tude than atomic or chemical energy, which heretofore was the basis of explosives.

The unfamiliarity of the general public with the nuclear structure of the atom should not prevent scientists from selecting a proper expression for what is now erroneously called the "atomic bomb." While this choice should be left to those who did the outstanding work, whatever expression is chosen should point up the fact that the energy released is *nuclear*. Possibly "nuclear fission bomb" might serve. A paper in Vol. VI of *Colloid chemistry, theoretical and applied,* now in press, is entitled "Potential nuclear energy and some consequences of its release." The pioneer work on diffusion by Thomas Graham, father of colloid chemistry, was useful in working out the uranium fluoride diffusion process at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where U 235 was separated from U 238. In fact, it was in his paper on "Liquid diffusion applied to analysis" (*Philos. Trans. roy, Soc.,* 1861) that Graham proposed the word "colloid" to describe those substances which, as regards to diffusion, "are slow in the extreme."

Please consider this as a protest against the perpetuation of a *mumpsimus,* a term introduced into our language to indicate persistence in obvious error, from the fact that an old priest who had for forty or more years used this word refused to change to *sumpsimus,* even when shown the correct word in the prayerbook.

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Proposed International Association of Scientists

Would it not be appropriate for the American Association for the Advancement of Science to join with the venerable British Association for the Avancement of Science in organizing a United Nations Association for the Advancement of Science? Such an international association of scientists might serve, through the example of the American and British Associations, to promote the best interest of scientists generally, throughout the world, toward international harmony and good will.

The American Association of Scientific Workers proposes that there be full cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which was created at the Charter Conference held at London in November 1945. Representatives of forty-three nations unanimously approved the charter for UNESCO. The science division of UNESCO offers an opportunity for effective international cooperation in science.

Perhaps the AAAS could suggest that scientific societies throughout the world apply for membership in UNESCO. This would form the basis for a United Nations Association for the Advancement of Science.

Such an organization could serve many important functions. Most importantly, it could help to maintain the standards and ideals of scientists throughout the world. It might effectively promote international congresses in various scientific fields. Helpfully to all scientists, it might publish a weekly international scientific journal. Indeed, *Science* and *Nature* might join together to become such an international scientific journal, of course with an opportunity for publication and translation of articles in various languages. Such an organization might effectively promote interchange of scientific workers and scientific information throughout the world.

It appears that an admirable opportunity exists for scientists to indicate their interest in international scientific cooperation. Much may depend on the reaction which scientists may give to this opportunity.

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The Portuguese Man-of-war as a Food Source for the Sand Crab (*Emerita pacifica*)

Along the windward side of the Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, there are numerous sandy beaches which are widely frequented for bathing purposes. Although extremely popular and well adapted for recreational purposes, there are at various times large numbers of the Portuguese man-of-war, *Physalia utriculus* Escholtz, present in the water. These animals drift in from the open sea, and their poisonous sting is highly obnoxious to bathers.

In an attempt to determine the number of individuals present at Lanikai Beach, the number of individuals which had been washed up along a measured distance of the beach were counted. It was noted that there were many fewer along the beach than were present in the water and that such a method would not produce an accurate quantitative measure. Although it was not possible to make any further observations on the number of Portuguese men-of-war present, the reason for the discrepancy in numbers was soon discovered.

Along the beach at the intertidal zone, and concentrated particularly in the area of wave wash, are to be found large numbers of the Pacific sand crab, *Emerita pacifica* (Dana). These animals were observed to grasp the Portuguese man-of-war as it was being washed in and draw it quickly beneath the sand. In many instances the crab was observed to have difficulty in drawing the float under, and the next wave would carry both crab and coelenterate higher onto the beach. As a Portuguese man-of-war became stranded, numerous sand crabs were observed scurrying toward it from distances up to five feet during the interval between waves. The stimulus for this behavior is evidently visual, since it was observed to be preceded by the extension of the stalked eyes above the surface of the sand and outflowing water, and the conditions would seem to exclude the use of the other senses. It is possible to collect large numbers of the sand crab by digging out the sand beneath such stranded Physalia. In two instances, 23 and 11 individuals of both sexes and of different sizes were obtained by scooping out a double handful of sand under Physalia with floats which measured 2.5 and 2.0 inches in length, respectively. Local beach fishermen collect the sand crab