

Geography, by Hesse, Allee, and Schmidt, and *Principles of Animal Ecology*, by Allee, Emerson, Park, Park, and Schmidt. He was an avid reader of the classics in natural history and was keenly interested in the personalities in this field. He was always able to bring historical perspective into his discussions of modern biological problems. He had been chosen to coordinate and edit the volume of essays by prominent students of evolution to be published in connection with the Darwin Centennial Celebration at the University of Chicago in the fall of 1959. He was skilled in speaking to both professional and nonprofessional audiences, and his humor and human sensitivity brought forth enthusiastic responses from his listeners. He could establish rapport with natives in the South Seas or in Central or South America and with oil-drillers, farmers, and university students alike. He was sincere and earnest in everything he undertook, his enthusiasm for life and for knowledge was contagious, and his feeling for the highest human values made him religious in the most fundamental meaning of the term. Although he was essentially a modest and rather self-effacing person, he was also strong in his opinions and forceful in his denunciations.

He was honored by many organizations. He held a Guggenheim fellowship in 1932, was president of the Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists from 1942 to 1946, was president of the Society for the Study of Evolution in 1954,

and was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1956. Earlham College granted him an honorary degree of Doctor of Science in 1952. He received the citation of "Eminent Ecologist" at the 1957 meeting of the Ecological Society of America at Stanford.

He had great influence in bringing about cooperative relations between individuals and organizations alike. The active participation of the Chicago Natural History Museum in joint programs with the University of Chicago and the Chicago Zoological Park at Brookfield stems in part from his understanding of personalities and projects. He had great faith in the present and future functions of museums as scientific and educational institutions and planned to write a book on this subject.

I have given a brief summary of his activities and a few indications of the regard in which he was held by his colleagues and associates in both national and local affairs, but I venture to say that even more lasting will be the personal and emotional influence he had on his family, on his friends, and particularly on his younger associates both in the United States and in foreign countries. Throughout my own long friendship with Karl Schmidt, I often sought his counsel on scientific matters, and I collaborated with him in the writing of one book. We were associated in the organization of both national and local societies. But I miss him even more for his human qualities, his honesty, and his

selflessness than for his objective scientific knowledge, judgment, and understanding, and I feel sure that countless others react to his tragic death as I do.

Those who wish to understand some of the qualities of the man and of the scientist may gain insight from his beautiful tribute to his friend and collaborator, W. C. Allee [in *Biographical Memoirs* (National Academy of Sciences, 1957), vol. 30]. Those who wish to express their affection and gratitude in a tangible way may contribute to a fund in his honor that will be used to facilitate study by visiting scientists at the Chicago Natural History Museum. Donations should be sent to the Karl P. Schmidt Fund at that institution. The money contributed by his friends and colleagues will assist young naturalists in a manner close to his known desires.

We may well use Schmidt's own words at the end of his biography of E. R. Dunn [*Copeia* 1957, No. 2, 77 (1957)]. "Let us therefore write not only farewell, to our friend, but hail to our colleague's enrichment of our science." And I would add, "and of our lives." In a poem entitled "Ecological Imperative" (1955), he concluded:

What then is wisdom's last conclusion?
What do freedom and salvation mean?
He alone is saved whose life is lost
In love of others, or of other, than
himself.

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News of Science

International Oceanographic Congress

The AAAS, in cooperation with UNESCO and the Special Committee on Oceanic Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions, is organizing an International Oceanographic Congress to be held from 30 August to 12 September 1959 at the United Nations Building, New York. The purpose

of the congress is to provide a common meeting ground for all sciences concerned with the oceans and the organisms contained in them. The congress will be devoted to the fundamentals of the marine sciences rather than to their applications.

It has been agreed by the organizing committee that the congress will be centered around the following five symposia on the oceans.

1) "The history": discussions of the shape and structure of the ocean basins, the acting forces and processes, the origin of sea water and marine organisms, the stratigraphy of the deep sea, and the climatic record.

2) "The boundaries": discussions of the coupling of sea and air, sea level, epicontinental sediments, estuarine and near-shore circulation (including the estuarine environment), influence of land masses on the behavior and distribution of marine organisms, and surface films and their importance in exchange processes.

3) "The deep sea": discussions of the geochemistry and physics of circulation, stirring and mixing in the ocean, nature and origin of bathypelagic life, distribution of pelagic sediment types (biological and physical interpretations), nuclear processes in pelagic sediments, and special characteristics of abyssal organisms.

4) "Dynamics of organic and inor-

ganic substances": discussions of physical chemistry of sea water, biologically active substances in sea water, primary production, balance between living and dead organic matter in the oceans, exchanges between sea and air, exchanges between sediments and sea water, and vertical transport in the ocean.

5) "The marine life regime": discussions of the paleogeography of marine floras and faunas, biogeographical regions in the sea, evolution and adaptation in the sea, behavior of marine organisms as influenced by environmental factors, physiology of marine plants, and culture of marine organisms as a means of understanding environmental influence on populations.

Each symposium topic will be considered for two consecutive days. Three invited lectures will be given each morning. The afternoon sessions will be organized around the topics of the morning lectures, either as round-table discussions, seminars, or series of papers. Several groups may run concurrently. Papers for the afternoon sessions will be selected from those received in response to preliminary announcements. Not all papers accepted will be presented, but all accepted papers will be available at the meeting in mimeographed form. Titles and abstracts should be submitted as soon as possible and in no case later than 1 February 1959. The completed papers must be submitted by 1 May 1959 in order to allow time for duplication and distribution to those who will participate in the afternoon meetings. All papers must be accompanied by an abstract in a second language of the congress. Papers may be presented in English, French, German, Russian, or Spanish. Simultaneous translations will be available for at least some of these languages.

The organizing committee expects that contemporary advances in the marine sciences, rather than reviews of older published work, will be presented within these broad categories. It is hoped that the younger staff members of the various oceanographic laboratories throughout the world will be encouraged to attend and to take part in the congress. The committee hopes to obtain funds to help defray the travel expenses of these younger participants. The committee also hopes to be able to contribute towards the travel expenses of the invited speakers at the morning sessions.

Titles and abstracts of papers and any other correspondence should be addressed to Dr. Mary Sears, Chairman, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Mass. Other members of the Committee on Arrangements for the congress are Gustaf Arrhenius, John Cushing, Henry M. Stommel, Fritz Koczy, George S. Myers, Roger Revelle, Gordon Lill, Lionel A. Walford, and Dael Wolfle (ex officio).

Family Planning in the U.S.S.R.

Interest in family planning is spreading rapidly in the U.S.S.R., according to Abraham Stone, vice president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America and director of the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau. Stone went to Moscow this winter, by official invitation, to speak on social and technical aspects of contraception before the Soviet Union's Tenth National Conference of Gynecologists and Obstetricians. He says of his trip:

"This conference was the first official meeting of gynecologists in 22 years and provided an unusual opportunity to present the subject of family planning before Soviet physicians. The background of Soviet policy on family planning is helpful in evaluating the developments now taking place. In 1920, abortions were made legal in Russia, and a few years later, the Soviet Health Ministry became keenly interested in birth control as a means of fighting the growing abortion rate. They set up a special scientific committee on contraception, developed a fairly wide birth control propaganda, established birth control centers in many hospitals, began to produce contraceptive materials, and even pioneered in the development of newer methods and techniques.

"In 1936, for one reason or another, the abortion law was rescinded, and official work in contraception also virtually ceased. Although production of contraceptive materials continued and although these materials were sold in drug stores, there was little medical interest in the subject.

"In November, 1955, Soviet policy changed again and abortions were legalized once more. The circle is now being completed. Again the Soviet Health Ministry has become very much concerned about the large number of abortions and its potential harm to women, and has recognized the need for disseminating contraceptive information.

"It was in this spirit of awakening medical interest in contraception that I was invited. The conference was held from December 11 to 18 in the Dom Soyusov, one of the largest halls in Moscow. It was attended by some 2000 Soviet delegates, and by about 125 delegates from adjacent countries—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. There were also representatives from China, Switzerland, France, India, Belgium, Turkey, Iran and Mongolia. I was the only U.S. physician. Foreign delegates were seated in a special section, and speeches and discussions were translated simultaneously into English, French and German.

"At a plenary session, I spoke to the entire body on current research in contraception, outlining the methods pres-

ently employed in Western countries and the experimental work in progress to develop newer, simplified chemical and biological techniques. At a special film session on the next day, the Sanger Bureau film on biology of conception and techniques of contraception was shown several times.

"Physicians from all parts of the Soviet Union were eager to obtain more specific information on modern techniques, available products and formulae, and current research developments. So great was the interest that I was asked to enlarge my report for publication in the medical newspaper published by the Health Ministry, *The Medical Worker* (*Meditzinsky Rabotnik*), which reaches most physicians.

"I also left with the Ministry, at their request, a print of the film, the teaching mannequin which we use, samples of contraceptive products, and books and pamphlets.

"In spite of Marxist ideology, which regards as unimportant the effect of population growth on world economy and peace, there is every evidence that developments in the field of contraception will now take place rapidly. A special scientific committee is being organized again and will concern itself to a considerable degree with research in the field of contraception. New centers are to be established and a teaching manual on contraceptive techniques for physicians is planned. The new attitude is based on the belief that motherhood should be conscious; that parenthood should be voluntary; and that it is far better to prevent a pregnancy than to interrupt it."

Pulmonary Alveolar Proteinosis

An apparently new lung disease, pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, was described by Samuel H. Rosen of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., at the annual meetings of the International Academy of Pathology and the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, which took place in Cleveland between 21 and 26 April. Resembling pneumonia in some respects but clearly differing from it in microscopic examinations, the new disease appears to be caused by some injurious inhalant. Rosen presented data on 27 patients observed by him and Benjamin Castleman, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, and Averill A. Liebow, Yale University School of Medicine.

First occurrence of the disease was observed at Massachusetts General Hospital in July 1953. Since then it has been detected in all parts of the United States and in Canada, England, and Italy. The appearance of the disease under the microscope is so highly individualistic that