

ing rather than plane, grade imperceptibly into the slopes of monadnocks, have imperceptible regional slopes, deep residual soil, no wide-spread alluvial cover, are developed slowly with respect to base level, and are usually trenched by streams only when uplifted. The latter are true planes, exhibit more abrupt and sometimes angular contacts with erosion residuals, present regional slopes commonly obvious to the eye, have little or no residual soil but frequently a wide-spread blanket of alluvium, are developed rapidly without any necessary relation to base level, and may normally be trenched by streams without any change in the attitude or altitude of the areas affected. Pene-plane remnants may safely be correlated over fairly broad areas; but planes of lateral corrasion may be developed at so many different levels simultaneously

in a single region, or may be developed at the same level at such widely different periods, that correlation of their isolated remnants is both difficult and hazardous.

In the writer's opinion much of the topography widely attributed to eolian denudation by Passarge and others may with good reason be ascribed to lateral planation by intermittent streams. It has not been my good fortune to see typical portions of the Kalahari Desert, but inselberge of the eastern marginal area and other supposed eolian forms pointed out by those familiar with the true desert topography appeared to be capable of more rational explanation as the product of lateral corrasion. This and other aspects of this many-sided problem will receive more adequate treatment in the near future.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AT CLEVELAND

A Resolution on H. R. Bill 7884, Prohibiting the Use of Dogs for Medical Experimentation in the District of Columbia

*(Unanimously adopted by the Council, December 31,
1930)*

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, which has repeatedly recorded its protest against the enactment of legislation prohibiting animal experimentation for scientific and medical purposes, hereby protests against the passage of House Bill 7884 in the present Congress prohibiting the use of dogs for medical experiment in the District of Columbia.

The circumstances under which this bill was favorably reported, as set forth in the minority report, make abundantly clear that this bill should be recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia for full and proper consideration by the members and for adequate presentation of objections by opponents of the bill.

This association is in accord with the practically unanimous and often expressed authoritative voice of science and medicine that animal experimentation has conferred inestimable benefits upon mankind, as well as upon animals themselves, and is essential to the progress of the biological and medical sciences.

The history of medical discovery affords countless examples of the necessity for the use of dogs in certain kinds of experiment, as may be illustrated by the experiments leading to the recent discoveries of insulin in the treatment of diabetes and of liver extract in the treatment of pernicious anaemia.

The conditions under which animal experimentation is conducted in the government and medical laboratories in the District of Columbia afford every safeguard against the infliction of unnecessary suffering upon the animals.

No legislation of the character proposed in this bill has ever been enacted in spite of the efforts of antivivisectionists in this country and abroad for many years.

This association, with a membership of over nineteen thousand and representative of all the sciences of nature and of man, is confident that if the members of Congress become fully informed of the injury which would be inflicted upon the progress of curative and preventive medicine by such legislation H. R. Bill 7884 will not receive their favorable consideration.

A Resolution on the Approaching Observance of the Two-Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington

(Adopted by the Council, January 1, 1931)

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has created a commission consisting of high officers of the Government and a number of citizens appointed by the President, to arrange a fitting nation-wide observance of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington in 1932, and

WHEREAS, The purpose is to commemorate the life of a man who, in addition to his outstanding achievements in war and peace which were most vital to the creation of the United States of America, had broad interest in every walk of life, including the sciences and the fine arts, as is exemplified by his lifetime active participation in the engineering and science of his day, it is therefore

Resolved, That the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science does hereby endorse the program of observance of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, to take place in 1932, and commends to the members of the association their participation in the celebration, and it is further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.

A Resolution on the Need for the Preservation of Red- wood Areas in California

(Adopted by the Council, January 1, 1931)

WHEREAS, full knowledge of biological phenomena such as is required for advance in science and education requires complete protection of primitive associations of plant and animal life, and

WHEREAS, the primitive areas of the coast redwood forest in California constitute some of the most interesting and important life associations, and

WHEREAS, the Save the Redwoods League is vigorously advancing the cause of protection of the coast redwood forest plant and animal associations of California, it is

Resolved, That the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science expresses its strong approval of the efforts of the Save the Redwoods League and of the State of California to preserve the primitive redwood areas, and respectfully urges that in carrying out this program every effort be made to secure representative areas sufficiently varied to illustrate the various types of forest, and of its associated flora and fauna, and sufficiently large to guarantee for the future the complete protection of these primitive floral and faunal associations.

A Resolution on the Need for the Preservation of Everglades Areas

(Adopted by the Council, January 1, 1931)

WHEREAS, the southern end of the Florida peninsula contains biological features of unique character, which are found nowhere else within the area of the United States, and

WHEREAS, it has been proposed to establish a national park for the preservation of these features in their primitive state; therefore the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

Approves of the establishment of such a park, but only under conditions that will completely exclude railway and other commercial developments and fully protect the floral and faunal associations within the limits that are to be established.

IN HONOR OF PROFESSOR JAMES EWING

A TESTIMONIAL dinner was given on Saturday, January 31, at the Hotel Pierre in New York City in honor of Dr. James Ewing, president of the medical board and director of cancer research at the Memorial Hospital of New York City. Dr. Ewing has just completed his thirty-second year as professor of pathology in the Cornell University Medical School.

There were four hundred invited guests including those eminent in the field of science from all parts of the country. The toastmaster of the dinner was Dr. George D. Stewart, formerly president of the American College of Surgeons and of the New York Academy of Medicine.

The speakers were: Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, of the U. S. Public Health Service; President Livingston Farrand, of Cornell University; Dr. Howard A. Kelly, formerly professor of gynecology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School and now surgeon and radiologist to the Howard Kelly Hospital in Baltimore; Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the Crocker Institute of Cancer Research and editor of *The American Journal of Cancer*; Dr. John A. Hartwell, president of the New York Academy of Medicine; Dr. James B. Murphy, member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Mr. Archibald Douglas, of the executive committee and board of managers of the Memorial Hospital; Dr. C. C. Little, managing director of the American Society for the

Control of Cancer; Mr. Thomas DeBevoise, lawyer; Dr. G. Canby Robinson, dean and director of New York Hospital-Cornell Association, and Dr. Frank E. Adair, attending surgeon, Memorial Hospital.

The January issue of the *Annals of Surgery* was dedicated to Dr. Ewing and published as a tribute to his unique position throughout the world in the field of cancer research. It contained articles from forty-six contributors of international preeminence in this field. At the dinner an illuminated copy of this volume was presented to Dr. Ewing by Dr. Frank E. Adair, who had been associated with Dr. Lewis S. Pilcher, the editor of the *Annals of Surgery*, in editing this special "Ewing Cancer Number."

A letter was received from President Hoover in which he stated: "To the Medical Board of the Memorial Hospital, New York. Gentlemen: I want to thank you warmly for your kind invitation to attend the testimonial dinner in honor of Dr. James Ewing on January 31. I deeply regret that my duties here do not permit me to be present. I should like to share in person in paying honor to such a useful and distinguished citizen, whose work as scientific researcher, teacher and author has done so much to forward the attack on the problem of cancer in particular and of disease in general. Such a career is a service and an inspiration to humanity and deserves the tribute of public praise. Yours faithfully, Herbert Hoover."

A cablegram was sent by Madam Curie as follows: "Congratulations on the well-earned recognition of your important contribution to radiotherapy and your work in the field of cancer." A letter was read from Governor Roosevelt in which he said that Dr. Ewing's achievements in the field of cancer have received national and international recognition and it is a real pleasure to congratulate him upon them as well as upon his invaluable service to the state.

The sentiment expressed at the dinner by the speakers was one of profound admiration for Dr. Ewing, and it was a privilege to pay homage to this unique man in the field of medical science.

B. J. L.

THE NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL AND COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

THE incorporation in the educational system of Columbia University of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, the oldest institution in the United States engaged solely in the teaching of post-graduate medicine, was announced at the annual dinner of the Post-Graduate Faculty Association held at the Biltmore Hotel on January 31.

The agreement between the two institutions, effective on July 1, 1931, said Dr. Arthur F. Chace, president of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School