TABLE 1

A SUMMARY OF INDIVIDUAL VARIATIONS NOTED IN THE AGGLUTINATION OF ERYTHROCYTES BY TUNA BLOODS

Species and group	Human cells (type)				Sheep cells
	A	B	AB	O	
Tuna					
Group 1 (1 fish)	0*	+†	+	0	+
Group 2 (1 ")	+	+	+	+	0
Group 3 (12 ")	0	+	+	0	0
Group 4 (6 ")	0	0	0	0	0
Skipjack					
Group 1 (6 fish)	0	+	+	0	0
Group 2 (1 ")	0	0	0	0	0

* 0 = no agglutination.
† + = definite agglutination.

established, all fish that have been investigated showing the effect.

Finally, it should be noted that in these studies human sera have been found to contain agglutinins that react with the erythrocyte antigens of a variety of species of fish (*3*). These include the anti-B agglutinin and several that are distinct from the classical anti-A and anti-B agglutinins. Detailed reports on these observations will be published. Other reports on the serological differentiation of fish bloods that are known to the author are three dealing with differences in individual eel sera with respect to their ability to agglutinate human type O cells (*4–6*), and one (*7*) dealing with the use of the precipitin technique in demonstrating differences in the serum antigens of a variety of species of marine and freshwater fishes.

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Comments and Communications

Lobbyist for American Science

WADSWORTH LIKELY'S timely and pertinent article in SCIENCE of October 12, 1951, missed perfection by a single omission: We feel he should have added, "Support the Federation of American Scientists."

How well the federation has filled the role of lobbyist for American science or, as we prefer to think, lobbyist for the best interests of the country as they are affected by science, is well known to most of the scientific fraternity. A measure of our inadequacy is, perhaps, that Mr. Likely seems to have overlooked us.

Since the successful fight in 1946 for civilian control of atomic energy, for which the FAS has been given much of the credit, we have maintained an office and staff in Washington. We have sent regular news bulletins to our membership, innumerable special releases to the press, and calls for action at critical times to our membership and to the public at large. Our advice is sought and respected on Capitol Hill, in the executive agencies of the government and by the press.

In the areas of secrecy and security, we have exerted a salutary and cumulative profound influence on the regulations and procedures of the Atomic Energy Commission and defense agencies. We were active throughout the fight for a National Science Foundation. We opposed special security clearance for employees and fellows of the foundation. In most of the issues raised as Congress deals with the now apparent importance of science to the national welfare, we have had influence far beyond our numerical strength.

The federation should be stronger. We hope that all those concerned with science and the national welfare share the convictions of Mr. Likely. They should know, however, that the edifice need not be designed and built. It need only be enlarged and strengthened.

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Geography at Harvard

THE Institute of Geographical Exploration went out of existence Oct. 1, 1951. The institute, although part of Harvard University, was privately financed and directed by Hamilton Rice, the noted Amazon explorer.

During its lifetime of twenty years, the institute gave instruction in cartography, aerosurveying, field communications, field surveying, and exploration in general. The map collection of 102,000 modern maps and atlases is the largest in New England. The library of 20,000 volumes specialized in books on exploration. Instruments were often lent to explorers, and Dr. Rice sponsored several notable expeditions, such as those of Bradford Washburn, Arthur B. Emmons, Jr., and many others.

Three years ago the university dismissed the entire geography staff with the exception of D. S. Whittlesey. A special committee last year recommended the