

## NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION

THE following resolution on the protection of nature in the Americas was adopted on May 8 at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association:

Since the Treaty on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the American Republics (Western Hemisphere) has already been signed by the representatives of seventeen countries, including the United States; and

Since this inter-American treaty was ratified by the United States Senate on April 7, 1941; and

Since this treaty has also been ratified by one other country and, following its expected early ratification by three others, will come into force three months after deposit of these five ratifications with the Pan American Union;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That enabling legislation should be enacted and executive orders or decrees issued in all countries signatory to the treaty, to implement it and effectuate its purposes at the earliest possible date; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the National Parks Association commends the following international organizations for their continuing efforts to promote the protection of Nature in the Americas:

The Pan American Institute of Geography and History,

The American Committee for International Wild Life Protection, and

The Pan-American Section of the International Committee for Bird Preservation.

According to a statement issued by the association the integrity of national monuments throughout the country is endangered by current Congressional legislation. The association has called upon the Congress to adhere to its policies of public land use. In part the statement reads:

A Congressional bill to permit mining within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House of Representatives. Objection was made to its consideration on the consent calendar by Congressman Cole of New York on June 2, on the grounds that such legislation would be unnecessarily destructive and set an undesirable precedent for mining in other national monuments. Opponents of the bill point out that, according to the organic act that created the National Park Service in 1916, the purpose for which national parks, monuments and reservations are established is "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." On the sound basis of that act, it has been the settled policy of the Federal Government that mineral development be forever excluded from these areas.

Recent investigations of the monument have been made by representatives of several scientific organizations, par-

ticularly the Ecological Society of America and the Natural History Museum of San Diego, California. Their first-hand reports prove that the continued existence of the native plant and animal associations requires preservation of the entire area in essentially unmodified condition. It is shown to be the only area of its kind in the United States that is both diverse and large enough to preserve the original biotic community.

## THE SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS MAKERS OF AMERICA

THE twenty-third annual convention of the Scientific Apparatus Makers of America was held at White Sulphur Springs on May 12, 13 and 14.

According to an account of the meeting in the *News Edition*, published by the American Chemical Society, "Industrial Relations" was the subject of the first session, which was presided over by C. S. Redding, president of the Leeds and Northrup Company. The speakers included H. B. Allen, secretary and director of the Franklin Institute and chairman of the Philadelphia Advisory Council on Vocational Education for National Defense; L. C. Mueller, New York Army Ordnance District, and A. C. Horrocks, public relations director, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

At the annual dinner on May 13 Professor George R. Harrison, director of the laboratory of experimental physics of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gave an address on scientific instruments in war and after.

On Wednesday morning Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, made a presentation on the subject of priorities which was followed by a discussion.

Officers of the society were elected as follows: C. G. Campbell, Kewaunee Manufacturing Company, was reelected chairman of the board, J. M. Roberts, president, and P. E. Klopsteg, secretary-treasurer. Directors are C. S. Redding, Leeds and Northrup Company; W. H. Curtin, W. H. Curtin Company; C. G. Campbell, Kewaunee Manufacturing Company; I. L. Nixon, Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, and Thomas Lord, C. F. Pease Company. Directors-at-large are R. E. Gillmor, Sperry Gyroscope Company; C. S. Hallauer, Bausch and Lomb Optical Company; J. A. Hartley, Braun Corporation, and F. K. Taylor, Taylor Instrument Company.

## THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLLEGE OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE centennial anniversary celebration of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts of the University of Michigan will take place on October 5,