Professor McCaffery read widely in scientific publications. Furthermore, he maintained memberships in numerous scientific societies: American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, particularly its Committee on Iron and Steel, American Chemical Society, American Foundrymen's Association, American Society of Metals, Canadian Iron and Steel Institute, Institution of Metals and the New York Academy of Sciences.

Thus he kept abreast with the latest advances in the sciences and particularly in the science of metallurgy. He translated many technical articles in French and German publications. From these he often gained ideas for his own researches which contributed to advances in scientific methods for making iron and steel.

Among the best known of his researches are those on the viscosity and the constitution of blast furnace slags. These studies, extending over several years, appeared in the Proceedings of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the American Iron and Steel Institute. The information disclosed by these studies has been adopted as standard practice in the industry. He also obtained a patent on a basic lining for the bottom of a Bessemer converter.

In 1924 he promoted the idea of bringing instruction to students steadily employed in industry. The first off-campus instruction by the University of Wisconsin at the graduate level leading to a degree was given in Milwaukee. This off-campus graduate work in metallurgy inaugurated by Professor McCaffery has been continued.

In the passing of Professor McCaffery the university and the metallurgical industry have lost an able student, a resourceful investigator and an inspiring teacher.

Committee,
G. J. BARKER, *Chairman*
O. L. KOWALKE
M. O. WITHEY

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. THOMAS HUNT MORGAN, professor emeritus of biology of the California Institute of Technology, died on December 4 at the age of seventy-nine years.

CARL PURDY, student and cultivator of West American Liliaceae, died at Ukiah, Calif., on August 8. His most important paper, "A Revision of the Genus Calochortus," was published in the Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences in 1901, but he also sent articles on Coast Range native plants to Charles Sprague Sargent's weekly, *Garden and Forest,* and to other periodicals. Born on March 16, 1861, at Danville, Mich., he went to California in 1870.

UNDER a resolution of the Senate Judiciary Committee the House of Representatives on December 3 approved a resolution designating January 5 as George Washington Carver Day.

IN commemoration of the centennial of the birth of William Conrad Roentgen and of the semi-centennial of his discovery of x-rays, a special exhibit of material relating to radiology was prepared for the Medical Branch Library in Galveston of the University of Texas. The exhibit included pioneer publications by Roentgen, the Curies and others, demonstrating the exploitation of radiant energy in medicine and indicating the relation of Roentgen's discoveries to the knowledge of atomic energy.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SOUTHWESTERN SECTION OF THE SOCIETY FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

THE following resolutions signed by Chauncey D. Leake, *Chairman,* and Donald Slaughter, *Secretary,* have been passed by the Southwestern Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine:

WHEREAS, experimentation with animals under satisfactorily controlled conditions is necessary for the advancement of knowledge regarding living things, and

WHEREAS, such knowledge contributes enormously to the health and happiness of people everywhere, and

WHEREAS, such experimentation is continually subject to the threat of legislative interference, now be it

Resolved by the Southwestern Section of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine that respectful request be made to proper state and national legislative bodies, through the appropriate committees thereof, to assure the freedom of responsible scientific research in biology and medicine involving animal experiments, providing always that the animals in question are properly cared for and required to suffer no pain.

This resolution after discussion was carried unanimously.

WHEREAS, there is now much discussion regarding Federal subsidy in support of scientific endeavor, in order to assure the continuance of the benefits of scientific effort, and

WHEREAS, the many reports, published discussions, and other comments relating to this important matter do not

fully emphasize assurance of desired and continual freedom for scientific workers, now be it

Resolved by the Southwestern Section of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine that appropriate protagonists for Federal support of scientific work be informed of the Section's wish, in company with responsible scientists throughout the nation, to have clear assurance of freedom of scientific endeavor, under any form of Federal subsidy, support, or encouragement, with the understanding that such freedom extend not only to scientific studies and scientific undertakings themselves, but also to the reporting and discussion of results derived therefrom, and be it further

Resolved that the section express its concern lest any interference with the necessary freedom of scientific work and the reporting of data therefrom may result in the development of a scientific orthodoxy, which would be detrimental to the ideals of science and democracy and to the further development of our civilization.

This resolution after discussion was carried unanimously.

THE PHILADELPHIA RESOLUTION

MORE than twelve hundred scientists in the Philadelphia area, including the heads of university science departments and leaders in industrial laboratories, have gone on record (1) calling for a world authority to control the atomic bomb as a weapon, and (2) protesting the restrictive character of the May-Johnson Bill for the domestic control of atomic energy.

Later, at a meeting attended by more than 100 of these scientists, the following resolution, similar to that recommended by the Federation of Atomic Scientists, was unanimously adopted. It was also urged, in view of the importance of immediate action, that this resolution be given the widest possible publicity.

We Philadelphia scientists, aware of the tremendous import of atomic energy and atomic weapons to all mankind, believe that the security of the United States can be achieved only through the international cooperation for the joint control of these new forces. We believe that a policy of secret research and exclusive national control can only result in a ruinous competitive armaments race in which all the nations of the world will join, leading to the danger of a new and catastrophic world war. From such a war no people will emerge free, if indeed they survive at all.

We therefore resolve and urge:

1—That the United States as the country that has opened the way for the development of atomic energy, should immediately invite the governments of Great Britain and the Soviet Union to a conference to prevent competitive armaments and consider the problems arising from this overwhelming development.

2—That the United States champion the need for the international development with the broadest utilization of all resources and interchange of ideas.

We believe furthermore that any legislative effort which stifles free and open scientific investigation, which seeks to prevent public surveillance and criticism of the application of atomic energy, will stifle scientific progress, undermine peace and is therefore harmful to the national interest.

We therefore urge the Congress:

1—That legislative action for the control of atomic energy be preceded by full, free and public discussion.

2—That the authority for the guidance of the development of atomic energy shall consist of men of scientific competence, fully compensated for their services and able to work towards the maximum utilization of atomic energy for the welfare of the public and not for the interests of any special group.

3—That the administration chosen to direct the work of such an authority be a civilian. That the security regulations be limited to direct military application of atomic power and that free research and right of publication be immediately resumed in the field of atomic physics.

4—That radioactive and isotopic material and all scientific techniques and equipment be made immediately available to scientists. All purely scientific information, including patents, should be made available immediately.

THE ASSOCIATION OF LOS ALAMOS SCIENTISTS

THERE has been formed at the Manhattan District laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, an association of the investigators working on the atomic bomb, called temporarily the Association of Los Alamos Scientists. The object of this organization is to promote attainment and use of scientific and technological advances in the best interests of humanity. The members of the organization recognize that investigators, by virtue of their special knowledge, have, in certain spheres, special political and social responsibilities beyond their obligations as individual citizens. The organization aims to help to carry out these responsibilities by keeping its members informed on current issues, and by the release of authoritative public statements on scientific questions in their relation to society.

The membership includes a large majority of the scientific workers at Los Alamos and, though at present limited to members of the laboratory staff, it is intended that this restriction shall be removed as soon as possible and the organization become of national scope. The governing body of the association is an executive board elected to serve initially for six months. The present members of the executive board are David Frisch, William A. Higinbotham, Joseph Keller, David Lipkin, John Manley, Victor Weisskopf, Robert Wilson and William Woodward.

The organization welcomes correspondence and sug-