The exhibition was assembled and displayed by Charles Dumon, assistant curator, and James Channing, museum aids, of the division of civil history. It will be on display until the current campaign ends.

VISIT EUROPEAN MUSEUMS

Dr. Carmichael flew to Lisbon on September 25 on the first leg of a tour to observe recent developments in interesting European museums that will aid him in his plans for the new Museum of History and Technology.

On leaving Portugal, the Secretary will visit famous museums in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, France, and England.

The Secretary is accompanied by his wife, Dr. Carmichael. They will return to the United States in December.

A very nice card lampooning identical content (The details outlined indicate the subtle approach towards staff) can be secured from the Institute.

Palace, a Wax Museum, also had the distinction of being the first Wax Museum in the city. An exhibit of Mr. Ritter's practice was held on the stage for visiting Sante Fe. She was the first American woman to be a science of the National Academy of Sciences in 1894 and has made many contributions to the science of geology.
CAMPAIGN MATERIAL DISPLAYED

In recognition of the current campaign, a special exhibition of the political campaign material in the Museum collections is being displayed in the rotunda of the Arts and Industries Building.

The most spectacular specimen is the Lincoln-Hamlin banner that stretches across the whole rotunda behind the statue of Freedom.

Among the many campaign buttons is one worn by the adherents of Andrew Jackson in the election of 1828. The inscription is on the reverse side of the button because the fashion of the day decreed that the front of the brass buttons worn on men's coats should be without design.

Another especially interesting specimen is the oilcloth cape worn by one of the "Wide Awakes" in the Lincoln campaign of 1860. This cape was made of oilcloth to protect the wearer from the oil that dripped from his torchlight as he marched in night parades.

A very interesting -- but not quite nice -- campaign item is a card lampooning the first woman presidential candidate, Belvia Lockwood. (The details concerning this unsubtle approach to campaigning may be secured from the department of history.)

Belvia, a Washington lawyer, also had the distinction of being the first woman lawyer allowed to practice before the Supreme Court. She was the presidential candidate of the National Equal Rights Party in 1884 and 1888.

The exhibition was assembled and displayed by Charles Dorman, assistant curator, and James Channing, museum aide, of the division of civil history. It will be on display until the current campaign ends.

VISITS EUROPEAN MUSEUMS

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NEW CURATORS WELCOMED

William J. King, Jr., recently joined the staff as an associate curator (science and technology) in the department of engineering and industries. He will be directly concerned with the fields of electricity and electronics. Mr. King comes to the Smithsonian from Michigan State University where he served as a science instructor.

Dr. Cahn-Stefaneli, a distinguished
Herbarium, flew to Brazil on October 10 to begin an exploration of the western and central portions of the state of Santa Catarina to collect flora in that region.

Dr. Lyman Smith, of the National Herbarium, flew to Brazil on October 10 to begin an exploration of the western and central portions of the state of Santa Catarina to collect flora in that region.

Dr. Smith was accompanied as far as Belém by George Black of the Instituto Agronomico do Norte in that city. For several months Mr. Black has been doing research in the National Herbarium for his doctoral thesis on grasses of the Amazon.

The Smithsonian botanist will spend a few days at Belém and then continue to Anapolis, in southern Goiás, to spend a few days with Dr. Ernesto Machedo, who has supplied the Herbarium with many Brazilian specimens.

Dr. Smith then will make brief calls at Belo Horizonte, Rio, and São Paulo, where he will then fly to Taquara, a port in Santa Catarina and the home of the state herbarium, Herbário "Barão de Rodineira." This will be his base of operations. On the collecting expedition, Dr. Smith will be working with Padre Paulino Reits, director of the Herbário, and Roberto Klein, curator.

The party will travel mostly by jeep in back-country roads, many of which are the main routes for the export of the famous Paraná pine.

Mr. Smith says he doesn't know what to expect in the wilds of Santa Catarina, but that is why he is going. The Torch has asked him to keep us posted on his adventures.

The last time Dr. Smith was in Brazil, in 1952, his most nerve-wracking experience was the climbing of a crack in the otherwordly smooth 2200-foot peak of Piedra da Gávea. He said this experience would have been harrowing even if he were not inordinately averse to high places. However, this feat resulted in the obtaining of a number of rare species that had not been collected in more than 50 years. One of these species is known only from that peak.
the only student of the Chinese language there.

**UNDERSEA DETECTIVE**

"The Cine of the Crowned Rose" might have been a good Sherlock Holmes title, but Mendel Peterson, curator of naval history, used it to track down the facts about a dramatic sea story. The insigne of England's Tudor and Stuart kings was used by both the Stuart and Tudor kings, but was not used after Queen Anne's time. Thus it has been possible to fix the date of the shipwreck sometime before, or shortly after, her death.

The normal life of an iron barrel on shipboard, it was ascertained, was probably not more than 40 years. Thus assuming that the cannon had been put in service in the last year of Anne's reign, 1714, the wreck could not have been earlier than the start of her reign.

Thus Peterson got as far as he could have been from the start of her reign and found that the cannon had been put into service in the last year of Anne's reign.

The wreck was found by Captain Utting, of the U.S. Navy, in February, 1964, while he was searching for the wreck of the Looe, a 17th-century French ship which was wrecked on the coast of Maine near the town of Portland. The wreck was found by Captain Utting's crew on the night of February 12, 1964, while searching for the wreck of the Looe, a 17th-century French ship which was wrecked on the coast of Maine near the town of Portland.

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from Cornell College.

The digging at Woodpecker Cave has aroused considerable local interest and has been the subject of several feature articles in a number of Iowa newspapers.

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TOO YOUNG

It was observed in the Arts and Industries Building. A young lady, aged 5 or 6, was seen looking intently at a case of old American coins. Nearby, her elders were absorbed with the brilliant display of foreign decorating dolls — The Order of the Bath, etc. Summoned to their side, the little girl took one brief look and turned away with a dis- dainful gesture, uttering contemptuously, "Jewelry!"

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TRIP TO MEXICO

In the following article James H. Benn of the department of geology tells about a recent trip to Mexico City.

An excursion to the land of Montezuma, with its romantic and ancient background, should be an objective for anyone who likes to travel, see strange places, or become acquainted with a people who have a primitive culture adapted to modern living. Such was my pleasure in fulfilling an assignment to attend the International Geological Congress in Mexico City early in September.

Not only was the sojourn in Mexico a regal experience, but, as always, the air flight proved to be exciting and of continuous interest. I enjoyed the striking view of the Appalachian Mountain system on this particular flight, and could clearly see the trend of the parallel green-clad ranges. The entire trip, a little more than 2,000 miles, took about seven hours.

Mexico City at once impressed me as a great throbbing metropolis, with luxurious hotels, well-stocked department stores, and bustling traffic. The airport is ultramodern in design, and during my visit workmen were in a frenzied effort to finish construction of the main building on the 15th of September, when Mexicans celebrate their Independence Day. In contrast to this haste, quiet secluded gardens of private homes were glimpsed through wrought iron grill gates. Other gates within the city opened into enclosures between buildings, where rows of cubicle-like living quarters give homes to people of less fortunate circumstances. Street urchins abound as in every large North American city, the difference being, however, that these youngsters are established in business — selling lottery tickets.

The variety of food in the public markets is amazing. You may purchase a succulent slab of cactus or the colorful blossoms of squash. If these are too simple for the taste, you can try tasty bits of octopus arms or the choice fin of a shark. Native handicraft of wood carving, pottery, and hats made from the fibers of century plants are displayed abundantly. Silver shops are numerous, especially in the hotel district where handsome pieces of native craftsmanship are offered at reasonable prices.

Some 3500 members, representing more than 100 countries, were pre-registered for the Congress, but the actual attendance was very much higher. This number is one of the most important in the scientific world, meets every four years. It deals with both pure science, and geology as applied to national and international economy. The next meeting will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1960.

Meetings of the Congress were held in a university as an immense center of learning consisting of many splendid buildings equipped with the most modern laboratories and classrooms. The structures — including a remarkable research library are decorated on their exteriors with gigantic colorful murals depicting gigantic colorful murals depicting the man's advances in culture. The buildings are distributed over an expansive area that is landscaped with both exotic and native trees and shrubs. Walks paved with blocks of basaltic lava, quarries, and volcanic flows upon which the University rests connect the various units. This great educational institution is situated about 10 miles south of the center of Mexico City and is surrounded by innumerable avenues, a wide, well-planned thoroughfare along which are many impressive memorials. Transportation to and from the Congress was made in chartered buses.

Activities of the Congress were divided into many sections, with sessions covering such widely diversified subjects as petrology, geology, geophysics, vulcanology, mineralogy, economic geology, and palentology. Field excursions to all parts of the Republic were arranged for the delegates and members. These included trips to a wide variety of geological formations, mineral deposits, mining operations, caves, and volcanic canyons of the Valley of Mexico. Dr. G. A. Cooper, head of our department of geology, directed a paleontological excursion prior to the Congress and presented as chairman for symposiums in his field of research.

I went on the cave and volcanology trips. Unusual formations were studied in the Casasmarita Caverns, where giant formations stand upwards of 50 feet. Much of the underground region remains unexplored, even though they have been known since the time of Emperor Maximilian. After a two-and-one-half-hour journey of approximately 12 miles, the stream which formed these interesting caverns could be seen emerging from the hillside, about 100 feet below the main entrance.

Popocatepetl (smoky mountain) was scheduled for a visit on the volcanic excursion, but rains during most of the Congress made roads hazardous, thus eliminating that trip. Nevertheless, cinder cones were visited, of which there are hundreds scattered over the countryside. Many of these cones have only become extinct in comparatively recent times. Indeed, the younger cones blocked drainage from the valley and formed the lake surrounding the ancient city of Tenochtitlan, capital of the Aztec Empire discovered by Cortez. Presently, much of Mexico City is built upon the unstable lake bottom, which accounts for the sinking of buildings and streets. Rocks of the area consist largely of volcanics and sediments that have filled up deeper and older mountain valleys contained within the present valley.

The hospitality of the Organization Committee of the Congress was excellent. A superb luncheon at Chapultepec Castle was topped only by "Mexican Night," a folklore pageant of native dances at the National Auditorium, and an evening at a Mexican ballet in the Palacio de Bellas Artes. Spontaneous courtesy was extended by the people, whether in the modern City of Mexico, or among the Indian population of the primitive regions.

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NEW ACCESSION

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hardley, Jr., proudly welcomed Rachel Gondis Hardley to the family on September 27. Little Rachel exceeded the scale at 8 lb. 5 oz. Three-year-old talla Rebecca has a new twin sister.

"Experience is one thing you can't get on the easy payment plan."—Proverb
INFRAMITLO

The following letter, written in longhand, recently was received by the Smithsonian Library:

"Dear Sir...

Library of Sainte

Washington, D. C.

Mr. B. J. R.

I would cause some free

school.

Your truly

Our librarians are often long-suffering, but they say they don't claim to be "saintly."

WORKING IN SOUTH AMERICA

Dr. Clifford Evans, associate curator in the division of archaeology, and
his wife, Dr. Betty J. Meggers, research associate, left for Ecuador on October 5
to conduct archaeological research on the Rio Napo. The river is on the eastern
side of Ecuador and drains into the Amazon. They will look for archaeological
remains on the Rio Napo about four months, hoping to prove, or disprove, certain
theories proposed as a result of their earlier extensive work in the Lower
Amazon and British Guiana.

At the close of this work the archeologists hope to spend about a month on the
cost of Ecuador checking further into cultures of the Formative horizon, which
they found in the Guayas Basin two years ago. This work is sponsored by a grant
of the American Philosophical Society and is assisted in Ecuador by Dr. Emilio Estrada.

At the close of the field work in Ecuador the couple will spend a few weeks in a
joint project with Sr. Jose M. Crucent, director of the Museo de Ciencias
Naturales, Caracas, Venezuela. This work will be on the Rio Venturing, one of
the headwater tributaries of the Orinoco.

The Smithsonian archeologists
will return to Washington in early April.

Just before leaving, they finished
reading the galley proofs of
their "Archaeological Investigations
at the Mouth of the Amazon," which
is to be published by the Bureau of
American Ethnology. This monograph
consisting of about 800 printed pages
and 200 illustrations, represents one
of the first strictly scientific
treatises on the archeology of the
area.

I.C.F.A. ANNOUNCES EXHIBIT

The National Collection of Fine
Arts recently announced the opening
of the Sixty-Fourth Annual Exhibition of
The Society of Washington Artist.
The exhibition, opening on
October 7 in the foyer of the Natural
History Building, will continue, Sun-
days and weekdays 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.,
through Sunday, October 28.

RARE FISH

There are fishes in the sea that
look like swimming pine cones. When
dead and dried they actually could be
mistaken at first sight for pine cones.
They belong to quite a distinctive
genus, Monocentris, which has an iso-
lated niche in ocean life. They do not
seem related to anything else.
A unique specimen taken off the
Robinson Crusoe island of Juan Fernan-
dez, off the coast of Chile, by Dr. Edwyn F. Reed, chief of the biological
service of the Chilean Fish and
Game Department, recently was iden-
tified by Dr. Leonard F. Schultz,
curator of fishes. Dr. Schultz has
described the specimen as a hitherto
unknown species, the first of the
entire family known in the American
Pacific.
The "pine cones" are small
fishes, the largest slightly more
than 3 inches long. They are rare
anywhere. The habitat with which
they were associated was the tropi-
cal western and central Pacific un-
til they were found at considerable
depths in the eastern Pacific. One
genus of the family carries "lan-
terns" -- luminous organs on each
side of the mouth.

ORIENTAL ART LECTURES

The Freer Gallery of Art re-
cently announced a series of illus-
trated lectures on oriental art to
be held in the Freer auditorium dur-
ing the fall and winter.
On Tuesday, October 16, Dr.
Richard Edwards of Washington Uni-
versity (St. Louis) will discuss
"Unique Aspects of Chinese Painting."
"Imperial Lakes of the For-
bidden City, Peking," will be de-
scribed by George R. Keith on Tues-
day, November 13.
Dr. Carl K. Kraeling of the
Oriental Institute, University of
Chicago, will tell about "Recent
Explorations in Libya" on Tuesday,
January 15.
All the lectures will begin at
8:30 p.m.

"Locks is what happens when prepara-
tion meets opportunity."

GERMAN ARCHITECTURE EXHIBITION

"German Architecture Today," an
exhibition of some 150 striking photo-
graphs showing the best work of German
architects since the end of World
War II, will open October 4, at the galleries
of the American Institute of Architects in
the Octagon House, 1741 New York
Avenue, NW.
Organized by the Bund Deutscher
Architekten (League of German Architects),
the show is sponsored by the German Am-
bassador and the American Institute of
Architects. It will be circulated by the
Smithsonian's Traveling Exhibition Service.
The rebuilding of urban centers,
the rehousing of populations, and the pro-
business of buildings for work and recrea-
tion are problems common to the entire
world. This exhibition illustrates what
German architects have accomplished in
these fields. Structures represented in-
clude private dwellings, apartment houses,
and housing complexes, office buildings,
theaters, schools, churches, hospitals,
and factories.
The problem of postwar reconstruc-
tion in Germany, as all of Europe,
as a serious one, and the earliest work
included here tend to reflect this sus-
ceptibility in terms of strict functionalism.
The curving precision of detail, often characteristic of German style, has, however, been more recently combined with an architecture of distinctly luxurious flavor.

Works by such distinguished contemporaries as Otto Bartning, Hermann Mattern, Paul Bode, Wilhelm Riphahn, Johannes Krath, and Alois Diefen are shown against a short introductory background pointing up the strong influence of Gropius and Mies van der Rohe.

The exhibit will be on view in Washington from October 4 to 25 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays. It will then be seen in a number of other cities in the United States, among them University Park, Pennsylvania (Department of Architecture of Pennsylvania State University), Louisville, Kentucky (The J. B. Speed Art Museum) and Gainesville, Florida (Department of Architecture of the University of Florida).

An illustrated catalog accompanies the exhibition.

**RIDES WANTED**

To and from the vicinity of north 15th St. and Taylor St. in Arlington. Please call Dr. Cline Steen, department of history, ext. 214.

To and from the vicinity of Seven Corners, in Virginia. Please call Mrs. Riley, supply division, ext. 373.

To Norbeck, Md., about 5:15 a.m., please call Mrs. Jewell Baker, NCPA, ext. 250.

To the vicinity of Fairway Hills, Md. (near Arthur Elks between Glenn Echo and Cabin John, Md.), please call Mr. Alden L. Howard, ext. 461.

To Coleville Rd. and University Lane or University of Maryland, Ride Home, Miss A. Amundson, ext. 449.

**NEW APPOINTMENTS**

Systematic Zoologist: Ralph E. Crabill, Jr.  
Museum Curator: Edgar M. Rowell  
Elevator Operator: Ruben Hughes, Jr.  
Engineer: James Knight  
Sheet Metal Worker: Joseph W. Lawrence  
Laborer: Jerome Scott  
Physicist: Jack W. Slowey  
Clerk-Stenographer: Anne Withrow  
Guard: Lawrence A. Cahill  
LATER S. Barron  
Clerk-Typist: Carolyn E. Amundson  
Margaret C. Archer  
Phyllis E. Riley  
Construction Representative: Alden L. Howard  
Junior Clerks: Frank E. Russell, Jr.  
Aileen A. Sohman  
Technologist: Aubrey J. Stinnett

**APPOINTMENTS**

Physician: William Lehr, Jr.  
Marsha Novick  
Ellis E. Leed  
Mary C. McGlone  
Judith A. Wade  
William L. Witt  
Peter Stoner  
Philip L. Perkins  
Robert E. Reiser, Jr.  
Gary J. Myers  
Mary E. Mitchler  
Luis de la Torre  
Richard K. Bambach  
Sheila Goldman

**AERONAUTICAL COLLECTIONS**

The air age is a little more than half a century old. During that period speed has increased more than 50-fold, and even the trans-Atlantic planes of the early days of the last war seem today slow and underpowered.

The Smithsonian recently published "Aeronautical Collections" by Paul E. Garber, head curator of the National Air Museum. Mr. Garber's accounts of the various aircraft, military and civilian, constitute a comprehensive story of the progress of aeronautics to date.

The story of aviation in America may be considered to have started with the early experiments of a former Smithsonian Secretary, Dr. Samuel F. Langley, in the last two decades of the 19th century, and the Museum's collections date essentially from Langley's material. Owing to the impetus of this early interest the Smithsonian continued its aeronautical collecting and had accumulated about 3,500 items when the National Air Museum was activated in 1947.

Since then the collections have been greatly increased, especially by a large and comprehensive World War II assembly of American and foreign aircraft, engines, ordnance, cameras, flight clothing, and training devices.

In his foreword, Mr. Garber says the Museum "emphasizes the true value of aeronautics--how the constructive use of airplanes in everyday life has brought progress to mankind. Each accession is selected to tell more completely the story of the development of mankind and little knowledge in that growth.

Especially emphasized in the collections is the increase from the 30-miles-per-hour air speed achieved by Orville Wright on his first flight to 1,650 miles an hour, a half of the speed of sound, achieved in a jet-engine plane in 1953. Even this record has since been surpassed.

"Two things are bad for the heart: Running upstairs and running down people," Bernard M. Baruch
Christmas parcels for the Armed Forces overseas. The term Armed Forces overseas includes military personnel and their families and civilian employees who receive their mail through an APO or Fleet or Navy Post Office.

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of mailers.

Time of mailing: The earlier the better. No assurance can be given that surface parcels mailed after November 1 or air parcel post mailed after December 1 will be delivered in time for Christmas.

Senders should not delay the mailing of parcels until December on the assumption that timely delivery will be assured through the use of air service. In addition to a large volume of Christmas mail it is necessary that medical and military supplies be given the highest priority on the available overseas airlift.

Check with your post office on such items as lists of names, preparation of parcels, customs declaration, perishable foods, prohibited articles, postage, and proper addressing.

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FREDERICK WEBB HODGE

Dr. Frederick Webb Hodge, former director of the Bureau of American Ethnology and editor of "Handbook of American Indians," died in Santa Fe, New Mexico, on September 25. He would have been 92 this month.

He had lived in Santa Fe since his retirement as director of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles last February.

Dr. Hodge was born in Plymouth, England, on October 28, 1864. He came to the Washington area with his parents at the age of seven.

His first experience in the field of the American Indian came as field secretary of the Hemenway Archaeological Expedition from 1886 to 1889. The expedition was excavating ancient Indian ruins in Arizona and New Mexico.

Making the American Indian his life work, he entered the Bureau of American Ethnology where he continued his researches.

In 1901 he became an executive official of the Smithsonian Institution. Four years later he transferred back to the Bureau of American Ethnology where he devoted most of his time to the "Handbook of American Indians."

From 1910 to 1918 he was ethnologist in charge of the bureau. In 1918 he went to the Museum of the American Indian in New York. In 1932 he left New York to become director of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles.

In addition to the "Handbook of American Indians" he edited a number of works on the early west and the Indians of the region. Some of these were "Narratives of Cabes de Vaca and Coronado," " Falconer's Letters and Notes on the Texan Santa Fe Expedition," "Curtis' North American Indian," and publica tions of the Smithsonian Institution and the Bureau of American Ethnology.

He also was editor of the "American Anthropologist."

Dr. Hodge is survived by a brother, Charles G. Hodge of Philadelphia; a sister, Miss Evelyn Hodge, of Philadelphia; a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Paul Hodge of 3302 Old Dominion boulevard, Alexandria, and a number of grandchildren and great grandchildren.

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CURATOR'S COMPLAINT:

Oh, my aching back! - - -

COLD HANDS--

Man has emerged only lately from the Tropics, racially speaking.

In only a few thousand years he has adapted himself to life in cold climates--some extremely cold, such as the habitat of the Eskimo. Mammals and birds have accomplished the same, but chiefly by developing different body proportions, fat deposition, increase of fur, and other physiological changes. Man has made the adaptation largely by artifacts, such as shelters, warm clothing, and fire.

Yet under the surface man may be showing some of the same sort of physiological changes as animals. Such is the conclusion of Dr. Marshall T. Newman, Smithsonian Institution anthropologist.

For, he points out, dwellers in the Far North seem physically more competent than others to live in extreme cold.

Dr. Newman cites experience with soldiers during the winter of 1952-1951 in Korea and later at an Air Force base in Alaska. There was a much higher incidence of cold injuries among Negro troops, figuratively still close to the Tropics, than among whites. Eskimos whose hands are immersed in an ice bath show a greater ability to maintain blood flow in these extremities than whites, and thus ward off frostbite.

Similar experiments were conducted in Manchuria. The highest finger temperatures were maintained by a group of Siberian mountain people, the Orochons, accustomed for generations to a very cold climate. Mongols and Chinese ranked next, and Japanese living in Manchuria showed the lowest temperatures. Manchurian-born Chinese showed higher finger temperatures than those from the warmer islands.

Dr. Newman cites various other experiments to indicate the possibility of a closer adaptation to cold among races long adapted to low temperatures.

Admittedly, he says, the evidence is not conclusive, and some of the findings may be explained in other ways. He specifically does not maintain that cold
exposure, itself, produces hereditary changes in a race, but it is quite possible that over many generations such changes can be brought about through survival of the fittest.

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ABOUT THE HATCH ACT

Because of the current political campaigns, many persons are asking about the Hatch Act, which restricts political activities by Federal employees and certain State and local government employees. The Civil Service Commission is responsible for enforcement of the act, and it has prepared answers to questions most often asked about its restrictions.

Q. What is the Hatch Act?

A. In general, employees of the executive branch of the Federal Government are prohibited from engaging in political activities. This includes temporary and part-time employees. Also restricted is the political activity of certain employees of State, county, and municipal agencies that are Federalized.

Q. What is the penalty for violation?

A. The most severe penalty for violation is removal. The minimum penalty is suspension without pay for 90 days.

Q. Are any executive-branch employees exempt from the restrictions?

A. Yes, there are a few specific exemptions. Administrators are the heads and assistant heads of agencies, members of the White House staff, and officials who determine national policy and who are appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation. There is also a partial exemption as to local elections only for Federal employees who live in communities where there are large numbers of Federal employees.

Q. What is the partial exemption for the residents of such communities?

A. Subject to certain restrictions, they may participate actively in local political management and local political campaigns in their communities. Permission for this activity is given to individuals by the Civil Service Commission. Permission is required of all individuals who are in the vicinity of Washington, D.C. Any employee who is in doubt as to whether his community is on the exempt list can get the information from the Civil Service Commission.

Q. Are employees holding excepted positions (outside the competitive service) subject to the act?

A. No. Excepted employees are subject to the act, but in these cases the employing agency is responsible for enforcing it.

Q. I am a Federal employee. Will you please explain my responsibilities and rights under the act?

A. You have the right to vote and to work for a political candidate, he may be either a partisan or a non-partisan political campaign. In connection with your right to vote, the Civil Service Commission emphasizes that political activity restrictions do not relieve you of your obligation as a citizen to inform yourself of the issues and to register and vote. Your agency will give you up to 1 day off without charge to leave in order to register and to vote in States where absentee voting is not permitted.

Q. I have been asked to run for public office. Is this permissible under the Hatch Act?

A. No. Federal employees cannot be candidates for any National, State, county, or municipal office filled in partisan elections. You may run for local office on a non-partisan basis if names appear on the ballot without party designation and if the election and the preceding campaign are held in a completely nonpartisan manner.

Q. May I make a campaign contribution to my party?

A. Yes, but you must solicit votes for or against any political party or candidate. If you solicit votes, it is a Hatch Act violation.

Q. I want to write a letter to the editor of our local newspaper expressing my opinion on a partisan political issue. Is this allowed?

A. Yes, but you must not solicit votes for or against any political party or candidate. If you solicit votes, it is a Hatch Act violation.

Q. I have been asked to run for public office. Is this permissible under the Hatch Act?

A. No. Federal employees cannot be candidates for any National, State, county, or municipal office filled in partisan elections. You may run for local office on a non-partisan basis if names appear on the ballot without party designation and if the election and the preceding campaign are held in a completely nonpartisan manner.

Q. May I serve as an election official?

A. That depends upon the law of the State in which the election is held. If your State law permits Federal employees to serve as election officials, you may do so provided you go about your duties in an impartial manner. Under no circumstances can you serve at the polls as a checker, challenger, distributor, or watcher representing a political party, candidate, or faction.

Q. I would like to wear a campaign button in the interests of one of my favorite candidates. Is this permissible?

A. Yes, but not while on duty and not conducting the business of your agency. You may also display a political sticker on your private automobile provided you do not use your automobile for Government business.

Q. I am a government employee but my wife isn't. She wants to help a friend campaign for political office. Is that all right?

A. Yes. The act does not restrict the activities of an employee's wife or of other members of his family in any way unless they are engaging in politics on his behalf. For example, your wife has the right to support a political candidate if she is on your pay, but if she is really on your pay, it does not matter. In personal capacity, you may hold the office of a candidate, and you may wear a campaign button, and you may run for office.

Q. I am a Federal employee and have been offered a part-time job. Is this permitted?

A. No. The Hatch Act does not apply to teaching positions. The holding of part-time State jobs is usually forbidden, but not to teaching positions.

Q. What should I do if I don't want to?
know whether a certain action violates the Hatch Act?
A. Since ignorance of provisions of the law will not excuse you from penalties for violation, you should present the matter in writing to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

FORMER CURATOR HONORED

On the afternoon of August 18, a beautiful summer day, over 60 friends of Dr. Paul Bartsch, former curator of the division of mollusks, gathered on the lawn at Lebanon, his delightful place on Pohick Bay, below Fort Belvoir, to honor him on his 85th birthday.

Although his birthday was actually on the 14th of August, Saturday was selected as a more suitable day for the celebration and buffet supper, which was a complete surprise to him.

After greeting Dr. Bartsch and his charming wife, Dr. Elizabeth Parker, the guests wandered through Dr. Parker's flower garden around the lily pool, or toured that little paradise of natural beauty, Fern Valley, or went into Dr. Bartsch's spacious study, from where, through the large picture window, Pohick Bay was visible in the distance, beyond the rose garden, and the bird-feeding stations in the immediate foreground.

Before the supper Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, president of George Washington University, presented Dr. Bartsch with a leather-covered volume of almost a hundred letters bearing good wishes of friends from all parts of this country -- from Maine to California and from Florida to Washington -- as well as from Hawaii, the Canal Zone, Mexico, and India.

From the buffet table set up in the dining room of the historic old house, the guests carried their plates out to the lawn, where tables and chairs had been set up. While all were enjoying the delicious supper -- given by Dr. Parker with the assistance of her sister Mrs. Benjamin H. Sullivan -- Dr. Bartsch related the fascinating history of Lebanon since its construction in 1732, prior to the building of Mount Vernon. In closing, Dr. Bartsch cordially invited all his friends to visit him at Lebanon and enjoy its natural beauties -- the many birds that come to this wildlife sanctuary and the interesting plants.

FLIGHT TICKETS

A serious problem in air transportation has been the "no show" of passengers and those who cancel at the last minute. The practice deprives other travelers of space they need and results in the waste of empty seats at departure time. Also, it causes much inconvenience because of confusion and clerical errors resulting from last-minute cancellations.

After months of study on the part of airlines, a plan has been developed to minimize the no-show problem and thus result in a more dependable reservation service. Known as the "Confirmed Tickets Pick-Up Plan," it has been approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board and became effective on scheduled airlines on September 16.

Under the plan air travelers are asked to comply with certain rules.
Here is how the plan works:
1. When you reserve space your airline agent will advise the time by which you must pick up your ticket indicating a positive reservation.
2. If your ticket is not picked up by that time your space will be cancelled.
3. If your hold an "open" ticket covering return or continuing flight, you may make reservations in the usual manner. The airline agent will advise the time by which you are to have the open ticket filled in and validated. If validation is not accomplished by that time your space will be cancelled.
4. There are many ways to pick up your confirmed ticket or to have it revalidated:
(a) At your airlines ticket office, which is listed in the official Airline Guide and your local telephone directory.
(b) If you pay cash fare, you may simply mail your check to the airline's ticket office and your ticket will be forwarded by mail.
(c) At your nearest travel agency.
(d) By telegraphic money order.
Your airline agent will be glad to give you details.

RECOGNITION CASH SATISFACTION

"Every man has a right to his opinion, but no man has a right to be wrong in his facts." --Bernard M. Baruch

IF YOUR SUGGESTION IS ADOPTED, YOU'LL GET ALL 3
Contributions are encouraged from all employees of the Smithsonian Institution. If you have an item for THE TORCH please give it to the secretary of your department or send it direct to Mrs. Fields in the personnel office.

CONTRIBUTIONS SHOULD BE RECEIVED BY THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH.