

work of the association "to those fields in which engineering methods apply" so that the organization can in the future handle any standard or standardization project which is in the field of engineering or consumer goods or in any other field which deserves national recognition.

Another change provides for specific mention of the consensus principle in the constitution. This principle—that all groups with an interest in a particular standard have a right to a voice in its development—has always been basic in the association operations. It seemed wise to place additional emphasis upon it by incorporating it in the constitution, thus assuring cooperating bodies that the work will be carried out in accordance with their desires.

A third change provides for election to the board of directors of three members-at-large. At present all but the members of the board are nominated in rotation by the member-bodies. The additional members-at-large will make it possible to enlist the services of outstanding persons from groups not otherwise represented, thus making the board still more broadly representative.

In making these changes in the constitution of the American Standards Association, the national trade, technical and governmental groups that constitute its basic membership restated their belief that the central force of the standardization movement should continue to spring from the organized industrial, professional and consumer groups with the full cooperation of the governmental agencies concerned.

THE BRITISH GUIANA NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

THE British Guiana Natural History Museum, including laboratory, library, collections, vivarium and aquaria, as well as their expertly mounted and exhibited specimens and habitat groups, was destroyed this spring by a fire originating in an adjacent store. Plans are being made to re-establish this museum, and to make a major expedition into the hinterland of British Guiana (Mount Roraima area) for the replacement of specimens of the flora and fauna. It is hoped to start this expedition in the fall of this year.

The museum is desirous of getting into communication with any party that might be interested in joining the expedition, on the basis of a 50-50 split of all specimens collected. It is also interested in corresponding with any institution prepared to exchange natural history specimens.

The museum is also interested in receiving catalogues of taxidermy supplies and miscellaneous museum equipment—glass for large cases, glass jars, aquaria, collecting apparatus, etc.; and reference books, particularly relating to taxidermy.

Any one having information relative to the recon-

struction of a small first-class museum can address R. S. Singh, preparator, British Guiana Natural History Museum, Georgetown, B. G.

NEWS OF EUROPEAN INVESTIGATORS

DR. FRANZ SCHRADER, of Columbia University, writes that he has heard from Dr. Jean Le Calvez, formerly vice-director of the Marine Laboratory at Banyuls sur Mer. "Le Calvez was taken prisoner by the Germans in 1940, but in 1942 was permitted to go to the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Biologie, where he carried on his research in Dr. H. Bauer's department. The institut was shifted to Hechingen in Württemberg in 1943 and was not damaged when the French troops took over the town in April, 1945." Dr. Le Calvez's personal news will, I think, be of interest to many American biologists: "Professor H. Bauer and Dr. J. Straub were both well when the French occupied Hechingen; Professor M. Hartmann was at that time staying on his country place in southern Germany; Dr. K. Patau had remained in Berlin-Dahlem when the institut was shifted, and there had been no recent news of him; Dr. Schartau was killed in an airplane accident; Professor F. von Wettstein died of a pulmonary infection early in 1945; Professor N. W. Timofeeff-Ressovsky was still in Berlin-Buch in March, 1945, but nothing had been heard of him since that time."

Dr. Wm. Randolph Taylor, of the University of Michigan, writes as follows: "Dr. F. Børgesen writes that he is continuing his researches on Mauritius algae at the Botanical Institute, Copenhagen, and has been able to publish some work during the war. Dr. Børgesen is best known for his very important work on the marine algae of the Danish West Indies, but has also made major contributions to our knowledge of the algae of Easter Island, the Faröes Islands, the Canary Islands and India.

"Mme. P. Lemoine, formerly at the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, writes from La Bezole, Villelongue, Aude, that she spent the period of the war without acute suffering. Mme. Lemoine is a well-known student of coralline algae, especially the massive reef-inhabiting types, and has monographed them for several notable expeditions, for Dr. F. Børgesen's studies on Danish West Indian algae and other important works."

Dr. Curt Stern, of the University of Rochester, writes: "I have some information about European scientists which may be of interest to the readers of SCIENCE. I learned from a letter from Dr. F. Baltzer, professor of zoology at the University of Bern, Switzerland, that Dr. von Frisch, professor of zoology at the University of Munich, is alive. The laboratory in Munich has been destroyed. Also I have received reprints from Professor Dontcho Kostoff, of the Uni-