

State Dinner Honoring Heads of Delegation for the North Atlantic Trade Alliance (NATO) Summit, 5/30-31/781978

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DINNER - Tuesday, May 30, 1978 at 7:30 p.m.

The President and Mrs. Carter

His Excellency Bulent Ecevit
Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey
and Mrs. Ecevit

His Excellency Joseph M. A. H. Luns
Secretary General of NATO
and Mrs. Luns

His Excellency General Antonio Dos Santos Ramalho Eanes
President of the Republic of Portugal

The Right Honorable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, P.C., M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

His Excellency Leo Tindemans
Prime Minister of Belgium

His Excellency Helmut Schmidt
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

His Excellency Gaston Thorn
Prime Minister of Luxembourg
and Mrs. Thorn

His Excellency Constantine Caramanlis
Prime Minister of Greece

His Excellency Anker Henrik Jorgensen
Prime Minister of Denmark

His Excellency Odvar Nordli
Prime Minister of Norway
and Mrs. Nordli

The Right Honorable James Callaghan, M.P.
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
and Mrs. Callaghan

His Excellency Giulio Andreotti
President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic

His Excellency Andreas A. M. Van Agt
Prime Minister of the Netherlands
and Mrs. Van Agt

His Excellency Louis de Guiringaud
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic

His Excellency Einar Agustsson
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iceland
and Mrs. Agustsson

His Excellency Henri Simonet
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium
and Mrs. Simonet

The Honorable Donald C. Jamieson, P.C., M.P.
Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada
and Mrs. Jamieson

His Excellency Knud Borge Andersen
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark

His Excellency Hans-Dietrich Genscher
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany

His Excellency George Rallis
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic

His Excellency Arnaldo Forlani
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic

His Excellency Christoph A. van der Klaauw
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
and Mrs. van der Klaauw

His Excellency Knut Frydenlund
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway

His Excellency Dr. Vitor Sa Machado
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal

His Excellency Gunduz Okcun
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey

The Right Honorable David A. L. Owen, M.P.
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
of the United Kingdom and Mrs. Owen

The Honorable Cyrus R. Vance
Secretary of State of the United States and Mrs. Vance

His Excellency Rolf Hansen
Minister of Defense of Norway
The Right Honorable Frederick Mulley
Secretary of State for Defense of the United Kingdom
and Mrs. Mulley
The Honorable Barnett Danson, P.C., M.P.
Minister of National Defense of Canada
and Mrs. Danson
The Honorable Harold Brown
Secretary of Defense of the United States
and Mrs. Brown
His Excellency Attilio Ruffini
Minister of Defense of the Italian Republic
His Excellency Poul Sogaard
Minister of Defense of Denmark
His Excellency Hasan Esat Isik
Minister of National Defense of the Republic of Turkey
His Excellency Dr. Hans Apel
Minister of Defense of the Federal Republic of Germany
His Excellency Willem Scholten
Minister of National Defense of the Netherlands
and Mrs. Scholten
Vice Admiral Augusto Souto Cruz
Naval Chief of Staff of Portugal

His Excellency Constant Schuurmans
Representative of Belgium to the North Atlantic Council
The Honorable Joseph Hardy
Representative of Canada to the North Atlantic Council
and Mrs. Hardy
His Excellency Ankar Svart
Representative of Denmark to the North Atlantic Council
and Mrs. Svart
His Excellency Jacques Tine
Representative of France to the North Atlantic Council
His Excellency Rolf Pauls
Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the North
Atlantic Council and Mrs. Pauls
His Excellency Eustache P. Lagakos
Representative of Greece to the North Atlantic Council
and Mrs. Lagakos
His Excellency Gudmundur Gudmundsson
Representative of Iceland to the North Atlantic Council
and Mrs. Gudmundsson
His Excellency Felice Catalano di Melilli
Representative of Italy to the North Atlantic Council
and Mrs. Catalano di Melilli
His Excellency Pierre Wurth
Representative of Luxembourg to the North Atlantic Council
and Mrs. Wurth
His Excellency Carl Barkman
Representative of The Netherlands to the North Atlantic Council
His Excellency Kjeld Vibe
Representative of Norway to the North Atlantic Council
and Mrs. Vibe
His Excellency Joao de Freitas Cruz
Representative of Portugal to the North Atlantic Council
His Excellency Coskun Kirca
Representative of Turkey to the North Atlantic Council
and Mrs. Kirca
The Honorable Sir John Edward Killick
Representative of the United Kingdom to the North Atlantic Council
and Lady Killick
The Honorable W. Tapley Bennett, Jr.
Representative of the United States to the North Atlantic Council
and Mrs. Bennett

His Excellency Rinaldo Petrignani
Deputy Secretary General of NATO
and Mrs. Petrignani
Dr. E. F. Jung
Assistant Secretary General of NATO
and Mrs. Jung
Mr. W. F. Mumford
Assistant Secretary General of NATO
Mr. John B. Walsh
Assistant Secretary General of NATO
and Mrs. Walsh
Mr. George Sekeris
Executive Secretary of NATO
Mr. S. I. P. Van Campen
Director of Cabinet to the Secretary General of NATO

General Alexander Haig
Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
and Mrs. Haig
Admiral Isaac C. Kidd
Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic
and Mrs. Kidd
Admiral Sir Henry Leech
Allied Commander in Chief, Channel

General Hermann Frederick Zeiner Gundersen
Permanent Chairman of the Military Committee
and Mrs. Gundersen

The Honorable and Mrs. Andrew J. Young
U. S. Representative to the United Nations
The Honorable and Mrs. Zbigniew Brzezinski
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Senator and Mrs. Sam Nunn (Georgia)
Senator and Mrs. Robert B. Morgan (North Carolina)
Representative and Mrs. Melvin Price (Illinois)
Representative and Mrs. Jack Brooks (Texas)
Representative and Mrs. Jim Wright (Texas)
Representative and Mrs. William Broomfield (Michigan)
Mr. Hamilton Jordan
Assistant to the President
General David C. Jones, USAF and Mrs. Jones
Chief of Staff of the Air Force and Chairman-designate, JCS
The Chief of Protocol and Mr. Dobelle
Mr. and Mrs. David Aaron
Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
The Honorable and Mrs. Clark Clifford
Former Secretary of Defense
The Honorable and Mrs. W. Averell Harriman
Former Ambassador
The Honorable and Mrs. George W. Ball
New York, New York
Mr. George Balanchine
Director, New York City Ballet
Mr. and Mrs. Jack N. Berkman
New York, New York
Mr. and Mrs. Donnel Jeffrey Carter
Mr. and Mrs. James Earl Carter III
Mrs. Duncan Phillips
Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. John S. Samuels, III
Chairman, New York City Ballet

MAY 30, 1978

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS

BETWEEN

THE PRESIDENT

AND

HIS EXCELLENCY BULENT ECEVIT

PRIME MINISTER OF TURKEY

AT

DINNER HONORING HEADS OF DELEGATION,
NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE SUMMIT

THE ROSE GARDEN

9:47 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: First of all, I would like to say that we are delighted to have you here.

This is our first dinner, or supper, in the Rose Garden and it has worked out very well. This is kind of a test of NATO's influence with the weather. (Laughter)

I would like to say, too, before anyone gets the wrong impression about our military commitment and our strength, although these representatives of our military bands can play the violin very beautifully, they also know how to fight, so we are good staunch allies there.

I have enjoyed very much being with our President this evening, Prime Minister Ecevit. I have learned a lot about politics from him. We have several very distinguished Members of the Congress here, and I called one of them over to meet him tonight, Senator Bob Morgan from North Carolina. When he came over, Prime Minister Ecevit told him he used to live in North Carolina and worked for the Winston Salem Newspaper, and he said, "I've even got Tar Heel cuff links on," so he has taught me a great deal.

This is a wonderful occasion for us. Very seldom in the history of our Nation, and very seldom in the history of the White House, which has been here since 1801, except for a brief interlude when some of Jim Callaghan's people got here in 1912 -- (laughter) -- have we had such a delightful and distinguished group of guests.

As a matter of fact, you are not exactly guests, because you are partners of ours in one of the finest and most noble endeavors in the history of the United States of America. We are proud of our relationship. Yesterday was Memorial Day, and throughout our country we paused to recognize the tremendous contribution in past years of men and women who have given their lives and offered their lives in the defense of our Nation, what it stands for, our principles, our ideals, and it is a great reminder of what NATO has meant to us, too.

MORE

(OVER)

We know what can be the price of preserving precious ideals. We know the value of a partnership formed in a time of danger, a time of war. We know the value of strong and able and deeply committed allies. And this is what NATO means to us.

For 30 years now, almost 30 years, the strength of NATO has permitted democracy and freedom to flourish. And it is with a great gratitude and a sense of common commitment and common purpose that we are gathered here for these two days of deliberations.

This Alliance has guaranteed our own security here in the United States and it has been of great value to us. It is one of the things we cherish most highly. For us, therefore, it has been a matter of necessity to be a partner with you in the North American (Atlantic) Alliance. And it has also been a fulfillment of what to us has been in the past, and still is, a moral obligation.

We learned, during two great wars in this century, some profound and unforgettable lessons that through strength can come peace, and that in awareness of a common resolution among free men and women there can be a conviction of potential adversaries that it is better for mutual respect and the preservation of peace.

MORE

We want a strong defense. We assured that. We want a general commitment to peace and mutual disarmament. And both those elements of our desires can be guaranteed only through the accurate image of a capable and deep commitment to mutual strength.

I think the United States is particularly well qualified to be the host of NATO, the members of the North American (Atlantic) Alliance. We are not only your friends, but we are your kinfolks, we are your relatives. Throughout our country there are tens of millions of people who look upon your country as the second homeland. And it would be impressive to you if you could have shared the two years of campaign experience that I enjoyed around this nation, or rather that I experienced around this nation, -- (laughter) -- to witness the deep sense of pride and a desire to protect the heritage that Americans share with their relatives in your own home countries. So that, I think, qualifies us to be the host for this notable occasion.

In a few minutes we will leave here and go down on the front lawn to witness again one of the great ballet performances available throughout the world. And the heritage of common beliefs, common ideals, and also common culture and enjoyment is what we enjoy from the older countries in the European area. We feel that we share a common commitment to democracy; we share a common commitment to liberty; we share a common commitment to the rule of law. So I would like to propose a toast on behalf of the people of the United States of America to the people whom you represent as our allies in Canada and in the European area, to the North American (Atlantic) Alliance, the guardian of safety, the servant of freedom and the instrument of peace.

PRIME MINISTER ECEVIT: Allow me, Mr. President, to say a few words as Honorary President.

I wish to thank you in the name of all my colleagues and my wife. I wish to thank you, Mr. President, and Mrs. Carter, for being such nice hosts to us this evening in this family atmosphere which made us feel really in the heart of America. We have had a very interesting session, or rather sessions today in the NATO Council meeting in the true spirit of democracy, where everything, every idea was expressed and criticized freely in the search for a better way of life.

MORE

The North Atlantic Treaty Community consists of nations who are all attached to the ideal of democracy, who all have great respect for human freedom and for human rights. There may be problems within the Alliance. In fact, there are problems within the Alliance that we have spoken about today. There may even at times be differences between some members of the Alliance, as in fact there are to some extent today. But I think there is a bond that will survive all such differences in NATO, and that is the attachment of our peoples to democracy and to freedom.

We are living in a rapidly changing time. And for institutions to survive such change, they must also learn to change themselves. They must not only be able to adapt to change but be agents of change themselves. And democratic communities can do that particularly easily because one important characteristic of democracy, in my mind, beyond its capacity for freedom, free thought and free expression, is the propensity for self-criticism, for self-questioning.

It is through self-questioning and through constantly questioning one's ideas, one's concepts, that mankind may make progress and has made progress, particularly in the way of science.

And through such democratic self-criticism and self-questioning, I am sure we can find the best solutions to the North Atlantic Alliance as well.

NATO is a military organization. However, we are living in an age when battles are being given in non-military areas as well, and through non-military means as well. In our age, battles are mostly given for the mind of people, not with weapons, usually, but with ideas and ideologies. And I think the democratic countries are best equipped to such battles if they can use their merits well and in a conscious way, because democratic countries believe in the dignity of man and are based on respect and on belief for the creativity of man.

For this reason, that is, because of my conviction in the superiority of democracy and freedom, I also believe that NATO will survive all its problems and even in this rapidly changing world will still perform its functions.

I wish to thank you again, Mr. President, for being host to our meeting in Washington, and allow me to thank also the experienced and distinguished Secretary General, Mr. Luns, who has helped to make this meeting, our sessions today, very lively, by forcing us to enter into a democratic debate in many sensitive subjects. And I think they have been very useful debates.

I would like to ask your permission to wish you and Mrs. Carter and all your children and family every happiness. And I wish all my colleagues here, all our American friends, and all the peoples of the member countries of NATO, every happiness and success.

National Gallery of Art

Washington, D.C. 20565

Office of the Director

May 18, 1978

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Memorandum to Gretchen Poston

From J. Carter Brown

Subject: Proposed Coffee for Wives of NATO Delegation as preview
of National Gallery's New East Building, May 31

On May 9th I received a call from the White House saying that it now looked as if Mrs. Carter would be sending invitations to the wives of the NATO Heads of State and their entourages for coffee at 2:00 P.M. on Wednesday, May 31, following the arrangements that had been discussed. According to these plans the coffee is to be served in the mezzanine of the East Building, so that these visitors can experience, before it opens to the public, the great central space that has been so favorably reviewed in the press, and take back with them some sense of this country's commitment to cultural values.

Try as we will to get the press to focus on the art exhibitions inside the building, the universal interest has been in the building itself. We have already had inquiries from some of the NATO Ambassadors asking if their Heads of State could have a peek at it. It would seem a great shame to deny this unique opportunity to our closest international friends.

In the building for the opening will be eight major art exhibitions. Starting at the top of the building and going down to the basement, they are as follows:

Aspects of Twentieth Century Art: Matisse Cutouts and Jazz

American Art at Mid-Century: The Subjects of the Artist

Aspects of Twentieth Century Art: European Painting and Sculpture

Aspects of Twentieth Century Art: Picasso and
Cubism

Piranesi: The Early Architectural Fantasies (Italian 18th C.)

Small French Paintings from the bequest of Ailsa
Mellon Bruce

Master Drawings and Watercolors from the National
Gallery Collection and Promised Gifts (European
and American from 1500 to the present)

The Splendor of Dresden: Five Centuries of Art
Collecting, an exhibition from the German
Democratic Republic

The Dresden Show

The last-named show occupies space at the basement level. The entrance to the show will not be visible from the location of the proposed coffee, nor on the way to it by the main front entrance by which the guests would come in.

The Dresden exhibition is designed to illustrate the tradition of collecting in Western Europe, using Saxony as a case history. Of some 725 objects in the show, only four were done since World War II. These are part of a historical section of city views of Dresden.

More than seventy percent by value of the objects in this exhibition were created by artists who, in today's geography, come from the NATO community, including the German Federal Republic, the Republics of Italy and France, the Kingdoms of Belgium, The Netherlands, and England. Virtually all of the remaining art in the building originated in NATO countries.

U.S. Involvement

The Dresden exhibition has had the full support of the United States Government. The loan agreement entered into between the lending and borrowing museums states that the exhibition will be held "with the encouragement of, ... on the part of the United States of America, the Department of State of the U.S.A.", which language was approved, and indeed suggested, by the State Department.

The negotiations in Berlin and Dresden leading up to the agreement were actively assisted and aided by the U.S. Embassy in Berlin.

The exhibition was made possible by the granting, by the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities, of a certificate of indemnity against loss or damage to items in the exhibition up to \$50 million, which is the maximum coverage permitted by the legislation (P.L. 94-158) authorizing such indemnity. A statutory prerequisite for the indemnity was the certification by the Secretary of State that the exhibition was "in the national interest."

The exhibition is receiving further Federal support by two matching grants, one from the National Endowment for the Arts and one from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

On December 19, 1977, the Department of State published in the Federal Register (pursuant to P.L. 89-259, approved October 19, 1965) a notice of its determination that the objects in the exhibition from Dresden are of cultural significance and that their temporary exhibition at the three museums in the United States is in the national interest.

Balancing of the Risks

I shall do everything in my power to ensure the discretion of the National Gallery's staff. Knowing how word seems to get out in this city, however, my private judgement is that the public relations risks of disclosure that the White House had reversed its intention on the basis of fear that somehow our loyalty to our allies could be questioned by the contiguous presence of these great treasures of world art would indicate "a bumbling government" far more graphically than if the plans were carried out.

May 18, 1978

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: The Splendor of Dresden and Other Inaugural Exhibitions in the East Building of the National Gallery of Art

I. Dresden Exhibition

A. Contents and Origin of Major Works.

Though the total number of items on display in this exhibition is approximately 700, designed to illustrate the history and diversity of the collections of the Electors of Saxony, 75% of the objects are decorative arts--jewelry, porcelain, weapons, armor, etc.* The remaining quarter which may be classified as works of Fine Art include the following:

67 Old Master Paintings

24 New Master Paintings

14 Sculptures

70 Graphics

In value, these account for more than 70% of the total of \$81 million covered by indemnity and commercial insurance.

In terms of origin, the works represent artists of the Holy Roman Empire, Hapsburg domains, the Kingdoms of England and France and the Republic of the Netherlands. In terms of today's geography, they are largely drawn from the NATO community; the German Federal Republic; the Republics of Italy and France; the Kingdoms of Belgium, the Netherlands, and England, as well as some representation from Spain.

* To these have been added 145 similar items from U.S. collections, principally those of the Smithsonian and The Metropolitan.

B. U.S. Government Participation in Arrangements and Support.

The loan agreement entered into between the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden, GDR, and the three participating U.S. museums, i.e., the National Gallery of Art, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, and The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, states in its preamble that the exhibition will be held, "With the encouragement of, . . . on the part of the United States of America, the Department of State of the United States of America." This exact language was approved and, indeed, suggested by the State Department. The negotiations in Berlin and Dresden leading up to the agreement were actively assisted and aided by the U.S. Embassy in Berlin.

The exhibition was made possible by the granting, by the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities, of a certificate of indemnity against loss or damage to items in the exhibition up to \$50 million, which is the maximum coverage permitted by the legislation (P.L. 94-158) authorizing such indemnity. A statutory prerequisite for the indemnity was the certification by the Secretary of State that the exhibition was "in the national interest."

The exhibition is receiving further Federal support by two matching grants, one from the National Endowment for the Arts and one from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The requisite matching funds for these grants are coming from the International Business Machines Corporation and from the Robert Wood Johnson Jr. Charitable Trust.

On December 19, 1977, the Department of State published in the Federal Register a notice of its determination that the objects in the exhibition from Dresden are of cultural significance and that their temporary exhibition at the three museums in the United States is in the national interest. Publication of this determination renders the objects immune from judicial seizure while they are in the United States, pursuant to P.L. 89-259, approved October 19, 1965.

In making such determination, the Department of State asked and was given informal assurance that all the objects in the exhibition were in the possession of the Dresden museums well before the advent of the Communist Government of East Germany.

II. Other Inaugural Exhibitions

Simultaneously on display will be the following loan exhibitions:

Piranesi: The Early Architectural Fantasies

American Art at Mid-Century: The Subjects of the Artist

Aspects of Twentieth Century Art:

I. Picasso and Cubism

II. European Painting and Sculpture

III. Matisse: Cutouts and Jazz

Small French Paintings from the Bequest of Ailsa Mellon Bruce

Master Drawings and Watercolors from the National Gallery Collection and Promised Gifts

In addition, major works by contemporary artists donated by the Collectors Committee and individual benefactors will be on display.

The artists represented in the foregoing exhibitions are or were citizens of NATO countries and Spain; and the donors and lenders are all from NATO countries and other countries allied with the West.

Of the roughly 400 works included in these exhibitions, 225 have been borrowed with the balance coming from the collections of the National Gallery of Art.

III. The Inaugural Exhibitions as a Whole.

Again leaving aside the works of decorative art in the Dresden show, the Gallery will present to the viewing public approximately 600 examples of Fine Art, paintings, sculpture, drawings and prints. Of the 400 loaned items, a majority has been lent by citizens or institutions of NATO countries.

In the aggregate, the Fine Art that will be on display during the inaugural summer of the East Building broadly represents the artistic heritage of Western Europe and the United States and the culture the NATO Alliance is designed to protect and defend.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

May 19, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR MADELINE MAC BEAN:

FROM: S/CPR - Midge Burke *Midge*
SUBJ: Gift Proposal for the Heads of Delegations
to the NATO Summit Conference, May 30-31, 1978.

After considering many alternatives for gift presentations for NATO Summit participants, Mrs. Dobelle is inclined to believe that we should continue our policy of a presentation of photographs, to be taken at the White House Dinner on May 30th, of the President and Mrs. Carter with each visiting Head of Delegation and his wife, plus Secretary General and Mrs. Luns (15 in total).

We have received the First Lady's approval of a newly designed frame for the occasion in American walnut, following her suggestion of a narrower border, on which will be mounted the Presidential Seal.

Since the President and Mrs. Carter have thus far encouraged a simple exchange of photographs during State and Official Visits, and our policy was continued during the Panama Treaties Signing Ceremony, do you agree that this precedent should be followed for this upcoming event?

A list of "forms of address" will follow as our list of participants becomes more definite.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 29, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER

FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON EVENTS FOR HEADS OF DELEGATIONS FOR NATO
May 30 - The White House - 1:00 p.m.

The menu is attached for the President's luncheon tomorrow in the Blue Room. In addition, only mixed bouquets of blue flowers will be used on the table.

We are using the Wilson base plat with Franklin Roosevelt china used for service afterwards.

Ronda Cole is prepared to bring the following students for a 10 minute interlude:

Liza Beth Lambert - 6 years old from Potomac, Maryland. Parents are Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lambert. She has studied for 2 1/2 years.

Keith Johnson - 10 years old from Chevy Chase, Maryland. Parents are Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Johnson..

Jeanette Dell - 12 years old from Arlington, Virginia. Parents are grandparents, - Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dell

Katie Lansdale - Bethesda, Maryland - parents Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lansdale.

The pianist is James Selway of Arlington, Virginia. He is a parent of one of the students in the class, is a professional singer and teacher of Suzuki.

All of the above students have placed in competitions in Northern Virginia competitions of the Northern Virginia Music Teacher's Association. These 4 students also have all been selected to participate in the International Children's Concert where they performed at the Kennedy Center, Carnegie Hall in New York and Symphony Hall in Atlanta. They were chosen from 100 .

Miss Cole is a graduate of the Eastman School of Music at the University of Rochester in New York and has taught Suzuki for 9 years. She also teaches at St. Patrick's Episcopal Church in Washington and at Sidwell Friends.

attachments: Menu
Seating chart

Program

Bourree - by Bach
Gavotte - by Lully
Concerto in A minor - by Vivaldi

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION



WELCOME

to the Smithsonian Institution! Whether this is your first visit or you have visited the Institution many times, you will find a variety of new things to see.

Aspects of Art & Science

An exhibit sponsored by The American Association for the Advancement of Science, and The Smithsonian Institution
Made possible by a grant from P.P.G. Industries, Inc.