

pense. Later when we requested relief funds to build a research vessel we were informed that funds would be allocated only to replace old vessels and on projects where no new personnel were needed. Unfortunately, the Bureau of Fisheries in good faith had several years previously abandoned its vessel and discharged its crew. The New England industry proposed and Congress passed an act authorizing a research vessel for the North Atlantic. Although we repeatedly requested funds to carry out this mandate of Congress, no money was forthcoming. The General Seafoods Corporation sold us an old trawler—the *Harvard*—for \$1.00. When the Bureau of Fisheries was transferred to the Department of the Interior, almost the first act of Secretary Ickes was to allocate Public Works Administration money to rebuild the *Harvard* and convert it into a research vessel. Just before the work was completed the Navy took it over and reconverted it for Navy use. If the vessel should be released to us to-day it would be unsuitable for our work.

When Japan filed notice she would abrogate the Fur Seal Treaty, we secured an appropriation and purchased the *Black Douglass*. Necessary repairs were made, a crew was hired and scientific personnel made available to trace the migration of fur seals. The vessel sailed from Savannah, Georgia, arrived in Seattle, where investigation headquarters had been established, but a few days later was taken by the Navy. That's the tragic story of our efforts to get research vessels for the past ten years.

We need not one, but several research and fishing experiment boats. Some should be of the practical fishing vessel type such as purse seiners. We need two or three large research vessels capable of following migrations of pelagic species wherever they may roam in the sea.

To develop the latent fisheries of the United States it will be necessary to have team work among the Government, the fishermen and the processor. As I see the problem, it is the Government's responsibility to undertake the exploration of our waters. We need vessels equipped with various types of gear to ascertain the abundance of supply by species; to determine the extent to which the fishery can be utilized without threatening depletion; to locate the most productive banks; and to determine what measures should be taken to insure an adequate spawning stock, perhaps by setting aside nursery or spawning areas. Experiments should be conducted to ascertain what type of gear can obtain best results.

THE ARGENTINE CITIZENS DECLARATION

THE following letter has been addressed to Secretary of State Hull by the American Association of Scientific Workers in appreciation of the declaration for effective democracy and American solidarity recently issued by distinguished citizens of the Argentine:

Many of our scientific colleagues and friends of Argentina, recognizing that democracy and human freedom are essential to the welfare of mankind and to the progress of science, recently joined with other leaders of Argentina in issuing a "declaration for effective democracy and American solidarity." A considerable number of sci-

tists and educators, including men such as Professor Bernardo A. Houssay, Nobel laureate, Latin America's greatest scientist, were among the one hundred and fifty signers of the declaration.

We rejoice that our fellow scientists have taken the lead in rallying the Argentine people behind "those of the world fighting for democracy." The American Association of Scientific Workers honors the high purpose and courage of our Argentine colleagues. On our part, we pledge that we shall do our full share in the war against fascism and that we shall strive for a victorious peace and for a democratic world in which all peoples will live in solidarity.

The American Association of Scientific Workers notes with great distress that the signers of the declaration have been censured and, by order of the President of Argentina, dismissed from their posts in the universities and services for subscribing to a document which, in essence, simply approves the principles of democracy and calls for the cooperation of free men in its preservation. Some of the signers, such as Professors Houssay, Castex and Romano, are reported to have taken refuge in Uruguay.

The American Association of Scientific Workers affirms that the existence of such an anti-democratic policy in one of the great countries of the Western hemisphere is a menace to the welfare of all the peoples in this hemisphere. Recent events confirm our view. Our association further asserts that the failure of the democratic nations of this hemisphere to condemn officially and to exert pressure to rectify this action of the Argentine Government would be a serious error, first because great injustice has been done, and second because the cause of democratic nations is weakened by ignoring the suppression of liberty and democracy.

Therefore, the American Association of Scientific Workers respectfully but urgently suggests that the Government of the United States of America, in concert with other nations of this hemisphere, take whatever actions may be most effective to the end that the Government of Argentina rescind its undemocratic decrees.

(Signed) KIRTLEY F. MATHER, *President*
HARRY GRUNDFEST, *National Secretary*
American Association of Scientific Workers

AWARDS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS

AT the annual dinner and honors night of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, which was held in New York City, on February 23, the Charles F. Rand Memorial Medal for distinguished achievement in mining administration was presented to Cornelius F. Kelley, chairman of the board of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and an associate of more than thirty companies.

The citation reads: "For conspicuous success as administrative head of great enterprises engaged in the production of non-ferrous metals at home and abroad; for inspiring leadership of an organization that has