follow up the Stikine River from the sea eastwardly into the interior to the vicinity of Telegraph Creek, British Columbia. The purpose of the work will be to gather specimens and all sorts of natural history information concerning the mammals and birds of the section traversed, particularly in order to learn how the fauna of the relatively arid interior differs from that of the humid coast belt, as also what happens where the two faunas meet.

Several seasons of work in the same general region have brought together large collections from adjacent sections and these have already been reported upon fully in a series of papers published from the University of California Press; so that the new material will be gathered and interpreted upon a more advantageous basis than would otherwise be possible.

The present year's field work is in charge of Mr. H. S. Swarth, curator of birds in the museum, and he will be assisted by Mr. Joseph Dixon, economic mammalogist, as also by a local trapper and hunter.

This opportunity of the museum of vertebrate zoology to resume its field work in southeastern Alaska is due to the special interest of Miss Annie M. Alexander, who is providing the means whereby the work can be carried on there. This is in accordance with the general plan adopted by Miss Alexander some years ago, namely, to contribute to a more complete knowledge of the vertebrate fauna of the Pacific coast of North America.

As heretofore, all of the field notes, photographs and specimens, which latter include study skins, skeletons and skulls of mammals and birds, become at once the property of the University of California.

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING STANDARDIZATION

The Electrical World states that Professor Comfort A. Adams, of Harvard University, president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, has returned from the trip which he made to England and France with H. M. Hobart, of the General Electric Company in the interest of standardization. Mr. Hobart remained abroad and is doing work of the same character as that in which he and Professor Adams were engaged. Mr. Hobart will probably return about the middle of July.

Professor Adams and Mr. Hobart crossed the Atlantic to adjust certain differences between the American and French rules with regard to the rating of electrical machinery which had arisen during the war, when a meeting of the International Electrotechnical Commission was not possible. As a result of the conferences held abroad an arrangement was made satisfactory to all concerned, and certain changes from the previous International Electrochemical Commission rules will therefore be recommended at the next regular meeting of that commission. This meeting will probably be held in London during the latter part of October in this year.

Another commission of Professor Adams and Mr. Hobart was on behalf of the American Engineering Standards Committee in order to establish relations with corresponding committees in other countries. In France the corresponding organization is called a Permanent Commission on Standardization and is appointed by the Minister of Commerce. In Holland the organization is known as the Normalization Bureau. In England it is the Engineering Standards Association and was organized originally by the five national engineering societies. It has government affiliations and regularly does the standardization work of the government in certain important fields. In Switzerland a similar organization is contemplated, but it has not yet been perfected. The organizations of Holland and France are of comparatively recent origin, as is the American Engineering Standards Committee. The British association has been in operation about eighteen years and is doing an enormous amount of very important work, having secured the confidence of the government and many organizations (including those in the railway and shipbuilding fields) not directly represented on the main committee. For example, the aircraft section alone of the Engineering Standards Association has about fifty subcommittees.

As a result of the conference held by the

American delegates with the representatives of the organizations of other countries, very cordial relations were established with those associations. The resulting cooperation should prove of immense value to international commerce, as well as effect a reduction in cost of production in many fields.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

WHEREAS, scientific research and the technical application of results of research form a fundamental basis upon which the development of our industries, manufacturing, agriculture, mining, and others must rest; and

WHEREAS, the productivity of industry is greatly increased by the technical application of the results of scientific research in physics, chemistry, biology and geology, in engineering and agriculture, and in the related sciences; and the health and well-being not only of the workers but of the whole population as well, are dependent upon advances in medicine and sanitation; so that the value of scientific advancement to the welfare of the nation is many times greater than the cost of the necessary research; and

WHEREAS, the increased productivity of industry resulting from scientific research is a most potent factor in the ever-increasing struggle of the workers to raise their standards of living, and the importance of this factor must steadily increase since there is a limit beyond which the average standard of living of the whole population can not progress by the usual methods of readjustment, which limit can only be raised by research and the utilization of the results of research in industry; and

WHEREAS, there are numerous important and pressing problems of administration and regulation now faced by federal, state and local governments, the wise solution of which depends upon scientific and technical research; and

WHEREAS, the war has brought home to all the nations engaged in it the overwhelming importance of science and technology to national welfare; whether in war or in peace, and not only is private initiative attempting to organize far-reaching research in these fields on a national scale, but in several countries governmental participation and support of such undertakings are already active; therefore be it

Resolved, by the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that a broad program of scientific and technical research is of major importance to the national welfare and should be fostered in every way by the federal government, and that the activities of the government itself in such research should be adequately and generously supported in order that the work may be greatly strengthened and extended; and the Secretary of the Federation is instructed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the president pro tempore of the Senate, and to the speaker of the House of Representatives.

NATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

THE National Research Council announces further appointments to national research fellowships in physics and chemistry. Previously six appointments were announced—three in chemistry and three in physics. The object of the National Research Council in maintaining a system of research fellowships is to promote fundamental research in physics and chemistry primarily in educational institutions in the United States. Fellowships are awarded to persons who have demonstrated a high order of ability in research for the purpose of enabling them to conduct investigations at educational institutions which make adequate provisions for research in physics and chemistry. The new appointments are as follows:

In Chemistry

Warren C. Vosburgh, of New York City. B.S. Union, '14; A.M., '16; Ph.D., Columbia, '19. Research assistant to the professor of chemistry at Columbia University for the past six months.

George Scatchard, of New York City. A.B. Amherst '13; Ph.D., Columbia, '17. Formerly research assistant to the professor of chemistry at Columbia University and instructor