

of artistic ability at graphic presentation, and many were the interesting observations he recorded in park *Nature Notes*.

Mr. Crowe, with an all-round knowledge of nature and her laws and ability to arouse enthusiasm for nature study in park visitors, exemplified the highest ideals of the naturalist service, which endeavors to bring to every visitor to the national parks a maximum of knowledge and appreciation of its chief features.

George C. Crowe was known to hundreds of high-school and college students in Montana and Wyoming through his lectures on park wildlife, and he had interested himself in the past four years in the CCC enrollees in Yellowstone National Park. Acting Superintendent J. W. Emmert paid tribute to him as an "extremely faithful, conscientious, and capable employee," and the *Livingston Enterprise* said, in an editorial, "The shock brought by news of Naturalist Crowe's death caused wide grief and sadness. The National Park Service and the communities of Mammoth and Livingston can ill afford to lose such sterling character as he possessed."

H. C. BRYANT

RECENT DEATHS

DR. HENRY S. PLUMMER, professor of medicine in the Graduate Medical School of the University of

Minnesota, chief of the division of medicine of the Mayo Clinic and president of the Mayo Foundation, died on January 1 at the age of sixty-two years.

PROFESSOR CHARLES WINTHROP CROCKETT, who retired two years ago as head of the department of astronomy and mathematics at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, died on December 30 at the age of seventy-four years.

DR. PHILIP EMBURY BROWNING, who retired as associate professor of chemistry at Yale University in 1932, died on January 2 at the age of seventy years.

DR. THEODORE JAMES BRADLEY, since 1912 professor of chemistry and dean of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, died on December 11. He was sixty-two years old.

THE death at the age of sixty-five years is announced of Sir Grafton Elliot Smith, professor of anatomy in the University of London.

SIR JOHN ROBERTSON, professor of public health in the University of Birmingham, died on December 16 in his seventy-fifth year.

DR. CARL STUMPF, professor of psychology at the University of Berlin, died on December 29 at the age of eighty-eight years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF GENETICS

THE translation given below of an article appearing in *Izvestia*, Moscow, on December 21, 1936, has been sent to *SCIENCE* by the Tass Telegraph Agency of the USSR, with a request for its publication.

In connection with the postponement of the convocation of the International Genetics Congress, an American agency, *Science Service*, comes forward with a statement about the "non-existence of intellectual freedom" in the USSR, and the *New York Times* has a report of the arrests of Professors Agol and Vavilov in the USSR. We have the following to report:

First. There really does not exist in the USSR that "freedom" of genetic science which in certain states is understood as freedom to kill people or as freedom to destroy whole nations because of their alleged "inferiority."

Second. Real freedom of research, real intellectual freedom exists only in the USSR, where science works not for the benefit and the hire of a narrow group of capitalists but for the good of, and in the interest of, all peoples and of the whole of mankind. Evidence of this is shown by the public discussion on problems of genetics which is now proceeding in the sessions of the Lenin Agricultural Academy with the participation of over five hundred scientists. The allegedly arrested Professor Vavilov, as has

already been announced in the Soviet press, on December 22, will deliver a report at a session of the academy criticizing the scientific views of the young scientist, Lysenko, while the latter will read a paper criticizing the anti-Darwinist character of certain of Professor Vavilov's theoretical positions. Regarding the alleged arrest of Professor Vavilov, the *New York Times* simply lied.

Third. Mr. Agol, who has nothing in common with science, has been arrested by the organs of investigation for direct connection with the Trotskyite murderers. With such gentlemen the USSR will invariably deal similarly in the future, no matter with what sort of supposedly scientific protective flag they might attempt to hide their criminal activity against the state. There really does not exist in the USSR "freedom" for murderers or "freedom" for propaganda of terrorism.

Fourth. The Genetic Congress, previously scheduled for 1937, has been postponed for a certain time upon the request of a number of scientists who desired more time for their preparations for the congress. The only purpose of this postponement is the desire to assure the best preparation and the most extensive participation of scientists from various countries.

THE U. S. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

IN his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, chief of the Biological Survey, points out that the success of rebuilding wildlife