

STRI Offers Rare Research Opportunities

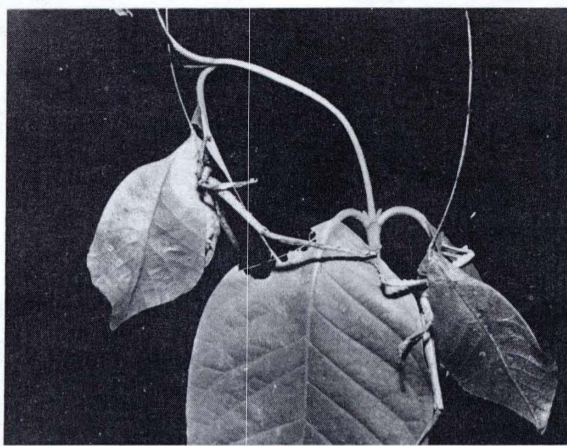
by Edward H. Kohn

The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute is a research organization devoted to the study and support of tropical biology, education and conservation. Its research focuses broadly on the evolution of patterns of behavior and ecological adaptations. The Tropics offer the richest natural laboratory for these purposes and Panama further offers its unique zoogeographic characteristics—a bridge to terrestrial life forms of two continents and a barrier to marine life of two oceans.

Within the span of a few hours, field studies in Panama can be conducted on the biota of an extraordinary array of differing habitats—rain forest, montane cloud forest, savannah, mixed grassland and second growth, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and the great fresh water body of Gatun Lake, a multitude of living coral reefs, sandy bottoms, rocky shores, great untouched stands of mangrove swamp, estuaries, the offshore islands of San Blas and Las Perlas, and still further habitats.

The Institute operates Barro Colorado Island, which was set aside for science in 1923 as a 55 square mile tropical forest research preserve in Gatun Lake at the center of the Panama Canal Zone. The island, with a very rich fauna including at least 465 species of land vertebrates, provides laboratory and living quarters for use by scientists and students.

STRI is also making increasing contributions in the study of marine environments. Two marine biology laboratories have been developed on the Caribbean and Pacific sides of the isthmus at



Cryptic insects photographed by STRI entomologist Michael Robinson.

Galeta Island and Fort Amador respectively. The laboratories provide unique opportunities for simultaneous research in two oceans separated by approximately 5,000,000 years and only 50 miles.

The Galeta Laboratory, sitting on a living coral reef, played an unwilling host in December to an oil tanker which sank several miles offshore, discharging one million gallons of oil. Quick action saved the laboratory from more major damage. The lab, with several years of studies of the area's biota, is in position to conduct research on the biological effects of this increasingly prevalent insult to the environment.

STRI also operates a mainland laboratory in Ancon, near Panama City, which includes seminar halls, research labs and one of the world's finest tropical biology libraries.

Plans are being developed to construct a bio-communications laboratory to house a growing number of projects studying the role of all forms of communication—audio, ultrasonic, visual, olfactory—in the relationships between environment and behavior.

Twenty students under the Organization of Tropical Studies will study at the marine laboratories for six weeks this Summer. The Tropical Research Institute's staff, fellows and interns also conduct research in other parts of Central and South America, the Pacific, Asia and Africa where comparative studies are clarifying the distinctive biological role of the Tropics.

The professional staff, directed by Dr. Martin H. Moynihan, includes Dr. Robert L. Dressler, Dr. Peter Glynn, Dr. A. Stanley Rand, Dr. Michael H. Robinson, Dr. Ira Rubinoff, Roberta Rubinoff, and Dr. Neal G. Smith. Executive Director is Edward H. Kohn. In the past year STRI has received research visitors, some remaining many months, from fifty universities around the world.

The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute provides a growing base of operations and an intellectual center for exploring the frontiers of biology across the varied land and sea scapes of the Tropical world.

(See picture story on page 3.)

NC-4 Log Presented to SI, Chronicles Historic Flight

Fifty years after a small, matter-of-fact New Englander displayed both brilliance as a navigator and more than his share of courage in commanding the first plane ever to cross the Atlantic, his thumb-marked, carefully written log of the flight has come unexpectedly to light.

The small historic volume—the log of the NC-4—was presented to the Smithsonian during commemorative ceremonies on the Mall on May 8.

Ten years ago Rear Admiral A. C. Read, USN(ret), took the log from his desk drawer and gave it to Hy Steirman, a young free lance writer researching a book on the NC-4 and its pioneering transatlantic journey in 1919—a feat comparable in its way and its day to a flight to the moon in the present era.

"Keep it," Read said, "and give it to the Smithsonian some day. You'll be able to judge the proper moment."

The words were prophetic. And the time is now.

The log turned up in a search for objects for the New York window galleries of the East River Savings Bank in Rockefeller Plaza for an NC-4 display prepared by the Smithsonian and the U.S. Navy commemorating the anniversary. The Office of Public Affairs sought out Mr. Steirman, who had written his book on the plane some years ago. The principal tool in the search was the Manhattan telephone directory. A call identified him, yes, as the author of *Triumph: The Incredible Saga of the First Transatlantic Flight*.

Steirman spent six years researching the book and believes he interviewed every person alive at the time who had been connected with the flight. In 1959 he caught up by phone on a Friday night with Rear Admiral Read at his home in Virginia Beach.

"Come at nine Sunday," Read said, and Steirman was there.

He taped hours of talk. But the bulk of his anecdotes about Read came from crew survivors and other Navy men because, as Steirman wrote, in *Triumph*, "Putty" Read "was by birth a quiet man, a New Englander whose Vermont background had taught him to speak only when it was absolutely necessary, then to say as little as possible."

A glance through the pages of the log substantiates this: "May 3 All O.K. except one or two minor matters. Hand gas pump replaced. Ch. Sp. mach. Howard had his hand cut off by propeller on account of forgetfulness. May 21 Tried 3 times to get off. . . . May 22

Too rough to attempt getaway. . . . May 23 Too rough again. Weather not very good."

The log, photos, souvenirs and tapes of voices of the past were stored in Steirman's files.

"Read told me that I'd know the proper moment to give the log to the Smithsonian and I guess this is it," he said.

Steirman decided to write *Triumph* by chance. He had gone to the library to look up "The Lost Battalion" and in so doing came upon the front page of *The New York Times* of May 28, 1919 headlining the first successful flight across the Atlantic.

He considered himself a flying buff, having served as flight lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Air Force in World War II, but he had never heard of the NC-4. He found three paragraphs in the World Almanac and a few lines on Commander Read in *Who's Who*. That was all and that was when his research began.

With the book finally completed, the

(Continued on page 4)

Man Center Members Gathering

Members of the Center for the Study of Man will gather for their first official meeting May 11, 12, and 13, immediately preceding the Symposium.

The international group will be establishing directions and organizing programs for the Center, which was set up under the Secretary's office last year.

Acting director of the Center is Dr. Sol Tax of the University of Chicago. Dr. Samuel Stanley serves full time as program coordinator. Scholars who have accepted invitations to join the interdisciplinary group include:

Dr. Fredrik Barth, Institute of Social Anthropology, Bergen Norway.

Dr. Henry B. Collins, SI Department of Anthropology.

Dr. John C. Ewers, SI Department of Anthropology.

Dr. Gordon D. Gibson, SI Department of Anthropology.

Dr. Dell H. Hymes, Department of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Robert M. Laughlin, SI Department of Anthropology.

Dr. Claude Levi-Strauss, Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Sociale, Paris.

Dr. Chie Nakane, Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo.

THE SMITHSONIAN TORCH

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

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Ghanaian to Chair May 14-16 Symposium on Man, Beast

Dr. Alex Kwapong, vice-chancellor of the University of Ghana and a leading African intellectual with close links to academic and scientific communities throughout the world, will chair the three-day symposium, "Man and Beast: Comparative Social Behavior," May 14-16 in the Departmental Auditorium.

Dr. Kwapong has been a frequent visitor to the United States in recent years. He participated in the 1967 Williamsburg Conference—held to consider ways to carry out the ideas of the global education act recommended by President Johnson at the Smithsonian's first international symposium in 1965—

and has served as visiting professor of classics at Princeton University.

Born in 1927 at Akwapim in the Akwapim region of Ghana, Dr. Kwapong was educated at a local Presbyterian school, later majoring in Greek and Latin at Achimota College near Accra.

At King's College, Cambridge University, he won a prize as best scholar in classics, and was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy Degree in 1953.

Ten years later, after serving as Dean of Faculties and Professor of Classics at the University of Ghana, he was appointed pro vice-chancellor. And, in 1966, he succeeded Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien as vice-chancellor.

Despite his numerous administrative duties, Dr. Kwapong has managed to keep alive his scholarly interests in historical studies about the interplay between Greek and early African civilizations, particularly those in Mediterranean North Africa.

In his capacity as chairman of the Smithsonian symposium, Dr. Kwapong will direct the forum assessments of the relationship of animal behavior to human behavior as interpreted by eleven distinguished scientists and scholars from the United States and abroad.

Eleven scholars will present interpretive papers in three subject areas: "Fundamental Mechanisms of Social Behavior," "Extending the Scope of Social Behavior," and "Evolution of Social Behavior."

About 300 persons from the scientific, scholarly, professional, legislative, and administrative fields, Smithsonian staff, and members of the local community are being invited to participate in the general and working sessions of the symposium.

Distinguished anthropologist Margaret Mead and Marvin Bressler, Princeton sociologist, will be discussants at the close of the public lectures, May 14 and 15, respectively.

Dr. John Napier, SI Department of Vertebrate Zoology.

Dr. Douglas W. Schwartz, School of American Research, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dr. Surajit C. Sinha, Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Dr. M. N. Srinivas, Department of Sociology, University of Delhi.

Dr. T. Dale Stewart, SI Department of Anthropology.

Dr. George W. Stocking, Jr., Department of History, University of Chicago.

Dr. William C. Sturtevant, SI Department of Anthropology.

Dr. Sherwood L. Washburn, Department of Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley.

Dr. Wilcomb Washburn, SI Department of American Studies.

Dr. Waldo R. Wedel, SI Department of Anthropology.

Collins, Stewart, Ewers, and Wedel will serve as senior advisers to the Center.

Among the programs already being conducted, by the Center are a world anthropology data bank, ethno-film archives, and history of anthropology archives, planning for the future Museum of Man, urgent anthropology, and handbook of North American Indians.

—Lexington—

Super Runner, Super Sire, Out to Pasture in MNH

by Mary M. Krug

When 1969's promising three-year-olds have established themselves in this spring's Kentucky Derby, Preakness, and Belmont Stakes, will there be another *Lexington* among them?

Lexington never ran in any of the Triple Crown races, or in any other currently well known stakes race, but he is nonetheless remembered as one of America's greatest horses. So great was he, in fact, that his bones have been made part of the permanent collections of the Smithsonian Institution, and were on public display until a few years ago.

Lexington lost only one race in his career, and that came on a day when he was less than healthy. He subsequently set a four-mile record of 7.19¾ at the Metairie Course in New Orleans, a record that stood for some 20 years. He started seven races and won six, earning \$56,600, but his greatest fame came as a sire.

Retired to stud in 1855 because of eye troubles, the great bay horse sired

an unprecedented number of successful racers and brood mares, among them Tom Bowling, Tom Ochiltree, and Preakness, namesake of the classic race at Pimlico. Three of *Lexington's* offspring were Preakness winners, a record, and it was his own grandson, Fellowcraft, who finally beat his four-mile time, at Saratoga in 1874.

He "reached his high mark in 1870, when his sons and daughters earned \$12,360, this being the first time a stallion had as much as \$100,000 credited to his get in one year," *The Blood Horse* reports. He was America's champion sire from 1861 to 1874 and in 1876 and 1878.

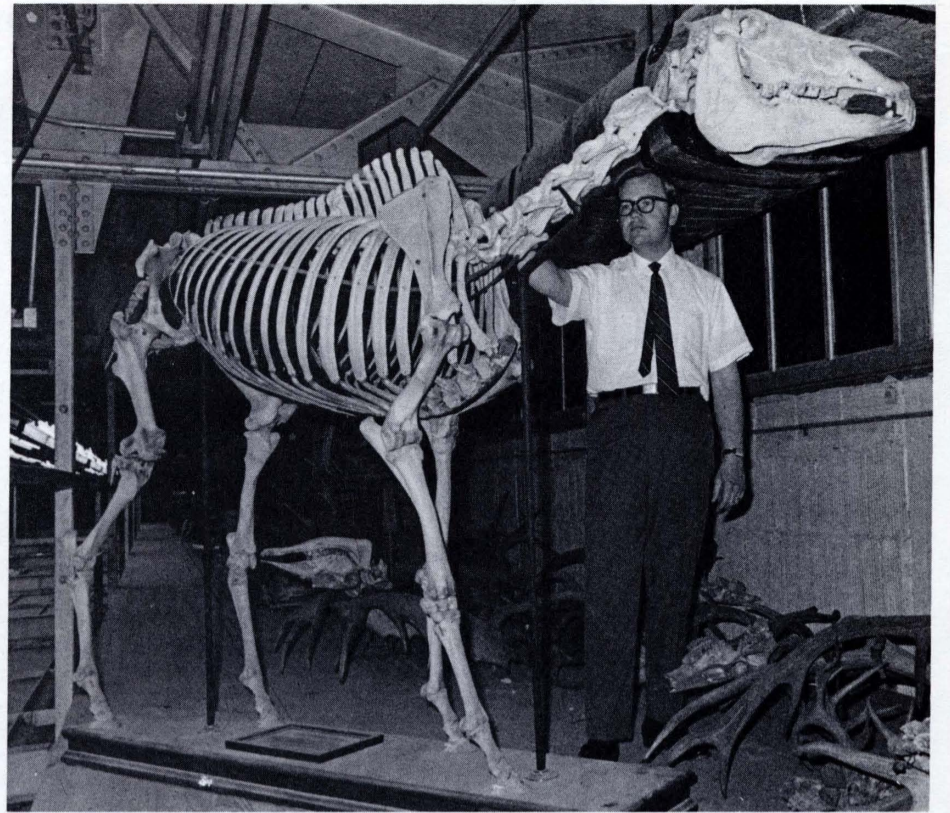
Lexington died in 1875 at A. J. Alexander's Woodburn Farm in Spring Station, Kentucky. His passing was marked by effusive obituaries in livestock journals and Kentucky newspapers.

"We need not, we are sure, make any apology to our readers for the space devoted this week to the memoir of *Lexington*, the most remarkable horse this country, if not the world, has ever seen," wrote the *Kentucky Live Stock Record*. "He was not a passing meteor that rushes through the air, dazzling our eyes with its brilliant light, leaving little or no impression, but a blazing sun whose influence interpenetrated and has been identified with all our stock. No horse was his equal upon the American turf, and none can be compared with him as a stallion."

He was buried in a coffin "at the gate to his harem," and there were many requests for his bones. Alexander, the owner, "felt a repugnance to having his bones disturbed," his agent told the Smithsonian, "but in the interests of science he had concluded to allow his skeleton to be set up."

SI, MIT to Collaborate In Sao Paulo Biennial Entry

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology will collaborate with the Smithsonian on producing and exhibiting the official United States entry in the X



Lexington, considerably under his running weight, stands among the other bones of the MNH attic. Checking out the skeleton that once held America's finest example of horse flesh is Frank Greenwell of the Department of Vertebrate Zoology.

The Institution assigned Professor N. A. Ward of Rochester, N.Y., at the time the most accomplished preparer of skeletons in the country, to visit Alexander's farm and personally supervise the disinterment of the bones.

The horse was displayed until 1956 in the Smithsonian's old Skeleton Hall, where thousands of visitors each year read of his track exploits.

Lexington's blood lines have now run out, and his bones have been consigned to the attic of the National Museum of Natural History, along with other large items from the study collections. But his contributions to the sport of kings, as a runner and as a stallion, will be long remembered and perhaps never equaled.

Horse of Another Color

Lexington (see above) is not the only famous horse with which Frank Greenwell has recently been associated.

Greenwell, chief of the specimen preparation lab in the Department of Vertebrate Zoology, and his sister Sybil Greenwell, a museum technician, recently undertook the job of refurbishing *Little Sorrel*, Stonewall Jackson's favorite mount, for the Virginia Military Institute.

The horse is a focal point of the VMI museum, directed by Lyon G. Tyler. Tyler contracted with the Greenwells to do the job, which was accomplished in three weekends.

Little Sorrel has never looked better in his memory, Tyler reported to the Smithsonian following the Greenwell restoration.

Benson Attending Czech Meeting

Compiled by Francine Berkowitz

Paleontologist *Richard H. Benson* will represent the Smithsonian this month in Czechoslovakia at the 170th anniversary celebration of the birth of Joachin Barande. He will then go on to Turkey, Cyprus, Italy, Great Britain, and Yugoslavia to discuss international cooperative programs.

Other May travelers include:

W. Thomas Chase, Freer, in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, and Sweden visiting conservation laboratories and museums.

Richard Cifelli, Paleontology, visiting Spain, Tunisia, and Italy to conduct research on planktonic foraminifera.

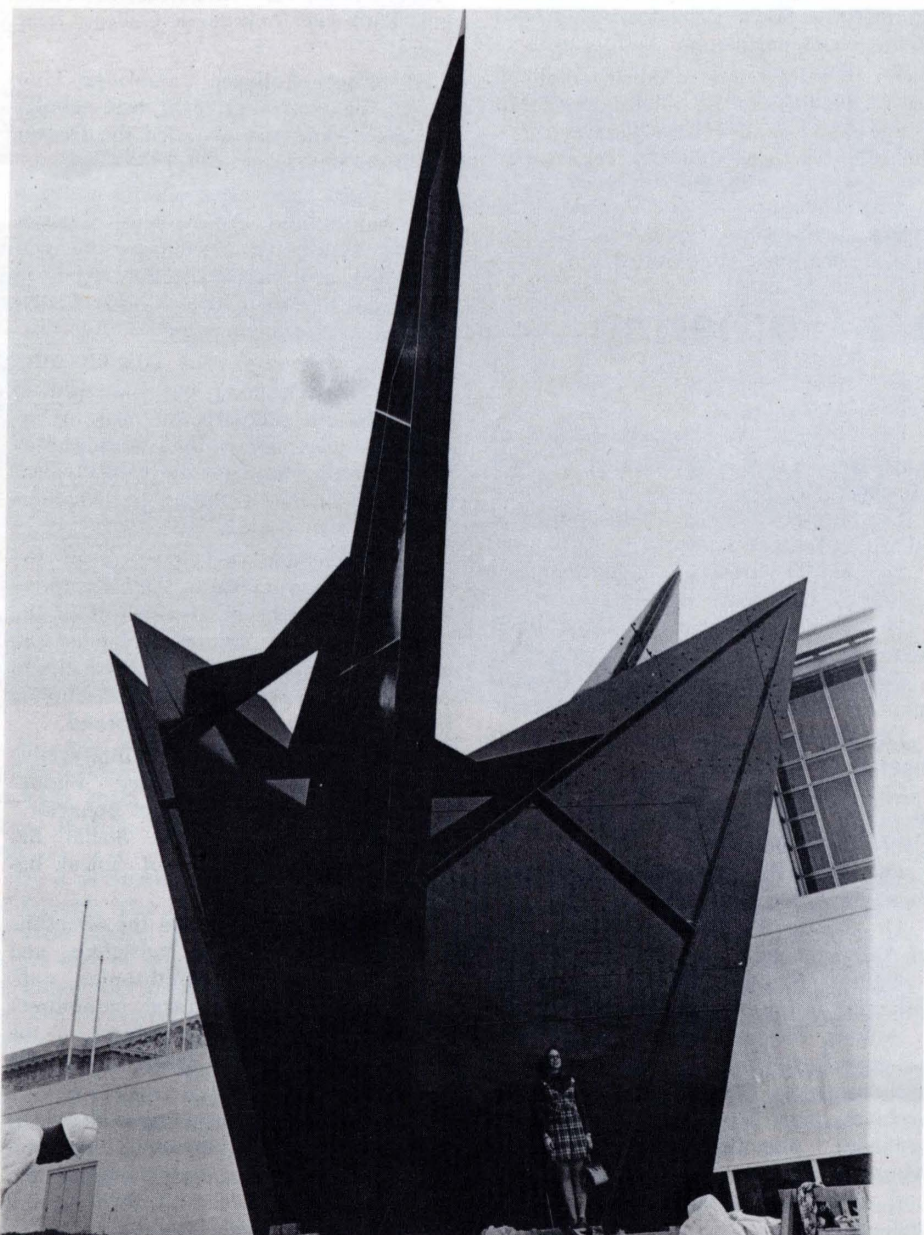
Paul Gardner, Ceramics and Glass, in Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, and Belgium to study ceramics and glass collections.

Richard H. Howland, special assistant to Secretary, attending meetings at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

Mendel L. Peterson, Armed Forces History, attending the International Congress of Museums of Arms and Military History in Rome and studying artillery collections throughout western Europe.

J. F. Gates Clarke, Entomology, in England and the Netherlands to examine lepidoptera collections in Leiden and London museums.

Wallace R. Ernst, Botany, in Morocco to explore opportunities for cooperative botanical research and perform botanical field work.



Bienal de Sao Paulo (10th Sao Paulo Biennial).

Largest of the international art biennials with entries from more than 70 nations, the Brazilian event will be held this year from the last week of September through December.

Gyorgy Kepes, Director of M.I.T.'s Center for Advanced Visual Studies, will direct the design and construction of what is expected to be a trend-setting American entry. He will work with a number of Fellows at the Center for Advanced Visual Studies.

They will produce an exhibition made up of two parts. The first section will have what Kepes describes as a "community, or society," of objects ranging from simple to more complex forms, which will interact with each other and produce "a sort of fabric." The second part of the exhibition will be an "information center" using a wide range of simultaneous techniques—films, slides, video tapes, all showing aspects of the American art scene. The two sections of the exhibition will be constructed in a large room. The room, its contents, and the environment produced will thus constitute the work of art.

It will be the first time a national art biennial has ever been a team effort without individual artists being featured.

Following exhibition in Brazil, the U.S. entry will be brought to this country and displayed at the National Collection and in Cambridge, Mass., at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Alexander Calder's jet black 40-foot stabile, a gift to the Smithsonian from Mrs. Gwendolyn Cafritz, takes shape in its permanent location on the west side of MHT. The angular sculpture will sit in a 108 by 60-foot pool of water. Sculptor Calder will be on hand for dedication of his work on June 3. Lending human scale to the stabile above is Mrs. Margaret Kirby of the Office of Public Affairs.



Ornithologist Neal Smith gathers data on nesting oropendolas in a current study.

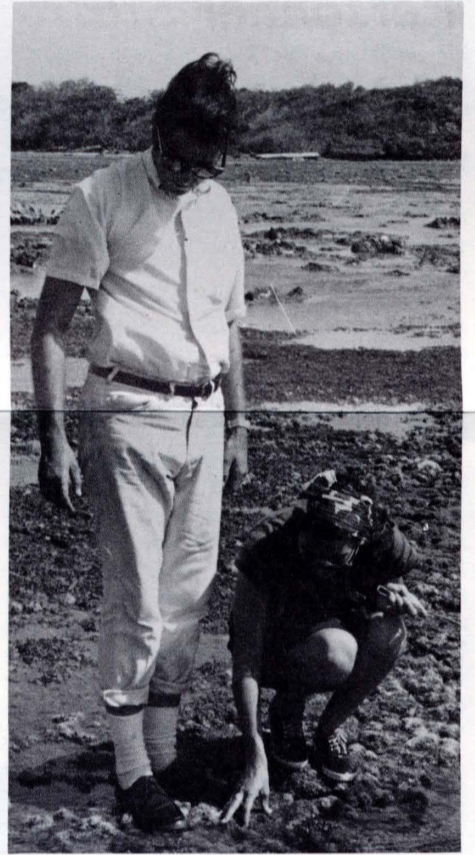


Galeta Island corals are a research specialty of STRI marine biologist Peter Glynn. Underwater photo by Anthony Mann.

A Glimpse of STRI



Cebus monkeys—photogenic subjects in broad behavioral research under way at STRI. Photo by John Oppenheimer.

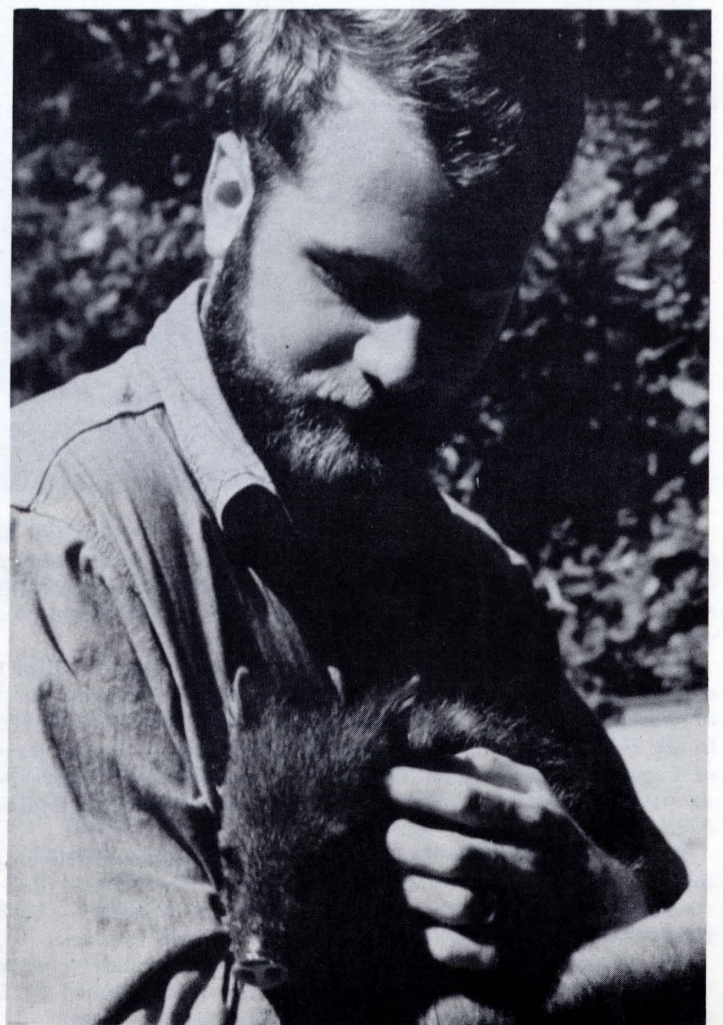


Dr. and Mrs. Ira Rubinoff search for specimens at low tide in marine biology studies that include the potential ecological effect of joining the Atlantic and Pacific by a proposed new sea level canal.



Stone steps on Barro Colorado, infamous landmark in field of tropical research, lead from the shore of Gatun Lake up the side of the heavily forested tropic island.

Visiting graduate fellow Ron Larkin is studying a peccary—one of hundreds of species of fauna on Barro Colorado.



Photos not otherwise credited are by William Clark, MHT Exhibits.

NCFA Offers Kid Stuff—Touchable Art Displays

by Benjamin Ruhe

A miniature art museum they can call their own has been opened for children by the National Collection of Fine Arts. Touching and rearranging of sculpture are encouraged. Some objects are climbable.

Opened May 1 with a party for children of staff members and docents, the unique one-room art gallery is located across from the museum shop on the first floor.

The Junior Museum, as it is called, has been fostered by Susan Sollins, museum programs assistant to NCFA director Dr. David W. Scott.

"We want to take away the idea of many children that a museum is a scary place," she says in discussing the project.

The museum will be used every day at scheduled times, and always under adult supervision. Exhibits will change at least yearly. There is space in the museum for up to 60 people.

On display are only two paintings, an 18-foot striped canvas by Gene Davis and Robert Indiana's "The Figure Five." Lyman Kipp's four-foot minimal sculpture, designed specifically for the Children's Museum and a gift of the artist,

NC-4 Log

(Continued from page 1)

log went into his files and was almost forgotten in the pressure of his current work as publisher of *Coronet Magazine*.

But he will never forget "Putty" Read.

"He was the first man to fly across the Atlantic Ocean," Steirman wrote in the closing lines of his book. "He had changed the world."

In addition to the log, he also turned over other historic NC-4 material including photographs, then-Lieutenant Commander Read's scrapbook, and tape recordings of the 1959 interviews with Read.

Other participants in the ceremony included Read's widow; E. S. Rhoads, one of the two survivors of the crew; Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chief of Naval Operation; Dr. J. C. Hunsaker, a former SI Regent and one of the designers of the "Nancies"; Clarence I. Kesler, 87, a crewman aboard the NC-1; R. A. Lavender, 79, radio operator of the NC-3; Secretary Ripley, Navy officials and widows of some of the crew.

has a step-like construction which will be perfect for climbing around on. An aluminum sculpture by Richard Calabro with a number of components that can be put together in any way a child chooses is a loan from the Henri Gallery. Adam Peiperl's "Astrolite," a fascinating creation in which a lighted object moves inside a globe, is a loan from the Marlborough-Gerson Gallery.

A kinetic sculpture by Stephen Day and some 20th century animal creations—bears, turtles, and cranes—by Paul Manship, Bessie Stough Callender and others, will also be shown.

All of the sculpture is small-scale. To further dispel the idea that a museum is just for adults, children enter and leave the Junior Museum by what Miss Sollins calls "crazy doors—the inside door of a double set at the entrance has a circle so the child will have to climb into the room. This will set the room, which belongs to them, off from the big museum. Also, it will be fun." The exit door has a diamond-shaped hole, through which the child also has to climb.

Although some other art galleries around the country have rooms for children, the National Collection feels its Junior Museum is unique because of the degree of involvement of the child with the art objects.

Much of the money for the room was raised at an NCFA benefit fashion show last year. Gifts by friends have supplemented help from the NCFA itself.

Lunchbox Talks

May lunchbox speakers at NASM's Wednesday noon seminars in the A&I conference room include:

May 14—Harvey Lippincott, engineer and historian, Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division, "Early High Altitude Tests for the Pratt and Whitney WASP Engines."

May 21—John H. Tegler, director, 1969 Florida National Air Races, "Modern Rebirth of Air Racing."

May 28—Captain Robert A. Lavender, USN Ret., radio officer for the NC transatlantic flight and radio operator on the NC-3, "The First Transatlantic Flight."



PLEASE TOUCH—Deer by 20th century sculptor Paul Manship intrigue two young visitors to the new NCFA Children's Museum. Enjoying the museum's opening party are two-year-old Miss Alwynne Wilbur, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilbur—Mrs. Wilbur is an NCFA docent—and Master Stephen Sollins, 18 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Sollins and nephew of staff member Susan Sollins.

Photo by Harry B. Neufeld

Masada Exhibit Depicts Sacrifice of Jewish Zealots

In the year A.D. 73, in a rocky fortress looming 1300 feet above the Dead Sea, 953 Jewish Zealots killed themselves rather than surrender to Roman attackers.

In the year A.D. 1963 the fortress, Masada, was again besieged, this time by archeologists and volunteer diggers from around the world. Their finds are the subject of an important special exhibition opening at the Smithsonian May 18.

Cosponsored by the Jewish Community Foundation, the exhibition will fill the art hall of the Museum of Natural History until July 20. It is traveling under the auspices of the Jewish Theological Seminary and the Israel Exploration Society.

Herod the Great built a palace on the nearly impenetrable site in 36 B.C. It is accessible only from two steep serpentine stone pathways, and was equipped with stores of food and water against siege. It was an ideal setting for the Zealot's last-ditch stand, but even with its strategic position the outnumbered Jews were no match for the Romans.

When defeat became imminent, ac-

ording to the historian Josephus, "They then chose ten men by lot out of them, to slay all the rest . . . and when these ten had, without fear, slain them all, they made the same rule for casting lots for themselves, that he whose lot it was should first kill the other nine, and after all, should kill himself."

One of the most dramatic finds at the site was eleven small potsherds unearthed by a group of volunteers. Inscribed in Hebrew on each was a different name, including that of Eleazar Ben Ya'ir, the leader of the Zealots.

Yigael Yadin, Israeli archeologist who led the expedition, speculates that the potsherds may have been used for casting the final lots described by Josephus.

Of special significance are the parchment scrolls the expedition turned up in the near-by caves of Bar-Kokhba. A portion of a scroll identical with one of the Dead Sea Scroll fragments has enabled researchers to date both documents in the first half of the first century, thus answering scholars who had contended that the Dead Sea Scrolls are either not genuine or date only from medieval times.

The large Smithsonian exhibition will present a chronology of Masada from the time of Herod the Great through the siege. In addition to the scrolls, potsherds, and other artifacts from the dig, the display will feature large photo panels of the excavation site, a reproduction of a Zealot dwelling, and a model of Roman legions besieging the fortress.

Slides and audio tapes will help bring the display to life. There will also be a BBC-produced movie, "Return to Masada", shown each Friday throughout the day in the MNH auditorium.

Arrangements for the exhibition are under the supervision of Dr. Gus Van Beek, curator of old world anthropology. James Mahoney and William Haase of MNH exhibit are redesigning the Art Hall to accommodate this large exhibition and are handling its installation.



Dr. Eni Njoku (left) vice-chancellor of the University of Biafra and a distinguished African scientist, paid a recent visit to the Smithsonian as part of an effort to keep open communications between the international scientific community and those Biafran scientists cut off from contact with the outside world because of the war.

He is pictured here with Dr. Edward Ayensu, (right) a fellow botanist and citizen of Ghana, who is conducting research at the Smithsonian on the fauna and flora of West Africa. They are examining specimens and slides of African yams, a staple in the diet of much of the population. Dr. Njoku, a former head of the University of Lagos and president of the Science Association of Nigeria before the outbreak of war, reported that scientific research, particularly on foodcrops and food production, is in high gear in Biafra.

While here he also had a reunion with Dr. Wilton S. Dillon, Smithsonian Director of Seminars and former head of the Africa Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences, who has worked closely on science cooperation matters with Dr. Njoku and other African scientists over the past 10 years.

Dr. Njoku came to the United States to participate in sessions of the United Nations Committee on Science and Technology Applied to Economic Development, of which he has been a member for the past five years.

Hodgkins Medal Winners Named

Meteorologist Jule Gregory Charney of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Arie Haagen-Smit, pioneer biochemist from the California Institute of Technology will receive the Smithsonian's Hodgkins Medal for "important contributions to knowledge of the physical environment bearing on the welfare of man."

Dr. Lee Dubridge, scientific advisor to President Nixon, will make the presentations on behalf of the Institution at the convocation of the Smithsonian's third international symposium May 14. The medalists will give a public lecture that evening, 8:45 p.m., in the auditorium of the Museum of History and Technology.