MAKING WAY—The old Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Medical Museum crumbles before the wreckers' ball to clear the way for construction of the new John H. Bingham Garden. Birds are being invited this month for a construction contractor and will be opened April 24. Photo by Harry B. Neufeld

Santa Claus may get some Space Age assistance from the Smithsonian Institution and NASA in tracking down his reindeer.

As a first step, an elk from Yellowstone National Park will be fitted with special radio transmitters that will beam signals to the Nimbus-2 satellite.

The instrumentation, known as an Interrogation Recording and Location System (IRLS), is designed to record the daily movements and physiological data of the elk during a six-month period with special reference to changes in weather and vegetation conditions.

The IRLS package was originally designed for the tracking of dangerous animals and the potential aid to navigation.

Woodrow Wilson Center Director, Trustees Named

Benjamin H. Read has been named acting director of the Smithsonian's Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars to help bridge the gap between the country's universities and the public.

Dr. Edward O. Wilson, Professor of Zoology at Harvard University, has adopted an evolutionary approach to problems of social behavior, with continuous reference to basic processes of biogeography.

Attraction, Affiliation and Attachment: Dr. Robert B. Zajonc, Professor of Psychology and Coordinator of the Social Psychology Area at the University of Michigan, has performed pioneer laboratory experiments to study facilitation of humans in light of knowledge of isolated and paired rats, ants, and cockroaches.

Suratt Named CBS Archivist

Archivist Samuel T. Suratt will leave the Smithsonian next month to become Director of CBS News. He will be the first person to hold such a position with the network.

The job, not rigidly defined because it is a new position, will include bringing together the highly skilled personnel of the network news division—newfilm, video and audio tapes, and newsreels. It will include the retrieval of material and further educational resources.

Scholars to Consider Comparative Behavior

by George J. Berkley

"What can we learn from the behavior of animals to help us deal with our own?

"How does human behavior relate to animal behavior, especially regarding aggression and territoriality?

"What elements in man's culture today are functioning as selective processes for the future?"

Eleven distinguished scientists and scholars from the United States and abroad will attempt to answer these and related questions when the Smithsonian convenes its third international symposium on Man and Beast: Comparative Behavioral Issues, May 14-16, in Washington, D.C.

The three-day symposium, supported by private grants, will be held in collaboration with the National Academy of Sciences.

In particular, the symposium will be devoted to examining the potential usefulness of animal behavior research in fields such as psychiatry, anthropology, and biology.

General sessions, to be held in the Department Auditorium at 14th and Constitution Avenue, will be open to the public.

The eleven invited papers will be given in three subject areas: "Fundamental Mechanisms of Social Behavior," "Extending the Scope of Comparative Behavior," and "Evolution of Social Behavior.""
NCFA Showing European Artists, American Posters

by Ruth Oviatt

For Washington's spring tourists, the National Collection of Fine Arts is offering two attractive exhibitions: "European Painters Today" and "The American Poster."

The exhibition of contemporary European art, which will run from April 23 to June 15, consists of 80 paintings by 48 artists from 9 countries. Not intended as a "survey"—hence the title "25 Elements," this show is unique in the heterogeneous European scene.

Represented are some of Europe's better known painters, among them England's Bridget Riley, who won the famous Tate painting last year's Venice Biennale, as well as many young American artists whose work has never been seen before on this continent.

This showing of European paintings does not represent a change of direction for the National Collection, which is dedicated to American art, but involves the matter of reciprocity since under the museum's International Art Program, art of this country is exhibited in leading museums abroad.

The extensive poster exhibit, which will be on display from April 23 to June 15, traces the history of the poster in the United States from just before the Civil War to the moment. It was selected by Margaret Cogswell, deputy chief of NCFA's International Art Program.

The showing focuses on three periods in American poster history: a collecting craze in the 1890s, when artists such as Edward Penfield and Maxfield Parrish were creating work which remains memorable more than a half-century later; World War I, when patriotic posters of an unequalled force and vigor were created; and the Post-World War II period, when posters became a means for collectors to obtain art by painters they could otherwise not afford.

Contemporary artists represented in the exhibition include Ben Shahn, Andy Warhol, Roy Lichtenstein, George Segal, Milton Glaser, Saul Bass, Norman Rockwell, Saul Steinberg, and Helen Frankenthaler.

All of the older posters are lent by the Library of Congress, which for this Washington exhibition of the nationally touring show has contributed many fragile early theatrical posters, including the first billboard poster ever created in the U.S., an 8-by-11-foot woodcut entitiled "Five Celebrated Clowns" advertising a circus.

By Mary M. King

Modern oceanographic techniques used by the Division of Sedimentology hold a potential bonus for scientists in other disciplines, both in and outside the Smithsonian.

Marine geologist Daniel Stanley, curator and supervisor of the division, studying the Wilmington Canyon on the outer Atlantic shelf and slope off Delaware Bay, has recently used underwater video equipment to make direct observations of the ocean floor 1,500 feet below the surface. The result is about 25 hours of valuable footage that show not only sediment movement, but the life on the bottom surface—something that many life scientists have had the opportunity to observe at these depths.

"Fish, crustaceans, echinoids, polychaetes—there doesn't seem to be a square meter of bottom surface that is not in some way reworked by organisms," Stanley notes. "The tapes could be available to life scientists, at this stage it is still pretty rare to make direct visual observations down at 1,500 feet." Dr. Stanley has had duplicates made of the tapes for loan to interested marine scientists and has the equipment necessary for monitoring." A 20-minute film made from tapes will be shown this month at the northeastern meeting of the Geological Society of America and this summer at the International Congress for Quaternary Research in Paris. The video equipment was provided by grants from the Smithsonian Research Foundation and the National Geographic Society.

A TV camera and powerful light mounted in a cage was suspended from a cable attached to the stern of the ship. Suspended in the camera range below the cage were a compass and a pedometer, a calibrated rod-like spike to indicate the bottom consistency. A TV camera and powerful light were carried in a cage suspended from a cable attached to the stern of the ship. Suspended in the camera range below the cage were a compass and a pedometer, a calibrated rod-like spike to indicate the bottom consistency. A TV camera and powerful light were carried in a cage suspended from a cable attached to the stern of the ship. Suspended in the camera range below the cage were a compass and a pedometer, a calibrated rod-like spike to indicate the bottom consistency.

The Wilmington Canyon study is a long-range project being conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard to learn the USCS ROSSOCKWAY. Working with Dr. Stanley are Drs. Gilbert Kelling, University of Wales; Peter Fosna, American Geological Institute; and Donald J. P. Swift, Old Dominion College. The object of investigation is one of a group of four canyons sited on the continental margin shelf off the eastern U.S.

The Wilmington Canyon is not unlike a submerged Grand Canyon. It is close to a mile deep, several miles wide, V-shaped in cross-section, and its axis from the shelf to the deep sea is sinuous, or snake-like.

The research is aimed at finding out the origin of these canyons and how they act to trap sediments. Dr. Stanley is exploring the theory that canyons act as "horrors" for the transfer of sediments from shallow continental shelf to the deep abyssal plain below.

Possible origins of ocean canyons, long and hotly debated by marine geologists, include normal erosion by river valleys at a time when this part of the ocean floor was subaerially exposed. This, however, would require that the outer continental margin has been depressed or that sea level was once several thousand feet below its present level. Other possibilities include underwater erosion by currents or by dumping off the steeply dipping walls.

The tapes, says Stanley, have allowed the researchers to see the "working importance" of bottom-living organisms that seem to disturb the original stratification of sediments and may even cause their slumping down. An unexpected and heretofore unrecorded in this canyon is evidence of strong bottom currents to depths of at least 1,500 feet, as noted by ripple marks and the movement of dense clouds of material in suspension.

Bottom samples dredged from the canyon, seismic profiles and television observation of outcrops on the canyon walls place the cutting of the canyon before the Pleistocene glacial epoch. Not all the sediment observed is natural. Even in the ocean depths, man's footprint is often noted by ripple marks and the movement of dense clouds of material in suspension.

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Meteorite Fall Draws Quick Study

Early the morning of February 8, a blinding blue-white fireball turned night over a 1,000-mile path from southern Mexico to El Paso, Texas. Hundreds of observers throughout Mexico reported seeing the brilliant flash of light and hearing a tremendous explosion. More important, a veritable smorgasbord of meteoric debris fell on the town of Pueblito de Allende in the state of Durango, Mexico.

Within 12 hours after this spectacular event, the Center for Short-Lived Phenomena was coordinating the recovery of more than 100 kilograms of rare meteoritic material from almost instantaneously melted samples from several government laboratories.

The Center's first step was to get cooperation from the U.S. Air Force in collecting possible ablation samples from the fireball still present in the atmosphere. Air Force meteorologists calculated the flight direction and velocity at the time of fall and a B-57 was flown through the probable dust trail, which by then had drifted over the Gulf of Mexico.

Samples of atmospheric dust collected by special filter traps aboard the B-57 were sent to the U.S. Geological Survey laboratory in Menlo Park, California, for analysis by Dr. Michael Carr. The success of the speedy meteorite recovery is due to many factors: the fast action of the Center for Short-Lived Phenomena; the cooperation of MNH, NASA, and SAO; the Obser-ictory, the samples went to Dr. Edward Fireman for radiocarbon measurements. According to Fireman, this analysis began less than 100 hours after the fireball sighting to the origin and the evolution of the solar system.

The Pueblito de Allende Meteorite Shower may prove to be one of the most valuable in history. For example, it is the only time the speed of meteorite recovery is due to many factors: the fast action of the Center for Short-Lived Phenomena; the cooperation of MNH, NASA, and SAO; the Obser-ictory, the samples went to Dr. Edward Fireman for radiocarbon measurements. According to Fireman, this analysis began less than 100 hours after the fireball sighting to the origin and the evolution of the solar system.
Congress Considering Bill
For Radio / Radar Telescope

A bill (S.705) introduced in the 91st Congress by three Regents of the Smith-
sonian Institution, Senators J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.), P. Anderson (D-N.M.),
and Scott (R-Pa.), would authorize SI to develop a national radio/radar telesco-
pe for basic research in astronomy and earth sciences.

Under the proposed authorization, the Smithsonian would de-
sign a telescope which would be avail-
able for use by all qualified researchers
in the United States. The design under consideration is a fully steerable
radio-telescope antenna between 400 and 500 feet in diameter and enclosed in
a radome. The radome permits the con-
struction of a very large instrument of
great precision.

At present the Smithsonian is seeking
only an authorization for two million
dollars to complete antenna design
studies and to begin evaluating ac-
ceptable sites.

The proposed legislation was referred
to committees after its introduction and
now awaits further action.

On November 30 and December 1, 1968,
more than 35 leading American
radio and radar astronomers met at SI
Swans Subject
Of Zoo Lecture

Dr. William J. F. Sladen of Johns
Hopkins University will be the next
speaker in the Friends of the Na-
tional Zoo series on "Our Wild An-
imal Resources."

Dr. Sladen will discuss "Research
on the Migration Behavior of Whistling
Swans." April 21 at 8:15 p.m. in the
Zoo Education Hall. The program is
free to members and guests, but the general
public will be admitted at 8:10.

Previous speakers in the Friends is
Robert Mason. For information on this or
other FONZ programs, phone him at
5811.

NCFA to Add
Saturns to Film Schedule

Because of its success, the film theater of
the National Collection of Fine Arts is
being expanded. Free moving pictures and
art as screened on the first and third
Thursdays of each month will now be
shown a second time on the first and
third Saturdays of the month.

New hours for the continuous show-
s are noon to 3 p.m.

The return start next month. April 3
days and April 5 films are "Mosaic" and
"The Art of Seeing." On April 17 and
April 19, "Francis Bacon Paintings" and
"The Reality of Karel Appel" will be pre-
sented.

Two lectures on art have been sched-
uled by the NCFA. Dr. Francis O'Con-
nor of the University of Maryland will
talk on "The New Deal Art Projects: A
New Field in American Art History" on
March 27, and Kyanton McNichol of the
Museum of Modern Art, in New York,
will present "The International Avant-Garde: Fashion and Politics" on
April 10. Both free talks will be given
at 8 p.m. in the museum's Lecture Hall.

Smithsonian Fish Stories

by George E. Condon

There was no mistaking the news release from the Smith-
sonian Institution's publicity department. The words were
earily logical.

"Why not," they said, "drop by the Museum of Natural
History just for the haliotis?"

It just proves what I've been trying to say all along:
that you have everything at the Smithsonian, even a captive
puffer or two. There may be a lot of stuffed animals on
exhibition, but there's nothing about the Smithsonian.
The group responsible for the top line-up by the public-
lity department, incidentally, is a six-foot-two-inch fish
named Hilda which was presented to the Smithsonian
by the Halibut Association of the Pacific Ocean. Hilda
there already was a halibut on display, but it came from
the Arctic Ocean, and there is a good deal of strong feeling
about this partnership since the Pacific Ocean people
can't get their fish accepted.

Halibut IS DISPLAYED just below the 92-foot, 135-ton
giant Blue Whale, which has been the pride of the Museum of
Natural History and undersea photographers recently. But now
the Natural History Museum in New York has come up with
a 94-foot Blue Whale and everybody is waiting to see what
the next big fish will be by the Smithsonian in this absorbing
story.

The whales are plastic models of real animals, but must
specimens of the life forms to be found on land and in the
water are the real McCoy. As a matter of fact, one of the
best exhibits is Artemus McCoy himself, a pioneer philatelis-
who was captured at a stamp collectors' convention in Phila-
Delphia in 1873 and stuffed with canceled 2-cent stamps
which since have become terribly valuable.

Smithsonian Fish Stories

"Man and Beast"

Dr. Deloit Plisig, Professor of Psy-
chology at Harvard University, has
been honored with the presentation
of the major award at the annual
meeting of the American Psychological
Association. Dr. Plisig has been recog-
nized for his research on the develop-
ment of language in children.

The award, the highest honor given by
the American Psychological Association,
was presented at the annual meeting in
Washington, D.C., last month.

Dr. Plisig has been a member of the
American Psychological Association for
over 20 years and has served as chair-
man of the committee on child psy-
chology. He is currently serving as chair-
man of the department of psychology at
Harvard University.

The award recognizes Dr. Plisig's con-
tributions to the field of psychology,
particularly in the area of child psy-
chology. He has published extensively
in this area and has been a leader in
the development of new methods for
studying the development of language in
children.

Dr. Plisig's research has focused on
the role of social factors in the develop-
ment of language. He has shown that
children who are exposed to a rich en-
vironment of language tend to develop
language more quickly than children
who are not exposed to such envi-
ronment.

Dr. Plisig's work has had a signifi-
cant impact on the field of psychology,
and his contributions have been recog-
nized by his peers through this award.