

(Published monthly for the employees of the Smithsonian Institution)

LINCOLN and HAMLIN



The exhibition was assembled and displayed by Charles Dumas, 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

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.

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

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



OCTOBER 1956

THE SMITHSONIAN

TORCH

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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.

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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.

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

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. Clain-Stefanelli has spent several years with a museum in Rumania and as a numismatic expert in Rome. Before coming to the Smithsonian, he served as manager of the Coin Galleries in New York.

Edwin A. Battison turned his interesting hobby of 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, sewing machines, and so forth in the division of mechanical and civil engineering.

Another addition to Dr. Multhauf'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 M. 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 professor 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."

EXPEDICAO 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 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. Amaro Macedo, who has supplied the Herbarium with many Brazilian specimens.

Dr. Smith then will make brief calls at Belo Horizonte, Rio, and São Paulo. He will then fly to Itajaí, 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 Raulino Reitz, 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. Dr. 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-racking experience was the climbing of a crack in the otherwise smooth 2700-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.

Dr. Smith says that if he is lucky he will return from this expedition about May 1.

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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 Du Bois Bolton, Lothar Brabant, and Richard A. Cooper.

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

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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.

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NOTES FROM FREER

Among the famous foreign scientists attending the 5th session of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences held in Philadelphia was Dr. Claude Gardin of the French Institute of Archaeology, Beirut, Lebanon. Dr. Gardin also spent some time at the Freer Gallery.

On September 20, the American Chemical Society held a Symposium on "Ancient Chemistry" in Atlantic City. Mr. R. J. Gettens, associate in technical research at the Freer Gallery, read a paper "On the Origin of Smalt and the Early Use of Cobalt in Blue Glaze and Pottery Glazes." This was illustrated with slides. It has long been thought that smalt, a blue pigment used in painting, was of European origin, but Mr. Gettens' research has led him to believe that smalt was probably a Chinese discovery which traveled to Europe by devious routes.

Air-conditioning moves on slowly but surely at the Freer Gallery to the multiple harmonies and nuances of the multiple harmonies and nuances of air compressors and jack hammers. Many of the walls resemble swiss cheese, and in Mr. Wanley's office it would appear that a fireplace is to be installed. Members of the staff are sustained by hopeful thoughts of how pleasant it will be during the next Washington summer.

Friends of Mrs. Rita W. Buckler, former administrative assistant at the Freer Gallery, will be glad to hear that she and her family are now comfortably located at Ormond Beach in Florida, and she writes that there are not enough hours in the day. Fresh fish for dinner is merely a matter of surf-casting and the climate is wonderful.

The Freer staff received a delightful letter from Mrs. Jean Copley, former secretary to Mr. John A. Pope. Mr. and Mrs. Copley are back at the University of Iowa where Jean is teaching two classes in German while working for her M.A., and her husband has the unique distinction of being

the only student of the Chinese language there.

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 insignie of England's Tudor and Stuart kings provided a missing link that enabled the detective historian to reconstruct a 2-century-old tragedy of the Spanish Main--the shipwreck of a British man-of-war and the desperate plight of 280 sailors on a desert island.

Off the central Florida keys, about 35 miles southwest of the town of Marathon, is a submerged reef--marked "Looe reef" on maritime charts. Near it the sea bottom is strewn with metal objects, long since covered with a sand crust that makes them the same color as the bottom and nearly indistinguishable. They obviously are the remains of some shipwreck.

The wreck was first explored by a party consisting of Mr. Bill Thompson, of Marathon, Fla.; Dr. and Mrs. George Crile, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Link, of Binghamton, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. James Rand, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. John Shaheen of New York City; and Arthur McKee, of Homestead, Fla., and our naval historian.

Largely through Mr. Peterson's researches, the ship now has been identified and its complete story revealed. It was His Majesty's ship Loo, a frigate of 40 to 44 guns, under Capt. Ashby Utting, lost off the keys after running aground in the midwinter of 1744.

The metal objects recovered told part of the story. They were cannonballs, nails, fragments of rum and brandy bottles, the knob of a walking stick, some fragments of table plates decorated with a blue flower design, a 2000-pound barrel, and various 18th-century European coins.

Cast into the barrel was the "crowned rose." It was an insignie 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 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 the clue by which he was able to search records of the British Admiralty over a specific period, and bit by bit--from orders, letters, payrolls, and other papers--emerged the story of the wreck of the Loo. Looe is a town in Cornwall from which the ship took its name. How the Florida reef happened to have that name nobody knew. It had been handed down from generation to generation for two centuries without arousing any curiosity.

Mr. Peterson tells the whole story in "The Last Cruise of H. M. S. Loo," which has been published as number 2 of 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 island. 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-martial proceedings against Utting. "Here were some 280 men stranded on a small sandy islet just off

a hostile coast swarming with the savage Caloosa Indians who murdered Englishmen on sight. To add to the insecurity was the evident fact that in a blow of any force the whole islet would be swept by waves.

"At night Utting posted watches, each consisting of 25 marines and 25 sailors at the water's edge as 'centenells' 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 get off all the men in small boats and eventually steered northward toward the harbor of Port Royal, South Carolina. This was a direction in which he did not want to go but proceeded "rather than all be drowned." But everybody 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"

ODYSSEY

On October 11, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the American Association of Museums held a news conference in the main hall of the Smithsonian Building to tell about a new TV show.

The new program, "Odyssey," will be patterned after CBS' popular "Adventure." It will be a weekly 1-hour show produced in cooperation with American museums and is scheduled to begin in January.

The latest production techniques will be used to bring vividly to life the great stories of outstanding achievements and knowledge represented by the treasures in the museums of the United States. Each week a different, single museum, or occasionally combination of museums, that has done the most to document a particular story will be featured.

Following the press conference, CBS was host at a cocktail party and dinner at the Mayflower Hotel. Featured speaker at the dinner was William S. Paley, chairman of the board of CBS.

Representing Dr. Carmichael, who is in Europe, were John Graf, Remington Kellogg, and Paul Oehser.

FIELD WORK TELEVIEWED

The River Basins Surveys field party working under the direction of Dr. Warren W. Caldwell at the Coralville Reservoir near Iowa City, Iowa, had a new experience the latter part of September. A camera crew from the NBC-TV station at Cedar Rapids visited Woodpecker Cave where they are excavating and made a kinescope sequence of their activities for use in a regional news broadcast.

On the same day members of the party were also hosts to 160 students and teachers from the adjacent unified school district, as well as to a group of older students

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 deluxe -- 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 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 frenzy to finish construction of the main building before midnight of September 1 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 dainty for your palate, you can try tasty tips of octopus arms or the choice fin of a shark. Native handicraft of wood carving, pottery, and hats made from the fibers of century plant 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 great conclave, which 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 University City, 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 man's advances in culture. The buildings are distributed over an expansive campus that is landscaped with both exotic and native trees and shrubs. Walks paved with blocks of basaltic lava, quarried from volcanic flows upon which the University rests, connect the various units. This great educational institution is located about 10 miles south of the center of Mexico City and is reached via Insurgentes Avenue, 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 of the earth sciences as petroleum geology, geophysics, vulcanology, mineralogy, economic geology, and paleontology. 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 volcanoes of the Valley of Mexico. Dr. G. A. Cooper, head of our department of geology, directed a paleontological excursion prior to the Congress and presided as chairman for a symposium in his field of research.

I went on the cave and vulcanology trips. Unusual stalagmites were studied in the Caeahuamilpa 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 subterranean journey of approximately 19 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 vulcanology 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 Palaceo 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.

NEW ACCESSION

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Handley, Jr., proudly welcomed Rachael Gondin Handley to the family on September 17. Little Rachael tipped the scales at 8 lb. 5 oz. Three-year old Lalla Rebecca is happy to have a baby sister.

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

INFRAMITLON, PLEEZ

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

"RR#1...

....Indina

Sept. 12, 1956

"Library of Saince

Wash. D. C.

"Dear Sir

I wold couse some free inframitlon. I'm in 8th grad at school.

Your trury"

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

WORKING IN SOUTH AMERICA

Dr. Clifford Evans, associate curator in the division of archeology, and his wife, Dr. Betty J. Meggers, 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, 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 coast 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 Sr. 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. Cruxent, director of the Museo de Ciencias Naturales, Caracas, Venezuela. This work

will be on the Rio Ventuari, 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 "Archeological 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.

NCFA 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 P. Reed, chief of the biological

service of the Chilean Fish and Game Department, recently was identified by Dr. 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 Edwards of Washington University (St. Louis) will discuss "Unique Aspects of Chinese Painting."

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

Dr. Carl H. 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.

"Luck is what happens when preparation meets opportunity."



"Kowalski, Schwartz, go in there and murder them. Culpepper, you run down and join Blue Cross."

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 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 Ambassador 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 provision 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 and housing complexes, office buildings, theaters, schools, churches, hospitals, and factories.

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

The unerring 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 Krahn, and Alois Giefer are shown against a short introductory background pointing up the strong influence of Gropius and Mies van der Rohe.

This exhibition 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. Clain-Stefanelli, department of history, ext. 244.

To and from the vicinity of Seven Corners, in Virginia. Please call Mrs. Riley, supply division, ext. 371.

To Norbeck, Md., about 5:15 p.m. Please call Mrs. Jewell Baker, NCFA, ext. 250.

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

To Colesville 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. Howell

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

Guards:

Lawrence A. Cahill

LaMar S. Harron

Clerk-Typists:

Carolyn E. Amundson

Margaret C. Archer

Phyllis E. Riley

Construction Representative:

Alden L. Howard

Junior-Clerks:

Frank E. Russell, Jr.

Aileen A. Soghomonian

Technologist:

Aubrey J. Stinnett

SEPARATIONS

Nannielou R. H. Dieter

Ernest S. Morton

Hollis D. Dobson

Andrew T. Young

Nancy Abbott

Carol C. Clarke

Robert M. Finks

John J. Flynn

James E. Fowler

Alan D. Galletly

Willie A. Greene

Laurence S. Growden

Edward M. Hamilton

Charles A. Harrison

Nancy E. Heers

Mary L. Hines

Parnell Jenkins

James E. Kinler

William Lehr, Jr.

Marsha Novick

Ellis G. MacLeod

Mary C. McNeil

Judith A. Wade

William L. Witt

Peter Stone

Philip L. Perkins

Robert E. Reiser, Jr.

Gary J. Myers

Mary E. Mutchler

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.

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 actual 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.

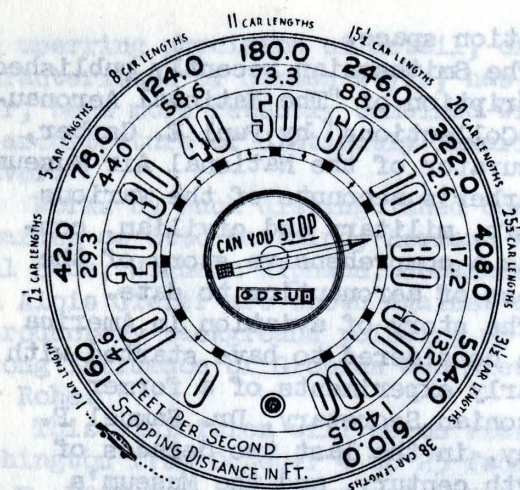
The story of aviation in America may be considered to have started with the early experiments of a former Smithsonian Secretary, Dr. Samuel P. Langley, in the last two decades of the 19th century, and the Museum's collections date essentially from Langley's material. Owing to the impetus of this early 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 assemblage 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 flight by keeping abreast of developments and 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 1,650 miles an hour, two-and-a-half times the speed of sound, achieved in a jet-engined 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



76 miles per hour - 111.5 ft. per second
... CAN YOU STOP?
CHECK FOR YOURSELF ON CHART

MILES PER HOUR	FEET PER SECOND	REACTION		STOPPING DISTANCE IN FEET	
		TIME IN SECONDS	DISTANCE Travelled in feet	AFTER BRAKES APPLIED	TOTAL Including Reaction Dist.
5	7.3	.75	5.5	1.2	6.7
10	14.6	.75	11.0	5.0	16.0
20	29.3	.75	22.0	20.0	42.0
30	44.0	.75	33.0	45.0	78.0
40	58.6	.75	44.0	80.0	124.0
50	73.3	.75	55.0	125.0	180.0
60	88.0	.75	66.0	180.0	246.0
70	102.6	.75	77.0	245.0	322.0

*(DRY STREET)

CAN YOU STOP?

The chart shown above was developed by A. Sally Balasco, 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 distances, 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 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 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 the post office on such items as size and weight, preparation of parcels, customs declaration, perishable foods, prohibited articles, postage 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" died in Santa Fe, New Mexico, on September 28. 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 Southwest and the Indians of the region. Some of these were "Narratives of Cabeza de Vaca and Coronado," "Falconer's Letters and Notes on the Texan Santa Fe Expedition," "Curtis' North American Indian," and publications 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 Philadelphia; a sister, Miss Emlyn 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.

CURATOR'S COMPLAINT:

Oh, my aching backlog!

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 1950--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 adaption 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 are brought about 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 active participation in politics by the Hatch Act?

A. In general, employees of the executive branch of the Federal Government and the Government 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 90 days.

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

A. Yes, there are a few specific exemptions. Among them 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. Most of these 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 political 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 off without charge to leave in order to register and to vote in States where absentee balloting is not permitted.

Specifically, you may not run for office 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 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 voters -- other than members 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 tour 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 candidate. 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 do so. 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. 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 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 doing it for you because you can't do it personally, the act is violated and you will be held accountable for her actions.

Q. I am a Federal employee and have been a justice of the peace 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 education, school committees, 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 offices 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 want 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 State teaching positions.

Q. What should I do if I don't

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.

FOUND

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

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 leathercovered 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" 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 all 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

PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER

"Annotated, Subject-Heading Bibliography of Termites, 1350 B. C. to A. D. 1954," 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 (Grylloidea and Tridactyloidea)," by Lucien Chopard (Proceedings of the National Museum, 53 pages).

"American Moths of the Subfamily Phycitinae," by Carl Heinrich (Bulletin of the National Museum, 589 pages).

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

---Bernard M. Baruch

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.

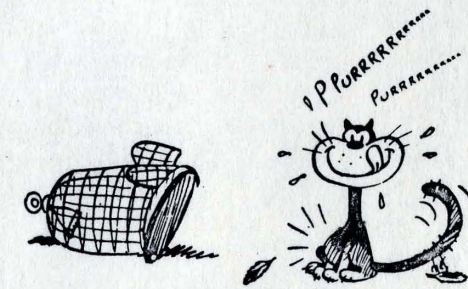
RECOGNITION



CASH!



SATISFACTION



IF YOUR SUGGESTION IS ADOPTED, YOU'LL GET ALL 3

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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.