

is a part of the Siskiyou National Forest in Oregon. The withdrawal was made on the recommendation of Regional Forester Buck and Thornton T. Munger, director of the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station, in accordance with a regulation of the Department of Agriculture that "typical examples of the principal forest types shall be reserved, untouched by man, for posterity to enjoy and study." The tract contains groups of cedar and is so situated that it will be safe from inroads of fire and logging.

At the present rate of cutting, virgin tracts of Port Orford cedar will soon be a rarity except on federal lands within the National Forests. The forest survey recently completed by the Federal Forest Experiment Station indicates that there is only about 1,140 million board feet of this cedar in existence, all in southwestern Oregon except for a small amount in northern California. Sixty-nine per cent. of this timber is in private ownership, 15 per cent. on the Oregon and California Railway revested grant lands managed by the Department of the Interior, and 16 per cent. on the National Forests managed by the Department of Agriculture. The annual cut in recent years averages about 48 million board feet, nearly all coming from private lands and from the Oregon and California revested lands.

It is therefore desirable for the U. S. Forest Service to set up some virgin tracts as museum pieces, so that future generations may have lasting examples of this forest tree under natural conditions.

AWARD TO DR. BOWIE

THE Queen of the Netherlands has appointed Dr. William Bowie, retired chief of the Division of Geodesy of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce, an officer of the Order of Orange-Nassau, and has presented to him, through the Minister of the Netherlands, the medallion and diploma of the order.

This honor was bestowed upon Dr. Bowie "in recognition of outstanding achievements in the interests of international science and geodesy, and his collaboration with Dr. F. A. Vening Meinesz, professor of geodesy at the University of Utrecht, the Netherlands, and a member of the Netherlands Geodetic Commission, in the determination of gravity-at-sea."

Dr. Bowie and Dr. Meinesz have worked together many years in the International Association of Geodesy, a branch of the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union. Dr. Bowie was president of that association from 1919, when it was created, until 1933, when he became president of the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union. He was succeeded as president of the International Association of Geodesy by Dr. Meinesz.

It was largely through this association that Dr. Bowie became interested in the work of Dr. Meinesz, who had devised and constructed an apparatus by means of which accurate determinations of the values of gravity can be made aboard a submarine. Dr. Bowie was twice instrumental in bringing Dr. Meinesz to the United States to conduct expeditions for the determination of gravity-at-sea on submarines of the U. S. Navy operating in West Indian waters.

Dr. Bowie was retired from the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in December, 1936, after 41½ years of service, during twenty-seven of which he was chief of the Division of Geodesy.

He has received honorary degrees from Trinity College, Lehigh University, George Washington University and the University of Edinburgh. He holds also honorary memberships in the Academy of Sciences of France, the Academy of Sciences of Norway, the National Academy of History and Geography (Mexico) and the Russian Geographical Society. In 1937, he was awarded the Elliot Cresson Medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia for his contributions to the science of geodesy.

Dr. Bowie is a member of the National Academy of Sciences; the Philosophical Society of Washington, of which he was president in 1926; the Washington Academy of Sciences, of which he was president in 1930; the Washington Society of Engineers, of which he was president in 1914; the American Society of Civil Engineers; the American Astronomical Society, and other leading national and international scientific societies. He is the author of a number of publications of the Coast and Geodetic Survey on the varied branches of geodesy.

LECTURESHIP IN HONOR OF DR. JULIUS STIEGLITZ

DR. GUSTAV EGLOFF, chairman of the Chicago Section Committee of the American Chemical Society, and Dr. Paul N. Leech, chairman of the Alumni Committee of the University of Chicago, have given out the following appeal for funds to establish a lectureship foundation in the memory of Dr. Julius Stieglitz, distinguished chemist and teacher, who died early in 1937:

You know, through his work and that of his former students, the importance of the contributions made to American chemistry by Dr. Julius Stieglitz, who passed on early this year. In a sense, your company is a beneficiary of his learning and his power to illuminate the subject of chemistry and make it a living thing in the minds of his students.

Those who loved Dr. Stieglitz, who benefited by his instruction and who revere his memory, are contributing to a fund to endow a Julius Stieglitz Lectureship to carry on

his spirit in the teaching of American chemistry. It is estimated that \$25,000 will be required for this purpose.

It is hoped to make the lectureship the most outstanding of its kind in the United States. It is to be supervised by a committee appointed jointly by the University of Chicago and the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society. It is planned to give the lectures one year at the University of Chicago, the next before the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society.

We feel sure you will agree that this is a well-deserved tribute to Dr. Stieglitz's memory. It will keep his spirit alive and will elevate the quality and increase the quantity of chemical development in American universities, from which your future chemists must come. We are asking only modest contributions. We prefer, as we know Dr. Stieglitz would have preferred, that the fund be an expression of a large number of those in whose hearts he still lives, rather than the large donations of a few. We would appreciate such a donation from your company or from you individually.

Donations or pledges should be sent to Dr. B. B. Freud, Treasurer, in care of Armour Institute of Technology, 3300 Federal Street, Chicago.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

At the Indianapolis meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science there was held the first of a series of symposia on science and society, and this subject attracted much attention among the members and from the press. The council of the association passed a resolution, which reads:

WHEREAS, Science and its applications are not only transforming the physical and mental environment of men, but are adding greatly to the complexities of their social, economic and political relations among them; and

WHEREAS, Science is wholly independent of national boundaries and races and creeds and can flourish permanently only where there is peace and intellectual freedom; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the council on this thirtieth day of December, 1937, that the American Association for the Advancement of Science makes as one of its objectives an examination of the profound effects of science upon society; and that the association extends to its prototype, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and to all other scientific organizations with similar aims throughout the world, an invitation to cooperate, not only in advancing the interests of science, but also in promoting peace among nations and intellectual freedom in order that science may continue to advance and spread more abundantly its benefits to all mankind.

It will be remembered that at the Boston meeting of the association five years ago "A declaration of intellectual freedom" was adopted. This declaration, which was reaffirmed at the Atlantic City meeting last year, is as follows:

The American Association for the Advancement of Science feels grave concern over persistent and threatening inroads upon intellectual freedom which have been made in recent times in many parts of the world.

Our existing liberties have been won through ages of struggle and at enormous cost. If these are lost or seriously impaired there can be no hope of continued progress in science, of justice in government, of international or domestic peace or even of lasting material well-being.

We regard the suppression of independent thought and of its free expression as a major crime against civilization itself. Yet oppression of this sort has been inflicted upon investigators, scholars, teachers and professional men in many ways, whether by governmental action, administrative coercion or extra-legal violence.

We feel it our duty to denounce all such actions as intolerable forms of tyranny.

There can be no compromise on this issue, for even the commonwealth of learning can not endure "half slave and half free." By our life and training as scientists and by our heritage as Americans we must stand for freedom.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

A FULL account of the Indianapolis meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the scientific societies associated with it, edited by the permanent secretary, will be printed in the issue of SCIENCE for February 4.

Officers for 1938 were elected as follows:

President: Wesley C. Mitchell, Columbia University.

Vice-presidents of the Association and Chairmen of the Sections:

Mathematics (A): J. R. Kline, University of Pennsylvania.

Physics (B): H. E. Ives, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City.

Chemistry (C): H. C. Urey, Columbia University.

Astronomy (D): R. M. Stewart, Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Canada.

Geology and Geography (E): Walter H. Bucher, University of Cincinnati.

Zoological Sciences (F): F. B. Sumner, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California.

Botanical Sciences (G): R. J. Pool, University of Nebraska.

Anthropology (H): Alfred Kroeber, University of California.

Psychology (I): Calvin P. Stone, Stanford University.

Social and Economic Sciences (K): H. R. Tolley, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Historical and Philological Sciences (L): Nelson G. McCrea, Columbia University.

Engineering (M): A. A. Potter, Purdue University.

Medical Sciences (N): Thomas M. Rivers, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y.

Agriculture (O): R. M. Salter, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster.