstyne collection, with 350 outstanding examples of folk art of the United States. The collections includes rare examples of the late 18th to early 20th centuries, including carved animals from carousels, circus wagon figures and shop and tavern signs, paintings, weathervanes, ships' ornaments and small carved birds and animals.
- The James Arthur collection of timekeeping devices, containing more than 2,600 items.
- The Oliver Read collection of 93 phonographs.
- A large collection of important cathode-ray tubes and television sets associated with Aldan B. DuMont.
- The Ralph E. Becker collection of political Americana, one of the largest collections of its kind, which has figured prominently in the Hall of Historic Americans, and an important part of the new exhibition, "Of the People."
- The Dr. Hans Syz collection of 18th century European porcelains, containing many rare pieces and one of the foremost collections in the world.
- A five-ton magnet constructed and used by Felix Bloch in his Nobel Prize-winning research on nuclear magnetic resonance.
- The 24-inch reflector telescope designed and built by George W. Ritchey for photographic astronomy, from Yerkes Observatory.
- A number of large collections of postage stamps, including a collection of nearly one and one-half million items of the Reverend Floyd S. Leach collection.
- A collection of 200 pieces of apparatus from Western Union International from its cable stations in Newfoundland, giving the Museum an almost complete cross section of apparatus used in the hundred-year history of transatlantic telegraphy.

Brooke Hindle Is New Director

Dr. Brooke Hindle became Director of the National Museum of History and Technology on February 1. He came to the Smithsonian from New York University, where he was Head of the University Department of History. Dr. Hindle succeeded Dr. Daniel J. Boorstin, who is now a senior historian on the NMHT staff. Dr. Hindle had been a member of the NYU faculty since 1950. He has had a variety of roles in connection with museums, including that of consultant to the Smithsonian when it was contemplating establishment of the National Museum of History and Technology.

It Was a Memorable Day . . .

by Frank A. Taylor

On January 26, 1964, a Sunday, traffic backed up on Potomac bridges and highways as far south as Alexandria. Fifty-four thousand people came that day to see the new Museum of History and Technology in the first weekend after its public opening. Interest had built up during the slow progress of construction and through a saturation of articles by writers attempting to be first with criticism or information about the museum. There was anxiety as well to judge the effort—late as it was—to bring the National Museum into the 20th century.

The new museum was immediately popular as a place to entertain, and as a point on the tours of visitors of state. In President Johnson's words, it was a show-window through which to view the perserverance of the American spirit.

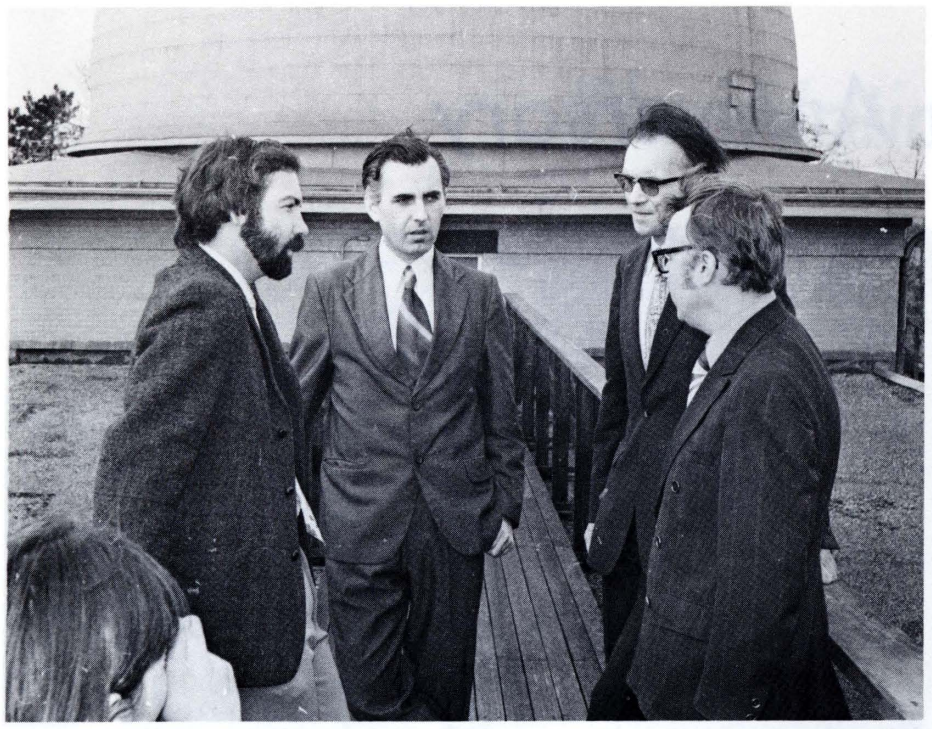
The new building made it somewhat easier to recruit historians from the universities. It gave impetus to cooperative programs with universities in American studies and the history of science.

To the Smithsonian people who had promoted the museum, it seemed to have accomplished much in changing Smithsonian attitudes and interests and in stimulating courage to attempt bold advances. More specifically it brought the facilities and the scholarship for history more nearly into balance with other fields of traditional Smithsonian favor. For members of the new Smithsonian administration which came into office at the same time, the new museum was their "ground zero."

Outside critics found a little to admire, such as "the exhibits are splendid, but why are they in that disastrous building." Within, the style was to compare the MHT with the great anthropology museum in Mexico City and to deplore the mindless quality of the MHT exhibits.

In the 10 years since the opening, a laudable, if modest, effort has been made to correct what was described as the flow of people through the museum as "so many peas through a funnel," untouched by experience. This effort is continuing hopefully to apply the vast body of knowledge in the sciences underlying perception and the processes of learning so that museums will do better than schools have done.

Frank A. Taylor, who retired in 1971, formerly was Director General of Museums at the Smithsonian and Director of the U.S. National Museum. Known as "Mr. Museum," he conceived the new National Museum of History and Technology and guided the project over the years to its completion. Here he sets down his impressions of the project 10 years later—Editor.



A momentary discussion on the walkway of the Harvard Observatory's 15-inch reflector. From left, Drs. William Deutschman, Zdenek Sekanina, Lubos Kohoutek, and Brian G. Marsden.

SAO Scientists Play Lead Role in Study of New Comet

by John Powers
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

Comet Kohoutek never quite delivered the best and brightest light show of the century, but for Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory scientists it proved a gold mine—verifying the "dirty snowball" comet theory of former director Fred L. Whipple, providing radio astronomers with three heretofore unseen spectrum lines—and winning Ed Lilley a case of whiskey.

SAO played a leading role in the worldwide scientific study of the comet. Indeed, Dr. Brian G. Marsden first computed the comet's orbit and announced its discovery through one of two major clearinghouses for comet information—the Central Telegram Bureau of the International Astronomical Union. The other information center, the "comet desk" for NASA's Operation Kohoutek project, handled the extensive observations made by the Baker-Nunn camera network and other Smithsonian telescopes at field station in Massachusetts and Arizona.

Among the important results from Kohoutek research was the discovery by Canadian astronomers that water vapor was blowing off the comet to form the tail. This finding confirmed Whipple's theory that comets are conglomerations of frozen gas and dust—a theory he first proposed in 1950.

Also in early December, astronomers at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory reported detecting methyl cyanide, and a month later, hydrogen cyanide, in the composition of the comet. Then, in mid-January, methyladyne, a basic hydrocarbon compound, was found by a Smithsonian-Harvard team. The cyanides and methyladyne represent building blocks of more complex substances characteristic of life. These organic molecules possibly may have been picked up by the comet as it passed through an interstellar dust cloud.

The appearance of Kohoutek's molecules was a personal coup for Dr. A. Edward Lilley. In December 1963, the Southern-born astronomer bet a case of "Tennessee sipping whiskey" against a French colleague's case of cognac that a radio spectrum line would be observed in a comet within the decade. Kohoutek saved Lilley by a few weeks.

Aside from the scientific bonanza generated by the most studied comet in history, SAO astronomers received another prize the day after Christmas—a visit from the man who made it all possible, Dr. Lubos Kohoutek. On the first leg of a NASA-sponsored trip across the U.S., the Czech-born astronomer participated in an informal symposium on his comet.

Of course, on that day, no one knew that the comet would barely flicker forty times less bright than predicted. But even then, Dr. Kohoutek seemed amused by all the publicity, and the resulting boom market for telescope makers, planetariums, and astronomical tour guides. Indeed, as Dr. A. G. W. Cameron commented, the discovery had "started a major industry." And, Dr. Kohoutek himself admitted to having six different kinds of commemorative comet T-shirts.

In answering questions about how he discovered the comet, Kohoutek traced his search back to 1971, when he was trying to find the "lost" comet Biela. Although he couldn't find Biela, he did discover 50 asteroids. In early March 1973, Kohoutek was attempting to photograph one of these bodies when he noticed a tiny blur of light on his photographic plate: Comet 1973f—destined to be touted as "Comet of the Century."

Even in December, concern for public misconceptions about the comet's visibility was apparently on the mind of Dr. William Deutschman, the SAO scientist in charge of coordinating ground observations with those of the Skylab crew. He noted the difficulties in explaining comet magnitudes of zero or negative brightness to the public.

Kohoutek agreed. "If you say zero magnitude," he said, "they think they won't be able to see it at all." His remark proved all too prophetic.

Not a Near Miss

During the great "Kohoutek flap," many callers inquired at SAO whether Earth might pass through the comet's tail, as it did through the tail of Halley's Comet in 1910. At that time, there was widespread —if ill-founded—fear that all human life would perish from inhalation of carbon monoxide gases supposedly in the tail. Would Kohoutek's passage bring more pollution to Earth? Not hardly! The comet never came closer than 75 million miles. Besides, as one participant at the Kohoutek symposium noted: "In any encounter with the comet, we would pollute the tail."

'R. V. Johnson' Christened In Fort Pierce Ceremony

The *R.V. Johnson,* the oceanographic vessel that will serve as a mother ship for the Smithsonian Institution's research submersible, the *Johnson-Sea-Link,* was christened on January 26 at the Institution's Fort Pierce Bureau in Florida.

Mrs. Barbara Johnson, wife of Seward Johnson, the New Jersey industrialist whose generosity made possible the renovation of the *R.V. Johnson* officially put the ship into service.

The *R.V. Johnson's* submersible, the *Johnson-Sea-Link,* was jointly donated to the Smithsonian Institution in 1971 by Mr. Johnson, and Edwin A. Link, the craft's designer.

A crowd of hundreds of invited guests attended the outdoor ceremony and heard addresses by Dr. Paul Fye, Director of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and Secretary Ripley. Dr. H. Adair Fehlman, Director of the Fort Pierce Bureau, acted as host at the ceremony.

At the open house that followed, tours were given of the *R.V. Johnson* and of a barge outfitted as a floating laboratory now docked at the Fort Pierce Bureau. The barge, acquired by SI from the Environmental Protection Agency, will be the base for a long-term environmental survey of the Indian River to be directed by SI. Harbor Branch Foundation, the Link Foundation, and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution will support and participate in the study.

"We welcome you today to christen formally the research vessel that will serve as the mother ship for the scientific activities of the Fort Pierce Bureau of the Smithsonian Institution and the Harbor Branch Foundation on, in, and at the bottom of the sea," Mr. Ripley said at the ceremony.

"Our ceremony has been made possible by the continuing interest, ingenuity and dedication of two Americans concerned with advancing mankind's knowledge in the challenging field of marine exploration—Mr. Seward Johnson and Mr. Edwin Link. Seward Johnson is a patient, gentle man with a continued passion for the sea and an understanding of the marine environment. Through his great generosity decades of research have been sponsored in the north and mid Atlantic. Now we plan research in the tropical and interstitial zones.

"Edwin Link's technological genius is so well known that I can only say that it is the primary source of the engineering and physical developments that we see around us here today.

"The Smithsonian Institution has 18 bureaus in its far-flung family. They are concerned mainly with man's progress in art, history and science, and they literally are based around the world . . . from Washington, D.C. to Panama, from Cambridge, Mass., to Tunisia and the Mediterranean.

"The Fort Pierce Bureau of the Smithsonian is among the newest in the still-developing history of our 128-year-old Institution. It was established in 1971 and represents a special partnership with the Harbor Branch Foundation in marine research programs. This is one of many examples of Smithsonian collaborative research efforts. Among others are the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory's joint research activities with Harvard University at Cambridge, Mass., and near Tucson, Ariz., and the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies' membership in the Chesapeake Research Consortium with Johns Hopkins University, the University of Maryland, and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science.

"The Smithsonian, constantly questing to understand our environment, is deeply involved in research that reaches from the extremes of the solar system to the oceans. And, most of it is done in kinds of partnership in the academic enterprise that has flourished in our nation—with universities, foundations and individuals. This is in the tradition of the Smithsonian and also in the American tradition. No one person or institution has a monopoly on man's progress; we must all work together and share in each other's research.

"Since the founding of the Fort Pierce Bureau, the Smithsonian and the Harbor Branch Foundation have been cooperating in a pioneering program—the engineering of scientific marine submersible equipment and support craft in the field of hydrological studies. Our Institution is certain that although human risks may be involved, contributions that can be made to the understanding and use of the world's marine environment make it imperative that we press ahead, prudently and with a high degree of technological skill and care.

"For a major part of the engineering effort here is directly concerned with reduction of risk. The staff is currently developing a rescue ship system for the submersible, containing dynamic, acoustic positioning devices for rapid, positive location and pick-up of underwater research craft or other sunken objects."

Secretary Ripley said the *R.V. Johnson* is a tangible example of the brilliant engineering capabilities of Link Port. It is hoped, he said, that it and the other craft being developed at Fort Pierce will provide important data in the physiological sciences as well as data to aid in assessing dangers to the marine environment.

"Our surroundings here today represent a splendid beginning," he concluded. "We look to the future. We promise an intensive research program to learn from nature the mysteries of the environment that, for centuries, mankind has known only as the enticing and enigmatic sea."

SECURITY

(Continued from page 1)

should not be left in coat pockets and coats and umbrellas should be placed in areas as far away from entrances as possible.

(3) A record should be maintained of serial numbers on valuable items, personal, Smithsonian and government. Frequent inventories should be made.

(4) Female personnel are requested to keep their purses with them or locked in a cabinet; the doors and ignition should be locked on parked cars, keys removed and windows closed.

(5) All keys should be kept in a secure location with lock changes to be made when an employee is transferred from a high security area.

OUTSTANDING GUARDS—Outstanding members of the Smithsonian guard force were named for the month of November by the commanding officers of each of the four companies that comprise the force. They are, from left, Pfc. Leondas Chambliss, Company A; Cpl. Reginald H. Crawford, Company B; Pfc. Augustus Ballard, Company C, and Cpl. Willie W. Williams, Company D.

Two Freer Experts Among Group on Chinese Tour

Dr. Thomas Lawton, Assistant Director of the Freer Gallery of Art, and W. Thomas Chase, Freer conservation expert, were among a group of 12 archeologists and art experts who took a four-week tour of China in November and December.

The tour was sponsored by the National Academy of Science's Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China. It was the first in a series of exchange tours planned for the future.

Traveling mostly by rail, the group visited Canton, Peking, Sian, Loyang, Chenchou, Nanking, Soochow, Shanghai, and Hangchou. They visited museums and architectural attractions in those cities as well as nearby archeological sites and one tractor factory—the East Is Red Tractor Factory—near Loyang.

Dr. Lawton said the visitors were free to circulate, could talk to anyone, and could take any photographs they wished during their stay. About half of the visitors (including Dr. Lawton) could speak Chinese. He said they found all of the people with whom they talked extremely warm, friendly, and open. Several members of the group had been in China in the 1930s and 1940s and noted remarkable changes from the China they had known then.

Contrary to some reports in the West several years ago, he said there was no evidence of any destruction to artistic objects during the Cultural Revolution. He said it appeared that scientific work had continued through the entire period from 1949, and that great numbers of artistic objects had been uncovered. Such work has a high priority because of the Chinese pride in their heritage, and new discoveries are constantly being made. Dr. Lawton said spectacular finds may come soon when excavators go into the tomb of the Tang Dynasty emperor Kao-tsung, near Sian.

The visitors were accorded an unusual privilege by being allowed to visit one excavation still in progress—a Neolithic site at Ta-ho-t'sun near Chengchou, where great numbers of potsherds and intact ceramic objects have been uncovered. During their visit, the Americans saw bronzes, ceramics and sculptures of types new to them, Dr. Lawton said.

The continuing research is pushing back the earliest dates for Chinese Neolithic ceramics. There is also new evidence that manufactures of bronzes was much more widespread than previously thought.

The visitors had sent ahead lists of things they wanted to see, Dr. Lawton said, and their hosts went to great pains to comply with these requests at each museum. In return, he said, the Americans were able to tell the curators in at least one museum where certain significant Chinese objects were located in U.S. museums.

In most of the museums they visited, Dr. Lawton noted, exhibit labels emphasized the political and social history of the country as related by the objects. An exception was the provincial museum in Shanghai where the labels conformed to the western custom of attention to artistic significance.

An area for future cooperation between scholars of the two nations may lie in the field of conservation, Dr. Lawton believes. He said the Shanghai museum has an especially noteworthy conservation department, and that members of the group compared notes on conservation of lacquer, wood, and bronze objects.

At each stop in their tour, the Americans invited their hosts to visit institutions in the U.S.

"Throughout the trip we were extended the utmost kindness," Dr. Lawton said. "It will be very difficult to match the hospitality."

W. T. Chase (back row, left) and Dr. Thomas Lawton (third from right at rear) were among a group of American scholars who toured Chinese museums and monuments in the first of a series of exchange visits. Scene is a tomb site near Nanking.

'People of America' Is New Book by Dr. T. D. Stewart

Dr. T. Dale Stewart, Emeritus Physical Anthropologist at NMNH, is the author of a new book *The People of America,* (Scribner $10) which summarizes the history of the peopling of America from the standpoint of physical anthropology.

Dr. Stewart says in his introduction that most anthropological books on America emphasize culture but that the special point of view of his book is of physical man—his numbers, his appearance and dimensions, his attempts to modify his body, his physiological processes, his diseases and his inheritance patterns.

Dr. Stewart recalls in the book going on a Smithsonian expedition to Nunivak Island off Alaska in 1927, the year he began his career at NMNH as a Museum aide. While cruising out of sight of the Alaskan coast, his schooner struck bottom with a gruesome shudder, a lasting memory to Dr. Stewart of the shallowness of the northern part of the Bering Sea.

Scientists now think at times in the past it was an exposed intercontinental land bridge over which first came ancestors of the "complex congregation of people" that now inhabit America and whose physical substance is what Dr. Stewart's book is about.

Dr. Seale Named To NMHT Post

Dr. William Seale has been appointed an Associate Curator in the Division of Western and Ethnic History, Cultural History Department, at NMHT.

Dr. Seale received his Ph.D. from Duke University, and has lectured or taught at the University of Houston, Lamar State College, and the University of South Carolina. He was director of the Historic Columbia Foundation and the Midlands Exposition Center between 1969 and 1971.

His fields of interest include the history of American Architecture and the material culture of the south central and south eastern United States in the 19th and 20th centuries. He has just completed a work with Henry-Russel Hitchcock on the state capitols of the United States, based on his work as associate investigator of a project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities during 1971 through 1973.

His published works include *Texas Riverman: The Life and Times of Capt. Andrew Smyth* (Austin, 1966); *Sam Houston's Wife: A Biography of Margaret Lee Houston* (Norman, 1970), and *Texas in Our Time* (Dallas, 1971).

Veteran Exhibits Creator Retires After 37 Years

Joseph Andrews, whose creative hands shaped a number of the Institution's exhibits, including the manikins for some of the famous first ladies gowns in NMHT and the Indian dioramas in NMNH, has retired after 37 years at the Smithsonian.

Mr. Andrews spent most of his time in recent years at his desk in the Department of Anthropology Conservation Laboratory, making casts of and meticulously restoring broken pottery and other anthropological specimens—the latter a challenge that he likened to solving fiendishly difficult Chinese puzzles.

On the bookcase next to his desk were cast bronzes of wild animals that were evidence of his skill as a sculptor as well as mementos of a museum career that stretched back to 1926.

That year, 22 years old and fresh out of New York City's Arts Students League, he got a job at the American Museum of Natural History. He had enjoyed sculpting animals since he was a boy, and he was immensely pleased when his first assignment at the museum was to help the noted taxidermists Louis Jonas and Robert Rockwell construct the life-like animals for the habitat groups in the museum's Indian and African Halls. They tested his skill by letting him model a baby giraffe and before long were allowing him to do animals for the groups by himself.

A series of plaque reliefs on human anatomy that he subsequently created for the American Museum's Hall of Comparative Anatomy attracted the attention of Dr. Frank Setzler, head curator of SI's Department of Anthropology and got him his job at the Smithsonian in 1937.

By that time Mr. Andrews had left the American Museum and was making a living through sculpture commissions and diorama exhibit construction. He had built historical dioramas for the National Park Service and the New York World's Fair.

He remembers that when he came to the National Museum in 1937, the exhibits were in woeful condition, "50 years behind the times."

In those days there was no exhibits staff within the museum and as a result the talents of the Departments of Anthropology Conservation Laboratory staff were enlisted.

Mr. Andrews not only was given important assignments by the scientific staff, such as sculpting a series of Indian portrait busts from life masks for Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, but his abilities in animal and human anatomical sculpture and diorama model making were frequently called upon for exhibits work.

Highlights for Mr. Andrews were the manikins he sculpted for the period costume figures of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Harry Truman, and Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower. But he says that the exhibit he helped create that he is fondest of is the diorama in NMNH of a Blackfoot Indian Buffalo Drive.

"The sill below the glass is worn where kids have leaned over to look at it, so you know that they like the story it tells," he said.

In retirement Mr. Andrews will continue an active art career at his studio at home in Silver Spring, Md. Horses are one of his great loves and he likes to sketch them in the fields and then sculpt them. Many of his works are on view at the Arabian Horse Museum in Barnsville, Md.

Mr. Andrews at work before his retirement.

Warren Iliff Rejoins NZP Staff

Warren J. Iliff has rejoined the staff of the National Zoological Park in the newly-created position of Assistant Director for Visitor Services.

This group consists of the Office of Protective Services and the Offices of Information, Education and Exhibits. Mr. Iliff will also serve as the Zoo's liaison with the Friends of the National Zoo and all concession operations.

The establishment of the Visitor Services Group represents a concerted Zoo effort to provide the visitor with an enjoyable and educational "zoo experience".

Mr. Iliff is being succeeded as Executive Director of the Friends of the National Zoo by Sabin Robbins IV.

SI Offices Host Series Of 'Voluntarism' Seminars

Scenes from recent 'Voluntarism' seminars (see story).

A series of seminars on "Voluntarism and the Public Interest in American Society" has been presented in recent months by the SI Office of Seminars, the Office of Development, and (on some occasions) the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

The object of the seminars is to improve communication and cooperation between government officials of the legislative and executive branches, and officers of tax-exempt, non-profit institutions such as foundations, museums, universities, and professional societies. Wilton Dillion, SI Director of Seminars, explains that "voluntarism" refers to people or organizations acting voluntarily. Because of this broad interpretation, seminars have covered a wide range of topics.

One seminar held in the Puppet Theater (top photo) dealt with the implications for museums of recommendations by the Commission on Non-Traditional Study, financed by the Carnegie Corp. and chaired by Dr. Samuel Gould, former chancellor of the State University of New York. Dr. Gould (second from left) spoke, followed by comments from Carl Frederick Schmid, Assistant Director of Museum Programs (far left), Kyran McGrath, director of the American Association of Museums (third from left), and Dr. Dillon.

The second photo shows participants meeting in the Commons lounge for a discussion of the proposed National Commission on Philanthropy. The creation of such a commission outside the Internal Revenue Service was first proposed at a recent Senate subcommittee hearing on foundations, and further explored at the Smithsonian by a panel of lawyers (chaired by Lynford Kautz, SI Director of Development) consisting of Marion Fremont-Smith, a partner in Chaote, Hall, and Stewart, Boston; Sheldon Cohen, of Cohen and Uretz, Washington; John S. Nolan, of Miller and Chevalier, Washington, and Thomas Troyer, of Caplin and Drysdale, Washington.

The lower photo shows three of the participants in a discussion on "New Initiatives in Environmental Renewal." They are John Milton (left), director of Threshold International Center for Environmental Renewal; Margaret Mead, anthropologist, and Lee Talbot, senior scientist with the Council on Environmental Quality. Other participants were Dana Orwick, Aspen Institute Program on the Environment and the Quality of Life, and William Eilers, Office of International and Environmental Programs.

Future sessions will be voted to "Volunteers in Government Service," planned in cooperation with the Peace Corps, and "Voluntary Approaches to Coping With the African Drought," planned in cooperation with the SI Office of International and Environmental Programs and the Senate of Scientists. SI personnel interested in invitations may call Jane Wallace on 5587.

LIBRARY

(Continued from page 1)

sell Shank, Director of the SI Libraries, has served as cochairman, with Madeline Henderson of the National Bureau of Standards, of the steering committee for the experiment. Other libraries that will operate on the leased-line network are the Departments of Interior, Transportation, Labor, Housing and Urban Development, the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, the National Bureau of Standards, the National Security Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency. Others are expected to join in the experiment.

The cataloging terminal is located in the Libraries' Technical Processing Center in Room 33 NHB. The computer in Columbus operates from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. five days a week. Demonstrations of the cataloging operation will be arranged for Smithsonian staff at an early date.

News From Smithsonian Press

Varied Subjects Explored In Recent Publications

by Maureen Jacoby

With the February publication of **Man-Made Crystals** by Joel E. Arem, the Smithsonian Institution Press has a companion to its perennial best-seller, **Gems in the Smithsonian** by Paul Desautels, NMNH Curator of Mineralogy. Designed in the same format as *Gems, Man-Made Crystals* is a strikingly illustrated survey of the development of crystal technology that explains methods of crystal growing, what crystals are used for, and their significance for the future. The book is available in both cloth and paper editions. Its 112 pages contain 48 black-and-white and 25 color illustrations. Clothbound: $15; paper: $5.95.

Both *Gems in the Smithsonian* ($6.95 cloth; $2.50 paper) and *Man-Made Crystals* are available to SI personnel at 20 per cent discount. They may be obtained in the museum shops, or directly from Publications Distribution, 1242 24th St., N.W.

Recent Federal Publications

Two art catalogues and a National Air and Space Museum booklet highlight new federal publications. All are available in GPO bookstores, or directly from the Superintendent of Documents. Many federal titles are also on sale in SI Museum Shops.

Steinberg at the Smithsonian: The Metamorphoses of an Emblem, foreword by John Hollander. A series of 36 drawings by the artist on official Smithsonian stationery while he was Artist-in-Residence between January and April, 1967. Steinberg has used as a point of departure for each drawing the architectural view on the letterhead—an engraving of James Renwick's original "castle"—incorporating it into a variety of fanciful images. Catalogue of the exhibition at NCFA, December 21 to February 10. 44 pages. $1.55.

Marguerite Zorach: The Early Years, 1908-1920, foreword by Joshua C. Taylor; Preface by Roberta K. Tarbell. Catalogue of the exhibition at NCFA, December 7 to February 3. 80 pages. $2.90.

Exhibition Flight, compiled by Robert C. Mikesh and Claudia M. Oakes, National Air and Space Museum. A brief history of the aircraft and people engaged in exhibition flying, highlighting heavier-than-air airplanes involved. Illustrations, diagrams, and specifications of the planes, from the Curtiss Pusher of 1910 to the Pitts Special of 1972. 56 pages. $1.30.

Three new publications have been added to the series Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology:

No. 127. A Revision of the Family Lichomolgidae Kossman, 1877, Cyclopoid Copepods Mainly Associated with Marine Invertebrates, by Arthur G. Humes and Jan H. Stock. 368 pages, 190 figures. $4.30 (paper).

Number 146. The Families and Genera of Hyperiidea (Crustacea: Amphipoda), by Thomas E. Bowman and Hans-Eckard Bruner. 64 pages, 82 figures. $1.35.

No. 161. Five New Bomolochid Copepods Parasitic on Indo-Pacific Clupeid Fishes, by Roger F. Creesey and Hillary Boyle. 25 pages, 73 figures. 60 cents.

Save Gas, Don't Pass!

Smithsonian employees have been urged to help save energy by reducing the consumption of gasoline. A limited supply of bumper stickers reading "Save Gas—Don't Pass—Smithsonian Institution," is available from SI road guards.

SMITHSONIAN TORCH

March 1974

Published for Smithsonian Institution personnel by the Smithsonian Office of Public Affairs, William O. Craig, Editor.

EL-BAZ VISITS RUSSIA—Dr. Farouk El-Baz, Research Director, Center for Earth and Planetary Studies of the National Air and Space Museum, represented the Smithsonian as a member of a National Aeronautics and Space Administration team of lunar mapping experts who attended a conference in Moscow in December. The meeting was sponsored by the Soviet Academy of Sciences to arrive at a set of basic lunar cartography principles for future mapping by the U.S. and U.S.S.R.; to produce a unified Selenodetic System, and to produce a new 1:5,000,000 scale map of the moon. Dr. El-Baz (left) is shown discussing problems of lunar cartography with Professor Y. N. Lipsky of the Sternberg Astronomical Institute, University of Moscow, co-chairman of the meeting. An interpreter, Nadia Tarrassiuk is at right. The U.S. delegates also visited the Kremlin, and attended a Russian circus and ballet. They reported that it was bitterly cold during their visit, with snow falling every day but one.