

Smithsonian Year • 1974

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1974



Smithsonian Institution Press • City of Washington • 1974

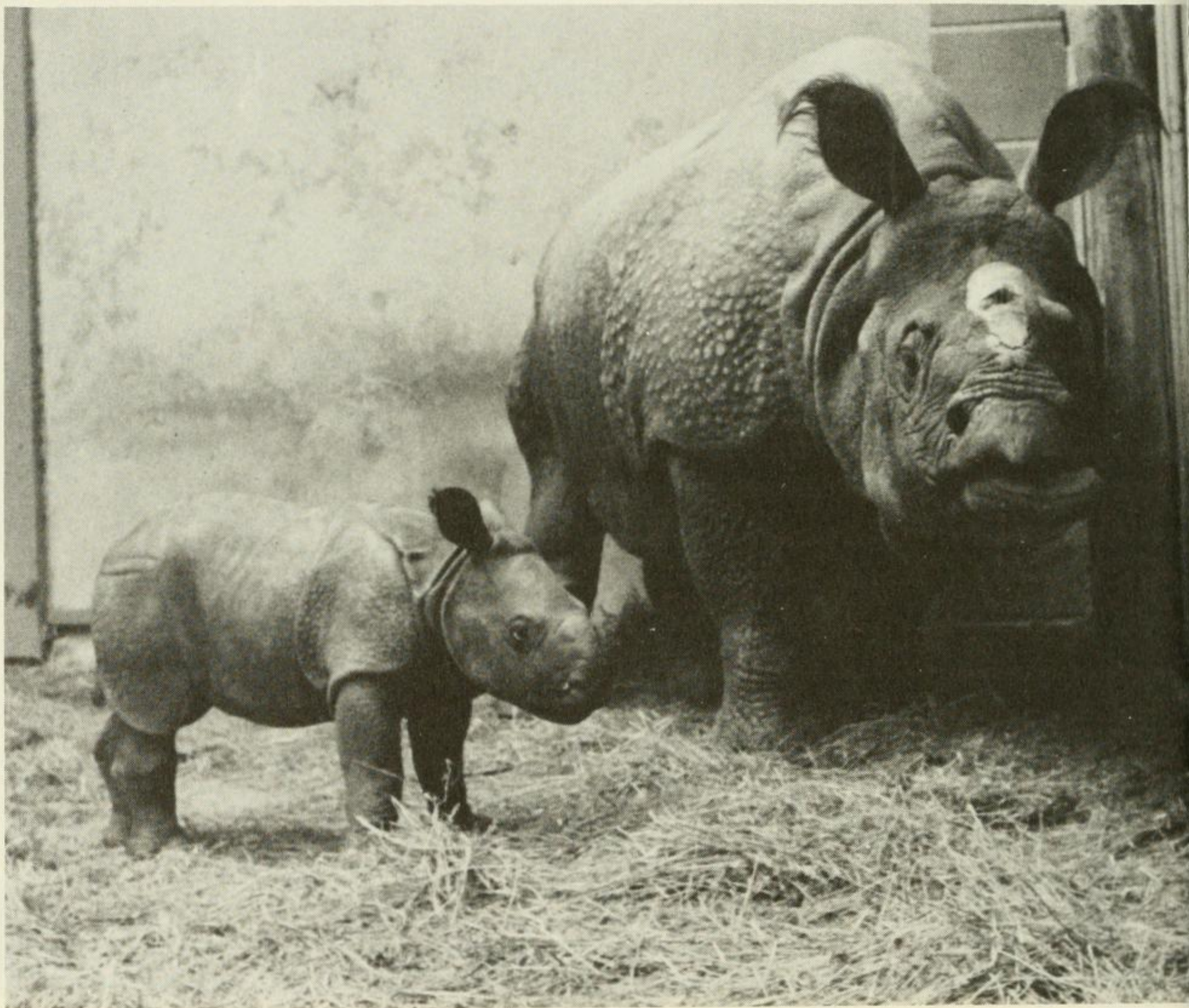
CONTENTS

page v	THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
vi	BOARD OF REGENTS AND SECRETARY
3	STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY
23	FINANCIAL REPORT
57	SCIENCE
59	Center for the Study of Man
61	Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies
65	Fort Pierce Bureau
68	National Air and Space Museum
74	National Museum of Natural History
95	National Zoological Park
107	Office of International and Environmental Programs
112	Radiation Biology Laboratory
124	Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory
129	Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc.
132	Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute
141	HISTORY AND ART
145	Archives of American Art
147	Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts and Design
150	Freer Gallery of Art
154	Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden
162	Joseph Henry Papers
163	National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board
164	National Collection of Fine Arts
170	National Museum of History and Technology
187	National Portrait Gallery
191	Office of Academic Studies
193	Office of American Studies

Park, we are now referring to 3400 acres in two locations but with one purpose, one management, and one organization.

ANIMAL AFFAIRS

The most interesting and exciting animal event was the birth of an Indian Rhinoceros in January, marking the first successful breeding of this endangered species in the Western Hemisphere. This achievement was the result of almost two years of concerted and integrated efforts by the scientific research staff, curators, keepers, and even volunteers who remained in the Zoo after hours to monitor the male's and female's activities during mating and later at birth. Therefore, the Zoo not only gained a 127-pound male (named Patrick in honor



Patrick, Indian rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros unicornis*, born to Rajkumari and Tarun on January 30, 1974. Patrick is the first live Indian rhinoceros born in captivity in the United States.

of Daniel Patrick Moynihan, our United States Ambassador to India), but also a wealth of valuable data on courtship, mating, and parturition behavior. At six months of age, we estimate Patrick's weight to be about 350 pounds; however, he is too rambunctious to get onto the scales.

Among the antelope, the most outstanding birth was that of a lovely female calf to Kanitia, the imported Bongo; and the hope of a second-generation birth on her mother's side to Nyandarua, Kanitia's offspring of two years ago. Nyandarua was the first Bongo bred and born in captivity in the world.

The lesser pandas gave birth to their second pair of kits on the next to last day of the fiscal year so were not mentioned in last year's report, and as if to catch us again, their pair from the year before provided the Zoo with young on the night of June 30, 1974.

The white-cheeked gibbon family produced a fine offspring to the delight of the staff and the visitors; and for the first time at the National Zoological Park, the binturongs produced young, which are being closely studied both for their growth and development as well as their behavioral relationship with the mother. The golden marmoset program continues to go well in terms of understanding the tie-in of behavior and reproduction. The Zoo now has 20 animals with birth this year of a first set of second-generation offspring as well as a set of twins from a wild-caught pair.

Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing, the giant pandas, continue to thrive and hold the interest of the visiting public, behaving in their new yards rather like children released from school because of snow — rolling, somersaulting, playfully demolishing snowmen made for the occasion by the keepers. They are still unquestionably the most popular animals at the Zoo. Ling-Ling, the female, now weighs 250 pounds and Hsing-Hsing, the male, weighs 264 pounds. Studies on their behavior, vocalization, social relationships, and general habits are continuing with the assistance of volunteers from the Friends of the National Zoo to the scientific research staff and to the keeper and curatorial personnel. This April, Ling-Ling came into estrus, and we all had high hopes that there would be a breeding, particularly with the promising experiences of last year. However, although the animals got along well with the normal amount of premating, roughhouse play, vocalizations, and general juvenile nonsense, there was no actual breeding. No doubt this has been a further learning