

# 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. Onlookers applauded crane operator's skill.



Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hirshhorn view 'King and Queen' after installation. The new museum, in background, will open to the public October 4. (Photos by John Tennant)



## THE SMITHSONIAN TORCH

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

September 1974

### 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 Research Corporation Award 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.



Dr. Murray Gell-Mann

### 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)

### 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.

This move began August 5 at Mr. Hirshhorn's Greenwich, Conn. home. About 100 monumental sculptures by Rodin, Moore, Matisse and others, some weighing as much as 14,000 pounds, 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.

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 who assembled it over the past 40 years and has housed it in his homes, offices and a warehouse. Sir Herbert Read has described the sculpture collection as "unrivalled in its completeness and quality."

Beginning October 4 the Hirshhorn Collection will be exhibited in a four-story circular building and an adjacent sculpture garden designed by Gordon Bunshaft, partner of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill of New York, and constructed by the Piracci Corporation.

The use of a helicopter greatly facilitated moving the works, some of which, such as Rodin's *Burgers of Calais* and *Balzac* and Henry Moore's *Glenkiln Cross*, weigh several thousand pounds each.

A crew of six men guided the sculptures as the helicopter gently lifted them from locations on Mr. Hirshhorn's lawn, where they had stood for as long as 12 years (see photos). The sculptures were placed directly on vans or in a staging area on the grounds where they were carefully packed before being loaded on vans for shipment to Washington. Smaller works were moved by a "cherry picker" crane.

In Washington these large works were lifted from their vans by a 90-ton crane with a 100-foot boom and placed in their permanent locations in the plaza around the museum, and in the sculpture garden. Edward Monserrate, Vice President of

Hahn Brothers, New York, planned and coordinated the movement of the outdoor sculptures with Douglas Robinson, the museum's registrar.

Some sculptures in Greenwich were difficult to move because of their locations under trees or in sheltered gardens. One of the more difficult pieces to transport was Alexander Calder's 25-foot-high stabile called *Two Discs*. It was dismantled into four sections and secured to a specially built cradle on a truck. Because of the height of the sections, the truck had to avoid low tunnels and bridges along the route to Washington. After arriving, the work was reassembled and placed in its permanent location in the museum's plaza.

Movement of these sculptures completes the transportation 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 approximate galleries where they would be exhibited.

In all, about 55 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 exhibition arrived first. The remaining 4,000 works have been stored in specially designed painting and sculptures study-storage areas.

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



## 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 was then acting as Secretary of the Institution, sent off a telegram to the aviator:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION CONGRATULATES YOU ON GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT STOP HOPE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS WILL EVENTUALLY JOIN LANGLEY'S MACHINES THE ARMY WRIGHT FIRST PLANE EVER OWNED BY ANY GOVERNMENT THE NC4 CHICAGO AND OTHER HISTORIC AMERICAN PLANES IN OUR UNITED STATES MUSEUM.

Paul Garber, NASM historian emeritus, who in 1927 was a young aide in the Smithsonian's Division of Engineering, recalls that Lindbergh said he appreciated SI's interest in the plane but made it clear that he wasn't in any hurry to give it up. The Smithsonian was not the only one after the *Spirit of St. Louis*. Strong bids were also being made by the cities of St. Louis and San Diego (where it was made).

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 them the plane.

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

"We will!" Garber promised.

Garber was true to his word, even climbing up the rafters of the A&I building's north hall and helping string the cables on which to hang the plane.

"Sometimes since then people have said to me, 'How do you know that's the real *Spirit of St. Louis*? How do you know it isn't a reproduction?' Why, because Colonel Lindbergh gave it to me and I hung it there myself," Garber tells them.

The *Spirit of St. Louis* has remained in its place of honor ever since, although in 1948 when the Wright Brothers' *Kitty Hawk Flyer* arrived, it had to be moved a few feet to the rear and give up its front spot to its historic predecessor. Garber remembers that SI administrators were a little uneasy about this, thinking that Lindbergh might be angry. "We'd better square it with Lindbergh," Dr. Abbot told Garber.

"I called him," Garber remembers, "and he said that to have his plane share the same hall with the *Kitty Hawk Flyer* would be one of the greatest compliments he had ever received."

"But when you move it, don't put any weight on the shock absorbers," Lindbergh cautioned. "The rubber there is very tired." Garber saw to it that a way was found to move the plane back without lowering it to the floor.

Lindbergh liked to drop in from time to time to see his plane and in 1952, when Lindbergh was writing his book

*The Spirit of St. Louis*, Garber recalls that he called him up and said he'd like to get up in the cockpit and to check on some notes about gasoline consumption that he had scratched on the instrument panel during the flight.

"I got a ladder, and he came around just after hours," Garber said. "He climbed up into the cockpit and sat at the controls for 20 minutes taking notes. To see the actual pilot sitting in the *Spirit of St. Louis*! It was almost like seeing one of our pterodactyls coming to life. He seemed a bit reluctant to leave. He finally came down, and then went up to the balcony and looked at the plane lovingly. He complimented me on its excellent condition, and asked if there was time to see the rest of the aeronautical exhibits, so I showed him around. I don't know when I've had a more delightful evening."

Lindbergh was notoriously shy of publicity and so there were never any pictures taken of him in the Museum looking at his plane. When he did come in to see it, he liked to stand inconspicuously behind the big exhibit cases in the north hall. When these were cleared out in the early 1960s Louis Casey, NASM aeronautical curator, recalls that Lindbergh complained to him good naturedly that they had removed all of his hiding places.

Shortly before his death, Lindbergh in an introduction for NASM Director Mike Collins' new book *Carrying the Fire*, wrote of the sympathy he felt toward Collins on his solitary journey around 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 26:

"I am deeply saddened by the death of Charles Lindbergh. In an era of seemingly mass-produced aviators and astronauts, he stood alone. He not only flew his *Spirit of St. Louis* across the Atlantic by himself, but he was the sole organizer and planner of his flight. No computers, no help from the ground—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 primitive tribesmen 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 to him—a relative stranger. He understood what we were doing.

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

### 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 prominent place in the new National Air and Space Museum, scheduled to open July 4, 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 our nation."



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 Carmichael 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 pub-

lishing 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 the country has shifted from the exuberance of the '60s, to a more introspective attitude, causing us all to examine our own planet 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.

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### SITES

(Continued from page 1)

American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, added:

"We are particularly pleased to have the advantage of the experience and technical knowledge of SITES because it means that more Americans than ever now will be able to view foreign exhibitions honoring our nation's bicentennial. These exhibitions can contribute much to the 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 library sources. 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.

The foreign exhibitions will complement traveling exhibitions coordinated by SITES from the Smithsonian and other American sources which are geared specifically to the Bicentennial theme.



The death of Charles A. Lindbergh brought vivid memories of times past to some Smithsonian staff members who recalled visits to the Institution by the "Lone Eagle." One such occasion was on Dec. 8, 1927, when Lindbergh, not long after his triumphal solo flight to Paris, was presented the Langley Medal for Aerodromics by the SI Board of Regents. From left, standing, are Dr. Alexander Wetmore, then Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian; Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot, Secretary at that time; Rep. Walter H. Newton; Sen. Joseph T. Robinson; Rep. R. Walton Moore; Lindbergh; Frederick A. Delano, and Chief Justice (former President) William Howard Taft, who was Chancellor of the Smithsonian. Seated, from left, are Rep. Albert Johnson; Sen. Woodbridge N. Ferris, and Sen. Reed Smoot. (Photo from Smithsonian Archives)



## Contributions Made to Preserve Monuments on Island of Philae

The United States contribution of \$2 million equivalent in Egyptian pounds to UNESCO for preservation of the monuments on the island of Philae, Arab Republic of Egypt, has been formally accepted in Paris from the Smithsonian Institution by Rene Maheu, Director General of UNESCO.

The monuments on the island of Philae in the Nile River are of ancient Egyptian, Greek and Roman origin. They will be dismantled and reassembled on an adjacent island well above the level of the Nile River which now almost completely covers them. The level of the Nile at this point is controlled by the Aswan High Dam.

This contribution is the third made by the U.S. government to UNESCO's international campaign to preserve the monuments of Nubia.

These United States contributions to UNESCO's Nubian Campaign have all been made in Egyptian currency drawn from accounts generated by the sale by the U.S. of its surplus agricultural commodities to Egypt. Such accounts become available to the Smithsonian for its research, conservation and educational objectives when the U.S. Treasury determines that these accounts exceed the normal requirements of the United States for government programs.

Since 1965 the Smithsonian has employed these funds to make grants to United States institutions of higher learning for museum programs, scientific and cultural research, and related educational activities abroad. Such grants have supported studies of conservation of historical monuments and objects, archeology and anthropology, geophysics and astrophysics, ecosystem studies, and other specimen oriented biological research.

## SI Seminars Office Renamed

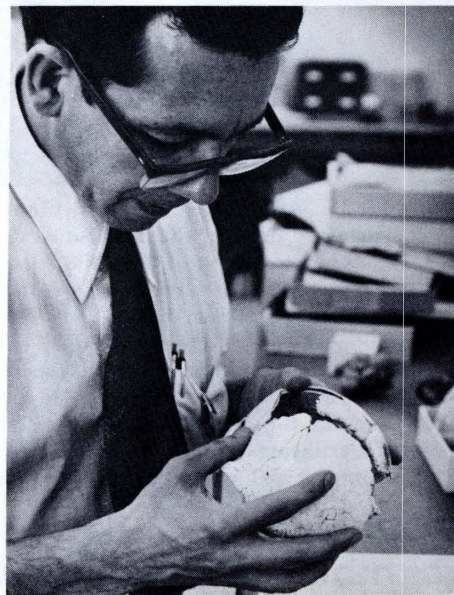
The Office of Seminars has joined the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Service and has been designated the Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars.

Secretary Ripley said these changes reflect the broad, interdisciplinary content of its 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.

Continuing as director is Dr. Wilton S. Dillon, who came to the Smithsonian in 1969 from the National Academy of Sciences where he organized international cooperation programs with research and development institutions in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Europe.

The Office administers the Smithsonian's international symposia series, "The Nature of Scientific Discovery," begun in 1965. It also administers smaller continuing seminar series developed in consultation with other Smithsonian units and universities, Congressional staffs, foundations, and other organizations.

## Chilean Scientist Studies at NMNH



Examining a skull from the collections of the National Museum of Natural History is Dr. Juan R. Munizaga, Professor of Physical Anthropology at the University of Chile, Santiago, who has just completed an appointment as a Postdoctoral Smithsonian Fellow.

The year here was in the nature of a return for him because in 1961 he was at NMNH studying in the Department of Anthropology on a Guggenheim Fellowship. A specialist in the study of early man in South America, Dr. Munizaga said that he was delighted to see again the friends he had made 13 years ago and at the same time have the opportunity to familiarize himself with new techniques being developed by physical anthropologists here on the biological study of skeletal remains and the demographic aspects of evolution.

He was also able to test some of his hypotheses against skeletal material in the NMNH collection, "the richest source in the world—you can find anything here," and visit other significant collections of South American skeletal remains, notably at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and at the Museum of Zoology, Copenhagen.

## Early Etchings

Early etchings by American painters of the 1880s, including works by noted artists Thomas and Mary Nimmo Moran, are on display through September in the Print Gallery of the Smithsonian's National Museum of History and Technology, Hall of Printing and Graphic Arts.

Many of the works were donated by the artists at the request of the Smithsonian's first curator of graphic arts. The etchings were instrumental in the establishment of the Institution's graphic arts collection.

## SITES Staff Member On Cyprus During Coup

By Kathryn Lindeman

A Smithsonian staff member working on traveling exhibits was caught on Cyprus at the beginning of the coup there in July, and after several days of uncertainty managed to get a flight out just as Turkish forces were landing on the strife-torn Mediterranean island.

The SI employee, Mrs. Quinton Hoglund, an exhibition coordinator for Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, had been in Cairo for a week doing a field check of a future traveling exhibition entitled "Egyptian Tapestries from the Workshop of Wissa Wassef." Research was already in progress on the exhibition, which is to be circulated through a joint grant from the Smithsonian Research Foundation and the Exxon Corporation.

On Friday, July 12, however, Mrs. Hoglund moved on into Cyprus and the excitement really began! Her mission was to arrange by preliminary discussion with officials in the government for treasures from the Cyprus Museum to be circulated in the United States for the Bicentennial.

On the day of her arrival, she met with the Under Secretary to the President of Cyprus, Patroclus Stavrou, for an hour concerning the exhibition.

Discussions seemed to be going well for the proposed exhibition until the Cypriot National Guard took over the government from President Archbishop Makarios and ousted him from power. The coup occurred on the final day of the Makarios ultimatum to get 650 Greek mainland officers out of the Cypriot National Guard. He wanted removal rather than replacement.

All seemed normal to Mrs. Hoglund, when she took a telephone call at 8 a.m. Monday, July 15, arranging for meetings and lunch. A car was to pick her up at 10 to take her to one of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs buildings for the first meeting.

### 'Backfires' Heard

However, shortly after that, indications that all was not normal began to occur.

"Between 8:30 and 9 a.m., I heard sirens and the sound of backfire and when I tried to make a telephone call out of my hotel at 9:30, the phones were not working," Mrs. Hoglund reported. "I went to the lobby at about 9:45 to wait for the promised car, but it never arrived and about 20 minutes later, I heard that a coup had occurred at 8:30 in the morning and that President Makarios was shot and killed."

It was not until later that day that she learned that Makarios might have escaped. About mid-morning the official announcement was made that Makarios was shot and the palace was devastated—charred and blackened.

"I had not gotten to see the palace before the coup and, of course, after that it was impossible," she said.

A BBC report stated that hostages were being held and that the National Guard was in control.

Reporters from Kyrenia arrived about 10:30 and "Quinnie" learned some of what had happened from hotel employees and the radio. There were two radio stations working: a British Forces Station and a Greek station.

The airport and railways were cut off in the capital of Nicosia where she was staying. The telephones did not work and she could not send a cable back to the United States.

The Ledra Palace Hotel, where Mrs. Hoglund stayed, is located in what was called the "green line" or neutral zone, between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot sectors of Nicosia. The United Nations peacekeeping force was opposite the hotel.

"In the hotel there were four Americans at that time: three from Boston and myself," Mrs. Hoglund said.

By showing her passport she could move around the Turkish quarter. During her week on Cyprus, she did not see shootings or actual injuries. However she heard popping noises and artillery noises, which were numerous on Monday and

decreased each day until by Thursday there were none.

"There was a curfew imposed which was lifted for some hours each day so that residents and hotel staff could go out and bring back food. For example, one day it was lifted for two hours only while another day it was lifted from 8 to 5—a working day," she reported.

During the week Mrs. Hoglund spent under these circumstances, the people she spoke with said: "The Turks will not invade!"

"Everywhere there was chaos—not hysterical chaos, but confusion," she said. Everyone had a different story and none of the people were quite sure what was going to happen. Most felt, however, that this concerned the Greeks only, not the Turks.

By Wednesday, she was able to report her name and passport number to the British Consulate since it was closer to the hotel than the American Embassy.

On Thursday the airport opened for the first time and Quinnie reported to the American Center where David Grimland, public affairs officer for the American Embassy in Cyprus advised her to get out as soon as possible.

On the advice of an acquaintance from the hotel, she went to Olympic Airlines, since the telephones still were not working and made arrangements to fly out Friday morning.

There was a two-hour wait at the airport Friday, but her flight to Athens finally took off. The planes appeared to be emergency aircraft and there were flights to Beirut, Cairo, and London as well as Athens.

After 24 hours in Athens, she boarded her plane Saturday morning for Washington. She said, "The most shocking news was that on the plane I heard that the Turks had invaded Cyprus at dawn on Saturday. The airport was closed again so if I hadn't gotten out when I did, I would have been caught there."

What about the traveling exhibition from the Cyprus Museum?

"I did get to go to the museum during one of the periods when the curfew was lifted, and we will do our best to re-establish communications with the museum since the exhibition is a fabulous one!" Mrs. Hoglund said.

Mrs. Hoglund has been a member of the SITES staff for three years. The trip to Egypt and Cyprus was her second international trip and she has made several trips within the United States to coordinate the elements necessary to get a show on the road.

## Reiss Appointed To OFPES Post

Phillip K. Reiss has been appointed 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 development and timely execution of construction, modification, repair, and other work requiring architectural and engineering services.

He received his Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Virginia and his Master's degree in Engineering Administration from George Washington University. He served most recently as special assistant for environmental matters in the Economic Development Administration at the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Reiss is a registered professional engineer. He is the immediate past president of the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers 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 that comprise the force. Chosen for May were (top, from left) Pfc. Monzelle Huff, Jr., Company A; Pfc. Stanley Cason, Company B; Pvt. Lillian Anthony, Company C, and Pfc. Walter Page, Company D. Chosen in June were (bottom, from left) Pvt. Robert Gomillion, Company A; Pfc. Charles Ruffin, Company B; Pfc. Clarence B. Thompkins, Company C, and Pfc. James R. Joyner, Company D.



## 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 1973 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, Puerto Rico, Brazil, Belgium, Ireland, Romania, Jordan, Lebanon, Ghana, Korea, Singapore, Tanzania, Sudan, Sri Lanka, South West Africa, England, Greece, Saudi Arabia, Cyprus, Zambia, France, Netherlands, Kenya, Denmark, Thailand, and New Zealand.

As members of the Network, these students observe and document significant environmental events and report information on the events to the Network's headquarters, located in the Smithsonian's Center for Short-Lived Phenomena in Cambridge, Mass. Reports of events such as bird and fish kills; animal population increases, migrations, or mortalities; oil and chemical spills; unusual defoliation; pesticide, herbicide, and other toxic substance contamination; and unusual atmospheric, water, and land pollution should be sent immediately to the Center. At the Center, such reports are verified, re-

can give a student an enlivened feeling for our dynamic and sometimes tumultuous earth which cannot be provided solely through textbook teaching methods. Furthermore, through the Network, students are receiving reports not only on events in which man disrupts nature, but events in which nature herself causes cataclysmic upheaval.

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.

To test the feasibility of using students to systematically observe and sample the environment, two Smithsonian Institution botanists, Drs. Thomas Soderstrom and Cleofé Caldéron, developed a bamboo 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, whether it flowered during May through December 1973. The wholesale flowering and dying of the *Ma-dake* species of bamboo is a biological phenomenon which takes place only every 60 or 120 years. The results of the study have been published and distributed to all Network participants.

Interested scientists, scientific institutions, and research centers around the world are invited to develop local or large-scale monitoring programs utilizing enthusiastic students as frontier watchmen of the global environment.

The Alert Network represents one way for thousands of interested amateurs and members of the public to contribute directly to an important Smithsonian undertaking. Indeed, when each school year's student population changes, thousands of incoming students throughout the country and around the world have the opportunity to participate in this Smithsonian activity.

If you are interested in joining the Network, please write directly to the International Environmental Alert Network, Smithsonian Center for Short-Lived Phenomena, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, USA.

### THE AUTHORS . . .

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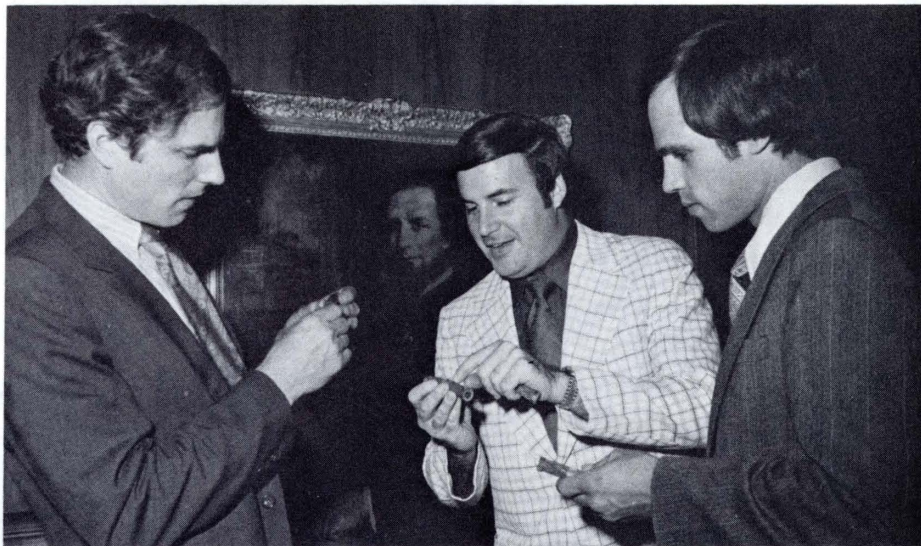
searched, and judged for their significance as events that offer unique field research opportunities to scientists; events that can provide scientists with data on the nature of various biotic and abiotic processes taking place in the world, otherwise unobtainable from laboratory experimentation. Events of this type are documented on postcard-sized notification forms, which are subsequently forwarded to the Center's 2,000 scientific correspondents in universities or research centers around the world. The students in the network, as members of this reporting system, also receive the same educationally valuable notification cards. Events that are not significant enough to bring to the attention of the scientific community are filed in the Center's archives for use in future environmental research.

The Network is designed to serve two purposes:

(1) To alert the scientific community to unpredictable events that offer unique possibilities for field research, and

(2) To provide a continuous flow of current environmental information to thousands of students throughout the world to give them a reasonably comprehensive picture of environmental changes while the changes are taking place.

Students have reported 40 percent of all events communicated to the Center since the Network began—other events were reported by the Center's scientific correspondents, the news media, and the public. Recent events reported through the Network include a Brown-tailed caterpillar outbreak in Belgium, a deer starvation along the Mississippi River in Louisiana and Mississippi, a larger than normal Painted Lady butterfly migration in western United States, and a fish kill in the Jordan River in Jordan. Events like these and like the recent Managua earthquake, the Iceland volcano, the Mississippi flood, whale beachings, algal blooms, glacial surges, and forest fires



**CABLE MEMENTOES**—Bernard Finn (left), Curator in the Division of Electricity and Nuclear Energy of the Smithsonian's National Museum of History and Technology, examines a section of the 1858 Atlantic cable, one of 100 cable sections donated to the Museum by Richard Moskow of Silver Creations, Ltd., and Randall King (at 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 unsold 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 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 Pendulum area mark the national observance of Women's Week, which began August 26.

Among women featured in the five-case display are Adelaide Johnson, noted turn-of-the-century sculptress; Dr. Mary E. Walker, surgeon in the Union Army during the Civil War and only woman awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor; Marie 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 discoverer of a comet and first Professor of Astronomy at Vassar College.

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 silver 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 *Glomar Challenger* announced that they had bettered by more than sevenfold the record drilling depth into the hard rock crust that underlies the sediments on the Atlantic Ocean bottom—boring down 1,910 feet.

"It was like probing into the unknown, getting samples we had thought about for years but had never been able to reach," Dr. Melson was quoted in *Time* magazine.

Dr. Melson and Dr. Fabrizio Aumento, of Dalhousie University, are serving as co-chief scientists, on the 37th leg of the *Glomar Challenger's* global sampling of the ocean bottom. This latest voyage was called "Project Deep Drill," because for the first time, the entire capability of the research vessel was aimed at maximum penetration of the ocean's basement rock.

At a mid-ocean site 200 miles southwest of the Azores near the Mid-Atlantic rift, the ship's drills made successive boring to depths of 33; 405; 1,023; 1,092, and 1,910 feet, returning core samples from depths never before explored. The previous record penetration into the submarine crustal rock had been 260 feet. To achieve the new record, the bit at the end of the drill string on the vessel was repeatedly changed, a task of staggering difficulty because the new bit had to be lowered through more than 6,000 feet of water from a rocking drilling platform over the site and guided by sonar back into the bore hole in the ocean floor.

"Deep Drill" is funded by the National Science Foundation and managed by contract with the Scripps Oceanographic Institution. It is expected to help scientists understand exactly how sea-floor spreading takes place, what sorts of rocks are formed, and the potential mineral resources of the deep oceanic crust.

## 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 to be aware of a U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary public education course in boating safety and seamanship being offered this fall at Bladensburg High School, 56th and Tilden Sts., Bladensburg. There will be 12 two-hour lessons at 7:30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday evening, beginning Sept. 16. For information about registration call 723-6244 (evenings).



**SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE**—Special Policeman Edward W. Parker, Jr., of Company D (Fine Arts and Portrait Gallery) receives congratulations from Jay W. Chambers, Chief of the Smithsonian Protection Division, after Mr. Parker was cited for his outstanding performance of duty and assistance to the public in the past year. Mr. Parker has been with the Protection Division the past two years. He is a retired Army master sergeant who came to the Smithsonian from the U.S. Postal Security Force. Mr. Chambers noted that such sustained superior performance awards "are relatively rare and are reserved for the few who consistently exceed all of the important requirements of their position."