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 Anthropology 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

foreign countries and does not include students from the United States graduating from Canadian medical schools. Neither does it indicate the graduates of the foreign medical schools who initiate practice in the United States. The data indicate that there were 5,681 additions to the medical profession in 1941. The number lost to the profession each year by death is approximately 3,700. There has thus occurred during 1941 a net increase of approximately 1,900 in the number of physicians in the United States. Of these 5,681 newly licensed physicians, 626 were graduates of foreign medical schools and 226 were graduates of unapproved medical colleges in the United States. During 1941, there were 4,738 graduates of approved medical colleges. Accumulated data indicate that during the past seven years there have been 41,983 new additions to the profession. As a result of increase in the number of students admitted and the adoption of an accelerated curriculum by most of the medical colleges, the annual additions to the profession from the medical schools of this country should increase by more than 25 per cent. during the next few years.

GRADUATE COURSES GIVEN AT THE SUMMER SESSION OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

INCLUDED in the summer courses of Columbia University for the six-week session from July seventh to August fourteenth, attention may be called to the following:

Recent Developments in Physical Chemistry: This will survey such important subjects as isotope separation and uses, atomic disintegrations, high molecular weight polymers with applications to biology and plastics, and the theory of absolute reaction rate with applications to a variety of physical phenomena.

Computational Techniques: Courses are offered to provide the student not only with supervised practice in the more elementary calculations involved in physical chemistry but with the opportunity to acquire skill in such calculations as, for example, those involved in obtaining potential energy surfaces for molecular systems and in determining thermodynamic quantities from spectral data —the particular topics will depend on the interests and previous training of the individual student.

New Methods in Experimental Physical Chemistry: The laboratory of physical chemistry has been re-equipped recently. In addition to the regular graduate course in experimental physical chemistry, there will be opportunity for experimental work with such apparatus as the polarograph, a variety of spectrographs and colorimeters and the vacuum tube electrometer.

Special Topics in Experimental Organic Chemistry: Again, in addition to the usual graduate courses in experimental organic chemistry, opportunity will be given for special training which might include high pressure hydrogenation; chromatographic adsorption; isolation of such natural products as alkaloids, proteins, enzymes and the use of special apparatus.

Food Chemistry: Two courses will be offered, one a lecture course in food and nutrition and the other a laboratory course in food analysis specializing in chemical methods for the vitamins, including the use of the fluorophotometer and abridged spectrophotometer.

THE BUFFALO MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

DR. NELSON ALLEN, supervisor of research in the Cellophane research section of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been named general chairman of the one hundred and fourth national meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held in Buffalo from September 7 to 11. The contributions of chemistry to the war effort through research in vital materials and through the development of speeded-up industrial processes will provide the principal subject of the meeting, which, it is expected, will be attended by more than 4,000 chemists and chemical engineers from industrial, government and university laboratories.

Seventeen of the eighteen professional divisions of the society will meet at Buffalo and seventy-two sessions are planned. The Division of Petroleum Chemistry, the only one not meeting there, was forced to cancel its sessions because of the pressure of war work on its members.

Chemical aspects of food preservation by canning, dehydration and refrigeration will be the subject of a special symposium to be held by the Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry. Another symposium of this division will be devoted to discussion of the processing of foods for the military forces and protection of food against war damage. A joint session of the Divisions of Agricultural and Food and Biological Chemistry will center on new developments in vitamins and proteins.

Dr. Ellery H. Harvey, consultant chemist, of Chicago, is chairman of the Agricultural and Food Division, and Dr. Ben H. Nicolet, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, of the Biological Division.

Research in rubber and rubber substitutes will be discussed at four sessions of the Division of Rubber Chemistry, presided over by Dr. John N. Street, manager of the research division of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron. Uses of coal by various industries will be discussed by the Division of Gas and Fuel Chemistry, of which Dr. Orin W. Rees, of the Illinois State Geological Survey, is chairman.

Dr. R. Norris Shreve, of Purdue University, will preside at a symposium on unit processes to be held by the Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. "Administrative Problems of the Research Laboratory" and "The Manufacture and Use of Solvents" are other special topics in the discussions of this division, of which Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, assistant director of the Mellon Institute, is chairman.