Folklore Festival Features Native Americans, Visitors From Abroad

The Festival of American Folklife drew 800,000 visitors to the Mall during July 3 through 14 this year, the longest Festival yet sponsored by the Smithsonian. Dancers, musicians, and story-tellers from Norway, Finland, and Sweden; and librarians, and Herbet White, Assistant Director for Programming, Resident Associates Program.

Women's Council Takes Nominations

Nominations be accepted August 9 through 16 for persons interested in becoming voting members of the Women's Council. Nominees will be announced in the July-August Smithsonian. Nominations will be by petition, which can be picked up at the Office of Equal Opportunity, Arts & Industries Building. Room 1310B, extension 5227. A list of past and part-time permanent employees are eligible. (See stories on page 4)

Folksingers, including Norwegian dancers, performed at the Festival.

Dr. Forrest C. Pogue to Direct New Eisenhower Institute at MHT

Forrest Pogue, a native of Kentucky, was graduated from Murray State College and received his MA at the University of Kentucky and Ph.D. from Clark University. In 1937 and 1938 he was American Exchange Fellow at the University of Paris. During World War II Dr. Pogue was combat historian and covered the operations in Europe from Omaha Beach to the Po River. He was recipient of the Bronze Star and Croix de Guerre.

Dr. Pogue is an especially pleased by the opportunity to expand our serious research efforts in significant military history that is afforded us by the establishment of the Eisenhower Institute," said Dr. Brooke Hindle, Director of the National Museum of History and Technology. "We welcome the appointment of Dr. Pogue to direct the intellectual activities of this new enterprise."

Dr. Pogue, a Department of Army historian in Washington, D.C.

In 1954 Dr. Pogue published The Supreme Command, the official account of Eisenhower's operations in Europe, 1944-45, as part of the Army's World War II History Series. The first volume of the Marshall biography was published in 1963, Education of a General: 1880-1939. The other two Marshall volumes are Armed and Hope, 1939-1942 (1966), and Organizer of Victory (1973). Dr. Pogue was co-author of The Meaning of Yalta (1956) and has contributed to a number of other volumes, among them Command Decisions (1959), Total War and Cold War (1962), and D-Day: The Normandy Invasion in Retrospect (1971). Dr. Pogue has been president of the Oral History Association and Chairman of the American Committee on the History of the Second World War and was recently re-elected President of the American Military Institute. He is an honorary fellow of the U.S. Army Military History Research Center and holds honorary degrees from Murray State College and Washington and Lee University.

Under an arrangement between the Smithsonian and the George C. Marshall Research Foundation (the corporate body), Dr. Pogue will complete the final two volumes of the Marshall biography with research assistance and full access to the holdings of the Marshall Foundation.

The Institute's activities will include research, publications, lectures, and conferences. Although the Institute will maintain its own identity, it will be supervised by Dr. Brooke Hindle, in consultation with the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board.

Establishment of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research in the National Museum of History and Technology has been announced by Secretary Ripley and Dr. John Nicholas Brown, Chairman of the Smithsonian's National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board.

Dr. Forrest C. Pogue, Director of the George C. Marshall Library in Lexington, Va., and biographer of General Marshall, has been named Director of the Institute. The Institute was authorized by Congress in 1961, in an act providing for expansion of the Smithsonian's facilities to display the contributions made by the military forces toward creating, developing and maintaining a free, peaceful and independent society and culture in the United States.

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Dr. Edward P. Henderson, Curator Emeritus of the National Museum of Natural History, is shown discussing the Edward P. Henderson Meteorite Fund with Dr. Roy Clarke, the present curator of the meteorite collection. In 1960-66 Dr. Henderson was able to get away from his desk to go on five trips to Australia to search for meteorites and tektites with his colleague Brian Mason. They brought back hundreds of tektites and with a lot of walking in the “Outback” and a dash of luck, they wound up with several meteorites. Their expeditions have stimulated a concentrated amount of meteorite and tektite research in Australia.

On one occasion they tracked down an old rancher who remembered tossing a heavy rock at a sheep 15 or 20 years before. He drew an unmanned map on the ground which they could follow and they went to the spot and found the rock. As they had hoped, it turned out to be a meteorite.

Over the years, Dr. Henderson’s wife has seen and heard so much about meteorites that she has developed an eye for them too. In 1960, shortly after the Smithsonian were traveling through Thailand she noticed a couple of unidentifiable stones in a curio case in the national museum there that looked suspiciously meteoritic. She ran it by Dr. Henderson and he confirmed that she had made a find—the curios were meteorite fragments. He immediately began negotiations with Thai officials to get a study sample for the Smithsonian.

Dr. Henderson retired in 1966 but he still comes to office every day to play a part in meteorite research. He says he only has one meteorites, explaining: “each meteorite has its own fascinating mystery and science. You get to travel and practice business and finance to buy, barter, or sell. It’s got everything!”

Details of the agreement were handled by the Smithsonian’s collections. The signing ceremony was held May 21 in the Secretary’s Parlor in the Institution to buy a meteorite, Dr. Henderson bought it himself out of his own money and later gave it to the Institution. One of the benefits of the fund he has set up will be to make money readily available to the Department for meteorite purchases.

With the dawn of the space age in the late 1950s, skepticism about the importance of meteorites vanished. Dr. Henderson recalls that through the 1930s and 1940s, the Department had hardly any equipment—we were lucky to get a typewriter or a ruler.” In 1957 he got a crystallographic microscope, a basic instrument for meteorite studies, and within a year or two that grant money from NASA started coming to the Department, giving it much more freedom of operation.

In 1964 a large grant of several hundred thousand dollars came to the Smithsonian’s Department of Meteorites, and the Institution now has 11 scientists and is one of the world centers of meteorite, tektite and lunar research.

‘Ed’s early meteorite work provided the background for the thrust that has put our operation where it is today,” says Roy Clarke Jr., the present curator of the meteorite collection.

Dr. Edward P. Henderson's gift is the first large meteorite endowment specifically designated for meteorites in the history of the Smithsonian. It comes from a man who has devoted the last 44 years to building up the Institution’s meteorite collection, which is the largest in the United States, numbering more than 1,200 documented specimens.

Resourcefulness, canny observation have helped Dr. Henderson amass meteorites. Many deals have been closed by telephone or correspondence but often he has had to get on an airplane or train and go to some remote spot where a meteorite has fallen to negotiate with the owner. Sometimes it has taken days of bugging.

“It’s often hard to negotiate with the people who have a star that has six points,” he admitted. “They know what they have something that is solid gold and they’re often not going to turn it over,” Dr. Henderson says.

A Henderson yarn is likely to be about a day when the general manager of the Moholosh, Tex., who when told that the company might have a meteorite, ran his field had come from outer space, explained, “is that so? You know I never really believed in them until you went out there to see the Holy Father for that.” They told him about their proposal and the Propo agreed to it.

Dr. Henderson remembers that when he was a teenager working at the Smithsonian in 1929, after 10 years as a chemist at the U.S. Geological Survey, the Museum’s Department of Mineral Sciences had only two men on its staff.

“I thought I was just going to be working on cokes and rocks,” Dr. Henderson said, “but when they took me to meet the Secretary, he said: ‘Why don’t you give the new man meteorites—there’s not much interest.’

The Museum had only a small collection of meteorites at that time, but Dr. Henderson with the help of a man named Stuart H. Perry was soon to change this. Perry was the publisher of a newspaper in Adrian, Mich., and a vice president of the Associated Press. He had developed a passionate interest in studying and collecting meteorites. Through his resources and his newspaper connections, he usually beat the Smithsonian to the punch in the race to get the latest specimen.

Whenever Perry heard that a meteorite had fallen, Dr. Henderson said, “he’d wire the nearest newspaper in the area where it fell for information and assistance. The editors in most towns would jump out of their skins to do something for the AP and by the time the Smithsonian got on the scene, Perry would have the meteorite. Even when we did get there as fast as he did, he could always outbid us.”

With Perry’s support, the growth of the Smithsonian’s collections accelerated greatly. When Perry died his meteorites and research records came to the Institution. Dr. Henderson remembers him today as the principal benefactor of the Museum’s meteorite collection and one of the most extraordinary men he has ever met.

As World War II approached, scientific interest in meteorites increased considerably and Dr. Henderson found himself devoting all of his attention to meteorites and giving little time to cokes and rocks.

Once an SI administrator called him in to question him about this matter. “Do you know how many insects we keep in our collections?” he asked Dr. Henderson.

“Millions, I guess,” said Dr. Henderson, reposing.

“Well, we only have two men to look after more than 200,000 of them. Now how can we justify having one scientist working full time on just eight or nine hundred meteorites?”

Colleagues in the Department say that on more than one occasion over the years when funds could not be had from the Institution to buy a meteorite, Dr. Henderson bought it himself with his own money and later gave it to the Institution. One of the benefits of the fund he has set up will be to make money readily available to the Department for meteorite purchases.

R. J. Gettens, Frer Curator, Dies at Age 74

Rutherford John Gettens, Curator Emeritus at the Smithsonian’s Freer Gallery of Art, died June 17 at Moors, N.Y. Mr. Gettens was a specialist in the identification and preservation of pigments and metals used in ancient art objects. For many years he was a member of the staff of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University and last year returned to his birthplace.

Mr. Gettens was born January 17, 1900, at Moors. He held degrees from Middlebury College and Harvard University. He was a historian in chemistry at Colby College from 1923 to 1927, and at Middlebury College during summer sessions from 1927 to 1929. He was a lecturer in fine arts at Harvard from 1948 to 1951.

His museum experience began with work as a chemist in the conservation department at the Fogg from 1928 to 1951. He was chief of museum technical research there from 1949 to 1951. In 1951 he came to the Frer Gallery where he was an assistant director from 1951 to 1961 and head curator of the technical laboratory from 1961 to 1966. Shortly before his death he had continued working at the Frer as an independent consultant.

Mr. Gettens was a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association of Museum Chemists and the international Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (he served as its president from 1968 to 1971), the Washington Region Conservation Guild, and the International Council of Museums (he had been president of the latter organization).

He was a member of the staff of the Freer Gallery of Art, from 1953 to 1942; editor of ICAB Abstracts, from 1962 to 1968, and series editor of Studies in Conservation (series on the “Identification of Painting Materials”) beginning in 1967. Mr. Gettens also served as a consultant to the Federal Art Project of the Works Progress Administration in Boston from 1937 to 1941. He was a staff member on the Manhattan District project at Los Alamos, N.M., in 1944 and 1945. He was a specialist in the Balkan American Educational Foundation for study in Belgium in 1948; was a member of the Board of Consulting Fellows, Conservation Center, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, from 1960 to 1970, a member of the science ad hoc committee of the Depot Winterthur Museum, Wilmington, Del., and a Fulbright lecturer to Greece in 1971 to establish a laboratory of a national conservation laboratory for art and archeology in Greece.

Mr. Gettens was the author of numerous articles in technical journals dealing with ancient pigments and ancient paintings, bronze, and other works, and their conservation. Funeral services were held in Moors.

A memorial service will be scheduled in Washington.
Secretary Ripley Receives Degree From Cambridge

Secretary Ripley was presented an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Cambridge (England) on June 6.

In presenting Mr. Ripley, to the Chancellor of the University Ora- tor made this felicitous introduction:

“The Smithsonian Institution at Wash-ington is to Americans somewhat as the Museum at Alexandria was to the Greek world in antiquity. But how much finer and wider shall the culture of man. Whatever natural objects found in earth or sea or sky can interest the human mind or eye, of these it provides illuminating access to public dis- play for visitors or as research material in its laboratories. It also exhibits docu- ments of human history and works of art of various kinds. Of all these great hands where great men are engaged on different tasks, the man we are honoring today is in charge. In his hand so well, he has brought it about that everyone has become more conscious of an aim to which his labors are directed and there- fore keener in applying himself to them. For he has brought the whole concern he governs out of the shade into the light in such a way that the public perceives that learning is a pleasure and scholars that it pays to keep in contact with the public.

“The leader himself is worthy of the distinguished group of scholars he has attracted thither. For he has long been eminent among ornithologists, and has received them at the University of California, and Dr. William Fitzhugh of NMNH’s Department of Anthropology. Dr. Fitzhugh and Dr. John Terrell of the Field Museum organized the May 1-2 conference which coincided with Society for American Archeology meetings held here in Washington. On the right are Dr. Richard Levin and R. Morales of the Uni- versity of California. Among the 20 top scientists that took part in the discussions were NMNH’s Dr. Betty Meggers, John Yellen, and Dr. Richard Boren.

Mulchahy Selected For NZP Position

Robert Mulchahy of Chicago has been selected by the National Zoological Park as its new Chief of the Office of Graphics and Exhibits. Dr. Mulchahy is a graduate of the Institute of Design, where he subsequently taught. He gained initial experience working at the Center for Advanced Research in Design of the Container Corporation of America.

At the Zoo, Dr. Mulchahy will direct his own design and production team and work closely with the Office of Exhibits Central, which assists the Zoo in its exhibits program.

Cummings Selected Editor of Journal

Paul Cummings has been selected editor of the Journal of the Archives of American Art. Mr. Cummings has been ornithologist for the Archives and was founder of the Prout Collector’s Newsletter. His book "American Drawings of the Twentieth Century" will be published by Viking Press in 1975. He is editor of "Dictionary of Contemporary American Artists" and edited the Praeger series of Documentary Monographs in Modern Art and Bowker’s "Fine Art Market Place."

Mr. Cummings’ plans encompass expanding the quarterly Journal to 32 pages, commissioning writers who are ex- pertists in American studies, and stimulate further use of the Archives by providing space to publish articles researched in the Archives collection.

CBCES Sponsors Ecology Program

The Smithsonian’s Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies is sponsoring an Eco-Education Program for children who have completed grades five through eight.

The 2,600-acre center located near Edgewater, Md. provides a natural setting for children to explore and study plant and animal communities.

Classes for elementary grades meet from 9 a.m. to noon and for junior high from 9 a.m. until 2 p.m. The weekly sessions are free of charge.

Three From SI Get Taste of Sea Life

On Sunday, June 23, the "Gazela Primero," a three-masted, wooden barkentine, formerly a Portofina Ar- Grand Banks fishing vessel, sailed from Norfolk bound for Philadelphia with three employees of the Smithsonian as crew members. Mel- lon Jackson, curator of the Depart- ment of Water Transportation at the National Museum of History and Technology, was captain of the vessel; Jack Goodwin of the Smith- sonian Library Department was cook, and Peter Copeland of the National Air and Space Museum was boatswain.

They reported that it was a voyage of hard labor, under sail and bone power for four and a half days. The length of the journey was about 800 miles on a northwest bearing, and seas off the Atlantic coast be- tween the Chesapeake and Dela- ware Bays. The crew was given a good taste of what life of a 19th century square-rig sailor must have been like since there were none of the comforts found aboard a modern vessel.

Built in Portugal in 1876, the "Gazela Primero," now owned by the Philadelphia Maritime Museum, had been overhauled and refitted at the Norfolk shipyard and was being returned to her berth at Pier 14 North in the Delaware River.

Shoo-Bird Success—Secretary Ripley is shown with a "Shoo Bird," sold by the Museum Shops in a package with complete instructions for application. The "Shoo Bird," developed and donated to the Shops by Mr. Ripley, has met with such success that the Shops have reordered an additional supply of Exhibits Central.

New Lighting Design Saves Energy at SI

Among the new policies and practices initiated by the Smithsonian to lower energy consumption is a relighting proj- ect undertaken by the Lighting Design Branch of the Office of Exhibits Central.

With the active cooperation of design staffs and building managers at the Na- tional Museum of History and Technol- ogy and National Museum of Natural History, the branch has instituted or completed several significant new designs in lighting.

The exhibit displaying the First Ladies Gowns has been improved with lighting as bright or slightly brighter with a net savings of 7,000 watts. Not only had better lighting there been reduced from 8,000 watts to 1,000 watts, but fixture maintenance will also be greatly sim- plified.

In the NMNH rotunda, 12,000 watts of difficult-to-maintain lighting in the dome has been replaced by a highly efficient new lighting with a great increase in the dome’s brightness. As well as saving energy, the safety hazard of requiring relamping from a ledge of 120 feet above the floor will be elim- inated.

The Railroad Hall at the NMHT will have approximately 9,500 watts of new high intensity discharge lighting replac- ing over 22,000 watts of existing lighting. This will increase the illumination by more than 50 percent and maintenance will drop from 150 lamps every six months to 44 lamps every two years.

Carroll B. Lusk, museum lighting con- sultant in the Office of Exhibits Central said, “We are keeping our eyes open for saving energy in all of our buildings that we come in contact with and are trying to promote conservation of energy in any way we can.”

El-Baz Lectures in Mideast Nations

Dr. Farouk El-Baz of the National Air and Space Museum made a good will lecture tour in the Arabian Penin- sula at the invitation and sponsorship of the United States Information Agency during the three-week period of May 16-June 6.

He lectured in five Arab countries on scientific aspects of the U.S. space pro- gram and results of Apollo lunar ex- ploration. The five nations were Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait.
Women's Council Reports Progress

by Francine C. Berkowitz

The first Smithsonian Women's Coun-
cil, which was inaugurated in 1972, es-
tablished basic priorities for investiga-
tion in the interests of women and minority
groups which the Women's Council rep-
resents.

The second Council, now operating,
reaffirmed these priorities and through its
committees has acted as an advisory group
to the Office of Equal Opportunity and
the Smithsonian administration.

The Recruitment and Promotion Com-
mittee, chaired by Sherrill Berger, has
conducted a study of the SI merit prom-
otion system with special attention
given to the Secretarial Skills File. The
report, including specific recommenda-
tions such as abolition of the Sec-
retarial Skills File and open recruitment
corresponding to current positions, has
been presented to the Office of Personnel
Administration. OPA will report back
to the Council on the recommendations.

The Upward Mobility Committee,
chaired by Veronella Williams, has famili-
arized itself with the SI upward mobility
program now in operation. The commit-
tee has filed recommendations with OPA
and OEO, including recommendations for
extension of the program through grade
9 and endorsement of an upward mobility
program under OEO.

The Career development committee,
chaired by Diane Della-Loggia, has ex-
amined career development services
available at the Smithsonian and has made
recommendations on personnel oppor-
tunities, orientation of new employees,
employee evaluations, and career coun-
seling. The committee has requested that
career workshops be offered to employees

Barton Chosen
Supply Director

Harry P. Barton has been appointed
Director, Office of Supply Services, Of-
fi ce of Administration. Mr. Barton came
to the Smithsonian as a Supply officer in De-
cember 1972 and has served as Assistant
Chief, Supply Division.

Prior to joining the SI staff, he served
as Chief, Contractual Services Branch at
the General Services Administration. Mr. B.
Barton, who is from Lowell, Mass., at-
tended the University of Massachusetts
at Amherst.

Council Sponsors SI Women's Week

The Smithsonian Women's Council,
under the auspices of the Office of Equal
Opportunity, is sponsoring its second an-
nual "Women's Week at the Smithsonian
Institution" August 26-30.

An outstanding speaker will deliver a
remote address.

Activities include a two-part career
development program which will be con-
ducted by the SI Training Office, as well
as a supervisor's training program con-
cerned with the raising awareness of the
status of women at SI. Films will be
shown in each building (location and
times to be announced). Special guests
will be speaking on such subjects as
"The Dual Role of the Black Woman," "E qual
Rights Amendment," and "Re-
productive Freedom." The week will
close with a reception in the SI Com-
mom.

All supervisors will be asked to ad-
just schedules so that interested em-
ployees may participate. For further in-
formation please contact Ms. Edith
Mayo, MHT, Extension 5689 or Ms. Ellen
Myette, Renwick, Extension 5611.

Museum Shop Employees Honored

Thirteen Museum Shop employees
were honored for their outstanding per-
formances during the past year in an
awards ceremony held May 16 in the
SI building. Attendees and good and em-
ployees are invited to meet with the Council when it visits their

The Council encourages employee par-
ticipation in all its activities. Interested
people should call the various chair-
persons for further information.

This display case with Smithsonian memorabilia was added during the renovation of the tomb chamber in the SI Building.

Renovation Work Completed On Tomb of James Smithson

For the first time the room containing James Smithsonian's tomb in the original Smithsonian Institution building was opened to the public.

Previously the tomb could be viewed through a glass window. Renovation and opening of the crypt area are part of a major plan begun in 1968 for improving the entire building. Renovation of the M. Goode, Curator of the building.

The crypt room, which is the east room next to the main north entrance, now includes a display case containing various items related to Smithsonian. This includes the original will of 1826 which laid to the founding of the Institution, an oil portrait of him while he was a student of Oxford, a piece of smithsonite, a variety of zinc ore identified with Smithsonian in 1802 and later named for him; a pamphlet on minerals written by him; some books from his library and his calling card. Also on display is the Smithsonian mace made in 1965 and used for ceremonial purposes.

There have been other changes made in the process of renovating the room. Four brass wall sconces from the 19th century have been installed to take the place of spotlights. A false ceiling with fluorescent light fixtures was removed. Red paint was removed from the floor to show the original floor of granite. The marble relief portrait of James Smithsonian, originally erected at his tomb by the Board of Regents in 1896 was moved from the south to the north wall.

Smithson, who died in 1829 James Smithson was buried in an Oxford English cemetery in Genoa, Italy. In 1904 when the burial ground was to be displaced by enlargemen of a quarry, the Board of Regents voted to bring his tomb and remains here. Alexander Graham Bell, a Regent, was delegated to go to Italy as an official escort. After ceremonies appropriate for a dignitary, Smithson's remains were rein-
terred in the crypt room which was
opened at that time. Gates across the door
were made from the fence around his original resting place. Those gates have now been removed to storage, properly catalogued, thus permitting visitors to enter the room.

During the renovation, Smithsonian's coffin was removed from the tomb and opened in the presence of the Institution officials. A scientific study was made of Smithson's skeleton by Dr. J. Lawrence
Angel, Curator of Physical Anthropology
in the National Museum of Natural His-
tory. Among other things, Dr. Angel
determined that Smithson was 5 feet 6
inches tall; that he died a natural death;
that he had an extra vertebra; that he
smoked a pipe, and that he was probably
an avid fencer because of the develop-
mont of his shoulders. During the 100-
year period, the remains were resealed in
the coffin, and it was replaced in the tomb.
A report of the examination was placed
inside the coffin and in the Smithsonian Archives.

SI Press Announces Book Discount Plan

Gordon Hubel, Director of the Smith-
sonian Institution Press, and Robert
Wedgeworth, Executive Director of the
American Library Association, an-
nounced at a meeting in New York City
July 8 an agreement under which li-
braries will be guaranteed a minimum discount of 30 percent on the purchase of all SI Press privately funded books.

They explained that the agreement is the result of several months of intense
study and negotiation.

The ALA-Smithsonian program will be launched in August on a test basis. Both the Smithsonian (through its free dis-
tribution of federally funded publica-
tions) and the ALA are regularly in touch with thousands of libraries through-
out the United States and other parts of the world.

Under the agreement, any library which will be included in the ALA communications with libraries. The SI Press will pay a small commission, in lieu of the associ-
ation to offset any increase the ALA incurs in handling charges.

Burton Elected Archives President

Dr. Irving F. Burton was elected presi-
dent of the Archives of American Art at the spring meeting of the Archives Board of Trustees at its national center in New York.

Dr. Burton, a leading Detroit pedi-
atrian, was a vice president of the Ar-
chives and president of its Detroit Com-
mittee for many years. He is a trustee
and major benefactor of the Detroit In-
stitute of Arts and president of the Anti-
quaries at the Institute.

Other officers elected at the meeting
were: Mrs. Otto L. Spaul, chairman of
the board; Mrs. Alfred Negley and Mrs.
E. Black Perkins, vice presidents; Joel
S. Ehrenkranz, treasurer; Henry de For-
est Baldwin, secretary, and Gilbert Kin-
ney, William Sholl, and George H. Waterman III, members of the board.

The Archives of American Art, founded in Detroit in 1945, became a bureau of the Smithsonian in 1970. It preserves and protects documents for use by scholars, graduate students and writ-
ers.