to inspire them with enthusiasm he himself must feel. He must be primarily a leader. In no way will his capacity be more demonstrated than in the manner in which he attracts and retains the services of able men.

Evidently the director of a station can not hope to be an expert in all the parts of the station's work, but he can know something about them and the elements essential to their success. In the more conventional lines of experiment, which comprise a very considerable part of the station work, he may claim some judgment regarding their competence to advance beyond a certain point, and their need for supplementing by more exact inquiry. Even in the more advanced lines, it is possible for an officer trained in science to determine whether the investigation is definitely aimed and keeping to its course, whether it is constantly constructive and not falling into an unstudied routine.

It is apparent, therefore, that the administrative officer ought not to lack for time, for his duties to his staff and to the public, the weighing and evaluation of efforts, and the maintenance of the work upon a plane adequate to the needs, will make no small demands upon him. There is danger in such an officer having too many other duties and outside interests which tax his strength and divert his attention, sometimes for protracted periods. He ought himself to be a student, with opportunity for the full play of his vision of problems and possibilities and the means of meeting them. His chief task will be to maintain the objective of the station in the largest and best sense.

This may well be his first concern at all times. A fund of a hundred thousand dollars and upwards for research, such as over half the stations enjoy, amounting to more than a quarter of a million in ten States, is no small responsibility and gives opportunity for the best thought and judgment at command. It opens the way for the highest type of administration. It calls above all for that inspirational leadership which serves to spread the "contagion of ideas."

E. W. ALLEN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE AUSTRALIAN MEETING OF THE PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS

THE scientific problems of the Pacific are so numerous and varied and involve so many individuals, institutions and governments that it has been found profitable to organize conferences at which work in progress may be discussed and means and methods for further progress may be carefully considered. The probable value of such conferences was recognized by the Australian meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1914. A conference on the Pacific, which included in its program science, history and international relations, was a feature of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915; at the semi-centennial anniversary of the University of California in 1918 a similar conference was arranged; and the Exploration of the Pacific formed the central theme at the meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1919.

The consideration of this subject by the National Academy of Science resulted in the establishment of the Committee on Pacific Exploration in 1915—a committee which, with changes of personnel, has become the Committee on Pacific Investigations of the National Research Council. The deliberation of this committee showed the advantages to be gained by a series of conferences which would bring together representative scientists from Pacific countries actively engaged in research. During the period of the war the scope and purpose of such conferences were discussed on the basis of extensive correspondence and in 1918–19 meetings of the Committee on Pacific Investigations resulted in arrangements for the conference which met in Honolulu, August 2–20, 1920.[1]

The Pan-Pacific Science Congress held this year in Australia had the same general function as the Honolulu conference, but was wider in scope and had a larger attendance. Its proceedings are to be published by the Australian National Research Council under whose auspices the Congress convened. By invitation of the Japanese National Research Council the Congress of 1926 will be held at Tokyo.

The scope of the Australian Congress, which was attended by delegates from Australia, British Malaya, Canada, Chile, Dutch East Indies, England, Fiji, Formosa, France, Hawaii, Holland, Hongkong, Japan, New Guinea, New Zealand, Papua, the Philippines, Scotland, Tahiti, United States, is shown by the resolutions adopted.

In selecting the resolutions for publication those primarily of local interest have been omitted, and from certain others explanatory clauses have been eliminated. The Australian Research Council has authority to revise the wording of resolutions before publication in the official proceedings of the Congress.

ORGANIZATION AND FUTURE MEETINGS

(1) That this Congress recommends the establishment of a permanent organization of the scientific institutions and individuals engaged in research on the scientific problems of the Pacific Region.

(2) That the President of the Third Pan-Pacific Sci-

[1] Proceedings of the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, Bernice P. Bishop Museum Special Publication, No. 7, Parts I, II, III, 1921.

ence Congress request the National Research Council or similar institution or agency of each of the following countries, *viz.*, Australia, Canada, Chile, France, Great Britain, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippine Islands and the United States of America, to appoint a member of an Organization Committee, the chairman of the Committee to be a resident of the country in which the Congress will be held, and that the Committee be empowered to add to its membership representatives from other Pacific countries.

(3) That the Organization Committee be requested to prepare a preliminary draft of a constitution and methods of procedure of the organization and to report its recommendations to the next Congress.

(4) That the National Research Council or equivalent organization of the country in which the next Pan-Pacific Science Congress is to be held be invited to appoint the President and other executive officers of the Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress and that all the executive duties in connection with that Congress be entrusted to it.

(5) That this Congress requests the Australian National Research Council to take any steps necessary to give effect to any resolutions of which Congress approves.

SECTION I. AGRICULTURE

(1) The Congress approves the appointment of a special committee consisting of five geneticists to collect information on all genetic research, now in progress in the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean; this committee to report to the next meeting of the Congress.

(2) This Congress, realizing the great economic importance of properly conducted soil surveys, recommends to the Governments of the Pacific region that such work be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible, that the physical character of the soil and subsoil be the basis of such surveys, and that, when practicable, the character of the native flora growing on each type of soil be recorded.

(3) (Joint Recommendation from Agriculture, Entomology and Forestry Sections.) That in view of the destructive nature of several diseases of sugar-cane, introduced into Australia from New Guinea, and the possibility that the cultivation of sugar-cane in the tropics originated in that area, the Congress recommends that a survey of the diseases and insect pests of sugar-cane and their natural means of control be undertaken in New Guinea at an early date, by the Pacific countries interested in sugar-cane cultivation.

(4) Since plant diseases and insect pests cause enormous aggregate losses of crop plants, the Congress recommends: (1) That their distribution be limited as much as possible by plant quarantines; (2) That plant disease and insect pest surveys and epidemiological studies, which are prerequisite to intelligent action, be undertaken in all countries bordering on the Pacific; (3) That the results be interchanged freely.

SECTION II. ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

(1) Teaching of anthropology: The preservation, progress and welfare of the native population of Oceania, which is a charge under the terms of the Mandates granted to the Commonwealth of Australia, can best be carried out by a policy based on the investigation of native conditions, customs, laws, religion and the like, which is a study not merely of academic interest and importance, but points the way to a sympathetic method of dealing with and governing such peoples. The economic development of these countries depends largely upon the adoption of an intelligent native labor policy of recruiting, treatment, protection, and so forth, which can be built up only on a wide and sympathetic knowledge of native life and thought; this knowledge can best be gained only by intensive investigations by trained students.

The Congress, therefore, suggests that provision be made for the teaching of anthropology in the universities of Australia.

(2) Need for research in Australia and Oceania: Recognizing the necessity for the immediate prosecution of anthropological research in Australia and Oceania, this Congress calls the attention of governments, universities, patrons of research and research foundations to the pressing and important need for this investigation.

The undoubted disappearance of the native population in many areas, which not only seriously affects the labor problem, but involves the loss of most valuable scientific material, and in the territories held under mandate, is itself the most serious obstacle to the duty accepted by the mandatory powers of promoting the material and moral well-being and social progress of the inhabitants.

It is therefore urged that governments responsible for the welfare of Oceanic peoples should recognize that ethnology has a practical value in administration and is of definite economic importance, and that they should proceed without unavoidable delay to take such steps as are necessary for these purposes.

In view of the great and peculiar interest of the Australian aboriginals as representing one of the lowest types of culture available for study, of the rapid and inevitable diminution in their numbers, and of the loss of their primitive beliefs and customs when under the influence of a higher culture, the Pan-Pacific Congress urges that steps should be taken, without delay, to organize the study of those tribes that are, as yet, comparatively uninfluenced by contact with civilization.

(3) Objects of Research: The study of racial mixture is of great importance from a sociological point of view, but it is first necessary that the physical anthropology and psychology of the component races should be adequately investigated. An agreement as to procedure and standardized methods should be adopted without delay, as without these, comparisons of results by various workers are impossible.

The intensive study of limited areas, comprising all branches of anthropology, including linguistics.

The collection, translation and publication of information already on record.

One object of these and similar inquiries is to elucidate the history of Oceania, which can be accomplished by a comparative study of traditional lore, languages, beliefs and practices, and physical characters.

It is essential that anthropologists should seek the

cooperation of geologists, botanists and zoologists, since the solution of the problems of the distribution of men is largely dependent upon their aid.

For historical reasons the area that first needs study is Micronesia, since the culture and ruins of this group are of such a nature that, adequately dealt with, they should furnish the clue to much that is obscure in Oceanic mythology, folk-lore and culture generally. While Micronesia is an area of outstanding importance, other parts of Oceania should receive early attention, among them being Southern Melanesia, including New Caledonia, New Guinea, Tahiti and neighborhood, especially Raiatea, and Manu'a of Samoa.

(4) Areas of Research: The Congress is generally agreed that it is desirable for practical purposes that the investigation of various areas in Oceania should be undertaken as a whole by definite bodies.

The Pacific region may be divided into four main areas—(1) Australia, (2) New Guinea and Melanesia, (3) Polynesia, (4) Micronesia.

It is suggested: (1) That Australian ethnology be the special concern of Australia; (2) that Australia should more particularly investigate Papua, the mandated territory of New Guinea and Melanesia, but Great Britain and France should assist in this work; (3) that the investigation of the Maoris be the especial province of New Zealand (the rest of Polynesia may be regarded as preeminently the field for American research, with the cooperation of France and New Zealand); (4) that the study of Micronesia be the particular province of Japan and America.

Although Indonesia is not technically a part of the Pacific it has such close historical and cultural affinities with Oceania that a thorough investigation of this area is indispensable for a comprehensive knowledge of Oceanic problems. While recognizing what has been done by the Netherlands Indies Government the Congress hopes that this government may see its way to cooperate in the proposed scheme.

SECTION III. BOTANY

(1) It seems desirable that a complete botanical survey be made of Macquarie Island in order to obtain records of plant distribution and migration of Antarctic flora.

(2) It seems desirable that a complete botanical survey be made of the Aleutian Islands that records may be obtained of plant distribution and migration of the Arctic flora.

(3) It is recommended that the botanical surveys made of Krakatau Island be continued.

(4) It is recommended that between Congresses there be an exchange of botanical research work bearing upon the Pacific.

(5) It is recommended that museums, herbaria and research laboratories establish a system of exchange of research material bearing upon the Pacific.

(6) It is recommended that ethnological, geological and other expeditions, so far as possible, might be provided for the collection of botanical material.

(7) There is an urgent need of a bibliography of the botany of the Pacific Islands.

(8) That it be suggested to the state government of Victoria that it should reserve for all time an area or areas of land on which the tallest eucalypts now living have their stand.

(9) In view of the need for detailed information regarding native plants, it is recommended that the various herbaria and collectors be asked to use field labels similar to those used in the Philippine Islands and Dutch East Indies.

SECTION IV. ENTOMOLOGY

(1) That, in view of the danger to Australian industries from insect pests, indigenous and imported, this Congress is of the opinion that the Federal Government should set aside adequate funds for the establishment, equipment and maintenance of a Federal Bureau of Entomology for the necessary research in this connection.

(2) That the Congress urges the importance of making special provision for training in our universities economic entomologists up to the highest standard of proficiency.

SECTION V. FORESTRY

(1) That it be suggested to the Commonwealth Government to extend the scope and activities of the Institute of Science and Industry by the establishment and maintenance of an efficiently equipped Forest Products Laboratory.

(2) Having regard to the limited extent of forested land, and the prospects of a large increase in population, the importance of permanently reserving for forestry all suitable timber-bearing areas in the Commonwealth of Australia is suggested in the interests of national safety.

(3) Having regard to the approaching world's shortage of coniferous woods, it behooves all Pan-Pacific countries to give immediate attention to the subject of planting, and that this resolution be brought to the attention of the federal and state governments of the Australian Commonwealth.

SECTION VI. GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS

(1) It is desirable that maps of Australia should be prepared on the International Scheme. In view of the advanced state of the cartography of Japan, the Netherland Indies and other countries, this work is deemed, by this Congress, to be urgent.

(2) That the various governments, which are engaged in the production of the International Map of the World on the scale 1: 1,000,000, be urged to publish, as quickly as possible, the sheets for which they are severally responsible.

(3) In the opinion of the Congress, a Geodetic Survey of Australia is an urgent necessity, alike on national economic and scientific grounds.

(4) That the Congress warmly appreciates the decision to proceed at once with the organization of the Commonwealth Solar Physics Observatory, and expresses the confident hope that the scientific results will fully recompense the Commonwealth Government for its scientific enterprise.

(5) In view of the unique opportunity for international cooperation afforded by the geographical position of the Toolangi Magnetic Observatory, and of the scarcity of magnetic observatories in the Southern Hemisphere, this Congress strongly urges that adequate provision be made by the Government of Victoria for the prompt reduction of the observations and publication of the results.

(6) That this Congress desires to place on record its appreciation of the investigations, valuable both to geophysicists and navigators, that have been carried out on the non-magnetic survey yacht "Carnegie," and expresses the hope that it will be possible to continue this work by the magnetic exploration of fresh ocean areas and by the determination of the secular variation of the magnetic elements.

(7) Understanding that the Imperial Government of Japan is considering the establishment of a geophysical and astronomical observatory on one of the Japanese mandatory islands in the Pacific, this Congress desires to express its belief in the scientific value of the scheme, and sincerely hopes that it may be carried out.

(8) That this Congress urges the speedy erection of wireless stations in all countries bordering the Pacific capable of communicating directly with each other. It is considered that practical progress in popularizing intercommunication by this means will be of great benefit in advancing the aims of the Congress for scientific unity.

(9) That this Congress recommends that arrangements be made for all wireless stations in and bordering on the Pacific to keep daily records on an approved basis with regard to static, its effect on wireless communication and its relation to meteorological conditions. That these records be compiled with a view to presenting an agreed statement of the total results at the next meeting of the Congress.

(10) That a speedier and more continuous interchange of knowledge between the nations in and bordering the Pacific will greatly aid the desired unity of scientific action, and the Congress urges each country concerned to promote research in long distance wireless telephony by giving to their individual experimenters the greatest freedom and facilities for development, having regard to non-interference with the regular transmission service.

(11) That the governments of the United States, France, Japan, Dutch East Indies, Australia and New Zealand be requested to establish a daily mean time signal and that this signal be transmitted at 8 P. M. local standard time from Tahiti, Funabashi, Cavite, Bandung, Perth, Adelaide and Melbourne, and 9 P. M. from Sydney and Wellington.

(12) That this Congress recommends that a scientific time signal be established and radiated from Honolulu consisting of 300 dots at intervals of approximately 0.98s. without any spaces; that this signal be transmitted with high power daily for about 5 minutes commencing at 1h. 01m. A. M. Greenwich Mean Time and that a circular be sent to all Pacific observatories possessing wireless facilities requesting astronomers to make the recording of coincidences a part of their daily routine and to forward results regularly to the secretary of the "Commission de l'heure" of the International Astronomical Union.

SECTION VII. GEOGRAPHY AND OCEANOGRAPHY

(1) That, whereas the Pan-Pacific Congress regards the 1: 1,000,000 map as of special value, and whereas only a few sheets of this map have been published by the countries bordering on the Pacific, the various governments which are parties to the Paris Convention of 1913 be urged to publish further maps as soon as possible.

(2) That this Congress wishes to emphasize the increasing importance of accurate coastal surveys being carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the International Hydrographic Bureau; that special attention be called to the scientific and economic interest of the construction of detailed charts of the Great Barrier Reef of Australia.

(3) That this Congress desires to call attention to the need for an adequate wireless meteorological service in the more remote parts of the Pacific Ocean and urges that the international exchange of meteorological information for the purposes of forecasting be extended to these regions.

(4) That the president of this Congress appoint a committee on the investigation of the temperature, salinity, hydrogenion concentration and currents of the Pacific Ocean, and that this committee be composed of at least one representative of each country represented at this Congress in which such investigations of the Pacific Ocean are now actively prosecuted.

(5) That this committee be requested to consider especially: (a) Data that have been accumulated on surface temperature of the Pacific Ocean and where they are deposited; (b) how these data may be made available; (c) what is the order of accuracy of the available data; (d) what improvements may be desirable in taking records of surface temperature and if improvements are needed how may they be effected; (e) types, purchase-cost, cost of installation, and cost of operation of oceanographic thermographs.

(6) That this committee be requested to take such steps as may seem appropriate to advance the study of the subjects mentioned in this motion and of cognate subjects, and that it report at the next Pan-Pacific Science Congress.

SECTION VIII. GEOLOGY

(1) That in view of the experience gained in countries in which geological surveys are well advanced this Congress records its opinion that accurate topographical and geological maps provide the most effective and economical basis for the development of the mineral resources, including ground water, of any country.

(2) That geological maps of the Pacific countries on a scale of 1: 1,000,000 be completed at as early a date as possible, and that a committee consisting of representatives of the different countries concerned be appointed to expedite this work.

(3) *Whereas,* it is felt that there are many geological problems in the Commonwealth which call for investigations in areas transgressing the boundaries of the states, there seems to be a well-established case for a Federal Geological Survey.

It is considered that such work should supplement rather than displace the geological activities of the states, and it is considered also that general geological work will be of immense value in the development of mineral resources even if not carried out directly with that object in view.

Moreover, the wise administration of the Northern Territory can be effected only with geological assistance, and the work now being carried out in Papua, excellent though it is, requires extension to a degree commensurate with the area and importance of this region. In Papua and the Northern Territory the mineral resources vest in the Commonwealth Government, and their full development demands adequate geological organizations. The Pan-Pacific Science Congress suggests that the Commonwealth Government establish a Federal Geological Survey (provided always that this proposal is approved by the state governments).

(4) That this Congress has been greatly impressed with the scientific and economic value of the results achieved in Papua by the government geologist and it expresses the hope that these investigations may receive increased support.

(5) That a geological survey of the Fiji Islands is desirable both on scientific grounds, particularly in throwing light on the origin of coral reefs and on earth movements in the Pacific Region, and because it may procure valuable information on the mineral resources of the islands and can not fail to be of great assistance in opening up the country for settlement.

(6) Since it is desirable to arrange for a more systematic treatment of the tectonic features of the Pacific Region, it is recommended that a committee composed of members from the principal countries concerned be appointed to draft an outline for papers dealing with this subject at the next Congress.

(7) That it is important to institute a series of observations in the Pacific Ocean in critical areas of crustal unrest for the accurate determination of latitude and longitude. These observations should be repeated at regular intervals, say, once in every five years, in order to ascertain what horizontal movements may be involved in such areas of instability. The selection of the localities should be done by a committee appointed by the Congress.

(8) That, in view of the importance of meteorological and seismological observations in the Pacific area, this Congress urges that the staff and equipment of the observatory at Samoa should be increased, so that it may efficiently continue the good work already begun.

(9) That in view of the scientific and economic results which would accrue from the systematic study of the thermal region of New Zealand the Pan-Pacific Science Congress strongly commends the proposal for the establishment of a seismological and volcanic observatory in that region.

(10) That it is desirable that different agencies cooperate in the study of coral reefs, and it is particularly suggested that where practicable aeroplane surveys be made.

(11) The Pan-Pacific Science Congress views with much satisfaction the establishment of the committee recently formed for the purpose of investigating the problems, both scientific and economic, of the Great Barrier Reef and heartily endorses the general plans which are being formulated for carrying out the scientific investigations.

SECTION IX. HYGIENE

That the scientific problem of the Pacific which stands first in order of urgency is the preservation of the health and life of the native races by the application of the principles of the sciences of preventive medicine and anthropology.

SECTION X. VETERINARY SCIENCE

(1) That an International Bureau of Animal Health be established; that all countries represented at the Pan-Pacific Science Congress forward to the bureau a monthly notice of all outbreaks of contagious and infectious diseases of animals and an annual report of their personnel, activities, etc.; that the bureau be a coordinating center to transmit all such information to countries represented at the Pan-Pacific Science Congress monthly and annually as the case requires.

(2) In view of the importance of the animal industries in the Pacific regions, it is recommended that greater encouragement be given to the study of animal genetics to improve the breeds of productive animals in the various countries.

(3) (In conjunction with Zoology): That this Congress expresses its appreciation of the work already done by the Commonwealth and state governments of Australia in protecting the unique native fauna of their territories; that this Congress affirms the desirability of establishing further faunal sanctuaries in Pacific countries where interesting and valuable native animals are in danger of extinction.

(4) In view of the increasing importance of the livestock industry in Papua and the Australian mandated territories, this Congress recommends that a veterinary survey of those regions be carried out by the Commonwealth Government under the direction of a veterinary bacteriologist experienced in the tropical diseases of animals.

SECTION XI. ZOOLOGY

(1) That it is desirable that investigation and survey of terrestrial and marine fauna and flora of countries in and surrounding the Pacific should be carried on through the agency of existing institutions and societies, and that for this purpose such countries should be divided into unit areas of which the Commonwealth of Australia and its territories together should constitute one.

That where this investigation is not being adequately

carried out, the National Research Council for the area be urged to initiate and further the work.

(2) *Whereas:* (1) It is certain that many economically valuable species of marine mammals such as fur seals, sea otters, whales and elephant seals and dugongs once occurred in various portions of the Pacific in such numbers as to constitute the bases of important industries; (2) extremely unwise and wasteful modes of prosecuting these industries have resulted in reducing most of these animal resources nearly to commercial extinction; (3) it is known that small remnants of many of these species still exist in widely separated regions of the Pacific; (4) there are excellent grounds, notably in the rehabilitation of the Behring Sea fur-seal herds under this protection of international treaty for believing that many of these depleted species could be restored to their former abundance by protective measures; *therefore, be it resolved:* That, with a strong belief in the possibility of securing the restoration and perpetuation of many of these useful animals, this second Pan-Pacific Science Congress recommends that: Steps be taken at once by the nations of the Pacific having interests in these species either acting independently or jointly in cases where independent action would be ineffective (a) to make a thorough scientific investigation of the present condition, the history, and the scientific and economic worth of these species with a view to such action as may be necessary to secure the desired end; and (b) to obtain such governmental measures, either by the nations concerned acting separately or jointly where necessary by international convention as would make effective the measures found essential by the scientific investigations for the protection and restoration of the depleted herds and species.

(3) (Endorsed by Geography Section.) In view of (a) the wealth of marine life, including the microplankton at one extreme and fishes and marine birds and mammals at the other, in certain portions of the Pacific Ocean; (b) the seeming barrenness of certain other parts; (c) our very imperfect knowledge of the delimitation of these areas and of the physical and other conditions which determine the fertility or otherwise of a given oceanic area; (d) the moral certainty that with the growth of population in the Pacific Region, already dense in some portions thereof, the future will be obliged to requisition these sources of organic life for food and other human needs, much more extensively than is now the case; and finally (e) the slowness and difficulty of gaining reliable knowledge in this domain of science; *therefore, be it resolved:* That the Second Pan-Pacific Science Congress urges upon the nations of the Pacific the importance of researches in all those aspects of oceanography, physical and biological, essential to an understanding of the organic productiveness of the Pacific and to the utilization and conservation of such portions of that productiveness as may be available for the needs of mankind; and further, that this Congress urges the necessity for the establishment of marine biological stations upon such portions of Pacific coasts as do not already possess them.

HERBERT E. GREGORY

THE FRIENDS OF MEDICAL PROGRESS

Two years ago the Committee for the Protection of Animal Experimentation was organized in Boston to cope with an unusual period of activity on the part of local antivivisection cults. The work of the Committee was successful. For a year or more after this emergency there was a wide correspondence and much discussion both here and with England, where a Defense of Research Society became necessary some years ago. For many years our physicians have carried on the freedom of research defence here in America purely as a civic duty and with much expenditure of time and energy and they have been far more successful than their English colleagues. Abroad they made an unfortunate compromise, with the antivivisectionists who nevertheless now cry louder than ever for the total abolition of all Animal Experimentation. Latterly these misguided cults in America have been increasing in power as their funds have gradually accumulated.

Therefore there has been an insistent and widespread demand that the work of the old Committee be given permanent form and a National Society in the control of Laymen has been organized called the Friends of Medical Progress. The purpose of this Society is not controversial but educational, along the broadest lines, and the articles of incorporation state its purposes as follows:

(1) To encourage and aid all research and humane experimentation for the advancement of medical science; (2) to inform the public of the truth concerning the value of scientific medicine to humanity and to animals; (3) to resist the efforts of the various persons and societies constantly urging legislation dangerous to the health and well-being of the American people.

The Committee did much to protect experimentation in biological laboratories and the new Society is naturally likewise committed to the same policy. The officers of the Society are:

Honorary President

CHARLES W. ELIOT

President Emeritus Harvard University

President

THOMAS BARBOUR

Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

Secretary

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH

Director, Boston Museum of Natural History

Treasurer and Assistant Secretary

MARY LEE THURMAN

28 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.