

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

CORNELIUS FRANCIS KELLEY, chairman of the board of directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, has been awarded the Charles F. Rand Memorial Medal for "distinguished achievement in mining administration" by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Presentation of the medal will take place at the annual dinner meeting on February 22, 1944.

A TESTIMONIAL dinner in honor of Major General James C. Magee, whose term of office as Surgeon General of the Army expired on May 31, was given at the Statler Hotel in Washington, on May 25. About two hundred and fifty officers of the medical department attended.

DR. E. B. FRED, for thirty years a member of the department of agricultural bacteriology of the University of Wisconsin and for the past nine years dean of the Graduate School, has been appointed dean of the College of Agriculture.

DR. JOHN H. FERGUSON, of the department of pharmacology of the School of Medicine of the University of Michigan, has been appointed professor and head of the department of physiology of the School of Medicine of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Ferguson is known for his research on the mechanism of blood clotting.

DR. ROBERT J. MASTERS has been appointed professor and head of the department of ophthalmology at the School of Medicine of Indiana University. Dr. William F. Hughes, who since 1934 has been chairman of the department, will continue teaching.

DRS. HOWARD W. POTTER, clinical professor of neurology and psychiatry, and Nicholas B. Dreyer, associate professor of pharmacology, have been promoted to full professorships at Long Island College of Medicine, Brooklyn.

DR. RICHARD H. LOGSDON, formerly librarian and head of the department of library science at Madison College, Harrisonburg, Va., has been appointed head of the department of library science at the University of Kentucky.

DR. LEWIS F. STEIG, since 1936 librarian of Hamilton College, has been appointed assistant director of the Library School of the University of Illinois.

COLONEL BRADLEY DEWEY, of Cambridge, Mass., who was recently appointed acting rubber director of the War Production Board, has been named national rubber director. He succeeds William M. Jeffers.

EDWARD M. COLLINS, who has been on leave of absence for a year from Kent State University to

teach at Williams College, has been appointed professor and head of the department of chemistry at Illinois College, Jacksonville.

DR. E. J. WELLHAUSEN, associate professor of agronomy in the department of agronomy and genetics of West Virginia University and associate geneticist of the Agricultural Experiment Station, has joined the staff of the Rockefeller Foundation in Mexico City.

DR. ROBERTS A. HEARN, since 1936 director of industrial hygiene of the Kansas State Board of Health, has become medical director of the Indiana Division of the Republic Aviation Corporation.

WILLIAM B. MURPHY has been appointed deputy vice-chairman for production of the War Production Board. He will direct all production activities within the industry divisions and bureaus which report to the vice-chairman of the Office of Operations. Turner E. Currens has retired as chief of the Botanicals Unit of the Drugs and Cosmetics Section of the Chemical Division. He is succeeded by Henry W. Heinie. Garfield R. McDonald, of Cleveland, has been made assistant director of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division.

ROBERT E. ALLEN has resigned as assistant deputy petroleum administrator of the Petroleum Administration for War, to become director of the Department of Information of the American Petroleum Institute, New York.

It is reported in *Chemical and Engineering News* that Harry A. Campbell, who for thirty-four years has been associated with the Bureau of Explosives, has been appointed chief inspector.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that the committee on the teaching of tropical medicine of the Association of American Medical Colleges has arranged that Dr. Donald B. McMullen, associate professor and head of the department of hygiene and public health and associate professor of bacteriology of the School of Medicine of the University of Oklahoma, should go to Central America during the month of September to observe methods of tropical disease control. He planned to spend about three weeks at a United Fruit Company hospital and at least a week with the local field unit of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

DR. R. S. CAMPBELL, since 1934 assistant chief of range research of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will take charge of a new re-

search project concerning problems of grazing on forest lands at the Southern Forest Experiment Station. These studies, to be conducted by the Forest Service in cooperation with the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, were authorized by the Congress in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year. The first step is to be a survey primarily of beef cattle grazing in the forests of Louisiana. Emphasis will be given to farms where livestock are grazed on forest lands as a major enterprise rather than incidentally. The survey is expected to bring out ways of coordinating forest grazing with the use of farm pasture and other feed and to indicate improved forest-grazing practices. The survey also will show the important problems of stockmen and other agencies so as to work out and apply improved management practices of forest grazing. It is believed that wartime production of meat, hides and wool can be increased considerably in Louisiana by better grazing management. There are sixteen million acres of forest land.

THE department of mechanical engineering of Bucknell University has been named "The George T. Ladd Department of Mechanical Engineering" in honor of George T. Ladd, a Pittsburgh industrialist who has been a trustee of the university for several years.

A LIBERTY ship launched at Baltimore on September 13 was named for Henry Lomb, of the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, who with John Jacob Bausch established the company in 1853.

A SERIES of five lecture-demonstrations on the cause, prevention and cure of various diseases will be offered for teachers at the American Museum of Natural History on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, beginning on October 2. The lectures will be given by specialists under the auspices of the New York Association of Biology Teachers. The program, together with the names of the lecturers, follows: October 2—"The Problem of Cancer," by Dr. Halsey Bagge. November 5—"The Problem of Syphilis," by Dr. William Bayard Long. December 3—"The Problem of Tuberculosis," by Dr. Grant Thorburn. March 3—"The Problem of Emotional Disturbances of Youth," by Dr. Marion Kenworthy. May 5—"The Problem of Certain Diseases of the Circulatory System," by Dr. William Goldring.

THE first Inter-American Congress of Radiology will be held in Buenos Aires from October 17 to 22, under the auspices of the Argentine Society of Radiology.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that competitive essays for the Warren Triennial Prize will be received until November 15. The

prize was set up in a fund by the late Dr. J. Mason Warren in honor of his father, Dr. John C. Warren. The accumulated interest is awarded every three years to the best dissertation considered worthy of a premium on some subject in physiology, surgery or pathologic anatomy, the arbitrators being the general executive committee of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

THE daily press reports that thirty scholarships for study in Great Britain are being offered by the committee in charge of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund. Competitive examinations will be held on February 1, 1944, at Chungking, Sian, Chengtu, Kunming, Kweilin and Taiho. Scholarships will be for students in physics, mathematics, mechanical engineering, hydraulic engineering, aeronautical engineering, mining engineering, forestry, pharmacology, public health, economics, law, education and naval architecture.

The New York Times reports that an all-radio industry planning board was formed in New York City on September 16 to guide the efficient and orderly progress of radio and electronics after the war. Representatives of nine outstanding industries of the country announced that a tentative plan had been approved unanimously. These are the Institute of Radio Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Radio Manufacturers Association, the American Institute of Physics, the American Radio Relay League, FM Broadcasters, Inc., the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Association of Broadcasters and National Independent Broadcasters. For the first time a supervisory body has been formed designed to avoid chaos in radio-electronic post-war reconstruction. Operations will begin on September 29, at which time various engineering groups will be set up to undertake definite projects. Any technical project allied with radio and broadcasting will come under the advisory supervision of the board.

The New York Times also reports that William L. Batt, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, American member of the Combined Raw Materials Board, has announced the organization of a combined conservation committee, the American counterpart of the Anglo-American Conservation Committee set up in London last February. The purpose of the combined committee is to correlate the conservation work done in Great Britain and the United States by the active interchange of information in regard to conservation measures developed here, in Canada and in the United Kingdom. Howard Coonley, director of the conservation division of the War Production Board, has been named chairman of the combined committee, and a deputy chairman is to be appointed by the British members of the Combined Production and Resources Board and the Combined Raw Materials

Board. The work of the committee will be concerned with savings through simplification, standardization and the use of alternative materials.

IN accordance with a reorganization plan all dairy research will be centered at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, and the program at the Experiment Station at Geneva will be developed along the lines of horticultural research and related fields.

THE Cutter Laboratories at Oakland, Calif., have arranged to erect a new plant for the production of penicillin.

ACCORDING to the daily press, in order to assist in meeting the shortage of technical help in many of the war plants of the State of New Jersey, Rutgers University is sending instructors directly into factories to conduct in-service training classes. The courses are

tuition free. Workers are saved the time which otherwise they would have to spend commuting between factory and school. This will not interfere with the operation of the university's public war-training centers where general instruction will be carried on in engineering, science and management. A similar plan is being put into effect by the Manhattan College School of Engineering, New York City.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that the Faculty of Medical Sciences of Buenos Aires recently opened its new building, occupying a whole block. It consists of twenty floors and will house the faculties of medicine, biochemistry, pharmacology, odontology, the Institute of Pathologic Anatomy, the Pardo Maternity Hospital and the Pavilion for tabetic patients.

DISCUSSION

TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR EFFORT AT SAVING NATURE FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

NEARLY all interests excepting that of natural science are organized so as to exert pressure upon legislative and executive bodies when there are conflicting interests relative to land use. There are in North America, north of Mexico, more than five hundred local and national scientific biological organizations, most of which under ordinary circumstances are committed to saving of samples of biotic communities or samples of vegetation for the scientific use of present and future generations. It is evident that, if some kind of union of these interested forces could be brought about, a great many movements detrimental to the interests of science and humanity might be checked or retarded. Likewise movements beneficial to science could be accelerated through the influence of a united effort. The writer was appointed chairman of a committee in the Ecological Society of America in March, 1917, and served until 1938. This committee was charged with the listing of natural areas suitable for preservation. This proved to be the beginning of an effort to organize the scientific interests of the United States and Canada for the purpose of preserving nature. The list of natural areas, with related material, was published in 1925 as *The Naturalists' Guide to the Americas*. The closing out of the remaining copies of this publication by the publisher early in 1942 marked the twenty-fifth year of experience with the problems concerned.

An effective type of organization was brought about and has operated successfully for about sixteen years. Experience has shown that two types of committee are essential: (1) A Study Committee to inquire into the use and disposal of lands which included natural

biotic communities, and (2) a Public Contact Committee to urge governmental agencies to act in certain ways. This one can include no employees of the national government. The second committee would be responsible not only for exerting pressure but also for organizing the pressure of the affiliated local societies and national organizations. Such an organized effort was successful in bringing about the establishment of the Glacier Bay National Monument in Alaska. In this case, application was made to the executive department of the United States Government and was said at the time to be one of the most unified demonstrations ever experienced by the officials concerned. There were other partially successful efforts to prevent the despoliation of national parks, monuments, etc.

The organization of the Public Contact Committee included two or more representatives in each political division (states, etc.) to provide an annual list of officers of local organization in their territory. The officers of the organizations changed and they frequently have not understood what they were expected to do and frequently lost interest. Of course the state representatives of the committee who were called upon to report did not always succeed in giving the information. These difficulties were the exceptions and were not at all prevalent. The expense of the committee operation has at all times been considerable and down to 1937, only 29 per cent. of it was paid by the society, even though some contributions of institutions where the committee officers were housed were not included in the total. A considerable part of the expense was provided by contributions of the interested societies who were a part of the organization.

A report, however, was sent to each contributing