

5 specimens each

Slivi bean

Mugetti Nut.

Prof Brock

each from different area

or different tree

each, 50 beans or $1/2$ lb.

also Bebob nuts.

BYRON
INCORPORATED

Motion Pictures

STUDIOS AND LABORATORY

1226 Wisconsin Avenue Washington 7, D.C.

PHONE DUPONT 7-1800

S.W. Africa Exp

April 23, 1954

Mr. Lawrence K. Marshall
4 Bryant Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Enclosed please find two copies of our inventory on the original films we are holding for you. We are sorry we couldn't fulfill your request earlier.

Sincerely,

Joseph K. Hooper
Joseph K. Hooper
Mgr., Laboratory

JKH:nar

S. W. Africa
Exp

Work Order #26025

Reel 1

Rolls 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
(12 rolls)

Reel 2

Rolls 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.
(12 rolls)

Reel 3

Rolls 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
(12 rolls)

Reel 4

Rolls 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.
(12 rolls)

Reel 5

Rolls 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.
(12 rolls)

Reel 6

Rolls 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72.
(12 rolls)

Reel 7

Rolls 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84.
(12 rolls)

Reel 8

Rolls 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.
(12 rolls)

Reel 9

Rolls 97, 98, 99, 100.
(4 rolls)

1 x 100 Originally sent in for test.

1 x 50 shot upside down in camera.

1 x 50 Master of above.

Work Order #26581

Reel 10

Rolls 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112.
(12 rolls)

Reel 11

Rolls 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124.
(12 rolls)

Reel 12

Rolls 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136.
(12 rolls)

Reel 13

Rolls 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148.
(12 rolls)

Reel 14

Rolls 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160.
(12 rolls)

Reel 15

Rolls 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172.
(12 rolls)

Reel 16

Rolls 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184.
(12 rolls)

Reel 17

Rolls 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.
(16 rolls)

Work Order #26793

Reel 18

Rolls 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214,
215, 216, 217, 218.
(18 rolls)

Reel 19

Rolls 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230.
(11 rolls) - 228 missing - 100' black.

Reel 20

Rolls 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242.
(12 rolls)

Reel 21

Rolls 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254.
(12 rolls)

Reel 22

Rolls 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266.
(12 rolls)

Reel 23

Rolls 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278.
(12 rolls)

Reel 24

Rolls 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290.
(12 rolls)

Reel 25

Rolls 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304,
305, 306, 307.
(17 rolls)

Reel 26

Rolls 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322,
323, 324, 325.
(17 rolls)

Reel 27

Rolls 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337.
(12 rolls)

(continued on next page)

Work Order #26793

- continued -

Reel 28

Rolls 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349.
(12 rolls)

Reel 29

Rolls 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 367, 358, 359, 360, 361.
(12 rolls)

Reel 30

Rolls 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373.
(12 rolls)

Reel 31

Rolls 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385.
(12 rolls)

Reel 32

Rolls 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398.
(13 rolls)

Reel 33

Rolls 399, 400
(2 rolls)

Work Order #27056

Reel 34

Rolls 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416.
(16 rolls)

Reel 35

Rolls 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430.
(14 rolls)

Reel 36

Rolls 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442.
(12 rolls)

Reel 37

Rolls 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455.
(13 rolls)

Reel 38

Rolls 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467.
(12 rolls)

Reel 39

Rolls 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480.
(13 rolls)

Reel 40

Rolls 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492.
(12 rolls)

Reel 41

Rolls 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504.
(12 rolls)

Reel 42

Rolls 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516.
(12 rolls)

Reel 43

Rolls 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528.
(12 rolls)

(continued on next page)

Work Order #27056

- continued -

Reel 44

Rolls 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540.
(12 rolls)

Reel 45

Rolls 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552.
(12 rolls)

Reel 46

Rolls 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 562A, 562B.
(12 rolls)

Reel 47

Rolls 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574.
(12 rolls)

Reel 48

Rolls 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586.
(12 rolls)

Reel 49

Rolls 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 598A, 599, 600,
601, 602, 603, 604, 605.
(20 rolls) Roll 588 and Roll 590 are Blank.

Reel 50

Rolls 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621.
(16 rolls) Roll 618 is Blank.

Reel 51

Rolls 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633.
(12 rolls)

Reel 52

Rolls 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645.
(12 rolls)

Reel 53

Rolls 646, 647, 648, 649, 650.
(5 rolls)

Work Order #27340

Reel 54

Rolls 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662.
(12 rolls)

Reel 55

Rolls 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674.
(12 rolls)

Reel 56

Rolls 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686.
(12 rolls)

Reel 57

Rolls 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698.
(12 rolls)

Reel 58

Rolls 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710.
(12 rolls)

Reel 59

Rolls 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724.
(14 rolls)

Reel 60

Rolls 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738,
739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746.
(22 rolls)

Reel 61

Rolls 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759.
(13 rolls) 25 ft. of Roll 759 is all Black.

Reel 62

Rolls 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771.
(12 rolls) Roll 762 is Black.

Reel 63

Rolls 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783.
(12 rolls)

(continued on next page)

Work Order #27340
- continued -

Reel 64

Rolls 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797,
798, 799.
(16 reels)

Reel 65

Rolls 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811.
(12 rolls)

Reel 66

Rolls 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823.
(12 rolls)

Reel 67

Rolls 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838.
(15 rolls)

Reel 68

Rolls 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851.
(13 rolls)

Reel 69

Rolls 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864.
(13 rolls)

Reel 70

Rolls 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877.
(13 rolls)

Reel 71

Rolls 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889.
(12 rolls)

Reel 72

Rolls 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901.
(12 rolls)

Reel 73

Rolls 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 890, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913.
(12 rolls)

Reel 74

Rolls 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924.
(11 rolls)

(continued on next page)

1 Can containing 5 rolls of Blank Original.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Box 33, Quemado, New Mexico

July 21, 1954

Dr. Paul H. Nesbitt
ADTIC
Department of the Air Force Library
Maxwell Air Force Base
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Paul,

For a number of years now we have been conducting ethnological studies in the eastern part of the Kalahari along the South West Africa - Bechuanaland border. The first two field seasons were in the dry winter months of July and August, but the last expedition was 14 months in the field. This stretch included two dry seasons and the very difficult rainy season.

Mr. Laurence Marshall is the leader of this work. You may know about him in another connection. He is a life-long associate of Vannevar Bush (they roomed together in college) and was one of the founders of Raytheon and for some time Chairman of the Board of that company.

He has made tentative plans to go back to South Africa next spring. During the last two seasons in the field they have taken over 100,000 feet of colored movies of a very remote Kung Bushman group in the restricted area along the western boundary of South West Africa. Except for our own people very few of these Bushmen had ever seen a white man. The first member of the South West Africa Bushmen Commission to visit the group went in with the Marshalls. The relationship with the S.W.A. government at Windhoek is very good. In fact, I believe that our party is only the second to receive permission to enter this area since the first World War.

There are reputed to be equally remote groups of Bushmen in the main Kalahari Desert in the Bechuanaland protectorate. In an effort to locate and study these people while they are still living under primitive conditions, Mr. Marshall is considering an exploratory trip from Khansi (a police post in Bechuanaland near the South West African border east of Gobabis) completely across the Kalahari to the railroad which runs from the Union of South Africa up into Rhodesia.

Such a trip, it occurs to me, might produce useful information along the lines of your work. Marshall is much interested in survival problems in the difficult veldt area over and above the necessary considerations for the actual operation of his expeditions.

Dr. Nesbitt

2

July 21, 1954

He has just returned from Morocco where he has made a brief trip out into the Sahara south of the High Atlas. This was just a vacation trip after working all winter indexing his films.

If you are at all interested in that area I feel sure that he would like to come to Montgomery to talk with you. He is anxious to get going on his plans, so please let me know as soon as you can. It will have to be by air mail to Box 33, Quemado, New Mexico, for we are over 100 miles from Telephone and Telegraph.

With best wishes to all,

Sincerely,

J. O. Brew, Director

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
AIR UNIVERSITY
RESEARCH STUDIES INSTITUTE
MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALABAMA

19 AUG 1954

Dr. J. O. Brew, Director
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and
Ethnology, Harvard University
Box 33
Quemado, New Mexico

Dear Joe:

I have seen Colonel Shaw's letter to you regarding the Marshall Expedition. It covers the primary Arctic, Desert, Tropic Information Center requirements for specific information on the Kalahari Desert and adjacent veld regions. We will be most appreciative of any information along this line that the Marshall Expedition can procure.

AFM 64-5 "Survival" was written by the ADTIC staff and we are responsible for collecting new material to be included in future editions. Two copies of the manual and a copy of this letter are being sent to your Cambridge address. Suggestions for improvement of the manual will be welcomed.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

✓ 1 Incl
AFM 64-5 (2 copies)
(Under separate cover)

PAUL H. NESBITT
Chief, Arctic, Desert, Tropic
Information Center

File
~~Shaw's~~
Nesbitt

September 1, 1954

Dr. Nesbitt
c/o U. S. Air Force
Air University
Research Studies Institute
Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama

Dear Dr. Nesbitt:

Dr. Brew has forwarded to me Col. Shaw's letter of August 10th, and the manual A.F.M. 64-5. I shall try to answer the questions in the letter as best I can.

When we were in the Kalahari in 1952 and 1953 we lived with a band of Bushmen for fourteen months. They are a hunting and gathering people with no agriculture or husbandry whatsoever. They live on the country, and live quite well, though the Kalahari is called "Thirstland" in South Africa. About eighty percent of their food is vegetable, mostly roots, some berries, nuts and fruits; the rest game. There are no roads -- it took us eight days with four trucks to get in there from the most easterly S.W. African outpost.

I wish I had thought to get in touch with you before we went as it would have been quite a simple matter to have brought back the kind of data you want, and in detail. We spent most of our time in the vicinity of 20° E., 20° S. There is a group of about five hundred Bushmen roaming about in the area contained in a circle roughly fifty miles in diameter centered around Gautscha Pan. Only relatively few of these people had ever seen white men or their equipment before. They live independently of either white or black cultures. We know the area 19° E. to 22° E. and 19° S. to 22° S. quite well as we have been in almost every part of it. Its principal characteristic is the lack of surface water in the dry season. The rains occur in January, February and March, sometimes into April and May. Occasionally there are small rains in October. The total is estimated at ten inches, but rain can be very spotty. In 1953, for instance, there was one area twenty or thirty miles square that didn't have any rain. Another area where we were had eight or ten inches in one week, though it didn't have much more the rest of the rainy time. The surface is sandy and there is no run-off.

The answer to questions:

1. General:

The general advice is excellent for this area. If we

go again I should like a copy of the manual for each person and each vehicle. In July (winter) the day temperature reaches 80° - 90° F. and the nights 28° F. In December the days get to 120° F. and the nights 80° F. But there is no dependable surface water from April through December. The surface of the land is sandy -- red sand areas and white sand areas. The red sand areas have grass and bush. The white sand areas have some grass and trees. There are a few small groves of Mangetti nut trees. There are occasional pans - clayey spots where two or three inches of water collect during the rains but which are baked hard by May.

If a person knew what to do, his clothing plus a knife or a small axe, and matches, are all that would be needed to survive, but many able men with plenty of equipment have perished there through not knowing how to find the plants that will give food and water. I would think a small booklet with perhaps twenty illustrations and a few pages of text would be the important thing. As an example, our photographer went hunting with Bushmen, sometimes for a week at a time -- with only his camera and film, no gun, no food or water. The Bushmen had only their bows and poisoned arrows, their knives and spears. The only food or water they had came from plants. If the nights were cold they made little shelters of grass and sticks. There is always enough wood for fires.

2. Water:

We made our headquarters at Gautscha Pan - where there is a permanent water hole. Sixty miles southeast of there there is a permanent water hole at /Gum. Fifty miles east there is a limestone ridge that runs N.E. and S.W. about twenty miles long where there are four water holes. Seventy miles north there are two water holes forty miles apart. There are none for two hundred miles to the west and except for the one at /Gum there are none for a hundred and fifty miles to the south.

We know of only one sip well; this had water in 1951, but in 1952 and 1953 it was dry. There are several water holes that in wet years like 1954 have water till July or August, but they are not dependable.

These water holes in general are too deep for animals to reach, so there are no trails leading to water. All of them, except Gautscha have a few Bantu (negro) people with cattle and goats living around them, so they can be identified. There are rushes growing at the Gautscha water hole that stay green all year, but from across the pan - half a mile away - they are not easily seen.

After June it is useless to try to dig for water even if there is a green patch of bush.

The dependable source of water almost everywhere is in the roots. There are several kinds that have water; most of them looking like turnips and located a foot or more underground. Bushmen find them by the small dried stalk which looks like a bit of stubble. A few good photographs would enable one to identify them. Bushmen also get water from hollow tree trunks, but without a Bushman it wouldn't be possible to find them.

3. Food:

There is plenty of plant food, though again one would need good photographs to locate the roots from the little stalks that are above ground. We counted over fifty kinds of roots, berries, nuts, and fruits the Bushmen eat. During the rains there are many fruits -- some are poisonous. For instance, one that grows close to the ground looks between a peach and a plum and has a large stone. The flesh is good except that a small layer close to the stone is poisonous. Most of the berries are good food even after they have dried. They do not rot on the bushes or fall off. Some that the Bushmen relish are good all year. In addition to the mangetti nuts, there are ground nuts about the size of acorns that grow on slender vines that hug the ground. They have roots that are bulbs sometimes two feet in diameter. These roots are also good food and are a source of water. These plants usually are found only in certain areas. They are not as scattered as the roots that are like turnips which are to be found all over and which are the dependable source of food and water.

There is quite a bit of game in the area where we were; kudu, gemsbok, wildebeeste, hartebeeste, eland, duiker and other small antelope. There are also giraffe, lion, hyaena and jackals. The Bushmen say that only lion, hyaena and jackal need water regularly. There are not many of the carnivores -- they seemed to take a swing around through our country every now and then. When our water hole was high, we shared it with a family of lion for two or three months. It is certain that the antelope do not need water regularly.

It would be difficult to kill any of the larger animals with a .22. Small antelope, yes, but it would be better to rely on plant food than to try to do any systematic hunting. Here and there are found flocks of guinea fowl which are easy to hunt. They roost on small trees at night and can be knocked off with a stick. During the rains there are flocks of birds, ducks, geese, flamingos and cranes on the pans. During the seven or eight dry months birds, except vultures, are only around the water holes.

There are mice, gerbils and shrews almost everywhere.

4. Plants:

Shade is essential. Summer temperatures do stay at 120° F for hours. In the winter nights are cold and often winds are bitter, but one can always build a grass shelter and firewood is available.

5. Clothing:

The same rules would apply as elsewhere.

6. Travel:

Walking in heavy sand is tiresome but not impossible - clumps of thorn bush should obviously be avoided.

7. Dangers:

We didn't encounter poisonous plants but I am told there are some. In most of the area we were in lions have not been hunted and mind their own business. There are tales which sound authentic of hyaenas taking a bite from a sleeping man's face. Leopards are apt to be dangerous at night, but they are usually found only near the Bantu water holes. During the rains there are occasionally hordes of mosquitos - but most of the year there are none.

There are numerous snakes - mambas, cobras and puff adders are the principal problems, though there are several small snakes that are poisonous. We always took snakebite kits with us wherever we went. But we also had Bushmen with us and they are exceedingly alert. They like puff adder to eat, and were never a week without one. In some areas there are huge baobab trees. Many of them had mambas as tenants. We killed quite a few cobras, but the Bushmen saw them first. Some cobras have a trick of spitting poison at people's eyes. They are good shots and can spit five or six feet. During the three cold months snakes are not stirring but in spring and fall - hot days and cold nights - snakes are apt to be attracted by the warmth of camp. I am told that mambas are the only ones that will attack unless cornered, and then only if one is between them and their hole. While we were there one Bushman boy was killed by stepping on a puff adder in tall grass after dark. One Bushman got a little cobra poison in one eye which blinded him for a week or so. I wouldn't try to distinguish between poisonous and non-poisonous snakes and I don't know how to avoid them except as one can be on the watch. Our own party, some eighteen of us, including eight or ten natives, moved around quite freely, and though we often saw snakes, we fortunately had no trouble.

Dr. Nesbitt 5

There are scorpions and spiders. Your remarks on p. 32 of "Survival" apply here also.

8. Signal:

One can always make fires. During the dry time visibility is generally good. The difficulty would be that there are grass and bush fires almost everywhere. During the rains visibility is often poor.

9. Photography:

We have quite a lot of photographs that we will be glad to make available. Unfortunately they are stored where we won't be able to get them until late September. Our pictures will not give the details needed for locating and identifying the various plants, but will help to show the problem. If it would be convenient for me to visit you in October, I will be glad to do so and bring along some pictures.

I would like to discuss with you also the expedition we are planning for next year to the South East Kalahari. It will be to a waterless area extending roughly from 21° N. to 24°30' S. and from 22° E. to 26° E. Bushmen are reputed to live there. It is a white area on the map.

In the area we were in, a survivor would do well to make a smoky fire to try to attract Bushmen. They would likely know if a plane crashed, but would also be likely to visit a campfire. They will travel far for tobacco and a small supply of tobacco would be a great asset. A good idea would be to tie a little tobacco on a conspicuous bush. Bushmen might come to look the situation over and wouldn't be seen unless they wanted to be, but if they saw someone smoking, or a bit of tobacco on a bush, they would likely make themselves known. Their word for tobacco is "shoro".

We found Bushmen friendly and happy hearted. A friendly smile goes a long way with them.

Sincerely yours,

LKM:it

L. K. Marshall

S.W. Abner
1954

December 21, 1954

Laurence K. Marshall, Esq.
4 Bryant Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Please accept my sincere regrets for the error in the acknowledgment and letter which I sent you under date of December 15th for your recent gift to the Peabody Museum. I intend to read these communications very carefully, and I think I do with regard to the figures, but sometimes the wording of the gift and the purpose I assume to be correctly stated.

This time of year is a very happy one for all of us, Harvard included. Many of our friends are moved to make special donations to Harvard and as a result we are happily engaged in preparing and sending many, many acknowledgments. This is no excuse for my carelessness in your case but is offered as an explanation.

You may be sure that your gift was correctly entered and credited on our books and those of the Treasurer and the Comptroller. I enclose a new acknowledgment and letter reporting the value of the gift credited to the Museum.

With kindest regards and Season's Greetings and I hope that you will accept my apologies.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene G. Kraetzer, Jr.
Recording Secretary

EGK:atd
Encl.

Anneliese Scherz
P.O. Box 180
Windhoek, S.W. Africa

5th March, 1955

REGISTERED
AIRMAIL

Mrs. L. K. Marshall
4, Bryant St.
Cambridge 38,
Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Marshall,

Thank you for your Christmas Greetings with the news that you are all fine. When can we expect you in South West again? I think you wanted to be here for some time already.

I regret very much to say that am still waiting in vain for the enlargements which we gave you and your husband at the time when you left South West for U.S.A. The whole photo-outcome of our trip to the Bushmen is still lying here in cartons unsorted, as we need the enlargements for working on the whole lot. We write to you in every letter because of the enlargements and so far you have never reacted to this point. I should prefer to get the enlargements back as soon as possible. Should you, however, prefer to keep them, I am afraid I have to charge you with the usual price here for this kind of enlargements which would amount to L 184. 5. 6 altogether. You will understand that such a matter can not remain unsettled and I ask you please to inform me by return of post which kind of settlement you prefer.

I hope that you, your husband and your children are fine and should like to hear of your further plans.

Best wishes, also from my husband,

(Signed)

ANNELIESE SCHERZ

March 10, 1955

Mrs. Anneliese Scherz
P. O. Box 180
Windhoek, S. W. Africa

Dear Mrs. Scherz:

We have just received your letter of March 5.

I appreciate the fact that you would like pictures of the Bushmen, and I sympathize deeply with the artistic photographer's desire to have copies of her work and we would like to cooperate as best we can.

The situation is about as follows. We were late in getting started to work up our notes partly because I had to have a rather drastic operation soon after we returned, which took several months before I was in shape again. Then when we did begin the job of tackling the mountain of notes, cine films and still pictures, it became apparent that we would have to concentrate on some one aspect of our work, and for reasons connected with the museum's work, we began on phases which did not involve doing anything with still pictures. There are several articles we wish to publish in which still pictures will be used but they will have to take their turn.

More recently we have felt that to do justice to our previous work and expenditures, it would be advisable to go back again for a short time this year to clarify some points and to get some pictures that we had missed. So we are leaving in about two weeks.

Now until we have prepared our work which has to do with the still pictures, we will not be in a position to release any copies of these pictures, and at this moment I cannot say when that will be.

I tried to explain the position in detail to you when we were there and in the letter I wrote on June 29, 1953, summing up the situation. I think it was made quite clear that the pictures in question were to be the property of the museum, and that the only prints you were to make were the contact prints referred to in that letter.

I know that when you made the copies of our pictures it was only the result of a burst of enthusiasm and when you showed them to me and I explained the situation again and you turned the prints over to me. I felt that we had a good understanding.

- 2 -

We are leaving March 22nd and are going to spend a little while at Johannesburg at the Wits and also at the museum in Pretoria, but should arrive in Windhoeke about April 7.

We look forward eagerly to the pleasure of seeing you and Dr. Scherz again.

Yours sincerely,

L. K. Marshall

P. S. I enclose a copy of our letter of June 29, 1953.

November 29, 1955

Would you be so kind as to write to the Secretary for South West Africa, Windhoek, South West Africa, requesting that you be sent the report which you hear is to be published soon by the Bushmen Commission.

The reason for this, aside from the fact that you will get a good report with nice pictures, is as follows:

People in the government of South West Africa are showing signs of some interest in the Bushmen. It is believed that concrete evidence of outside interest in the Bushmen will help in protecting the few remaining wild groups from the exploitation and destruction which is imminent.

They are aware of the interest of the Peabody Museum in the Bushmen, but it is our belief that real good will result from their learning that there are other institutions in the United States and other parts of the world who care whether the Bushmen live or die, and whether or not their culture is studied.

I enclose a 25 cent air mail stamp.

J. O. Brew, Director
Peabody Museum

job:hs
Enc.

People to whom attached letter was sent

S. W. Africa
55

misc

Burt W. Aginsky, The City College, New York City.

Harry Alpert, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.

Conrad M. Arensberg, Columbia University, New York City.

Pedro Armillas, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

E. P. Banks, Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, North Carolina.

H. G. Barnett, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

Harry W. Basehart, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Richard K. Beardsley, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

James B. Bowman, Kennedy School of Missions, Hartford, Connecticut.

Charles S. Brant, Sarah Lawrence College,

William O. Brown, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

John Bushnell, Mellon Foundation, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Douglas S. Byers, R.S. Peabody Foundation, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Wilbert K. Carter, Tufts University, Medford, Mass.

Joseph B. Casagrande, Social Science Research Council, Washington, D.C.

Chester S. Chard, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Howard F. Cline, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Fay-Cooper Cole, University of Chicago, Emeritus.

John M. Corbett, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Frederica de Laguna, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Charles C. DiPeso, Amerind Foundation, Dragoon, Arizona.

F.J. Dockstader, Museum of the American Indian, New York City.

Edward P. Dozier, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

Wilson Duff, British Columbia Provincial Museum, Victoria, British Columbia.

Robert W. Ehrich, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gordon F. Ekholm, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

J. Franklin Ewing, S.J., Fordham University, New York City.

George H. Fathaver, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

C. S. Ford, Human Relations Area Files, New Haven, Connecticut.

Edward I. Fry, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Thomas Gladwin, Georgetown University Medical School, Washington, D.C.

William S. Godfrey, American Anthropological Association,

John F. Goins, University of California-Riverside, Riverside, California.

Mary Ellen Goodman

John Gulick, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.

Edward T. Hall, Jr., Human Relation Area Files, New Haven, Connecticut.

A. Irving Hallowell, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lucien Hanks, Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont.

Douglas G. Haring, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

Elmer Harp, Jr., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.

C.W.M. Hart, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Emil W. Haury, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

M.J. Herskovits, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

E. Adamson Hoebel, University of Minnesota

Harry Hoijer, University of California, Los Angeles, California.

Preston Holder, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Allan R. Holmberg, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Charles H. Holzinger, Franklin and Marshall College

Edward E. Hunt, Jr., Forsyth Infirmary; ~~Children's Medical Center~~, Harvard.

R. B. Inverarity, Adirondack Museum,

Jesse D. Jennings, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Bert Kaplan, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

Felix M. Keesing, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

J. Charles Kelley, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.

Edward A. Kennard, Veterans Administration Hospital, Downey, Ill.

Lawrence Krader, American University, Washington, D.C.

John Ladd, Brown University, Providence, R.I.

Marjorie F. Lambert (Mrs.), Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N.M.

John Landgraf, New York University, New York City.

Gabriel Lasker, Wayne University, Detroit, Mich.

Eleanor Leacock, Queens College, Flushing, N.Y.

Oscar Lewis, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

James E. Lundsted, Oskosh Public Museum, Oskosh, Wisconsin.

R.S. MacNeish, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.

Gordon Macgregor, Conference Board, Associate Research Councils, Washington,
D.C.

Robert Manners, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.

Paul S. Martin, Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Ill.

J. Alden Mason, University Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.

W.J. Mayer-Oakes, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.

David McAllester, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

T.F. McIlwraith, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

Rhoda Métraux, Cornell Medical College, New York Hospital, New York City.

Allyn Moss, Mademoiselle Magazine, New York City.

George P. Murdock, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Russell W. Newman, U.S. Army, Quartermasters Corps, Research and Development
Center, Natick, Mass.

Clara K. Nicholson, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.

Henry W. Nissen, Yerkes Laboratories, Orange Park, Florida.

D. L. Olmsted, University of California, Davis, California.

Angel Palerm, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.

Raphael Patai, Dropsie College, Philadelphia, Pa.

Donald S. Pitkin, Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.

H. E. D. Pollock, Carnegie Institution, Cambridge, Mass.

R. H. Post, Institute of Human Variation, New York City.

Hortense Powdermaker, Queens College, Flushing, N.Y.

Jane P. Powell, American Geographical Society

Carol K. Rachlin, Indiana Historical Society,

Robert L. Rands, University of Mississippi, University, Miss.

Harry M. Raulet, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.

Verne Ray, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Washington,

Erik K. Reed, National Park Service, Santa Fe, N.M.

William A. Ritchie, New York State Museum, Albany, N.Y.

Richard Robbins, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Hubert B. Ross, Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

Chandler W. Rowe, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.

Rev. Louis A. Ryan, O.P., Providence College, Providence, R.I.

Elaine Rita Schmidt, The Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich.

Thomas A. Sebeok, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

Richard C. Sheldon, Ford Foundation, New York City.

Demitri B. Shimkin, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Melford E. Spiro, University of Connecticut,

Sol Tax, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Laura Thompson, City College of New York, New York City.

Raymond H. Thompson, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Ruth M. Underhill, Denver University, Denver, Colorado.

V. F. Valentine, Saskatchewan Government, Saskatchewan, Canada.

A. Vidich, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Fred W. Voget, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Robert Wauchope, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

Andrew H. Whiteford, Logan Museum, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.

John Witthoft, Pennsylvania State Museum, Harrisburg, Pa.

Eric Wolf, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

William W. Wood, Jr., Town Creek Indian Mound,

ADDENDUM:

Dr. J. Lawrence Angel, The Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prof. E. Willard Berry, Department of Geology, Duke University, Durham, N.C.

John Bodel, Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut.

Dr. S. F. Borhegyi, Oklahoma University Museum, Norman, Oklahoma.

Prof. Robert J. Braidwood, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Thomas Cain, Director, Heard Museum, Phoenix, Arizona.

Professor Herbert W. Dick, Trinidad State College, Trinidad, Colorado.

Robert C. Euler, Arizona State College, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Odd Sigurd Halseth, Director, Phoenix Anthropological Museum, Route 9,
Box 425E, Phoenix, Arizona.

Alex Krieger, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Prof. Robert H. Lister, Department of Anthropology, Boulder, Colorado.

Maurice Robbins, Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Attleboro, Mass.

Additional Addendum.

Harry Hornblower, II, Plimoth Plantation Inc.

Carl H. Chapman, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Eliot D. Chapple, E. D. Chapple + Co, N.Y.C.

David C. Crockett, associate Director, Mass. General Hospital

René d'Hamoncourt, Museum of Modern Art, N.Y.C.

Kenneth B. Dishner, Director, Commercial Museum, Phila.

Frederick H. Douglas, Denver Art Museum.

Louis Dupree, Desert, arctic + Tropic Lab, U.S. Air Force, Montgomery Ala

Ross G. Montgomery, architect, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Laurence Kennedy Marshall
Peterborough
New Hampshire

S. W. Africa
1954-55

Dear Joe: -

A small bout
with pneumonia pinned back
my ears for a couple of weeks
and should have given me
a chance for reflection. But
it only made me mad as
I fear the whole business was
a total loss.

I will write Nesbitt in
a day or so. I've been
thinking about the advisability
of trying to do Bechuanaland
next year. I don't think
we should try it unless we
find some young man who
really thinks it worthwhile to
devote the time to Bushman -
probably a couple of years - to

rally become an authority.

The only chap I have seen who has expressed an interest is the linguist who was with us last year - Westphal. Schapua knows him - also I think Daniel Ford. Westphal would like a job here. He is not the personality type - but works hard and I think would be thorough. His degree is not in anthropology but maybe his approach thru linguistics could be a start forward one. If you have a chance when you get back, I'd like to talk to you more about him and about the general problem.

The enclosed two clippings seemed interesting.

Regards to the family

Lo

Aug 21.

Universiteit
van die
Witwatersrand

Johannesburg

University of
the
Witwatersrand

Medical School
Hospital Street

South Africa
1954-55

card

Dr. J. O. Brew,
Peabody Museum
Harvard University.
Cambridge 38, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Brew,

I regret such delay as has occurred in answering your letter of 10th November, but on my return from Cape Town as external examiner I immediately took up the matter.

I understand from Mr. Keyes the Compound Manager that Kernel Ledino is an Office Clerk in Room No. 1 at the No. 3 Compound Office at the Daggafontein Mine, which is in the Springs Municipality at the extreme east of the Witwatersrand. His present term of contract concludes about the end of December; so I am sending in a request to our University today through the Vice Principal, Mr. Glyn Thomas, that they approach the necessary Union of South Africa authorities to have his term of residence in South Africa extended in order that this work of translation can be completed during January; and further asking that, if this is granted, he be housed in the University's own Compound during that month.

Meantime you will be interested to know that Professor L. F. Maingard is no longer a Municipal Councillor and is once more a free agent. He is so exhausted that he is taking a month's holiday but he has promised to undertake the work of supervision and is prepared to begin it as from the 5th January 1955. It will probably occupy them both during the remainder of the month.

I did not discuss with Maingard what sum he should receive for his share in the work but said that you would need, and I hope this is correct, a transliteration and translation of the entire text of the more than a dozen 1200-foot reels of recorded Bushman speech. He has said he would be glad to undertake it.

This will be a considerable undertaking if done in this way and apart from the income of the small sum he received when he left his Chattrand whatever other small private means he had previously, Professor Maingard will have not other source of income while doing the work, so I trust that a financial provision will be made for him during that month such as will make him feel that his collaboration is earnestly desired by your museum.

The reason I write this is because this event has arisen at a crucial point in Maingard's own career. It may easily determine whether he will or will not spend the rest of his intellectual life in contributing - as in my opinion he only is in a position to contribute - to the world's store of knowledge about the fast vanishing Bush-Hottentot languages. Miss Dorothea Bleek left to him in her will all her own records. They are unlikely to see the light of day unless his colleagues can discover some means of keeping Maingard in some University with a salary adequate to meet his personal daily needs which, with his wife gone, his son financially independent, ought not be beyond meeting. I therefore hope that this work will be in some way the initial stepping stone towards discovering in this country or elsewhere the means of keeping him employed in that way permanently. Maingard has an unusual capacity for getting on with natives as well as profound linguistic knowledge, and his direct contact with Ledino may of itself be of great importance.

Professor P. de V. Pienaar, Head of the Department of Phonetics and Logopadics and Director of the Speech Clinic in this University is a personal friend of Maingard and has undertaken to place the resources of these departments at his disposal. So the only thing that remains is for you to send over the tapes by air express to Professor Pienaar directly.

I must also inform you that, for the past ten years Professor Pienaar has been pestering the South African Government to establish in this University a National Speech Archives costing about £10,000 toward which he has made a very considerable record collection. Recently out of the small grant which our University has for subsidising research a sum of £300 was given to him to get some of the equipment essential for undertaking this national work and a recommendation has been made that a further £550 be devoted to its building up next year. When the University has put up an appreciable part of the total cost we hope the Government will undertake its full share! There is no need here to develop this matter further than to show that both Professor Pienaar and this University are already committed towards doing everything possible (with the financial resources at their disposal) towards the preservation and study of speech records in Southern Africa; and in that Maingard too is vital.

I have shown your letter to Mr. Thomas, the Vice-Principal and have been assured that the University will do all within its power to assist the work, if conducted in the manner suggested. If you approve, therefore, I will be grateful if you would write directly to him relative to the matter of securing the services of Kernel Ledino and of Professor L. F. Maingard and the expenses which your Museum is prepared to undertake therein.

Galen is growing fast and well remembers all the stamp benefits you have sent his way. Mrs. Dart joins me in wishing to be remembered both to yourself and to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall. It seems that their African adventures are incidentally fraught with considerable significance to many people and things. They will also be pleased to know that when a few weeks ago I was in Durban I saw Eric Williams and his wife and that he has been and is doing as magnificent a job there as he had already done in Johannesburg. I trust he has sent the Marshalls a copy of the S.A. Journal of Science embodying his and Mrs. Erikson's

and Mr. Musiker's work on the face masks collected on these expeditions. If he hasn't I will, if they let me know.

So with best wishes for the festive season to all of them, to yourself and to Dr. Movijs and all of our kind friends in the Peabody Museum.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,

Raymond A. Dart,
Head of the Department of Anatomy

WESSEL VENTER

40 J. D. VENTER

Box 151

NABOOMSPRUIT

TRANSVAAL.

S.W. Africa
General

OF.

STAFF SINGLE QUARTERS

TSUMEB

S.W.A.

P.M.

file
S. W. Africa
55
Movies

May 12, 1955

Memorandum of conversation between the Director of the Museum and Ralph L. Smith.

Subject: South West Africa Movies.

Mr. Smith has agreed to start work editing the South West Africa film on Monday, June 6. It is envisioned that he will work a four-day week comprised of an eight-hour day at \$1.50 an hour making a total of \$48 a week.

Mr. Smith will consult as much as seems necessary or desirable with John Marshall before Marshall leaves for Africa.

The index record will be on 3 x 5 cards. Mr. Smith will experiment with these cards and when he decides on the design he wishes, including the printing and the location of the window, we will have cards printed up.

We had discussed the possibility of purchasing a Moviola. Our first ideas on the subject suggest that it will be very practical for this job.

It is understood between us that the Summer's employment will be experimental on both sides.

J. O. Brew
J. O. Brew

Ralph L. Smith
Ralph L. Smith

for LKM

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J. O. Brew

J. O. Brew

Ralph L. Smith

R. L. Smith

PLEASE FORWARD THIS HALF of the Invoice
with your remittance to the
HARVARD TRUST COMPANY, Cambridge 38, Mass.

AMOUNT OF INVOICE

To

J O Brew Peabody Museum Cambridge Mass.

\$123.31

S. Africa Travel P. 109-20

To

J O Brew
Peabody Museum
Cambridge Mass.

AMOUNT OF INVOICE

\$123.31

DATE 5 9 55

Invoice No.

17617

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Cambridge 38, Mass.
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
Lehman Hall

PAYABLE
20 DAYS
AFTER DATE

5/17/55

J. O. Brew

123 31 69 200 17 3830-2

S.W. Africa
1954-55

REPORT ON VERNAY-TRANSVAAL MUSEUM EXPEDITION TO
KUNENE RIVER AND ANGOLA - FROM END
FEBRUARY TO AUGUST, 1954.

The Director,
Transvaal Museum,
Pretoria

Sir,

I have the honour to report as follows on the Vernay-Transvaal Museum Expedition, of which I was chosen leader.

The expedition was generously sponsored by Mr. A. S. Vernay of Bahamas Islands, on the initiative of Dr. G. van Son, and was primarily intended as an entomological survey of the Southern African fauna South and North of the Kunene River and the limits of this fauna in subtropical regions of Angola. The expedition was joined by Mr. J. Balfour-Browne, Senior Scientific Officer of the British Museum (Dept. of Entomology), on a combined grant from the British Museum, Percy Sladen Trustees and Godman Trustees. Favourable arrangements enabled the expedition to use a new four-wheel drive Land-Rover, on loan from the Transvaal Museum, as well as a four-wheel drive Willys-Jeep, kindly lent by Mr. L. K. Marshall, of Peabody Museum, Harvard University. The possession of two such vehicles contributed greatly to the success of the expedition, as it was possible to split up the party whenever desirable and so cover different areas of collecting ground.

It was originally intended that the personnel of the expedition should include also Mr. A. S. Vernay and Dr. G. van Son, but unfortunately owing to illness, both were compelled to withdraw, thus reducing the party to Mr. Balfour-Browne and myself, together with the Native Preparator Samson Maseko. For this reason the main efforts of the expedition were directed

- (a) to the systematic research on rare water insects in Southern Africa, to which for the first time special attention has been given by Mr. Balfour-Browne, and
- (b) to the study of the distribution of the desertic and subdesertic Namib fauna across Northern Damaraland into Angola, carried out by myself:

in addition the Native Preparator attached to the expedition was chiefly concerned with the collecting of reptiles.

The expedition started at the end of February and lasted to the middle of August. The following trips, with a total mileage of 13,000 miles, were undertaken.

1. Preliminary trip to the Southern Cape Province and Natal:

From the end of February to 8th of April, undertaken by Mr. Balfour-Browne in company with Mr. L. Vari, the latter collecting Heterocera on a grant received from the C.S.I.R.

Special attention was given to the Cape Peninsula, Langeberge, Outeniqua Mountains and Drakensberge. A large number of new species and several new genera of aquatic beetles were obtained, as well as new species of Heterocera. Of these new findings, it is most

significant that some of the most striking discoveries (e.g. a new genus of Hydrophilidae, related only to Chilean groups) were made practically within the municipal boundaries of Cape Town, thus emphasising the still incomplete state of our knowledge of the South African fauna, to which much closer attention must be given even in so-called well-known areas.

2. Preliminary trip to the Northern Transvaal:

From middle of April to 5th of May, undertaken by Mr. Balfour-Browne, in company with Mr. B. W. Zenzinger of the Bureau of Standards, Pretoria.

A very rich and endemic fauna of aquatic insects was found at the Waterberg, Blaauwbergh, Western Zoutpansberg, Ngelele, Lake Funduzi, junction of Magalakwin-and Limpopo River, Shingwedzi and Klein Letaba, while a considerable number of Lepidoptera was collected at the Mutali River. With all the limitations of the necessarily restricted collecting period, this survey was well justified by the results.

Unfortunately Mr. Balfour-Browne contracted a tick-and glandular fever at Klein Letaba, which forced him to curtail his activities in the Transvaal.

3. Main trip to South-western Angola and Damaraland:

From middle of May to middle of August, Team: Mr. Balfour-Browne, myself and the Native-Preparator. For several weeks in Angola the expedition travelled together with an anthropological survey expedition, consisting of Mr. J. T. Robinson and Mr. C. K. Brain, who also increased the collections of the expedition by many interesting findings.

All coleoptera were retained and other Orders taken where time and conditions allowed. Mr. Balfour-Browne paid special attention to an investigation of the fresh and brack waters of South-west Africa and Angola. My studies on the other hand were directed towards the definition of borders of the Namib desert fauna in Angola, the composition of this fauna in Southwestern Angola and North-western Damaraland, as well as to the first survey of the continuation and change in the mountainous Kaokoveld fauna to that of the high escarpment of the Serra da Chilla, represented by reputedly primitive groups of coleoptera, mostly attached particularly to the higher slopes of mountains. A Quite unexpected number of new genera and species has been collected in the Serra da Chilla (Plateau of Humpata,) on different levels of altitude of the escarpment of Serra da Chilla (Ongueria, Tampe, Caine, Pedibas and Karakul), at various stations changing from semi-desertic conditions to plain desert (Rio Giraul, Mocamedes, Porto Alessandre, Baia dos Tigres, Baia das Baleas, Mouth of Kunene River, canon of the Curoca River) and on different levels on the Damaraland escarpment into the Central Namib desert, where the areas to which particularly close attention has been paid were: Hakos Mountains, Naukluft, Auas Mountains, Eros Mountains, Okahandja, Otjiwarongo, slopes of the Erongo Mountains, Chuos Mountains, Rossing Mountains, Cape Cross Mountains, Central and Pro-Namib desert between Cape Cross, Walvis Bay and the Naukluft, at the level of Maltahöhe. Several of the above-mentioned regions have hitherto been considered "terra incognita", and have now for the first time undergone an entomological survey, sometimes under considerable personal difficulty and strain (e.g. the several hundred foot high waterfall, on perpendicular rock, at Ongueria, or the high sand dunes of the desert near Baia dos Tigres, accessible only by a

40-hour sea journey in a small fishing boat, etc.).

Some very remarkable, new ecological observations have been made, e.g. the discovery of a quite unknown habitat for Dytiscidae and Hydraenidae, represented by species of powerful swimming habits, found attached to vertical rock-faces, down which a trickle of water passes; or the discovery of abounding nocturnal life of peculiar, "sand-sinking" new Tenebrionidae, swarming on the high and absolutely barren sand dunes so far regarded bare of all life (as these Namib dunes are in actual fact during the day hours), etc.

One of the most important zoogeographical results of the expedition refers to the definite statement that the Namib desert has been found to be the most ancient desert on the African continent, reaching (without discernible changes of fauna) across the Kunene and Curoca Rivers, far North into South-western Angola, thus showing clearly a more ancient character than these rivers, of which the deep and sea-fossil-bearing rock of the Curoca River-canon itself suggests an already great age. My recent studies on the Biota of the Anophthalmy-furthering and subterraneous strata of humus of sand dunes, as well as the predominant occurrence of white-pigmented Tenebrionidae in the Northern Namib desert, have been supplemented, and confirmed by additional new discoveries.

Apart from this zoological research, much interesting data has been gathered on botany, ethnology, archaeology and South African history. An invitation by Dr. E. Martins, Chief Veterinary Officer of Southern Angola, to explore the unknown fauna of the governmental "White Reserve", along the northern slopes of the Serra da Chella, had to be declined owing to lack of time and means, as also an invitation by the Director of the Angolan game reserves to apply for the shooting of a gorilla at Mayombe (Northern Cabinda).

In concluding the present report may I say that the success of this expedition has been beyond all expectations. In all, collecting was carried out at about 300 stations, with the collections amassed totalling approximately 50,000 insects and about 200 reptiles. So far as it is possible to say at the moment, a considerable number of remarkable, in part phylogenetically isolated and new genera, forgotten forms, as well as probably 350 new species have been obtained. For the most part, the new forms have been collected in sufficient numbers to allow of a sharing of material (after determination and description) among the Museums interested in the expedition. Apart from several thousands of typical specimens, gained for the collections of Museum, it is hoped that the important information gathered from a study of the material may be of great use to Science, contributing in particular to the problems of the origin, composition and extension of the South African fauna. Moreover, a great success has been achieved towards the reputation of the Transvaal Museum, as reflected by the official invitations given to the expedition, and by the strengthening of our connections with Portuguese and South-west African and Union newspapers reported most favourably.

May I be allowed to express to you and the Board of Trustees of the Transvaal Museum my deepest gratitude for all the help and kind assistance extended to the aims of expedition, the success of which is due to the generous sponsor, Mr. A. S. Vernay, to the British Museum, to the kind co-operation of all authorities concerned, many scientists and private individuals, and in particular to His Excellency Dr. Manuel da Cruz Alvura, Governor of the Angolan Province of Huila, who most kindly assisted the expedition to overcome some administrative and personal difficulties in Portuguese territory. Finally it is a pleasure for me to commend the enthusiastic and companionable collaboration of all members of the expedition.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

((SGD.) C. Koch)
DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY
(COLEOPTERA)



Plymouth



CARTE POSTALE

MARRAKECH
JULI 1954
MAROC

MARRAKECH
1954
MAROC

Mr. Lauriston Ward
Peabody Museum
Harvard University
Cambridge 38
Massachusetts U.S.A.

Photo R. PIGNEUX - Marrakech - Reproduction interdite
Edition Laboratoires Photographiques France-Maroc

Here lions the most temper
pig sign seeing in her
kind. Morocco has been
looked at by no other
Moroccan skins. The
and the sea. The
interesting. The
provide believe on the
it will tickets. K.
no all.

MUSIC

Marais and Miranda

By RUDOLPH ELIE

The special charm of Marais and Miranda, who appeared yesterday afternoon in their first Boston recital at Jordan Hall, derives from the matchless blending of high musical gifts with stage personalities so attractive that in no time at all they can beguile their audience into an almost irresistible trance of communication.

They refer to themselves on the program as "international balladeers," but they are not balladeers at all; their approach is entirely too sophisticated and their musical arrangements entirely too composed, so to speak, for that. More correctly, they are song stylists specializing in traditional songs, principally the traditional songs of Mr. Marais' own native South Africa but ranging throughout the songs of many other lands. The songs they sing solo and in duet are pretty largely confined in mood to those of romance, of humor, of whimsy and pleasantry; even when they do do a song of a darker hue, as in "The Shooting of Molly Brander" or one of a more heroic style, as in "Berg op Zom," they never quite touch on the rougher elements of the folk song. There is always a gentle and relaxed and uncomplicated quality about them. As a result they do not really enter the world of the balladeer in the sense of conveying true folk emotion, but one wishes from time to time indeed, that they would, for these delightful miniatures need the occasional contrast of a bigger piece in a bigger style.

But for what they did yesterday they were truly matchless. Behind the casual easy-going atmosphere they create on the stage there lies a musicianship of considerable attainment. Miranda, who is Mrs. Marais, and a young woman of expressive beauty, has a lovely coloratura quality in her slight but remarkably pure and flexible soprano and she is capable of all kinds of engaging vocal tricks, too. Mr. Marais has a baritone of a light but fine quality, and a bag of vocal tricks as well ranging from whistling to making clicking noises. His guitar playing is a delight to hear, for he plays with great exactitude of intonation as great clarity and fluency, too.

His arrangements, which range from impressions of Bantu chants (and these were a high point of the program) to beautifully tender duets (such as the incomparable "Wanderer's Song,") call for some pretty advanced effects as such vocal counterpoint in

"Sitting by the Bright Fire Light," and they are always ingenious, always bright but always musical. With them the two artists achieve a rapport between themselves that is, to say the least, wonderfully warm and friendly even though it does occasionally border a little on the precious. Needless to say, they held their audience, which overflowed onto the stage, spellbound throughout and when they return for their second engagement on March 13 there's little doubt they'll do it again.

Kennedy, Stevenson At Chicago Dinner

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—A \$100 a plate dinner featuring Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Kennedy (D-Mass) as guest speakers was announced for April 20 by the Cook County Democratic organization today.

A major campaign speech at the dinner, honoring 1954 Democratic candidates, will be given by Sen. Douglas of Illinois. Douglas seeks re-election in November.

County chairman Richard J. Daley said "Unlike the Republican party which has appeared as a fumbling, frightened group without leadership, the Democratic party will present a positive program."

Amusements



—James Stewart's bandleader Miller Story, a graphic starting with Keith Memo-

SCREEN

- Long, Trailer," 7:00, 7:15, & 9:35.
- Subjects.
- Living Desert," 3:30, 5:10, 6:50, & Shorts, 10:00.
- 4:40, 6:20, 8:00.
- Cinerama," 8:40
- Battalion," 9:30.
- 8, "Blue Lagoon," 3:31.
- Sullivan," 2:30.
- News and Shorts, 5.
- Playboys," 11:45.
- Plot in Cell Block 30, 9:25.
- "Pinocchio," 9:45, 7:45, 9:45.
- arts & Coronets," "The Seventh Veil."
- cesar." Mat. 3:00;
- Majesty O'Keefe," 5:50, 9:40.
- Little," 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.
- ney from Home," 8:45.
- "Man Crazy," 10:45.
- age Shows: 1:00.
- any Bay," 10:15.
- Whip," 11:50.
- of the Round," 4:45, 5:10, 7:35.
- Playboys," 9:35.
- "Plot in Cell," 3:30, 4:10, 6:50.
- Other," 9:35.
- 5, "Drive a," 5, 2:10, 5:10.
- test in News, Cartoons, Com-P, M.
- Round Table," 5, 9:45.
- ism," Germany pedsters, Deal News, 2 Disney
- Hiding," 11:17.
- Man, Go," 9:54.
- ales," 12:20.
- dden," 11:00.

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