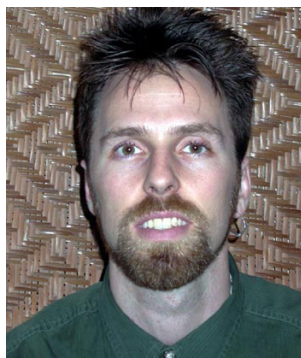


Lindbergh Foundation Awards Two More Grants

The Lindbergh Foundation is pleased to announce that it received funding to support two additional research projects. A special thank you to these Lindbergh Grant sponsors: The Musser Fund and the Cherbec Advancement Foundation.

Nathaniel (Nat) Bletter, City University of New York Graduate Center and The New York Botanical Garden, New York, New York



“Quantitatively Analyzing the World’s Collective Knowledge of Medicinal Plants to Discover Those with the Most Potential to Treat Disease”

Diseases such as malaria, diabetes, and dysentery, among others, are prevalent and deadly in Third World countries because affordable treatments are not available. Yet, many of these diseases can be

treated effectively and affordably using traditional plant-based medicine. With limited resources and thousands of plants to evaluate, Mr. Bletter has developed a mathematical method that combines traditional plant knowledge with high-speed computational and chemical analyses to discover which plant groups have the most potential to improve human health. With this information, low-cost medicinal plants or plant-derived drugs can be distributed to areas where diseases are common and pharmaceutical treatments are unaffordable. Cultural and wildlife conservationists could also use this information to help them focus their preservation efforts on those plants with the greatest benefits to individual populations.

Karine Viaud, San Diego State University, San Diego, California



“Assessing the Genetic and Skeletal Variations of the Endangered Black Sea Bottlenose Dolphin and Harbor Porpoise for Better Management and Preservation”

Black Sea bottlenose dolphins and harbour porpoises are on the verge of extinction. Industrial expansion, increasing water pollution, diminishing food resources caused by over

fishing, live catches for international trade, diseases and physical injury from boat collisions, have resulted in the death of more than 5 million dolphins and porpoises. Yet, previous attempts to place these animals under legal protection have failed due to a lack of scientific information that distinguishes Black Sea populations from Mediterranean populations. Ms. Viaud plans to demonstrate that Black Sea bottlenose dolphins and harbor porpoises are unique in terms of their environment, genetics and/or skeletal make-up, in an effort to help them become protected under international laws.

Lindbergh Grant Recipient Accolades ...

Glass Garden, Inc., a company established by 2000 Lindbergh Grant Recipients Andrew Cao and Stephen Jerrom, was featured in the September 2003 issue of *Better Homes & Gardens*. The article featured their tumbled glass pebbles made from recycled bottles and plate glass as a colorful and environmentally friendly garden accent. Since Cao and Jerrom received their Lindbergh grant, Cao won the Prince Charitable Trusts Rome Prize Fellowship for 2001-2002. This prestigious honor allowed Cao to live and work in Rome for one year where he explored how recycled glass could be used as an alternative landscape medium in healing gardens and environmental art.



This photo appeared in Sunset Magazine and features a beautifully landscaped garden that has used recycled glass for the center pathway. The recycled glass comes in a variety of colors to go with any design theme.

1995 Lindbergh Grant Recipient Marvin W. Rowe

was selected to participate in the Texas A&M University Distinguished Lecture Series for the 2002-2003 school year. His lecture entitled, “Picture This: Using Chemistry to Date Ancient Cave Art” was based in part on the work accomplished during his Lindbergh grant project entitled, “Chemical Studies of Prehistoric Rock Paintings for Dating and Conservation.” During this study, Dr. Rowe used his direct dating method to determine the age of ancient rock paintings in the Amistad reservoir between the U.S. and Mexico, and gathered information on preventive care and active conservation methods for these irreplaceable rock paintings. Today, Dr. Rowe regularly teaches courses at Texas A&M University and continues to visit archaeological sites to evaluate the possibility of dating rock formations found at the site.

