

sity of Pennsylvania, died on February 19. He was eighty-two years old.

DR. ELEANOR ROWLAND WEMBRIDGE, psychologist, investigator of the Supreme Court, Los Angeles County, California, died on February 20 at the age of fifty years.

DR. ALEXANDER PRIMROSE, from 1918 to 1931 professor of surgery and from 1920 to 1932 dean of the faculty of medicine of the University of Toronto, died on February 8. He was eighty-two years old.

SIR JOHN FARMER, F.R.S., professor emeritus of

botany, formerly director of the biological laboratories of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, died on January 26 in his seventy-ninth year.

DR. WILLIAM WHITEMAN CARLTON TOPLEY, from 1927 to 1941 professor of bacteriology and immunology at the University of London, and director of the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, died on January 21 at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the War Cabinet and of the Colonial Research Advisory Committee.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The Times, London, for January 14 prints the following letter from R. V. Southwell, rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington:

Shortly after the last world war various colleges of Oxford and Cambridge "paired" in a voluntary and informal arrangement whereby each college so allied extends to members of its "opposite number" hospitality during occasional visits and the normal privileges of its common room. To-day a somewhat similar engagement is announced. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has accepted proposals made by the Imperial College of Science and Technology to its president, Dr. Karl T. Compton, during his short visit to this country last summer, and the two institutions are planning to maintain, after the war, a regular interchange both of staff and of post-graduate students.

Somewhat exceptionally, of the two the American has the longer history. Its charter, stating among its purposes "the advancement, development, and practical application of science in connection with arts, agriculture, manufactures and commerce," was granted by the Commonwealth in 1861. Not until nearly fifty years later (in 1907) was Imperial College established with a charter stating closely similar aims: "... to provide ... the most advanced training and research in various branches of science, especially in its application to industry." Thus "M.I.T.," as it is known throughout the world, has had a life of more than 80 years, and those years of peace; Imperial College has existed hardly half as long, and of its life nearly one quarter has been lived in time of war.

In view of this inequality, it need not be matter for surprise or jealousy that the American institution has the wider fame. It had, moreover, the advantage of being planned for its technological purpose from the beginning (by William Barton Rogers, of Virginia, its first president); Imperial College (as is the English way) was formed by an incorporation of three existing colleges,

founded independently and with different aims. Add to this that in general the British bent has been towards pure science, that of America towards the side of practical application, and the fame of "M.I.T." requires no further explanation. It is ground for the more satisfaction to Imperial College that she should thus be recognized as its "opposite number"; and the alliance is an earnest of her intention to develop to the utmost, after the war, advanced technological instruction and research.

THE PROPOSED SURVEY OF MARINE AND FRESH-WATER FISHERIES

SENATOR JOSIAH BAILEY, of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, introduced in the Senate on January 26 a resolution directing the Fish and Wildlife Service to conduct a survey of the character, extent and condition of the marine and fresh-water fishery resources and other aquatic resources of the United States and its territories, including the high seas resources in which the United States may have interest or rights. The resolution sets forth in detail the type of information desired and requires a report on commercial and recreational fisheries to be submitted to Congress not later than January 1 next. If the resolution is adopted, it will be the first time since 1871 that Congress has of its own initiative directed a report of this nature.

Charles E. Jackson, assistant deputy coordinator of fisheries, in his remarks before the consultants of the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries on February 3 spoke in part as follows:

To carry on proper exploration of the possibilities of our fisheries, a research vessel or vessels are essential. The United States is the only important maritime nation that is without a fishery research vessel, although our coastline is far more extensive than that of nations that have long had adequate research equipment. The history of our recent efforts to obtain a vessel are worth recounting briefly. The old *Albatross II* which the former Bureau of Fisheries operated was practically worn out in 1934, and since the Government policy at that time was to reduce expenses we could not justify its operation ex-

pense. Later when we requested relief funds to build a research vessel we were informed that funds would be allocated only to replace old vessels and on projects where no new personnel were needed. Unfortunately, the Bureau of Fisheries in good faith had several years previously abandoned its vessel and discharged its crew. The New England industry proposed and Congress passed an act authorizing a research vessel for the North Atlantic. Although we repeatedly requested funds to carry out this mandate of Congress, no money was forthcoming. The General Seafoods Corporation sold us an old trawler—the *Harvard*—for \$1.00. When the Bureau of Fisheries was transferred to the Department of the Interior, almost the first act of Secretary Ickes was to allocate Public Works Administration money to rebuild the *Harvard* and convert it into a research vessel. Just before the work was completed the Navy took it over and reconverted it for Navy use. If the vessel should be released to us to-day it would be unsuitable for our work.

When Japan filed notice she would abrogate the Fur Seal Treaty, we secured an appropriation and purchased the *Black Douglass*. Necessary repairs were made, a crew was hired and scientific personnel made available to trace the migration of fur seals. The vessel sailed from Savannah, Georgia, arrived in Seattle, where investigation headquarters had been established, but a few days later was taken by the Navy. That's the tragic story of our efforts to get research vessels for the past ten years.

We need not one, but several research and fishing experiment boats. Some should be of the practical fishing vessel type such as purse seiners. We need two or three large research vessels capable of following migrations of pelagic species wherever they may roam in the sea.

To develop the latent fisheries of the United States it will be necessary to have team work among the Government, the fishermen and the processor. As I see the problem, it is the Government's responsibility to undertake the exploration of our waters. We need vessels equipped with various types of gear to ascertain the abundance of supply by species; to determine the extent to which the fishery can be utilized without threatening depletion; to locate the most productive banks; and to determine what measures should be taken to insure an adequate spawning stock, perhaps by setting aside nursery or spawning areas. Experiments should be conducted to ascertain what type of gear can obtain best results.

THE ARGENTINE CITIZENS DECLARATION

THE following letter has been addressed to Secretary of State Hull by the American Association of Scientific Workers in appreciation of the declaration for effective democracy and American solidarity recently issued by distinguished citizens of the Argentine:

Many of our scientific colleagues and friends of Argentina, recognizing that democracy and human freedom are essential to the welfare of mankind and to the progress of science, recently joined with other leaders of Argentina in issuing a "declaration for effective democracy and American solidarity." A considerable number of sci-

tists and educators, including men such as Professor Bernardo A. Houssay, Nobel laureate, Latin America's greatest scientist, were among the one hundred and fifty signers of the declaration.

We rejoice that our fellow scientists have taken the lead in rallying the Argentine people behind "those of the world fighting for democracy." The American Association of Scientific Workers honors the high purpose and courage of our Argentine colleagues. On our part, we pledge that we shall do our full share in the war against fascism and that we shall strive for a victorious peace and for a democratic world in which all peoples will live in solidarity.

The American Association of Scientific Workers notes with great distress that the signers of the declaration have been censured and, by order of the President of Argentina, dismissed from their posts in the universities and services for subscribing to a document which, in essence, simply approves the principles of democracy and calls for the cooperation of free men in its preservation. Some of the signers, such as Professors Houssay, Castex and Romano, are reported to have taken refuge in Uruguay.

The American Association of Scientific Workers affirms that the existence of such an anti-democratic policy in one of the great countries of the Western hemisphere is a menace to the welfare of all the peoples in this hemisphere. Recent events confirm our view. Our association further asserts that the failure of the democratic nations of this hemisphere to condemn officially and to exert pressure to rectify this action of the Argentine Government would be a serious error, first because great injustice has been done, and second because the cause of democratic nations is weakened by ignoring the suppression of liberty and democracy.

Therefore, the American Association of Scientific Workers respectfully but urgently suggests that the Government of the United States of America, in concert with other nations of this hemisphere, take whatever actions may be most effective to the end that the Government of Argentina rescind its undemocratic decrees.

(Signed) KIRTLEY F. MATHER, *President*
HARRY GRUNDFEST, *National Secretary*
American Association of Scientific Workers

AWARDS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS

At the annual dinner and honors night of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, which was held in New York City, on February 23, the Charles F. Rand Memorial Medal for distinguished achievement in mining administration was presented to Cornelius F. Kelley, chairman of the board of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and an associate of more than thirty companies.

The citation reads: "For conspicuous success as administrative head of great enterprises engaged in the production of non-ferrous metals at home and abroad; for inspiring leadership of an organization that has