

Brooklyn. First at Adelphi College, and then for twenty-two years at Brooklyn College and the Technical High School, Mr. Locke established a reputation both as an able teacher and a learned investigator and writer on the history of mathematics.

LOUIS C. KARPINSKI

RECENT DEATHS

DR. JOHN M. MACFARLANE, since 1920 professor emeritus of botany of the University of Pennsylvania, died on September 16 at the age of eighty-seven years.

DR. FREEMAN WARD, professor of geology and head

of the department of geology of Lafayette College, died on September 14. He was sixty-four years old.

DR. IVON R. TAYLOR, associate professor of psychology at Brown University, died on September 20. He was forty-five years old.

DR. CHARLES E. RESSER, since 1914 assistant curator of paleontology and curator of invertebrate paleontology and paleobotany at the Smithsonian Institution, died on September 17 at the age of fifty-four years.

HAL W. HARDINGE, mining and metallurgical engineer and inventor, died on September 15. He would have been eighty-eight years old on September 30.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE NORTH PACIFIC PLANNING PROJECT

AT a meeting last August, according to *The New York Times*, the National Resources Planning Board suggested to the co-chairmen of the Joint Economic Committees of the United States and Canada that the possibilities of the North Pacific region would merit careful study. As a result the two nations have begun the North Pacific planning project, the first step of which is to study the area preliminary to considering proposals for developing its resources, improving living standards and increasing the population, now about one hundred thousand.

The joint committees decided to sponsor such a survey, and the following aims have been announced:

(1) Enhanced security for Alaska, Canada and North America through well-conceived development of the North Pacific.

(2) Positive and active use of the area as a strategic key in a post-war system of world security.

(3) Development of the resources and transportation advantages as contributions to a better balanced continental economy.

(4) Development of economic opportunity for demobilized service-men and others who are adaptable to the region.

(5) A demonstration of the potential benefits of international collaboration in the development of backward and unoccupied areas; a testing of the various devices for implementing collaboration between all the governmental and corporate organizations and commissions and treaties between the two nations.

The United States National Resources Planning Board has provided the full-time assistance of its Alaska regional office staff, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. James C. Rettie, of Portland, has been designated United States co-director. Actively participating are the Departments of State, Agriculture and Interior and the Board of Economic Warfare, together with Federal and territorial agencies in Alaska.

For Canada, Dr. Charles Camsell, deputy minister of the Department of Mines and Resources, has been named Canadian co-director, with agencies of the Dominion and of the provincial government of British Columbia cooperating.

The specific boundaries of the territory to be considered have not yet been clearly defined, pending the outcome of the study. Mr. Camsell said that the territory embraces part of Alberta, the northern half of British Columbia, the Yukon Territory, Alaska and the Mackenzie River portion of the Northwest Territories. He said that the eastern boundary would take in all territory which had any bearing on the economic aspect of the new Canada-Alaska highway and its related air routes.

ESCUELA AGRICOLA PANAMERICANA

THIS institution, situated twenty-five miles from Tegucigalpa, capital of the Republic of Honduras, opened its doors on September 1 with seventy-four students representing seven countries—Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. Its establishment was made possible by a gift of \$500,000 from the United Fruit Company of Boston. It is governed by a board of directors composed of Samuel Zemurray, president; W. Latimer Gray, secretary-treasurer; Thomas Barbour, Thomas D. Cabot and T. Jefferson Coolidge. Operation is carried out through a board of regents, of which the members are Wilson Popenoe, chairman; Fernando Castro C., Luis Landa, Carlos Mirón, Doris Zemurray Stone, W. L. Taillon and Walter E. Turnbull.

All students enjoy full scholarships, including transportation from their homes to the school, board, lodging, clothing, laundry service, medical attention and tuition. Equipment includes 3,500 acres of land, lying between 2,500 and 5,000 feet in elevation; a

main building to be known as "Zemurray Hall" (not yet completed); dormitories, a dining hall, residences for the staff, a modern dairy and cold storage plant and various minor structures.

In founding Escuela Agrícola Panamericana it was the purpose of the United Fruit Company to cooperate in a practical manner toward the further development of agriculture in the Latin American countries. To this end the school will not only furnish instruction to a considerable number of Latin American (chiefly Central American) youths, but also will conduct experiments, especially with a view toward the introduction of new crop plants and improved varieties of those already cultivated, the diversification of tropical American agriculture and the improvement of the tropical dietary.

In choosing the teaching staff, especial care has been taken to select men with long practical experience in tropical agriculture. The department of agronomy and soils is headed by Alfred F. Butler; that of livestock and dairying by E. A. Rivera; and that of agricultural engineering by H. A. von Wald. Juvenal Valerio R., formerly director of the Museo Nacional at San José de Costa Rica, is professor of natural sciences, and Augusto Arís de C. is professor of English. Instruction during the first year centers mainly upon mathematics, English and the natural sciences. All students do classroom work only in the afternoons, the mornings being spent in field practice. The full course will require three years, following which an opportunity for specialization will be given those students who have demonstrated unusual ability.

WILSON POPENOE,
Director

THE CHICAGO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

FOLLOWING are excerpts from the address of Stanley Field, president of Field Museum for the past thirty-five years, as delivered before the audience attending the ceremonies marking the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the museum, held on the evening of Wednesday, September 15, in the James Simpson Theater of the museum:

At this time I have the privilege of making two important announcements. First: Mr. Marshall Field, grandson of the founder, has advised the trustees of his intention to give to the museum certain pieces of property that should produce an income at least equivalent to what his annual contributions have been in recent years. Mr. Field has been very generous to the museum; he has financed expeditions, purchases of collections, maintenance of the building and operating expenses, and is solely responsible for the pension plan which makes liberal provision for all the employees; without his aid and the great interest he has taken in all its activities, the museum could not

have reached the splendid position it occupies to-day. His contributions total \$2,852,000, without any reference to the gifts he is now proposing to make, so you can see what an important part he has played in the growth and standing of the museum.

While the gift of Mr. Field is very substantial, it is only his part in providing for a future which we hope may be on a scale suited to the standing of the institution, and to the importance of the great public and territory which it serves.

The museum must therefore look to other public-spirited citizens in the future as it has in the past, for continued contributions to its support and development.

CHANGE OF NAME

My second announcement has to do with the name of the museum. The museum has had three names: Columbian Museum of Chicago—Field Columbian Museum—and Field Museum of Natural History. Mr. Marshall Field has discussed with me several times the matter of the name of the museum. He has felt that since the museum was created and maintained for the public and has become identified in the minds of the public as a Chicago institution, and since it is now playing a growing and important part in the educational activities of the city—it would be appropriate, and also in the best interests of the museum, if the name were changed to Chicago Museum of Natural History, thereby identifying its ownership more closely with the public of Chicago to whom, of course, it has always belonged.

It seemed to both of us that the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary was the logical time to announce the change. Accordingly, the matter has been fully discussed with the Board of Trustees, has met with their unanimous approval, and they have authorized me to make this announcement to you.

The change will become effective as soon as legally possible.

THE NATIONAL METAL CONGRESS

A SERIES of seventeen practical sessions on production, conservation and post-war planning in the metal industry have been announced by W. H. Eisenman, national secretary of the American Society for Metals, for presentation during the National Metal Congress and War Conference Displays in the Palmer House, Chicago, during the week of October 18. These sessions will provide a central clearing house for the practical solution of production problems, of conservation demands and of many post-war problems.

There will be a session on Wednesday afternoon, October 20, on Post-War Planning in the Non-ferrous Metals. A discussion on Thursday afternoon, October 21, will concern fundamental changes that may reasonably be expected in metallurgy and metals generally. On the same afternoon, a simultaneous session will deal with light-weight construction for the post-war era.

The seventeen sessions will open on the afternoon