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

Dr. Carmichael flew to Lisbon on September 25 on the first leg of a tour to observe recent developments in interest 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, Carmichael. They will return to this country on November 9.

A very nice card lampooned identical conundrum (The details conceal a subtle approach to be assured free from history.)

Bellevue, a War of 1812 American privateer, was the first in the city to install an automatic snail machine. Mr. King Jr., recently joined the staff of the Museum as curator of science.
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 Lincoln.

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 Canning, museum aide, of the division of civil history. It will be on display until the current campaign ends.

VISITS EUROPEAN MUSEUMS

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

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The Secretary is accompanied by Mrs. Carmichael. They will return to this country on November 9.

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. Clain-Stefanelli, a distinguished
numismatist, succeeds the late Stuart Mosher in the department of history with full responsibility for the numismatic collections. In addition to his many noteworthy publications, Dr. Glenn Stefanelli has spent several years with a museum in Rumania and as a numismatic expert for the U.S. government, he served as manager of the Coin Galleries in New York.

Edwin A. Batison turned his attention to clock and watch collecting into a profitable profession. Long experience in the field of machine tools and mechanics in general makes him well qualified to curate the collections of clocks, watches, calculators, typewriters, and machinery for the manufacture of tools, firearms, clocks, and sewing machines, and so forth in the division of mechanical and civil engineering.

Another addition to Dr. Mulhaupt's staff includes Dr. Philip W. Bishop. He will be responsible for the industrial division, performing studies of industrial history and the history of technology and selecting the most desirable objects of industrial progress for exhibition. Dr. Bishop has spent the past six years in Europe working for the United States government in several capacities.

The department of history welcomes Edgar H. Y. Howell as curator of military history. Mr. Howell served as an officer in the U.S. Army for nine years and comes to the Smithsonian from the Office of the Chief, Military History, Department of the Army, where he spent the past seven years as chief of the organizational history and honors branch.

Dr. Ralph Crabill, Jr., formerly assistant curator of biology at St. Louis University, joins the staff of the division of insects as an associate curator with immediate responsibility for the collections of Arthropoda.

"The average woman has a smaller stock of words than the ordinary man, but the turnover is greater."

**EXPEDIÇÃO BRASILEIRA**

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 Institute Agropecuário 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. Amaro Macedo, who has supplied the Smithsonian with many Brazilian specimens.

Dr. Smith then will make brief calls at Belo Horizonte, Rio, and São Paulo, and then fly to Itajai, a port in Santa Catarina and the home of the state herbarium, Herbario "Barbosa Rodrigues." This will be his base of operations. On the collecting expedition, Dr. Smith will be working with Padre Paulino Rietz, director of the Herbario, 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 otherwise smooth 700-foot peak of Pedra da Cava. 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.

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**REPRESENTED IN CORCORAN SHOW**

About a dozen paintings by Jacob Kainen, curator of graphic arts, are being shown in a special exhibit that opened on October 5 at the Corcoran Art Gallery.

The special exhibit, which continued until October 11, was of recent works by Mr. Kainen, Mimi Da Bodo Bolton, Lothar Brabant, and Richard A. Cooper.

Among Mr. Kainen's works was his "Warrior Bird," an abstract painting in oil that depicts elements of a highly stylized bird. This work won the painting's prize at the Annual Area Show held at the Corcoran last year.

**SUFFERS HEART ATTACK**

Frank E. Holden, lapidary in the department of geology, suffered a heart attack on September 29 as he was leaving Baltimore after participating in the annual meeting of the Eastern Federation of Mineralogical and Lapidary Societies. He is at present in a hospital in Baltimore, but it is hoped that he may soon be moved to Washington where he will be nearer home.
Cast into the barrel was the "crowned rose." It was an insignia 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 as sometime before, or shortly after, her death.

The normal life of an iron barrel on shipboard, it was ascertained, was probably not to exceed 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 the clue by which he was able to search records of the British Admiralty over a specific period, and hit on lists of ordnance, letters, payrolls, and other papers--emerged the story of the wreck of the Loo. Loo is a town in Cornwall from which the ship took her name. How the Florida Keys happened to have that name nobody knew. It had been handed down from generation to generation for two centuries to fix the dating any curiosity.

Mr. Peterson tells the whole story in "The Last Cruise of H. M. S. Loo," which has been published as number 2 in volume 131 of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections.

Here, in brief, is the story of the frigate as traced from the clue of the crowned rose.

The Loo had sailed from Cuba with a small prize ship. During the night she ran close to the reef, while off her assumed course, and "three or four severe seas crushed the ship against the reef and she began sinking rapidly. The reef was then above water, a small desert islet. Captain Utting, however, was able to land safely all of his own crew and those of the captured prize ship.

"The desperate situation of the group was evident to all," Peterson says, on the authority of later letters and court orders, written against Utting. "Here were some 200 men stranded on a small sandy islet just off a hostile coast swarming with the savage Caloosa Indians who murdered the Englishmen on sight. To add to the inescapable fact that in a blow or an ore force the whole island would be swept by waves.

"At night Utting posted watches, each consisting of 25 marines and 25 sailors at the water's edge as 'centenaries' to prevent a surprise night attack. Meanwhile the men, frightened and confused, became very rebellious and mutinous, dividing into parties and claiming that the officers no longer had any authority over them. They clamored to leave the island immediately. Utting took no notice of them, but, with the few men who would work, continued efforts to recover water and other provisions from the wreck.

Two days later the captain was able to tell off all the men in small boats and eventually steered northward toward the harbor of Fort Royal, South Carolina. This was a direction in which Utting had no reason to go but proceeded "rather than all be drowned." But every body came through alive.

Once his crew was safe, Utting's first chore was to find a colonial justice of the peace and make depositions in connection with a court martial for loss of his ship, which he knew was inevitable.

From the Admiralty records Peterson obtained a full account of this court martial, at which the captain was acquitted of all charges.

"The superior man blames himself, the inferior man blames others. 

--Confucius"

UNDERSEA DETECTIVE

"The Clue 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 insignia of England's Tudor and Stuart kings provided a missing link that enabled the detective historian to reconstruct a 17th-century tragedy.

Peterson's work, "The Last Cruise of H. M. S. Loo," was published as number 2 in volume 131 of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections.

The story begins with a small prize ship sailing from Cuba. During the night, the ship ran close to a reef and began sinking rapidly. The reef was then above water, a small desert islet.

Captain Utting, however, was able to land safely all of his own crew and those of the captured prize ship. The crew, numbering some 200 men, was stranded on a small sandy islet just off the coast of the Caloosa Indians, who were known for their savagery. Utting was able to prevent a surprise night attack by posting watches.

Two days later, Utting was able to tell off all the men in small boats and eventually steered northward toward the harbor of Fort Royal, South Carolina. The crew continued efforts to recover water and other provisions from the wreck.

Once the crew was safe, Utting's first chore was to find a colonial justice of the peace and make depositions in connection with a court martial for loss of his ship, which he knew was inevitable. From the Admiralty records, Peterson obtained a full account of this court martial, at which the captain was acquitted of all charges.

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--Confucius"
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.

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 designs -- The Order of the Bath, etc. Summoned to their side, the little girl took one brief look and turned away with a disdainful gesture, uttering contemptuously, "Jewelry!"

TRIP TO MEXICO

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

An excursion to the land of Monteza, 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 Mountains 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 fever to finish construction of the main building before midnight of September 10.

The next day was spent at the Congress. The next day was spent at the Congress in the main building, which houses the University of Mexico, the most modern laboratories and classrooms. The structure -- including a remarkable research library are decorated on their exteriors with a treasure trove of exotic and native trees and shrubs. Walks proved to be exciting and of enormous and native trees and shrubs. Walks proved to be exciting and of enormous value.

The main avenue is the Paseo de la Reforma, with the University on the right, and the main building on the left.

The campus is remarkable, with 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 wide diversified subjects as the earth sciences as petrology, geology, geophysics, volcanology, mineralogy, economic geology, and paleontology. Field trips to all parts of the republic were arranged for the delegations and members. These included trips to a wide variety of geological formations, mineral deposits, mining operations, caves, and volcanoes of the Valley of Mexico.

Dr. G. Cooper, head of our department of geology, directed a paleontological excursion prior to the Congress and presided as chairman for symposia in his field of research.

I went on the cave and volcanology trips. Unusual formations were studied in the Casamalpa and Cueva de las Gigantes, where giant formations stand upwards of 50 feet. Many of the underground regions remain unexplored, even though they have been known since the time of Emperor Maximilian. After a submarine journey of approximately 18 miles, the stream which formed these interesting caverns could be seen emerging from the hillside, about 100 feet below the main entrance.

Popocatépetl (smoky mountain) was scheduled for a visit on the volcanology 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 comparatively recently. 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 lunch was 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. Special evening courtesy was extended by the people, whether in the modern City of Mexico, or among the Indian population of the primitive regions.

NEW ACCESSION

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Handley, Jr., proudly welcomed Rachel Condi Handley to the family on September 17. Little Rachel exceeded the scales at 8 lb. 5 oz. Three-year-old Lalla Rebecca has to have a baby sister.

"Experience is one thing you can't get on the easy pay plan." -- Proverb
The following letter, written in longhand, recently was received by the Smithsonian Library:

"Mr. ..."

"Library of Science
Wash. D. C.

"Dear Sir,

I would cause some free inquisition. I'm in 8th grade at school.

Your truly

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

WORKING IN SOUTH AMERICA

Dr. Clifford Evans, associate curator in the division of archeology, and his wife, Dr. Betty J. Maggers, research associate, left for Ecuador on October 5 to conduct archeological research on the Rio Napo. The river is on the eastern side of Ecuador and drains into the Amazon. They will look for archeological remains on the Rio Napo about four months after they found in the Guayas Basin two years earlier extensive work in the Amazon Basin.

Dr. Evans, who associates the remains with a people of the Formative horizon, 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.

RCFA 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, Sundays 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 isolated niche in ocean life. They do not seem related to anything else. A unique specimen taken off the Robinson Crusoe island of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chile, by Dr. Edwyn F. Reed, chief of the biological service of the Chilean Fish and Game Department, recently was identified by Mr. Leonard P. 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 tropical western and central Pacific until they were found at considerable depths in the eastern Pacific. One genus of the family carries "lanterns" -- luminous organs on each side of the mouth.

ORIENTAL ART LECTURES

The Freer Gallery of Art recently announced a series of illustrated lectures on oriental art to be held in the Freer auditorium during the fall and winter.

On Tuesday, October 16, Dr. Richard Erneds of Washington University (St. Louis) will discuss "Uniquely Chinese Painting."

"Imperial Lakes of the Forbidden City, Peking," will be described by George H. Kates on Tuesday, November 13.

Dr. Carl K. Kneising 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.

"Lock is what happens when preparation meets opportunity."

GERMAN ARCHITECTURE EXHIBITION

"German Architecture Today," an exhibition of some 150 striking photographs showing the best work of German architects since the end of World War II, will open October 2 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 Ambassador and the American Institute of Architects. It will be followed by the Smithsonian's Traveling Exhibition Service.

The rebuilding of urban centers, the rehousing of populations, and the revision of buildings for work and recreation are problems common to the entire world. This exhibition illustrates what German architects have accomplished in these fields. Structures represented include private dwellings, apartment houses, offices, office buildings, theaters, schools, churches, hospitals, and factories.

The problem of postwar reconstruction in Germany, as well as in all of Europe, was a serious one, and the earliest work included here tend to reflect this austerity in terms of strict functionalism.
Rides Wanted

To and from the vicinity of north 15th St. and Taylor St. in Arlington. Please call Dr. Clain-Stefanelli, department of history, ext. 264.

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

To Norbeck, Md., about 5-1/2 miles. Please call Mrs. Jewell Baker, NFTA, ext. 250.

To the vicinity of Fairfax Hills, Md. (MacArthur Blvd. between Glenn Echo and Cabin John, Md.). Please call Mr. Alden L. Howard, ext. 451.

To Coleville Rd. and University Lane or University of Maryland. Ride Home, Miss C. 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 M. Lawrence

Laborer:
Jerome Scott

Physicist:
Jack W. Slowey

Clerk-Stenographer:
Anne Withrow

Guard:
Lawrence A. Cahill

Lamar S. Barron

Clerk-Typist:
Carolyn E. Amundson

Margaret C. Archer

Phyllis E. Riley

Construction Representative:
Alden L. Howard

Junior-Clerk:
Frank E. Russell, Jr.

Aileen A. Sophoclean

Technologist:
Audrey J. Stinnett

Nannichau R. R. Dieter

Kathleen L. Newton

Hollis D. Dobson

Andrew T. Young

Nancy Abbott

Carol C. Clarke

Robert W. Pinks

John J. Flynn

James E. Fowler

Alan D. Galletty

Willie A. Green

Laurence S. Growden

Edward M. Hamilton

Charles A. Harrison

Nancy E. Heers

Mary L. McLaughlin

Parnell Jenkins

James E. Kihler

William Lehr, Jr.

Marsha Novick

Ellis D. Umland

Mary C. McNeil

Judith A. Wade

William L. Witt

Peter Stoecker

Philip L. Perkins

Robert E. Reiser, Jr.

Gary J. Myers

Mary E. Mitchell

Luis de la Torre

Richard K. Rambach

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.

These 53 years of development, since the windy winter day in 1903 when Orville Wright made the first powered and controlled flight in a heavier-than-air craft over the sand dunes at Kitty Hawk, N.C., have constituted one of the major episodes in human history. Throughout this development America has figured prominently, although British, French and German flyers and inventors have also made outstanding contributions.

Many major milestones in this progress—the annual aircraft themselves together with various accessories and equipment—are preserved by the National Air Museum. Many of these notable aircraft are on exhibit and are a prime attraction to visitors to Washington from all over the world. Other aircraft, also of great historical significance, have been collected and preserved but remain in storage due to lack of exhibition space.

The Smithsonian recently published a description of "The National 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 aeronautics to the average American by filling in those gaps that remain in the historical, biographical, and technical background."

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 1,250 miles an hour; the doubling 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
CAN YOU STOP?

The chart shown above was developed
by A. Sally Salasoo, Safety Director at
Headquarters of Sharpe General Depot,
U. S. Army, Lathrop, California. It
shows the travel speed plus actual feet
per second traveled, the stopping dis-
tances, and the equivalent car lengths
involved in the stopping distance.

OVERSEAS CHRISTMAS MAIL

October 14 to November 15 has been
designated as the mailing period for
Christmas parcels for the Armed Forces
overseas. The term Armed Forces over-
seas 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
will be delivered in time for Christmas.

Senders should not delay the mail
of parcels until December on the assump-
tion that timely delivery will be assured
through the use of air service. In ad-
dition 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 the post office on such
items as air mail, preparation of
parcels, custom declaration, perish-
able foods, prohibited articles, postag-
lar and proper addressing.

FREDERICK WEBB HODGE

Dr. Frederick Webb Hodge, former
director of the Bureau of American Ethnology and editor of “Handbook of
American Indians,” lived in Santa Fe,
New Mexico, until September 29. 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 in
February.

Dr. Hodge was born in Plymouth,
England, on October 29, 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 Archaeologi-
cal Expedition from 1886 to 1889. The
expedition was excavating ancient In-
dian 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 Institu-
tion. 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 eth-
ologist 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
Cabeza de Vaca and Coronado,” “Fal-
coner’s Letters and Notes on the
Texan Santa Fe Expedition,” “Curtis’
North American Indian,” and publica-
tions of the Southwest Museum 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 Phila-
delphia; a sister, Miss Evelyn Hodge,
also of Philadelphia; a daughter-in-
law, Mrs. Paul Hodge of 3302
Old Dominion boulevard, Alexandria,
and a number of grandchildren and
great grandchildren.

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 physi-
ological changes as animals. Such is
the conclusion of Dr. Marshall T. Newman,
Smithsonian Institution anthropologist.

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

Dr. Newman cites experience with
soldiers during the winter of 1930–1931
in Korea and later at an Air Force base
in Alaska. There was a much higher in-
cidence 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. Thermal finger tempera-
tures 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 ex-
periments to indicate the possibility of
a closer adaption to cold among races
long adapted to low temperatures.

Admittedly, he says, the evidence
is not conclusive, and some of the find-
ings 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 may become manifest through survival of the fittest.

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 groups of employees are prohibited from participating in politics by the Hatch Act?
A. In general, employees of the executive branch of the Federal Government, employees of the District of Columbia, including temporary and part-time employees. Also restricted is the political activity of certain employees of State, county, and municipal agencies that are Federally financed.

Q. What is the penalty for violation?
A. The most severe penalty for violation is removal. The minimum penalty is suspension without pay for 30 days.

Q. Are any executive-branch employees exempt from the restrictions?
A. Yes, there are a few specific exemptions. Actually they 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 individual communities by the Civil Service Commission if the communities 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 Commission.

Q. Are employees holding excepted positions (outside the competitive civil service) not 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 express your justifiable opinions, but you are forbidden to take an active part in partisan political management or partisan political campaigns. 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 without charge to leave in order to register and to vote in States where absentee ballots are not permitted.

Q. Specifically, may I serve as an officer or campaign for a party candidate? You can attend political rallies and join political clubs, but you cannot take an active part in the conduct of a rally or in the operation of a club, and you may not be an officer or committee member in the club. Other things you are prohibited from doing are using your automobile for the purpose of getting your vote as well as that of any other member of your immediate family -- to the polls, distributing campaign material, marching in a political parade, and selling tickets or otherwise actively promoting activities such as political dinners.

Q. I am a part-time employee and have no regular hours of duty. Does the Hatch Act apply to me?
A. Yes, it applies to you on any day you perform work for the Government, and this includes the entire 24-hour period of any day worked.

Q. I want to write a letter to the editor of our local newspaper expressing my opinion on a partisan political issue. Am I allowed to do this?
A. Yes, but you must not solicit votes for or against any political party or candidates. If you solicit votes, it is a Hatch Act violation.

Q. May I make a campaign contribution to my party?
A. Yes, but you cannot be required to make it. The contribution cannot be made in a Federal building or to some other employee who is prohibited by Federal law from accepting contributions. Of course, as a Federal employee you cannot solicit political contributions.

Q. I have been asked to run for public office. In 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 nonpartisan basis if names appear on the ballot without party designation and if the election and the preceding campaign are conducted 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 conducting the public business. 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 campaign for her friend, but if she is really active in it, you become a part of it personally, the act is violated and you will be held accountable for her actions.

Q. I am a Federal employee and have been asked to give up my car for two months. I have just been told that I am violating the Hatch Act. Is this correct?
A. No, providing you were appointed to the position or elected to it in a nonpartisan election. Other positions which Federal employees are permitted to hold by appointment are positions on boards of educational, school, and charity institutions, and boards of public libraries and religious or charitable institutions. Service as a notary public is permissible, as well as unpaid service in a fire department. Permission to hold these jobs must, however, be granted by the employing agency.

Q. I have been offered a part-time job as instructor in our local university, but I don't wish to give up my Federal job to take it. Would this be necessary?
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
Given 

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.

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FOUND

Attractive pair lady's white gloves. Call the Superintendent's office, ext. 387.

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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.

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FLIGHT TICKETS

A serious problem in air transportation has been the "no-show" 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 Ticket 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. If your ticket is not picked up by that time your space will be cancelled.

2. If you hold an "open" ticket covering return or continuing space 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.

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.

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RECOGNITION

Satisfaction

PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER

"Annotated, Subject-Heading Bibliography of Termites, 1350 B. C. to A. D. 1958," by Thomas E. Snyder (Miscellaneous Collections, 305 pages, price $4.00).

"Periods Related to 273 Months or 22-2/3 Years," by C. G. Abbot (Miscellaneous Collections, 17 pages, price 20 cents).

"Some Crickets from South America (Gryllodea and Tettigidea)," by Lucien Chopard (Proceedings of the National Museum, 53 pages).


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