

cooperation with states even to financial aid, in developing state wild life management areas that will supplement the primary federal areas.

3. Recognition of wild life values. Land management agencies, both public and private, should be brought to recognize the value of wild life and induced to provide for its needs so far as compatible with other uses.

4. Pollution of waters must be stopped or reduced to a non-destructive point.

5. Research on wild life problems should be extended to meet the new problems produced continually by modern developments. The results of this research should be freely available to all land administrators and wild life management agencies.

6. Closer coordination of the activities of federal land administrative agencies.

7. Basic protective legislation and regulations drawn to meet the needs of wild life, not merely the wishes of groups of special interests.

At the last session of the conference it was announced that a migratory-bird treaty between the United States and Mexico had been signed. The announcement was made by Juan Zinser, director of the Mexican National Game Commission, who said the treaty had been signed by Josephus Daniels, American Ambassador to Mexico, and General Eduardo Hay, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. The provisions will come into force when the treaty is ratified by both countries and will remain in force for fifteen years, after which time it may be denounced by either country on twelve months' notice.

DU PONT FELLOWSHIPS FOR RESEARCH CHEMISTS

NOTING an increasing demand for research chemists, with a very definite shortage, and wishing to encourage more promising students in research work in the field of chemistry, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company has again appropriated sufficient funds to permit establishing fellowships in twelve leading universities and colleges for the academic year 1936-1937. The purpose of the plan is to give assistance to students wishing to pursue graduate work in research. The plan of these fellowships is very similar to the one the du Pont Company placed in operation many years ago but discontinued in 1932. At that time there was an excess of young research chemists with no offers of employment. As business conditions have improved, industrial research has been resumed with renewed interest, with the result that there is now keen competition for men of outstanding ability while the supply is becoming inadequate for the demand. These fellowships in the past have enabled young men to continue graduate work in chemistry who otherwise would have found it impossible to go on. Since the company first began these awards there have been granted 326 fellowships and 34 scholarships in 31 in-

stitutions, and, in addition, there was a national fellowship awarded at the Johns Hopkins University for a period of four years.

The appropriation for the resumption of the fellowships is \$18,000, half of which is to cover the cost of continuing for the academic year 1936-1937 four post-doctorate fellowships in organic chemistry at \$2,000 each, plus an additional \$1,000 to cover the cost of extraordinary equipment that may be required in connection with the work of this group. The remaining \$9,000 is to cover the cost of reestablishing twelve post-graduate fellowships at \$750 each.

The objective of the post-doctorate fellowship is to provide trained assistants for a few of the younger professors of organic research to enable them to attack the more difficult type of problems, and to develop men who will be better qualified in research to continue their efforts in the academic field. The post-graduate fellowships, on the other hand, assist promising young men to obtain an education along the lines required by the chemical industry.

The awards have no restrictions other than that the work done under them shall be in the field of chemistry or chemical engineering, but the appointment of the fellowship must be approved by a member of the fellowship committee of the du Pont Company, after reviewing the qualifications of the appointee and the recommendation of the department of chemistry.

The twelve universities selected are as follows: For chemistry—University of Chicago, Cornell, Harvard, the Johns Hopkins, Ohio State, Princeton, Yale, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin. For chemistry or chemical engineering—University of Michigan and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

A GRANT of \$138,000 from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation to aid research in the natural sciences at the University of Wisconsin was recently accepted by the State Board of Regents. The funds will support both old and new research projects. These projects, about eighty in number, are selected and approved by the University Research Committee. The foundation which provides the funds has no voice in the selection or in the policies to be followed in carrying out the research work.

"This grant," President Glenn Frank is reported to have said, "is another visible evidence of the very great contribution the Alumni Research Foundation is making to the future of the University of Wisconsin. By its accumulation of a permanent endowment for research, the foundation is providing an element of stability to the scientific future of the university that would otherwise be impossible. And in a dozen other