Nazi biologists but were imitating their methods in their own scientific work.

Now the complete mental equality of all races is as firm a dogma of Soviet faith as inequality is a dogma of Nazi faith. The party representative particularly attacked Professor Shtyvko of Professor Levit's staff for making deductions "resembling the racial nonsense of German Fascists" in a recent paper published in a German scientific journal.

Professor Shtyvko studied fifty-four skeletons of adult victims of the Russian famine during the civil war period and is alleged to have placed them somewhere between the Germans and the yellow race. He attributed this to the strain of famine and civil war.

In another paper, the party representative said, Professor Shtyvko classed the Buryat Mongols-Siberian people—as mentally equal to 12-year-old Europeans.

Professor B. I. Lavrentyeff, who was appointed chairman of a committee to look into these charges, warned Soviet medical and biological experts that they must protect Soviet science against any anti-scientific theories that might be dragged in.—*Wireless from Moscow to The New York Times.*

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY CONGRESS AT BUDAPEST

THE second International Forestry Congress took place in 1936 at Budapest, Hungary, from September 10 to 17. This was attended by 14 Americans, made up of ten foresters and four lumbermen, as follows:

Dr. F. A. Silcox, chief, and C. E. Rachford, associate chief, U. S. Forest Service; Dr. Raphael Zon, director, Lake States Forest Research Station, Minn.; John D. Guthrie, general inspector, CCC; Ovid Butler, executive secretary, American Forestry Association; Tom Gill, secretary, Pack Forestry Foundation and Educational Board; John B. Woods, forester, National Lumber Manufacturers Association; Professor Shirley Allen, Forestry Department, University of Michigan; Dr. Henry I. Baldwin, forester, Fox Research and Demonstration Forest, N. H.; Richard R. Fenska, forester, Bartlett Tree Experts, N. Y., all members of and delegates from the Society of American Foresters. The following lumbermen attended as delegates of the American Forestry Association: Ernest L. Kurth, Texas, president, National Lumber Manufacturers Association; G. F. Jewett, manager, Forest Industries, Inc., Idaho; Frank Kennett, president, Kennett Lumber Company, N. H.; and Julian F. McGowin, treasurer, W. T. Smith Lumber Company, Alabama. Nine of the above delegates were in Europe at that time on a forestry study tour under the auspices of the Oberlaender Foundation.

The idea of an international gathering or congress of foresters dates back to 1922, at the Sixth Annual General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. At that time it was decided to invite all nations to a conference to consider problems in forestry, especially the world wood supply and its consumption. Following up this original suggestion, the first international forestry conference was held in Rome from April 29 to May 5, 1926. This was attended by 18 Americans, headed by Dr. S. T. Dana, dean, Forestry and Conservation Department, University of Michigan, at that time president of the Society of American Foresters.

PROMINENT NATIONALS ATTEND

Between 35 and 40 nations, colonies and dependencies were represented at the Second Congress. In addition there were delegates from five related bodies such as the International Institute of Agriculture, International Committee on Wood (C.I.B.), International Wood Gas Committee, International Travel Bureau and the International Union of Forest Research Stations. The estimated total number of delegates of various classes was 525. The heads of several of the leading forest services were present, including Sir Roy Robinson, chairman of the British Forestry Commission, Dr. E. D. Van Dissel, chief of Holland's Forest Service, Baron von Keudell, Generalforstmeister of Germany, Mons. Rene Chaplin, director general of the French Service of Forests and Waters, Dr. A. K. Cajander, director general of the Forest Service of Finland, and Dr. F. A. Silcox, chief, U. S. Forest Service.

Baron Clement Waldbott of Hungary was president of the congress, and the four vice-presidents were: von Keudell of Germany; Robinson, Great Britain; Silcox, United States, and Chaplin, France.

The congress was held under the patronage of the Regent of Hungary, Nicolas Horthy; its honorary president was Jules de Gömbös, president of the Hungarian National Council, while Minister of Agriculture Coloman de Daranyi was head of the Committee of Honor; and the co-presidents of the congress were Baron Giacomo Acerbo, president of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, and Dr. A. K. Cajander, director general of the Forest Service of Finland.

The congress was preceded by a ten-day field meeting of the International Union of Forest Research Stations to which Dr. Raphael Zon was the American delegate.

The number of delegates from each country to the Budapest conference varied greatly. Several countries had only one delegate, while some neighboring nations had as many as 25 or 30. Chile, Brazil and the Argentine were the only South American countries represented; there were no delegates from Canada, Mexico, Russia or Japan.

SECTIONS

Following the usual practice of scientific conferences, the congress was organized into sections as follows: I. Forest policy, economics, statistics and legislation; II. Forest management, research and education; III. Timber trade and forest products; IV. Forest utilization and industry; V. Mechanical and chemical technology of wood; VI. Silviculture and plant production; VII. Regulation of forest streams and forest and soil protection; VIII. Rural economy, nature protection, tourist recreation; IX. Tropical forestry.

The congress opened with a general meeting of all delegates. This was followed by meetings and deliberations of the 9 sections meeting simultaneously. There was a general closing session when the 32 resolutions were acted on.

In contrast to the Rome Congress of 1926, no formal reports or papers were read before the congress, printed copies of all papers having been made available to all delegates on the first day of the congress. All formal reports prepared for the congress will appear later in the *Proceedings* of the congress. The omission of the formal reading of papers at this congress was a welcome change from the 1926 Rome conference, since it greatly expedited the section meetings. Each section decided which papers, out of the large number presented, should be discussed at its sessions.

Dr. Silcox, who, among other nationals, gave an address at the opening session, was a member of the executive committee and took an active part in the deliberation of the congress. He was chairman of the American delegation, while John D. Guthrie was vice-chairman. Dr. Zon served as "rapporteur" (secretary) of the meetings of Section V, Wood Technology, and Guthrie as vice-chairman of Section II, Forest Management. French and Hungarian were the official languages, but interpreters were available at all section and general meetings, who served appreciably to break down for the Americans the barrier of a foreign language.

FIELD FORESTRY TRIPS

There were several field trips participated in by the Americans; one to Lake Balaton, the largest lake in Hungary, with its extensive summer home development, several other one-day trips about Budapest and environs, and a three-day trip to several state forests, two government tourist resort hotels (built and managed by the Hungarian Forest Service), the Hungarian Plains of Hortobagy, the cattle and horse raising region of Hungary. Here, as elsewhere, were seen considerable areas of the American black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) introduced into Hungary between 1700 and 1730. A special point of interest in the Plains was the extensive areas of solid grass turf, with no evidence of overgrazing or abuse, although this region has been in continuous use by live stock for probably a thousand years.

THE SOCIAL SIDE

On the social side there was considerable activity. A formal reception to the delegates by the Regent of Hungary, Admiral Nicolas Horthy, in the Royal Palace, at which the Regent had a brief personal chat with the head of each delegation; formal dinners to the heads of the different delegations by Minister of Agriculture Daranyi, by Baron Clement Waldbott, president of the congress, and by Dr. Cajander, head of the Finnish delegation. There was also an informal joint dinner between the British and American delegates, and an informal dinner of the American and leading German delegates.

The city of Budapest proved to be of great interest to all delegates. It is a beautiful and historic city, lying on each side of the Danube, and the Hungarian foresters and officials proved to be delightful hosts.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE CONGRESS

Certain definite and important decisions were taken by the congress. Among these were:

(1) A permanent organization or international committee was set up to carry on between congresses.

(2) This is to be made up of one official or government representative from each interested nation.

(3) The permanent headquarters of this committee or permanent organization would be set up in connection with the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

(4) This permanent committee is to have the greatest possible autonomy in its relation to the International Institute.

(5) Annual or periodic meetings of this committee would be held not in Rome, but in the various member countries.

The present Central Organization Committee (of the second congress) will function temporarily until a permanent committee is set up. Invitations for the next congress were received from France, to be held in Paris in 1937, in connection with its International Exposition of Wood; and from Finland at Helsinki (Helsingfors) in 1940. The Permanent Committee will decide later as to the place of meeting of the next congress.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONGRESS

Not only because of their inherent value to foresters and other scientists, but because of the decision to set up a permanent international forestry body, in which the United States will be represented, the resolutions passed at Budapest might well be considered as signposts of international cooperation and good will. They covered a wide range of subjects in the fields of pure forestry, forest industry, control of forest damage by insects, fire, floods and overgrazing, forestation of wastelands, preservation of scenic beauty and mountain lands, forest geography, certification of forest seed, standardization of forest statistics, measurement of forest volumes and terms in phyto-sociological studies, tropical forests, etc.

JNO. D. GUTHRIE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

MARINE ZOOGEOGRAPHY

Tiergeographie des Meeres. By SVEN EKMAN. Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft, M.B.H., 1935, Leipzig, pp. I–XII, 1–542, text figs. 1–244.

THE appearance of Sven Ekman's marine Zoogeography is of the greatest interest to all students of marine biology as well as to those interested in zoology as a whole. It is a work which has been much needed for many years, and one could hardly imagine a more satisfactory treatment of the subject. The book is equally valuable for the beginner and for the advanced worker or teacher of marine biology. It contains a wealth of facts, well selected, a clear presentation of the different theories and it is tremendously inspiring because it shows how much work there is still to be done along many lines.

The book is obviously the result of a lifelong interest in the subject, and there are probably not many so eminently fitted for doing this gigantic work as Dr. Ekman. He has had a varied experience in many fields, both as taxonomist and field ecologist; is equally at home in the well-explored waters around Sweden and in the newly discovered Antarctic seas, and he is an experienced teacher, as the logical arrangement of the material shows. The Scandinavian biological tradition and methods of attacking problems are quite evident in this book, which reviews almost two hundred years of marine research, much of which is based upon the pioneer work of the early Scandinavian workers. It is therefore very appropriate that this great milestone has been set by a countryman of Lovén, the outstanding student of marine life in Sweden, a country always famous for its good biologists.

To give a brief abstract of the contents of this book is impossible, for in spite of its 542 pages (60 of which are given over to bibliography and two indexes, one for scientific names, one for authors) the book is as condensed as an encyclopedia.

Twelve of the sixteen chapters deal with the distribution of marine shallow water invertebrates, a group hitherto sadly neglected, the last four chapters are given over to the distribution of the deepwater bottom forms and the plankton. In addition there is an excellent account of the history of marine exploration and a short epilogue about isolation and time as factors in the development of new forms.

The author treats in succession the tropical, temperate and polar waters, delimits the larger and smaller geographic areas, discusses the hydrographic conditions and the composition of the fauna, and interprets the available facts. Being himself an experienced taxonomist he has an instinct for selecting only the results of reliable, critical workers, and many groups of animals which are incompletely known or identified by persons who create landbridges promiscuously to suit their own particular need, are completely left out. The value of the *Albatross* expeditions with their wealth of material, worked out by specialists more or less affiliated with the U. S. National Museum, becomes most evident. The important conclusions regarding the relationship of the east Pacific fauna with that of the West Indies are chiefly based upon these detailed *Albatross* monographs of M. J. Rathbun, T. W. Vaughan, A. H. Clark, W. K. Fisher, J. A. Cushman, etc., to mention only a few, and their results are in turn worked in with the innumerable contributions from workers in other parts of the world. Practically every important paper dealing with marine biology is quoted, even the most recent. The book is full of refreshing original theories and new interpretations of older ones, and there is hardly a question in marine biology which the author has not touched upon. The logical arrangement of the material and the detailed indexes makes it an easy matter to find everything one wants to look up. There are very few erroneous statements (it is thus a mere slip of the pen when the author (p. 75) states that the coral genus *Acropora* is absent from the West Indies, as he expressly (p. 36) mentions that it has not been able to migrate from the West Indies to Bermuda.

That the book is written in German should not deter anybody from reading it. The vocabulary used is as simple as possible and the construction of the sentences far from involved. Moreover, the text (which in many places consists of lists of Latin names) is so