

"An ominous silence continues to brood over the university. The president of the university and the administrative authorities refuse to answer queries of newspapers as to whether the anti-evolution law has necessitated changes in textbooks and methods of teaching science. They evidently appreciate the danger involved in frankly answering this question. If they should say yes they realize they would receive the contempt and ridicule of the scientific world; if they say no, they subject themselves to criminal prosecution. Discontent and dissatisfaction among the student body however is becoming more apparent every day. The intelligent and ambitious student who desires later to pursue professional courses in the larger Eastern and Northern universities is becoming apprehensive that his credits in science will not be accepted by these institutions.

"There is absolutely no possibility of the repeal of the anti-evolution law by the next legislature unless public opinion is enormously changed. The present governor, who approved the bill and who is a candidate for reelection, has announced as part of his platform that he will veto any effort to repeal the law. His only antagonist claims to be the real author of the bill.

"The press of the state as a whole have given no assistance whatever to those who have led the fight against the bill.

"The sole hope of any immediate relief lies in the possibility of securing in the Scopes case a decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee to the effect that the act is unconstitutional."

EVOLUTION SUPPORTED BY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

American anthropologists have gone on record as to their attitude with regard to the evolution of man. A resolution which states in effect that man is part of the animal world and is subject to the great natural principle of evolution has just been adopted by the Council of the American Anthropological Association, the central association of the anthropologists, archeologists and ethnologists in this country.

The resolution was framed in order to express simply but firmly the sentiment of the Association on this important subject, according to Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, president of the organization.

"The association wishes to show that so far as the anthropologists are concerned, evolution, human as well as animal, is no more a question of any theories, but a natural, well demonstrated and grand - perhaps the grandest - principle and function of nature," said Dr. Hrdlicka.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

"In view of the dogmatic objections raised against the theory of evolution the council of the American Anthropological Association have thought it advisable to formulate the present position of scientific inquiry.

"The plants and animals belonging to early periods of the earth's history show that the forms have not remained the same for any length of time. The changes that

have occurred are of such character that we are compelled to consider the later forms as descendants of older forms. No form of living being has remained the same through the ages. The evidence of past times is corroborated by the structural and developmental analogies observed in related forms, proofs of a gradual differentiation from common ancestral forms.

"The minute structure of all living matter is alike and shows that all organisms, from the lowest to the highest, must be considered as a unit.

"Man has succeeded in producing a variety of forms of domestic animals and cultivated plants which differ from their ancestors. Our success, accomplished in a very short period, indicates that in long periods nature will produce more fundamental changes.

"Man is part of the animal world. In all respects his anatomical structure conforms to that of the rest of the animal world. His prenatal life closely parallels that of the higher mammals. The same influences that control their development after birth control him and he responds in a like manner to the environment in which he is placed. Prehistoric archeology has shown that, in the course of the ages, man has undergone great changes in physical type and that ancient man differed from modern races, the more so the more ancient the remains.

"Local types of man have developed on every continent and their existence proves that changes in the heritable characteristics of racial groups are effected in the course of time.

"We must conclude that the bodily form of man as well as that of animals and plants has changed and is still changing, not in the course of centuries, but in long periods.

"The exact cause of changes in the form of organisms and the conditions under which they occur, as well as the causes making for stability, are still imperfectly known. The principle of change has been so well established that it should become the common property of mankind."

WOULD GIRDLE THE GLOBE IN DAWN-TO-DUSK FLIGHT

Around the world in seventeen hours, the length of the daylight period on a long summer day, is the dream of Dr. Charles H. T. Townsend, of Itaquaquecetuba, Brazil, writing in the Scientific Monthly. To do this at the latitude of New York would require a constant speed of 815 miles per hour, nearly three times the highest speed yet attained by airplanes over even short distances.

Even at that, however, Dr. Townsend does not think his dream outside the limits of possibility. Man began flying only a short time ago, after studying the flight of birds for many centuries, and he has already far outdone the birds in speed, in altitude and in weights carried, though he has not yet proved himself the equal of the best of them in long-distance non-stop flights. To reach the terrific speed necessary for a dawn-to-dusk flight around the world, however, a different animal model will have to be studied, in the opinion of Dr. Townsend. He has made observa-