



COMMERCIAL "BATHYSPHERE"

The rescue ship simply slides the large buoyant tanks down these cables to the submarine and then pumps in air until the tanks raise the sub. Sufficiently strong eye-bolts in the body of the sub would be built into place at the time of construction and the whole raising operation, it is estimated, could be accomplished in a few hours.

For sponge fishing the Romano diving ball has interest because it can operate for long periods below the range of present divers in rubber suits. The world's supply of good sponges is reaching lower and lower depths all the time. Dragging operations, now used in some regions, are unsatisfactory since the sponges are torn in the process. Somewhat like flowers, sponges ought to be "picked" for best results.

Then in the background of usefulness are the treasure ships of the world which ever excite the imagination with the wealth potentially present. Lieut. Harry E. Rieseberg, commanding the sailing ship *Constellation* from which the Washington demonstrations will be held, is an authority on the location of such ships. His world charts show scores of them lying on the bottom at depths of only 400 or 500 feet. They are just below the range of present diving equipment but well within the operation limits of the new diving ball. Along the Spanish Main, through the Mediterranean Sea, and even in Inca-sailed lakes of South America are said to be fortunes in gold

and silver awaiting the coming of man to bring them to the surface.

Science News Letter, May 18, 1935

GENERAL SCIENCE

Science Service Board Elects Three New Trustees

THREE new trustees of Science Service, the institution for the popularization of science, were elected at its recent annual meeting: Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard College Observatory, representing the National Academy of Sciences; Dr. Henry B. Ward, permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, representing that organization; Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, director of the John McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases, representing the National Research Council.

Dr. Vernon Kellogg, secretary emeritus of the National Research Council, who retired as a trustee, was elected honorary vice-president in appreciation of his long service in the office of vice-president.

The following resolution was adopted upon the death of Dr. David White, formerly of the U. S. Geological Survey, who was a Science Service trustee.

RESOLVED, That the Board of Trustees of Science Service desire to express their sincere feeling of sorrow and personal loss in the death of Dr. David White. His long and valuable services as a Trustee, as a member of the Executive Committee and as Chairman of the Executive Committee are recognized and deeply appreciated by his fellow members as

constituting an important factor in the successful initiation and development of the work of Science Service. It is ordered this resolution be entered upon the minutes of the meeting of April 25, 1935, and that a copy be sent to Mrs. White.

Trustees re-elected were: Dr. R. A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology, representing the National Academy of Sciences; R. P. Scripps of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, representing the E. W. Scripps Estate; Marlen Pew, editor of *Editor and Publisher*, representing the journalistic profession.

Dr. J. McKeen Cattell, editor of *Science*, was re-elected president. Other officers re-elected were: Dr. W. H. Howell of Johns Hopkins University, vice-president and chairman of the executive committee; H. L. Smithton of Scripps-Howard Newspapers, treasurer; and Watson Davis, director of Science Service, secretary. Dr. C. G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Mr. Pew were re-elected members of the executive committee. Dr. William E. Ritter of the University of California is honorary president of Science Service.

Annual reports of Science Service for its fourteenth full year of operation ended March 31, showed that news and interpretations of scientific progress are furnished over 6,000,000 readers through newspapers utilizing Science Service news and feature reports, issued by telegraph and mail daily, weekly and monthly.

The weekly magazine of Science Service, the *SCIENCE NEWS LETTER*, gained distribution and currently has over 16,000 circulation.

Various books and magazine articles written and edited by members of the staff were produced during the year, notably the book, "The Advance of Science." Two radio talks each week were arranged by Science Service during the year over nationwide networks of stations.

Progress was made toward an extension of Science Service activities in the British Empire, and a working arrangement for the exchange of news with Tass Agency of the U. S. S. R. was made.

Research aid activities consisting of the collection of earthquake information, the distribution of cosmic data, and the investigation of archaeological and anthropological discoveries were continued.

The cost of operation of Science Service during the year was slightly over \$110,000, about three-quarters of which was income derived from product.

Science Service was organized in 1921 as a non-profit corporation charged with the broad work of science popularization.

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