

growing more emphatic from decade to decade in the International Commission and reached a climax in Opinion 138 published in 1942. It is possible, if the trend is not reversed, that even more serious mistakes will be committed than the Budapest amendment and Opinion 138. The error is in trying to make the Articles of the Rules, which are theoretically mandatory, require optimum procedures rather than a necessary minimum, leaving the optimum a matter for Recommendations.

It should be stressed that the Rules can be enforced only through the voluntary action of the vast majority of working taxonomists. Taxonomists are only human, few are nomenclatural lawyers, and none are nomenclatural police. As a result, the penalty for failure to observe the rigorous provisions of the Budapest amendment and Opinions 1 and 138 is rarely enforced. The amendment proposed herein will cause little change in present practice and hence a minimum of confusion on the working level. It simply legalizes what is and always has been almost universal practice. At the same time, it is confidently expected that the Recommendations, which cover the provisions of Section c of the present Article 25 and which are couched in emphatic terms, will continue the good influences on nomenclatural practices which those provisions have had.

Suggested Form of Article 25 and Accompanying Recommendations

"The Law of Priority"

Article 25 (Amended [date])

- A. (1) The scientific name of the genus (generic name) is a single word (uninominal).
- (2) The name that must be employed for a genus can be only that name which was first proposed for it in a publication on the condition
 - (a) that the name had not been used previously for another genus, and
 - (b) that the proposal of the name included
 - (1) a written description or diagnosis, or a reference to one previously published, or
 - (2) one or more species (named or unnamed) described, diagnosed, or illustrated in the same publication or a reference to such species in a previous publication or publications, or
 - (3) a reference to a preoccupied generic name that the name proposed was intended to replace.
- B. (1) The scientific name of a species consists of two words (binomial) and has two components, the generic name (see A, above) which may be shared with many species and the specific name peculiar to that species within the genus.
- (2) The specific name that must be employed for a species can be only that which was first proposed, for it in a publication on the condition
 - (a) that the name complies with the provisions of Articles 35 and 36 on homonyms, and
 - (b) that the proposal of the name included
 - (1) a written description or diagnosis, or a reference to one previously published, or
 - (2) an illustration, or a reference to one previously published, or
 - (3) a reference to a preoccupied specific name that the name proposed was intended to replace.
- C. The adoption of the above Article 25 nullifies and repeals the previous Article 25 and those Opinions or

parts of Opinions heretofore adopted not in harmony with it, particularly Opinions 1 and 138. Names previously adjudicated in Opinions contrary to this article are to continue their adjudicated status but under Suspension of the Rules. Such names are hereby added to the official List under the Plenary Power.

Recommendations:

- A. With respect to all names,
 - (1) Authors are urged to provide descriptions or diagnoses that are sufficiently complete to serve for effective recognition or differentiation of the genus or species from other genera or species. It is recommended also that species be illustrated.
 - (2) Authors are urged to give the references referred to above as definite and complete bibliographic references, at least once in the work in which the name is proposed. This reference should include the name of the publishing author, the indicated and actual year of publication (if they are different), the title of the paper or work and of the serial publication, and the number or numbers of the pages where the matter referred to appeared, and of any relevant illustrations.
- B. With respect to generic names, it is extremely important that a type species be clearly and explicitly named as such in the original publication.
- C. With respect to specific names, authors proposing a name are urged (1) to designate a single specimen (whether it be a complete organism or a part of an organism) as the type, preferably a figured specimen, and (2) to publish some means by which that specimen can be identified, such as a museum number or a distinguishing mark on the specimen or its label, and the name of the repository where it is preserved. The sole purpose of the type specimen is to fix the specific name on the species of which that specimen is an example, regardless of the taxonomic vicissitudes through which the name may pass.

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The Situation in Argentine Universities

The American Association of Scientific Workers has received from Buenos Aires a 64-page pamphlet, entitled "The Enslavement of the Argentine University (Avasallamiento de la Universidad Argentina)," recently issued by the Federation of Societies for Defense and Advancement of the Democratic and Free University. Reprinted in the pamphlet is the declaration adopted by the Federation at its organization meeting last year:

The Federation of Societies for the Defense and Advancement of the Democratic and Free University, having formed itself in the city of Rosario, on December 15, 1946, addresses itself to the public of the Nation and to the universities of America, to make known to them the state of the Argentine universities and the reasons which determine our position. We affirm that the universities have been enslaved by essentially political intervention; that they now lack the climate and urge for research, respect for freedom, or interest in the true creative and moral capacities of the youth. We affirm that the universities are now in process of transformation from their free, democratic status into another type, purely totalitarian.

In the face of the above facts, which have resulted in the loss and dispersion of the teaching staffs, with grave consequences for the national culture; in the face of systematic persecution of teachers and students, deprived of all rights and guarantees of law and with their representative socie-

ties dissolved, we affirm that life in the universities is at present incompatible with the dignity of man and of the teacher.

Declaring ourselves united for the common ideal of the University; for loyalty purely to democracy; for the wholehearted support of culture; for conscious adherence to the imperatives of the intellect; and for complete solidarity with the people in their striving against privilege and oppression, we shall fight to wed science and labor in a free, democratic University, dedicated to the service of the people.

As Virginia Lee Warren reports ("Peron Widens Rule Over Universities," *New York Times*, December 22, 1947), "Since May 2, 1946, the formerly autonomous institutions once . . . by far the best in Latin America, have been run by the Government through 'interventors' appointed by the Executive power. Now, . . . they are theoretically being turned back to their own administrations. But since the new law gives the President of the nation the right to appoint the head of each university and thus, in effect, to pass upon all faculty appointments, the Government will still be in complete control."

The preface of the pamphlet outlines the present situation in the Argentine universities:

During the current political crisis, for our country the major one in 50 years, the university professors of Argentina, responding honorably to the democratic tradition and to the demands of citizenship, have opposed themselves firmly to the advances of a dictatorship which arose from the militarist movement of 1943. In doing so, they complied with their civic duties, inescapably imposed upon them by their position as teachers of the youth. It was not only the professors who raised their voice against the dictatorship. The students of all the Argentine universities responded similarly in the defense of the basic institutions of the country, gravely endangered at this sad hour of our political evolution.

The Decree of Intervention, pronounced in May, 1946, was an act of vengeance against this patriotic attitude; its aim was to dismiss from their posts all who, maintaining their duties as teachers, also complied with their civic duties. The Government dismissed all the Rectors, the great majority of the Deans, and a large number of Professors, whose lives had been dedicated to teaching and to scientific research. No consideration was given to, nor respect shown for, the prestige which the work of these savants had brought to Argentine science.

Through the vindictiveness of the Government, the students of Argentina have received the most impressive lesson of their careers; but happily for the future of the country, they have protected and cherished their high ideals without equivocation. In all manner of means they have expressed their respect and regard for their dismissed professors, who had undertaken their civic and patriotic activities only because of high moral concepts and at risk to their personal interests. Many students have been imprisoned, suspended, or dismissed; some have had to continue their studies out of the country, finding it impossible to do so in the halls of the Argentine universities.

Time cannot erase the humiliation which has been heaped, not on the professors themselves, but really on the dignity of the university professions. Despite the formal return to constitutional law, the universities have undergone actually no change either with respect to acts of the Government, or the decisions of professors and students. The Government

maintains the Argentine universities in the same state of vassalage; students and professors continue their protest against this situation.

Through the imposition of the new laws, the Free University will disappear, and with it justice and right for the professors, freedom to teach, and stimulus to investigators who will never feel secure in their classrooms and laboratories. With the dismissal of the group of professors who gave lustre to the Nation's universities and examples to the youth, and with authority, through the new laws in other hands, the universities will have ceased to be fountains of learning and will have become mere technical schools and mouthpieces for the bureaucracy of the Government.

This pamphlet aims to let the Argentine people, and all those of the universities of the world who read it, know how the free universities of Argentina have been enslaved and no longer respect the rights of those who have dedicated their lives to the task of educating younger generations. The autonomy of the universities has been lost; they are entirely at the mercy of the Government, with their very life and activities subjected to the yoke of politicians.

The names recorded here tell eloquently of the profound change that has befallen our national universities; of the attack on men of science, on science itself, on culture in general, and on the right of all citizens to express publicly their opinions and ideas.

Subscribed to this statement are the names and faculty positions of 1,073 former members of the 6 Argentine universities. The number includes those who were dismissed outright, "retired" against their will, or who resigned in protest against these acts of the Government. Among them are the most famous names of Argentine scholarship, including such men as Bernardo A. Houssay, Nobel Prize winner for 1947, "retired" a year ago at the age of 55; the Spanish scholar, Amado Alonso, dismissed and now at Harvard; and Ricardo Rojas, world famous historian, resigned and now a member of the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies. The data are summarized below.

| University | Dismissed | "Retired" | Resigned | Total |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------|
| Buenos Aires | 34 | 17 | 98 | 149 |
| Cordoba | 56 | 9 | 228 | 293 |
| Cuyo | 36 | 5 | 5 | 46 |
| La Plata | 121 | 23 | 75 | 219 |
| Litoral (Rosario) | 87 | 4 | 221 | 312 |
| Tucumán | 51 | | 3 | 54 |
| | 385 | 58 | 630 | 1,073 |

A memorandum on these events was submitted by the American Association of Scientific Workers to Secretary of State Marshall on March 5, 1947, together with data on current persecutions of scientists in Greece and Portugal. Thus far no action appears to have been taken by our Government.

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