

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

trained able engineers for service wherever ores are mined and metals are recovered; for enhancing the prestige of metal mining in the financial and industrial world."

The William Lawrence Gold Medal "for distinguished achievement in mining" was presented to George B. Harrington, president of the Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal Company of Chicago.

The Anthony L. Lucas Medal "for distinguished achievement in improving the technique and practice of finding and producing petroleum," was presented to Charles Ormer Millikan, chief engineer of the Amerada Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., "for his outstanding contributions to engineering in the development and production of petroleum."

Selwyn Gwilym Blaylock, president and managing director of the Tadanac plant of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., at Trail, B. C., received a certificate of honorary membership in the institute "in recognition of his eminent standing as a metallurgist, engineer and administrator of mining and metallurgical enterprises and the effective and patriotic services he has rendered his country and the United Nations in these critical times."

The Robert W. Hunt Gold Medal and money prize given for "the best original paper on iron and steel contributed to the institute" was presented to Clarence D. King, metallurgist of the United States Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh.

The J. E. Johnson, Jr., award of a cash prize and certificate, given to metallurgists not over forty years of age for contributions to the metallurgy or manufacture of pig iron, was presented to Leonard A. Tofft, general foreman of the new blast furnaces of the Inland Steel Company at Indiana Harbor, Ind.

THE RICHARD PEARSON STRONG MEDAL

THE American Foundation for Tropical Medicine, Inc., announces the establishment of an award for outstanding achievement in the field of tropical medicine to be awarded periodically as circumstances determine. This award is to be known as the Richard Pearson Strong Medal for distinguished achievement in tropical medicine. It consists of a paladium medal together with a cash honorarium of \$500, the gift to the foundation of the Winthrop Chemical Company. The first award was presented to Colonel Strong at the annual meeting of the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine at the University Club, New York,

on February 28. Admiral E. R. Stitt, M. C. (retired), former Surgeon General of the United States Navy, made the presentation. The citation reads:

The medal and award for distinguished achievement in tropical medicine has been established to honor outstanding contributors to this important field of the medical sciences. It is fitting that it should bear the profile and the name of a distinguished American physician who has devoted his career to this branch of medicine and whose name is known throughout the world. It is peculiarly appropriate that the first award should be made to him.

A scientist, who since his appointment in 1899 as president of the first Board for the Investigation of Tropical Diseases in the Philippine Islands, and subsequently as director of the Philippine Government Biological Laboratory in Manila, has made fundamental contributions to scientific knowledge of many tropical diseases, including bacillary and amebic dysentery, cholera, bubonic and pneumonic plague, beri-beri, yaws, tropical ulcer and tropical skin diseases, trypanosomiasis, typhus fever, filariasis, onchocerciasis—the blinding filarial disease of Africa and Central America—and Oroya fever.

Author of many important scientific articles and monographs dealing with tropical diseases and of the revised edition of the most distinguished American text on tropical medicine.

Leader of scientific expeditions to remote areas of the tropics of Africa and of the Amazon Valley, to Central America and the valleys of the Andes.

Samaritan, physician and leader of relief expeditions to the peoples of Manchuria stricken by a devastating epidemic of pneumonic plague, and later to Serbia which was in the throes of the great epidemic of typhus fever in 1915.

Teacher and professor of tropical medicine at the University of the Philippines from 1907 to 1913; professor of tropical medicine at Harvard University from 1913 to 1938; and organizer of the first graduate School of Tropical Medicine of the Western Hemisphere.

Past president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, the American Academy of Tropical Medicine, the American Society of Parasitologists and the Association of American Physicians.

Eminent figure in military medicine; member of the Inter-Allied Sanitary Commission in the first World War; consultant in tropical medicine to the Secretary of War; director of the Course in Tropical Medicine at the Army Medical School; and member of the Medical Corps of the United States Army in four wars; recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal in 1919 for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services, notably as president of the board for the Investigation of Trench Fever—Colonel Richard Pearson Strong.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

FOUR honorary members, one each from the four principal Allied Nations, have been elected by the British Institute of Metals. They are, for the United States, Dr. Irving Langmuir, associate director of the

research laboratories of the General Electric Company; for Great Britain, Sir Lawrence Bragg, Cavendish professor of experimental physics at the University of Cambridge; for China, Madame Chiang