Geological texts by North American authors, in both Portuguese and Spanish, would do much in stimulating interest in the science itself and even more in promoting hemispheric goodwill. Why should there not be set in motion a cooperative project which would make available excellent texts in physical, historical, structural and economic geology, optical mineralogy, paleontology, etc., in a language, format, binding and price with which Latin American students are familiar?

May it be suggested that each of the various geological societies undertake the publication of a text in their respective fields? The project is herewith submitted to members of the societies with these recommendations:

- 1. Let an appropriate committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science learn by inquiry of Latin American educators and geological groups what types of texts would be most welcome.
- 2. Let the appropriate geological society in the U. S. appoint a group of its members who are willing to donate their services and assign to each of the group chapters of the text for which they shall be responsible.
- 3. Let the appropriate society sponsor translation into Portuguese and Spanish and first publication of the text in a number determined by inquiry of possible demand, say, for the next three or four years.
- 4. Let the texts be published by one of the many reputable Latin American publishing companies.
- 5. Let the texts be marketed through the same or similar agencies, at a cost well within reach of the group for whose use it is intended.
- 6. Let each text carry an introductory page setting forth the name and nature of the sponsoring society, an invitation for closer Inter-American scientific cooperation and a list of contributing authors.
- 7. And finally, let action be taken now. These are fast-moving times.

HOBART E. STOCKING

WEST VIEW, PA.

COLORED TRANSPARENCIES OF TROPI-CAL PLANTS

The Arctic, Desert and Tropic Information Center has recently received requests as to where colored transparencies or colored photographs of tropical

plants may be secured for use or for reproduction purposes. This material has been requested for use in intensive courses of instruction being given by various Army Air Forces Training Units. It is desired to assist army personnel in the recognition of both edible and poisonous plants and fruit in the tropical areas of the present world-wide theaters of operation.

Many of the country's larger and better known museums and scientific institutions have been contacted by the Arctic, Desert and Tropic Information Center with rather discouraging results. To date no appreciable number of the desired colored transparencies have been located.

Because of the wide and select distribution of Science among American scientists, it has occurred to us that the insertion of a brief notice in this journal stating the urgent need for this material might bring prompt results.

ELMER W. ELLSWORTH, Captain, Air Corps; Chief, Information Collecting and Records Section, ADTIC

CROWN-GALL BACTERIA

Science Service has just published in Science, 98: 10, August 13, 1943, a note on "Plant tumor bacteria" which I should like to amend since it credits me with investigations which belong to other workers. The article was prepared from an unannotated summary of work on this subject. Science Service erroneously but innocently assumed that the results summarized were all my own. This was not the case.

The work on attenuation of crown-gall bacteria by cultivation on a medium containing glycine was done by Dr. A. J. Riker at the University of Wisconsin; that on the combined action of attenuated crown-gall bacteria and plant-growth-promoting substances was done at the Rockefeller Institute by Drs. Armin C. Braun and T. Laskaris; that on heat therapy of crown-gall disease in the Madagascar periwinkle was done by Drs. L. O. Kunkel and Armin C. Braun, also at the Rockefeller Institute. I should like to disclaim any direct connection with these investigations. Credit for them belongs to Drs. Riker, Braun, Laskaris and Kunkel, not to me.

PHILIP R. WHITE

ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

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