The Engineering, Science and Management Defense Training operates through a system of 22 regional advisers, each of whom is chairman of a committee composed of representatives of the participating institutions in that region. It is the duty of these committees to study the needs in their respective regions; the institutions then make detailed proposals of courses to be offered to meet these needs. If these proposals are approved by the Washington office, courses are organized. The courses are not substitutes for the regular ones leading to a degree and are not (with rare exceptions) given for credit.

In the EDT program now nearing completion, more than 100,000 trainees were enrolled in engineering courses. The number of participating institutions was 144, and the estimated cost about $7,500,000.

THE SUBMICROSCOPICAL RESEARCH CENTER AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY

THE Stanford project for the establishment of a submicroscopical research center for which a grant of $65,000 was made by the Rockefeller Foundation can be divided into three main phases of the work:

(1) Construction of a "service" electron microscope embodying some improvements based on the experience with different actually existing instruments. It will be of such a design that all further developments and improvements can be easily adapted to it. This first instrument should be applied to research projects in the various fields of biology, chemistry, physics, metallography, etc., without forgetting the defense applications of the instrument.

(2) Development of the electron microscope and of all the methods used in conjunction for exploring submicroscopical dimensions. This development program calls for improvements in the resolving power of the electron microscope, improvements in the methods applied for the study of various problems, further physical investigation of the conditions of image formation in the electron microscope, development of auxiliary apparatus and development of any such methods or means which may contribute to the knowledge of the dimensions below the limit of visibility of the light microscope.

(3) With the development of electron optics and electron microscopy, there is an increasing demand for specialized personnel in this new field. The third important task of the research center is the education of such specialists.

A NEW BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY IN ALASKA

THE U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, formerly the Bureau of Fisheries, recently completed the construction of a permanent field laboratory in southeastern Alaska for the study of the natural reproduction of the pink salmon. The laboratory is located at Little Port Walter on the southern tip of Baranof Island, approximately eighteen miles from the open ocean. There is only one stream flowing into the bay at this location. It originates in a series of mountain lakes and is supplied with a continuous flow of well-aerated water at all times. The bed of the stream varies from sand to large rocks, thus providing opportunity to study the suitability of various types of bottom for the spawning and incubation of the salmon. The entire watershed of the stream, which includes an area of five square miles, has been set aside by the U. S. Forest Service for the exclusive use of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The populations of pink salmon that reproduce in the stream do not enter the commercial fishery to any great extent and practically all the adults returning from the ocean can be accounted for. By tallying the number of adult salmon that enter the stream each season to spawn and the number of fry that migrate from it to the ocean, it is possible to determine the natural mortality of each year's brood, both in the stream and in the ocean.

The experimental set-up at Little Port Walter consists of a permanent concrete weir by means of which the adult salmon are counted into the stream in the fall of each year and the resulting fry are counted as they migrate from the stream in the spring of each year. Continuous year-round observations are being made of variations in the weather conditions and other natural factors that may influence the survival of each year's brood while in the stream. For this purpose a large laboratory and residence building was constructed at this location which includes a small apartment for the resident biologist and living quarters for the crew necessary in the seasonal operation of the weir. Space is also provided in the building for guest investigators and upon completion of the laboratory facilities accommodations will be available for visiting biologists.

F. A. DAVIDSON,
Fish and Wildlife Service

THE USE FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING IN WASHINGTON OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

DR. FRANK B. JEWETT, president of the National Academy of Sciences, has written a letter to members of the academy which reads as follows:

The purpose of this letter is to advise you concerning developments in the use of the Academy-Research Council Building for scientific work concerned with defense problems.

As you are all doubtless aware the development of the defense program has directed a steadily increasing amount of work to the academy and research council. Present indications are that still further demands will be made on them and their facilities.

In addition to an added burden on the administrative

and operating personnel the most acute problem has been one of space for offices and committee rooms required for a proper carrying on of the work of the academy and research council themselves and of certain scientific work closely associated with that of either the academy or research council.

Early last spring it became necessary to request Science Service to vacate the offices it has occupied for so long and in such pleasant association with the academy and council. Even this move which freed the entire regular office space proved only a temporary solution, however.

By mid-summer overcrowding and further demands were again acute. These demands arose both from the increasing work of the academy and council themselves and also from the needs of two sections in the Office of Scientific Research and Development whose work had to be carried on in close cooperation with the academy and council and in close proximity to the Army and Navy headquarters.

These two sections of the Office of Scientific Research and Development (both headed by members of the academy) are those of the Medical Committee of which Dr. A. N. Richards is chairman and which is intimately associated with the Medical Division of the council, and Section A of the National Defense Research Committee of which Dr. Richard C. Tolman is chairman. The work of this section is directly connected with the work under a contract with the Army of a very active academy committee of which Dr. Tolman is chairman.

Dr. Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, made strong formal request for the housing of this and similar work intimately connected with the academy and council in the academy building.

The only possibility of providing this space was the use temporarily of some or all of the rooms now assigned for scientific exhibits. These exhibits are part of the original plan for the building and are a valuable adjunct of the academy and council. At the same time their retention to the detriment of working space urgently needed for defense work was hard to justify.

After a thorough study of the situation the Advisory Committee on Buildings and Grounds has recommended, and the Executive Committee of the Council has approved, temporary utilization of such of the space as may be required for additional offices. The exhibits removed are to be stored and reinstalled as soon as the emergency is over.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

PROFESSOR ALVIN H. HANSEN, of Harvard University, consultant of the Federal Reserve System, and Professor Luther H. Gulick, of Columbia University, consultant of the National Resources Planning Board, left on the Atlantic Clipper on September 18 to attend the International Conference on Science and the World Order which is to be held at the Royal Institution, London, on September 26, 27 and 28.

At successive sessions, speakers representing science in Britain and other countries will deal with the following topics (the international aspects to be stressed throughout): September 26, "Science in Government" and "Science and Human Needs"; September 27, "Science and World Planning" and "Science and Technological Advance"; September 28, "Science and Post-War Relief" and "Science and the World Mind."

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Britain, will preside at the session on "Science and Human Needs." H. G. Wells will be chairman at the session on "Science and the Human Mind."

Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, has made a phonographic record, for delivery in London, of his comments on the American set-up of science and government and on Anglo-American policy, and Professor Albert Einstein, of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, has made recordings in German and in English for an address on "The Common Language of Science."

At the conclusion of the meeting, the president, Sir Richard Gregory, will announce a charter of scientific fellowship, which has been drawn up by a committee of the division and adopted by the council of the British Association.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE autumn general meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held on November 21 and 22, beginning at 10 A.M. on Friday, when there will be "Reports on the Scientific Results of the United States Antarctic Expedition, 1939–41" and on the "Interest of the United States in Polar Lands." In the evening there will be a public lecture followed by a reception. On Saturday morning there will be an open session for the reading of papers and for reports of research that has been aided by grants from the society.

A DINNER in honor of John Dewey was given at the University of Chicago on September 23 as part of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the University of Chicago. It was followed by the unveiling of the bust of Dr. Dewey, which has been presented to the university through contributions from friends and admirers and the cooperation of Robert Heckert and the generosity of the sculptor, Alexander Portnoff. The bust is to be placed in the Graduate Education Building in commemoration of John Dewey's service at the university.

ACCORDING to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, Dr. José A. Saralegui, professor of radiology and physical therapy in the Faculty of Medical Sciences of Buenos Aires and director of the