



AN AMERICAN "TUT"

Recalling beauty and glitter of the Egyptian Tutankhamen's burial gifts, the golden burial of an Indian chief has been found in Panama. Shown here as it appeared when first uncovered by archaeologists, it reveals gold medallions, at top, probably from the headdress, ornamented gold plaques worn on the chest, a gold crocodile pendant set with an emerald, gold cuffs, a bead girdle, and many earrods.

been sewed on the front of his war costume. There were also smaller gold plaques, gold cuffs and anklets, ear clips, bells, and beads.

A pendant which Dr. Mason calls "one of the most beautiful and extraordinary gold objects found in America" was on his breast, and it gleamed with an emerald an inch in diameter. The emerald, however, is less interesting than beauty of the goldwork, being pronounced of no great commercial value. Interesting also are earrods, which telescope curtain-rod fashion.

From thick layers of broken pottery, Dr. Mason concludes that those present must have danced or trampled clay dishes into the grave in some ancient and forgotten rite. A crocodile god was worshipped by these Indians, and went to war with them in decorative symbols on the chief's regalia.

Only a small part of the cemetery, which is believed to cover four or five acres, has thus far been excavated. A trench dug by the archaeologists encountered about 30 graves containing hundreds of pottery vessels, and skeletons so fragile from the long-soaking in

rainy seasons that they could not be preserved for study. Digging the big graves must have been a tremendous task, Dr. Mason says, for people with no iron tools.

What Indian people these were, in a region 100 miles west of Panama City, is not yet learned. They are unlike the

famous Mayas or Aztecs and are believed to have had South, rather than North, American culture.

The expedition was undertaken with permission of the Panama government, which will place a share of the discoveries in its national museum.

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## PHYTOPATHOLOGY

## New Method Aids Search For Elms With Dutch Disease

A NEW and cheaper method used in the search for trees afflicted with Dutch elm disease is described by W. E. Ahrens of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. (*Phytopathology*) It has the further advantage of being usable at any time of year, instead of only when the trees are in leaf, as at present.

Mr. Ahren's method depends on the fact that Dutch elm disease causes a marked discoloration of considerable areas in the sapwood, just beneath the bark. Samples of this wood, to a depth of from two to five annual rings, are ob-

tained by driving in a half-inch hollow punch at six-inch intervals all around the trunk. The small wounds thus made are protected against other infections by squirting in a little paint, from a pump-type oilcan.

The thin disks of wood are clipped in two, and if any of them show the discoloration symptom they are taken to the laboratory, where cultures are made to show if the deadly fungus is present.

A high percentage of dependability is claimed for the new method.

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## RESOURCES

## Collection of Scrap Metals Enforced by Death Penalty

WITH a death penalty to enforce it, the German government is now gathering articles made of copper, brass, tin, bronze, nickel, lead and other heavy non-ferrous metals, the U. S. Bureau of Mines has learned from diplomatic representatives in the Reich. Zinc, however, is expressly excluded because the domestic production has greatly increased in recent years. Part of this has been due to the acquisition of extensive zinc mines in Polish Upper Silesia. Neither are light metals, such as aluminum and magnesium, nor precious metals, desired.

Another decree has enabled the government to requisition, for the lead they contain, all storage batteries from automobiles not in regular use, especially those from private motor cars. These have suffered enforced idleness for some time in order to conserve gasoline. Prices paid vary from .90 mark (36 cents) for a 6-volt 50-ampere battery to 6.40 marks (\$2.56) for one of 12 volts 150 amperes.

Though the German government emphasizes that the campaign is not to be construed as evidence of any dangerous shortage of these metals, officials here believe that even with conquered territory they will still have difficulty in acquiring ample supplies. All German tin has been obtained from overseas countries. The chief European source of nickel has been northern Finland, which also supplied copper. Yugoslavia and Norway have also furnished copper, but it is doubtful whether these countries can supply enough to offset the reduced supply from abroad.

The decree announcing the death penalty to enforce the collection, signed by General Goering, is as follows:

"The collection of metals represents a sacrifice by the German people for the endurance of the war forced upon them.

"Whoever enriches himself by means of these metals, which have been collected or are destined for collection, or