

his employment was marked by his field work in some part of the United States, including intensive biological surveys of Texas, New Mexico, North Dakota and Oregon, reported in the North American Fauna series, as well as many other studies described in shorter publications and in the popular articles he wrote so effectively for *Nature Magazine* and other periodicals. His colleagues considered his work in building up the Biological Survey's collections and files of information as especially noteworthy, though his writings made him known to more people. His contributions to the Biological Survey collection of mammals alone, included about 13,000 specimens, a large number of them new species. It was during the years of his government service that he designed and perfected the trap used widely in connection with beaver-stocking projects to capture the animals alive and unhurt, and also his foothold trap which he later improved for use on a variety of mammals and birds. For both of these traps he received prizes awarded by the American Humane Association, and after his retirement he did extensive work with and for that association.

"Retirement," however, was only a conventional term when used to describe the status of Vernon Bailey. The late Paul G. Redington, then chief of the Biological Survey, said of Mr. Bailey when he was freed from his official duties that he had "before him much productive effort in the sciences of ornithology and mammalogy and in the conservation and perpetuation of our valuable resources in wildlife." He was indeed right, for the remaining years were as notable as those that went before—in writing, in motion picture photography, in humane work, in lecturing and counseling and even in field work. At the time of his death Mr. Bailey was planning an expedition to Texas as a collaborator for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

His outstanding publications include "Beaver Habits and Experiments in Beaver Culture," "A Biological Survey of North Dakota," "Biological Survey of Texas," "Life Zones and Crop Zones of New Mexico," "Mammals of New Mexico," "The Mammals and Life Zones of Oregon," "Revision of the Pocket Gophers of the Genus *Thomomys*," "Cave Life of Kentucky" and "Animal Life of the Carlsbad Caverns." There were many others, among them the influential articles for general readers with such titles as "Dwellers in the Desert," "Humane Traps," "Ways of the Beaver People," "Animal Friends of the High Sierra" and "How

to Become a Naturalist," and such notable collaborations with Mrs. Bailey as the volume on "Wild Animals of Glacier National Park," in which he wrote of the mammals and she of the birds.

Mr. Bailey was honored in many formal associations with his colleagues. He was a founder and past president of the American Society of Mammalogists, member of the American Ornithologists' Union, past president of the Biological Society of Washington, president of the Audubon Society of the District of Columbia, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of the Cooper Ornithological Club, Washington Academy of Sciences, the American Forestry Association and other societies interested in wildlife and conservation. At the meetings of these organizations Mr. Bailey was always a focus of enthusiasm. His papers and comments never failed to rally attention, and his consideration for the younger members was for them an outstanding benefit of the meetings. His rich personality was one of the greatest inducements that one could feel toward a life devoted to science and conservation. Those who have known him well can surely hope that others in the future who will benefit by his contributions to science and the literature of the outdoors may also feel the personality of the man behind them.

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FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

JOHN WASHINGTON GILMORE, professor of agronomy at the College of Agriculture at Davis of the University of California, formerly president of the College of Hawaii, known for his work on soil management and field crop production, died on June 25, at the age of seventy years.

THE Medical Association of Georgia at its recent meeting in Augusta set aside, according to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, \$5,000 as a nucleus for a fund to construct the Crawford W. Long Memorial Building. The fund will be increased from year to year as the association directs. The building is a memorial to the late Dr. Long and will serve as the permanent headquarters of the association. This action marks the one hundredth anniversary of Dr. Long's discovery of anesthesia. Construction will begin when a suitable fund is available.

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### THE SINGER WILDLIFE REFUGE

IN view of the threatened destruction of the Singer Game Refuge in Madison Parish, Louisiana, a corre-

spondent requests us to print the following resolution passed some time ago by the Beta Mu Honorary Biological Fraternity of the Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans:

WHEREAS, The Singer Wildlife Refuge, located in Madison Parish, Louisiana, and comprising approximately 130,000 acres, is timbered with a virgin stand of hardwood forest and one of the few large stands of virgin cypress remaining in the south, and

WHEREAS, Specimens of such trees as the white elm, red gum, pecan and white oak contained therein are among the largest examples of these species to be found in the world, and

WHEREAS, This timbered area is one of the last known retreats of the almost extinct ivory-billed woodpecker, and contains the last known specimens in Louisiana of such other rare animals as the Louisiana cougar, the Texas coyote and black wolf, and

WHEREAS, The area abounds also in game animals such as the Louisiana black bear, wild turkey, deer, Louisiana grey squirrel, black fox-squirrel, upland game birds and the lakes provide sanctuary for migratory wildfowl, and

WHEREAS, The area has been very successfully maintained for the past twelve years as an inviolate refuge and sanctuary for wildlife, and

WHEREAS, Certain parts of the area have been leased for cutting, and the entire area is in danger of being sold for timber so that not only will this incomparable stand of big trees be lost forever, but also the rare animals be driven to extinction,

*Therefore be it Resolved*, by the Beta Mu Honorary Biological Fraternity of Tulane University in regular meeting on February 14, 1939, that it does hereby approve, recommend and urge that legislation be enacted by federal or state authorities or both to prohibit lumbering or other pursuits, which will destroy or impair the value of this area either as an untouched forest, or as a wildlife refuge, and that said area be permanently preserved as an inviolate natural area, and be it further

*Resolved*, that copies of this resolution be sent to the United States Senators from Louisiana.

### THE SEGREGATION OF BLOODS

THE Committee on Race Relations of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists is opposed to the segregation of the bloods from White and Negro donors in the blood banks which are being collected under the auspices of the American Red Cross. The committee's reasons for opposing it are the following:

1. There is no evidence that the blood of Negroes differs in any significant respect from that of Whites. The successful transfusion with whole blood from Whites to Negroes or *vice versa* can be accomplished quite as readily as between members of the same race. The same blood groups occur among both Whites and Negroes and no difference has been demonstrated between White and Negro bloods of the same groups.

In the form of dried serum or plasma in which the blood currently collected is being stored, even differences in blood group between donor and recipient are of no consequence.

2. One objection to the indiscriminate use of Negro blood in the blood bank is the somewhat higher incidence of syphilis among them and the erroneous notion that the

disease can be transmitted by means of dried blood of a luetic donor to a non-luetic recipient.

- (a) Every blood sample received is tested for evidence of syphilis and all found to react positively are rejected.

- (b) Procedures used in preparing and preserving the dried blood plasma or serum would kill any syphilitic organism in the blood, even if, as might conceivably happen, the blood of a syphilitic donor were inadvertently included in the blood bank.

3. The segregation of the blood of Whites from the blood of Negroes in the blood bank is, therefore, not only unscientific, but it is a grievous affront to the largest minority group in our country. This policy of the American Red Cross appears even more indefensible when one considers the origins of some of the substances which are widely and effectively used in modern medical practice and which are readily accepted by the patient.

- (a) The use of materials obtained from the blood of horses, rabbits and other animals for protecting against or combating various diseases, such as diphtheria, pneumonia, etc.

- (b) Many of the estrogenic (female sex hormone) and gonadotropic preparations currently used in therapy are obtained from the urine of stallions and from the urine or blood serum of pregnant mares. Their efficacy is in no way impaired by their rather inauspicious origin.

- (c) The use of extracts or concentrates of various animal organs in the treatment of certain human diseases has been accepted gratefully and with much benefit by those afflicted with such diseases as pernicious anemia, hypo-thyroidism, diabetes mellitus, Addison's disease, etc.

The members of the Committee on Race Relations of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists are:

Dr. William K. Gregory, curator, department of comparative anatomy, American Museum of Natural History, and president of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists.

Dr. Harry L. Shapiro, assistant curator, department of physical anthropology, American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Franz Weidenreich, formerly of Peking Union Medical School, Peking, China, now working at the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. W. W. Greulich, professor of physical anthropology and anatomy, Western Reserve University Medical School, director of the Brush Foundation, *Chairman*.

### ADDITIONS TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association calls attention to the fact that perhaps the most accurate index of actual additions to the medical profession of the United States is to be found in the medical licensure statistics collected by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association and published annually in its State Board Number. It is stated that the number of graduates of the medical colleges of the United States includes a certain number of students from