

endeared him to his students, to his colleagues and to all who were associated with him.

LEWIS KNUDSON

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

VERNON BAILEY, from 1887 until his retirement in 1933 chief field naturalist of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, died on April 20 in his seventy-eighth year.

DR. EDWARD ROYAL WARREN, from 1909 to 1918 director of the Museum of Colorado College, died on April 20, at the age of eighty-one years.

DR. F. M. PAGAN, chairman of the department of biology of the University of Puerto Rico, who had been serving as exchange professor of botany at Duke University, died on April 15.

DR. GUSTAVE WHYTE THOMPSON, chief chemist and director of the National Lead Company, retired, died, as the result of an automobile accident, on April 22. He was seventy-six years old.

THE death on March 13, at the age of sixty-five years, is announced of Captain Guy Dollman, assistant keeper of zoology in the British Museum (Natural History).

A SERIES of lectures has been established at Columbia University as a memorial to Dr. Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, Johnsonian professor of philosophy, from 1912 to 1929 dean of the Graduate Faculties, who died on June 1, 1940. Professor Wilmon H. Sheldon, of the department of philosophy of Yale University, has been appointed the first lecturer.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

PROTECTION AGAINST FOREST FIRES

W. S. ROSENCRANS, of Los Angeles, president of the American Forestry Association, has submitted to President Roosevelt a resolution passed by the board of directors of the association at a meeting recently held in Washington.

The resolution calls upon all conservation agencies and forest users—federal, state and private—to “dedicate their undivided efforts to the doing of those things that are clearly of first importance within their field in promoting the common cause of victory.” In the forest field the association holds that three lines of action now claim and should have undisputed priority. They are:

Protection of forest and related resources and of war industries, including power, water and transportation lines essential to their operation, against the impending danger of forest fires. This is an immediately critical threat to our war efforts: first, because in addition to normal forest fire hazards, sabotage by our enemies of our production of wood, our supply lines, and operation of war industries through widespread setting of forest fires by aerial bombing and ground incendiarism is not only possible but probable this summer; and, second, because adequate preparedness against such a contingency is not now assured. The danger is particularly acute on the Pacific Coast where vital war industries are concentrated and from which our prosecution of the war in the Pacific is based.

Maintenance of continuous production of wood and other forest products essential to the prosecution of the war. Most of the war industries, the training of our armed forces and the shipment of supplies and equipment to the fighting fronts of the United Nations is dependent in large part upon an uninterrupted production and delivery of wood in raw and fabricated forms.

Accelerated research in the use and production of cel-

lulose, plywood, lumber and other forest products related to war needs. Such research will not only promote the conservation of our forest resources but it will strengthen and speed our war effort by providing improved equipment and by helping to overcome shortages in other materials that are now or may in the future impede war action.

“We believe,” the resolution concludes, “that the accomplishment of these objectives is vital to the winning of the war and that they should have the united and supreme effort of all individuals and groups in the forest field. To this end we urge that highly controversial issues, such as federal regulation of privately owned timberlands, be set aside until the war is won, without prejudice as to their merit or desirability when normal conditions of American life are reestablished.”

EXPEDITION OF THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The New York Times has received word from Caripito, Venezuela, to the effect that Dr. William Beebe's forty-second expedition was ready on March 23 to start explorations into the dense Venezuelan jungle near the settlement.

The expedition, which is being conducted under the auspices of the Department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoological Society, has headquarters on the edge of the jungle in the modern camp of the Standard Oil Company of Venezuela. Electricity, baths, good food, talking pictures, swimming pool and golf course and a well-equipped laboratory are at the disposal of the unit, all less than twenty minutes away from the wilderness that Mr. Beebe has studied in his eight years in British Guiana.

The expedition has made preparatory incursions