Massive Move Brings Hirshhorn Sculpture to Washington

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

Arriving on the Mall, ‘King and Queen’ is gently lowered into place on its pedestal in the sculpture garden.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hirshhorn view ‘King and Queen’ after the monumental trophies of modern sculpture, part of the Hirshhorn Collection, has been moved to its new home in the Smithsonian’s Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, on the Mall.

The monumental sculptures are part of the 4,000 paintings and 2,000 sculptures in the Hirshhorn Collection which will form the nucleus of the Smithsonian’s new 19th and 20th century museum of modern art. The museum will open to the public October 4. Most of the collection has never been publicly exhibited before. It was given to the nation in 1966 by Joseph H. Hirshhorn, an art collector. The works were moved by a combination of helicopters, vans, and cranes to the museum’s plaza and outdoor sunken sculpture garden on the Mall where they will be permanently exhibited.

Some sculptures in Greenwich were difficult to move because of their location under trees or in shelters. One of the more difficult pieces to transport was Alexander Calder’s 25-foot-high stabile ‘Two Dices.’ It was dismantled into four sections and secured to a specially built pedestal on a truck. Because of the height of the sections, the truck had to avoid low tunnels and bridges. After arriving, the work was reassembled and placed on its permanent location in the museum’s plaza.

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

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

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

In all, about 25 van loads of art were moved. Precise arrangements were made in New York and Washington so the works of art were carefully checked both before and after the trip to Washington. The 900 works for the inaugural exhibitions arrived first. The remaining 4,000 works have been stored in specially designed painting and sculptures storage areas.

The garden in which the sculptures will stand is a 356 by 156-foot multi-tiered area adjacent to the museum with a rectangular reflecting pool.

Extensive Art Collection Readied for October Opening

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

Dr. Gell-Mann Named Regent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SITES to Coordinate Foreign Exhibitions

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

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

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

John W. Warner, Administrator of the

(Continued on page 2)
Lindbergh's Death Brings Memories of Visits to SI

Less than 48 hours after Charles A. Lindbergh landed triumphantly in Paris on May 21, 1927, Charles G. Abbot, who in 1927 was a young aide in the Smithsonian's Division of Engineering, recalls that Lindbergh said he approximated the Spirit of St. Louis' flight very closely.

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

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

"It's well," Garber promised.

Garber was true to his word, even dedicating the new exhibit to a hallowed spot to its historic predecessor. In its place of honor ever since, although the moon, which he said reminded him of his own solo Atlantic flight so long ago.

"Collins, in turn, had this to say after the announcement of Lindbergh's death on August 20:"

"I am deeply saddened by the death of Charles Lindbergh. In an era of seeming non-stop communications, aviators and aviators, he stood alone. He not only flew the Spirit of St. Louis across the Atlantic by himself, but he was the sole contractor and planner of his flight. No computer, no bar chart, just Charles Lindbergh, his plane and the ocean."

"While he could have rested on his laurels, instead he always looked to the future, offering a helping hand to those in whom he believed, from Robert Goddard to the tribal islanders of the Philippine Islands."

"Of all those gathered at Cape Kennedy for the launch of Apollo 11, including life-long friends, I felt a special kinship with him—a relative stranger. He understood what we were doing."

"Deep down inside, I think all of us aviators wanted to be another Lindbergh, but none of us quite made it. He was, and will remain, unique."

The death of Charles A. Lindbergh brought vivid memories of times past to some Smithsonian staff members who remember his visit to the "Lone Eagle".

One such occasion was on Dec. 8, 1927, when Lindbergh, not long after his triumphal solo flight to Paris, was presented a special Davy Medal for Aeronautics by the SI Board of Regents. From left, standing, are Dr. Alexander Wetmore, then Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian; Dr. Charles Greely Abbot, Secretary at that time; Er. Rep. R. N. Newton; Sen. Joseph Smokey Collins; Sen. Frederick A. Delano, and Chief Justice (former President) William Howard Taft, who was Chairman of the Smithsonian. Seated, from left, are Rep. Albert Thomas Johnson; Sen. Woodbridge N. Ferris, and Sen. Reed Smoot. (Photo from Smithsonian Archives)

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

Apollo 11 Astronauts Celebrate Anniversary

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

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

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

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

"More recently," Mr. Brooks said, "the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory and the Air and Space Museum have both participated in much of the research based upon our new ability to send and recover instruments and observations beyond the limits of the earth's atmosphere."

Michael Collins, the command module pilot in the Apollo 11 mission, who is now Director of the National Air and Space Museum, expressed the feeling that "the mood of our country has shifted from the excitement of the '60s, to a more introspective attitude, causing us to come down, and then come up in a way that is more critical than we have ever examined it before. And I think that the space program is being, and will be, extremely helpful in this examination."

Following the Mall ceremony, the crew moved to the North Hall of the Arts and Industries Building where the press had an opportunity to photograph them beside the Apollo 11 Command Module now on exhibit.

Statement by Secretary

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

"It seems like only yesterday when Charles A. Lindbergh so dramatically and courageously demonstrated the potentials of aviation with his 33-hour transatlantic flight from New York City to Paris. Since April 30, 1928, The Spirit of St. Louis, Lindbergh's fragile but historic plane, has been a part of the National Aeronautical Collections at the Smithsonian. It has inspired millions of visitors in the past 46 years and will continue to occupy a special place in the new National Air and Space Museum, scheduled to open June 20, 1976. Charles A. Lindbergh was a citizen of the world whose interest in ecology and the environment in recent years also inspired the youth of the world whose interest in ecology and the environment in recent years also inspired the youth of the United States Museum.

Garber tells them.

"As Lindbergh climbed down out of the cockpit and sat at the controls for 20 minutes taking notes. Following the Mall ceremony, the crew moved to the North Hall of the Arts and Industries Building where the press had an opportunity to photograph them beside the Apollo 11 Command Module now on exhibit.

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

"Each of the foreign exhibitions will be circulated to museums throughout the United States beginning in July 1975, through 1977, and will be seen by a cross-section of the American public. Accompanying each exhibition will be a catalog which will provide a permanent record of the exhibition and will be distributed widely to American libraries. SITES hopes to keep rental fees low to insure each exhibition's having the broadest possible exposure in museums across the country. By means of give-away brochures, SITES plans to enhance a broad public understanding of the materials presented, and to foster an appreciation of our past and present cultures and lifestyles.

"SITES exhibitions will complement traveling exhibitions coordinated by SITES from the Smithsonian and other American sources which are geared specifical-
Discussions seemed to be going well, however, shortly after that, indications that these accounts exceed the normal requirements of the United States for government programs. Since 1963 the Smithsonian has employed these funds to make grants to United States institutions of higher learning for museum programs, scientific and cultural exchanges, and for the larger external, educational, and archaeological functions of the Smithsonian. They also help to bring together those remains, notably at the American Museum of Natural History, for the proposed exhibition until the Smithsonian's temporary home in the American Museum of Natural History is ready for the promised exhibition. The level of the facilities serving the Smithsonian's source in the world—you can find anything that is needed—completely covers them. The level of research, conservation and educational objects is among the largest external, academic, and community institutions. They also help to bring together those educational functions of the Smithsonian aimed at the diffusion of knowledge through publishing and other media, he stated.

Continuing as director is Dr. Wilton Smith, the director of the Smithsonian's Office of Public Service. He served as director of the Smithsonian in 1969 from the National Academy of Sciences for the United States Peace Commission. Smith has been a member of the Smithsonian's Board of Trustees and has served as a member of the Smithsonian's Board of Directors. He is a registered professional engineer. He has served as director of the Office of Facilities Planning and Engineering Services. Mr. Reiss reports to the Director of Support Activities and is responsible for advising and assisting on matters pertaining to the Smithsonian's facilities, including the acquisition, selection, construction, renovation, operation, and use of the facilities. He is a registered professional engineer. He is the immediate past president of the Society of Professional Engineering and is a Fellow in the American Society of Civil Engineering.

OUTSTANDING GUARDS—Outstanding members of the Smithsonian guard force for May and June have been named by the commanding officers of each of the four companies of the guard. Captain W. F. F. Hett, Company A; Pfc. Stanley Cason, Company B; Pvt. Lillian Anthony, Company C; and Pfc. Walter Page, Company D. Chosen in June were: John B. Murray, Company A; Pfc. Charles Ruffin, Company B; Pfc. Charles Thompson, Company C; and Pfc. James R. Joyce, Company D.

SI Seminar Office Renamed

The Office of Seminars has joined the Office of Public Service to Public Service and has been designated the Office of Smithsonian Seminars and Conferences. Secretary Ripley said these changes reflect the broadening of activities serving the Smithsonian's professional staff and the larger external, academic, and cultural communities. They also help to bring together those educational functions of the Smithsonian aimed at the diffusion of knowledge through publishing and other media, he stated.

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Volunteer Network Reports
Environmental Events

by John Whitman and Patricia Scanlon

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

The Alert Network began in January 1971 in the United States and in May 1973 in other countries, and now includes over 55,000 secondary school and university level students throughout the United States and 5,000 students in universities and wildlife clubs in Canada, Pakistan, France, Italy, Switzerland, Ireland, Japan, Romania, Jordan, Lebanon, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Bangladesh, South Africa, Madagascar, South West Africa, England, Greece, Saudi Arabia, Cyprus, Zimbabwe, France, Sweden, Canada, Korea, Thailand, and New Zealand.

As members of the Network, these student observers document significant environmental events and report information directly to the Network's headquarters, located in the Smithsonian's Center for Short-Lived Phenomena in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Reports of such events as bird and fish kills; animal population increases, migrations, and fatalities; oil and chemical spills; unusual deformation; pesticide, herbicide, and other toxic substance contamination; and unusual atmospheric, water, and land pollution should be brought to the attention of the Center. At the Center, such reports are verified, reviewed, searched, and judged for their significance; events that offer unique field research opportunities to scientists; and are entered into a computerized data base on the nature of various biotic and abiotic processes taking place in the world, otherwise unimportant but fascinating to experiment with. Events of this type are documented in various media-such as newspapers, television, film, and in textbooks. Research results, and scientific and educational literature are then distributed to all Network participants worldwide.

A well-known example of this type of event is a biological phenomenon which takes place only every 60 or 120 years. The Smithsonian has been publishing the results of the study of such an event in each issue of *Phenomena*. The Center plans to prepare specific short-term projects in which students can provide scientists with a means to collect samples or observational data covering broad areas, a factor which would otherwise restrict such monitoring activities.

When the feeder of an island that is situated near a volcano erupts, the volcano will emit a stream of hot, ash-laden gases and ashes. The volcano is known as a "smoking" volcano. In addition to involving students in a major environmental reporting system, the Center plans to prepare specific, short-term projects in which students can provide scientists with a means to collect samples or observational data covering broad areas, a factor which would otherwise restrict such monitoring activities.

The feasibility of using students to systematically observe and sample the environment, two Smithsonian Institution programs, Dr. Thomas Soderstrom and Closé Calderon, developed a banana survey project in the United States. In this project, students representing all 50 states and the District of Columbia found out whether bamboo grows in their respective areas, and, if so, where it is. The results were published and distributed to all Network participants throughout the world.

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

Exhibit Marks Women's Week

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

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

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

Dr. Melson On Record Ocean Probe

Dr. William Melson, Chairman of the Department of Mineral Sciences at the National Museum of Natural History, was in the news last month when he and other geologists aboard the research vessel *Glimmer Challenger* announced that they had determined more than seven-fold the record drilling depth into the ocean floor. The scientists aboard the ship, a gift of the American Petroleum Institute, were able to drill to depths of 3,337 feet. The scientists are on the eastern edge of the Atlantic Ocean basin—boring down 1,910 feet—of which they have never seen before. The discovery was called "Project Deep Drill," because for the first time, the entire capability of the over-bottom systems was aimed at maximum penetration of the ocean's basement rock.

At a mid-ocean site 200 miles south-west of the Azores near the Mid-Atlantic ridge, researchers used the *Glomar Challenger* to drill into seven-fold the record crust holes depths to 3,337 feet. For information about *Deep Drill* and other recent activities aboard the *Glomar Challenger* call Richard Melson of the Museum's Division of the National Museum of History and Technology.

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

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Boating Course Offered

John C. Townsend, Jr., administrative officer of the National Museum of Natural History, would like any interested SI employees who are boating enthusiasts and are aware of a fair price and a capable auxiliary to inquire about the availability of space aboard the historic schooner vessel "Aster". The vessel will be anchored in the Potomac River every Monday and Thursday, beginning Sept. 15. For information about registration call 723-6244 (evenings).