WORLD ACADEMY OF ART AND SCIENCE

WAAS-Newsletter

No. 4 MARCH 1967

INFORMATION
to citizens of the United States of America

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GEORG BORGSTROM: The Great Challenge of This Crucial Century

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MISCELLANEOUS

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INFORMATION

TO CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Division of the World Academy of Art and Science are TAX DEDUCTIBLE (see page 16).

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Transnational Forum

EDITORIAL REMARK:

The contributions of our "Transnational Forum" represent the opinion of the respective authors and not necessarily those of the Editors or of WAAS in general. They may concur or may even be in contradiction to it. The only criterium is a subjectively high ethical or scientific level of the article.

The purpose of the "Transnational Forum" is primarily to stimulate, with scientific objectivity, discussion and/or action on vital problems of mankind.

All Fellows of WAAS and all other readers are cordially invited to participate in these activities.

GERHARD STOLTENBERG

International Cooperation in Science & Research

Editorial Remark: The world is much in need of a more objective and scientific approach to its problems from leading politicians, and this combination is still too rare. We are therefore grateful to Dr. STOLTENBERG for granting us permission to reprint his article in its English translation (in the German Tribune of July 16, 1966) in which he stresses the necessity of close international cooperation in Science.

Dr. Gerhard Stoltenberg writes as a scientist and at the same time as an active politician and statesman in top position. He is Miniser for Science in the Federal Republic of Germany.

International cooperation in science and research is not an invention of our days. In fact systematic scientific research was marked from the very beginning by internationality. NICOLAUS COPERNICUS (1473-1543), TYCHO BRAHE (1546-

1601), Galileo Galilei (1564-1642), Johannes Kepler (1571-1630), Rene Descartes (1596-1650), Evangelista Torricelli (1608-1647), Blaise Pascal (1623-1662), Robert Boyle (1627-1691), Gottfried Wilhelm Freiherr von Leibnitz (1646-1716), Christian Huygens (1629-1695), Isaac Newton (1643-1727)—the first glorious names of its fourhundred-year history bear witness to the fact, and the situation has not changed right up to the present day. In the course of this history there has, it is true, been no lack of attempts by the authorities of the day to influence the course of scientific research, to inhibit its progress or direct it into other channels. Yet seen in perspective all these attempts came to nought. The natural sciences were able to develop largely according to their own laws, even though the personal fate of the individual scientists was always linked to the political events of the time.

In contrast, the international impetus in the more recent history of the arts, the social sciences and philosophy is less apparent. Ever since the dawn of the era of nationalism put an end to the unifying effect of Latin as the common language of the educated world, the international unity of intellectual history has dissolved into individual streams. These, while not completely losing their cohesion, have yet never quite managed to resurrect it sufficiently for the multiplicity of their individual faces to merge into a picture of a homogeneous process. Only recently have the new beginnings of closer cooperation been developed, and it cannot be denied that substantial impulses in this direction stem from the sciences themselves and the technological development they sustain.

Today's international cooperation in research and scientific theory must be seen against this historical background for its characteristics, possibilities and limits to become apparent. Nowadays, however, it must also take account of two further decisive factors: the veritable avalanche in scientific activity within the last few decades and the stormy progress of technological development based on it on the one hand, and on the other the increasing importance of this new phase of the scientific and technical revolution for the industrial and political occurrences of the time, an importance which has come increasingly to light since the First World War and is now one of the facts dominating world history.

Organised Profession from Handful of Scholars

The continual expansion and mounting acceleration of scientific activity becomes apparent when the present situation is compared with that at the turn of the century. In those days, when Röntgen had just discovered radiation and Becquerel radioactivity and Rutherford was working on a preliminary theory of radioactive disintegration, scientific research was almost exclusively the occupation of a few scholars. Today, when hundreds of nuclear reactors are in operation, research work in industrial or state-financed laboratories is a profession with an eight-hour day, a collective wage agreement and an organised union. The number of people employed in research has increased a thousandfold over the last few decades. Financial expenditure has grown into figures which would have been

considered impossible thirty years ago. Annual increases of 25 or 30 per cent are by no means seldom.

A Mosaic of Countless Stones

The influence of this swelling activity on all our lives cannot be overlooked. The interplay between forced scientific research and highly sophisticated technological development has effected basic changes in military technique and radically altered balances of power between nations over the last 25 years. The same period has seen science pay a greater contribution to the increase of economic power, the improvement of welfare, the raising of the level of public health and of the average standard of education. Simultaneously, however, new problems arose. The new phase of the industrial revolution was induced by science, borne by technology and accompanied by social upheavals. The swift change it involved in many spheres of life face us with new tasks compared with which the achievements of the past seem insignificant.

There can be no doubt that science can and must assist us in the solution of these new problems to an even greater extent than in the past, both in research and teaching. There can be even less doubt that cooperation beyond the frontiers of individual countries will be even more necessary than hitherto. The tasks we face make it imperative that research projects and programmes be geared to each other.

It is characteristic of natural science to take no notice of national boundaries. In fact the picture of science resembles a mosaic to which countless people of many nationalities have each contributed their stone. This was possible because modern science from its very beginning maintained a tradition of free publication, information and correspondence which until today has seldom and never for a long time been successfully limited. Apart from actual encounters between scientists there were at first only two ways open to them: letters and books. From the latter half of the seventeenth century onwards, when the Royal Society in London began publishing its "Transactions" in 1664 and other scientific societies and academies gradually followed suit, there were also scientific journals. By and by some kind of order was introduced into the publication of scientific findings, and it soon led to a fruitful exchange of ideas in scientific work. Recently new forms of information and cooperation have been added to this at both national and international level. Unofficial and personal contacts have been supplemented by official links and institutions specialising in international co-operation in science.

Scientific meetings, ranging from the symposium of a few researchers in a certain field to the vast international conference with thousands of participants, have proved to be important aids for the improvement of scientific exchange of ideas, the establishment of personal contacts and sometimes a valuable instrument to bolster the cohesion of the international scientific world beyond individual fields of research. Some of these meetings have developed into regular events,

into market-places of scientific ideas, as it were, comparable to international industrial fairs and, indeed, sometimes connected nowadays with exhibitions reminiscent of a trade fair. Others have led to partnerships between institutes of different countries but the same field of research. They exchange not only ideas but sometimes even scientists.

The traditional forms of scientific communication and their supplement, expert meetings and congresses, have been joined recently, particularly in Europe, by inter- and supra-state organisations in which several countries pool resources to carry out large research projects. The Conseil Européen de Recherches Nucléaires (CERN), the European Space Research Organisation (ESRO) and,—for certain spheres—the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) are particularly deserving of mention in connexion with basic research. Despite their relatively short history these organisations have proved their worth and opened possibilities to large-scale research in Europe which would otherwise scarcely be within our reach. This success, though, should not blind us to the fact that inter-state organisations of this sort create problems in a system which is not fully integrated in the political and economic sectors. Experience shows that they posit rather than obviate national exertions in individual fields of research under the conditions existing in Europe today. This is the only way to ensure that individual members really contribute to joint work and profit from joint efforts.

Stress at Seam of Non-Integrated Schemes

What holds for inter-state basic research organisations applies even more to those international organisations which deal with applied research and technological development in specialised fields. Important case in point are EURATOM and the European Launcher Development Research Organisation (ELDO). Partial integration has opened up new possibilities of coordination here too, but it has created new tensions at the seam of the traditional non-integrated structures, especially where technological development is on the verge of producing concrete results. One of the most important but most difficult tasks of future European policy will probably be to turn these tensions to the advantage of further integration of structures—including industrial ones—within a framework of agreed conditions.

First hesitant steps towards closer cooperation in industrial research and the technological development connected with it can be observed in many places, not only in Europe. The possibilities here are many and varied. They range from contractual agreement to cooperate on a limited undertaking such as the joint establishment of an experimental reactor, via partnership agreement to synchronise work on the development or further development of whole technological systems to fully integrated, world-wide research and development projects portioned out to the appropriate specialists for speedy completion.

International cooperation in science and research has another face in organisations mainly concerned with coordination of scientific policy and thus only in-

directly with international cooperation as such. This is partly true of EURATOM, while other tasks of a similar nature lying beyond the scope of nuclear research are allotted to special groups within the European Economic Community and to a certain extent within the European Coal and Steel Community. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has devoted itself to these problems and begun to assemble the economics ministers of the member-states in special conferences for joint discussions. The International Atomic Energy Organisation (IAEO) in Vienna has at last turned its attention to similar tasks on a world-wide basis, admittedly only in the field of atomic energy.

Future Will Separate Wheat from Chaff

The rapid strides of science in research and teaching during the last few decades has not essentially altered the international character which scientific work has had from its earliest days. They have, however, changed and extended the forms of international cooperation. New organisations have arisen, proved their worth and will undoubtedly be further consolidated. Yet their very success has thrown up new problems to which more attention will have to be paid in future. The growing demands of science on the national resources of individual countries have revealed the necessity for international cooperation. At the same time it has become apparent that more importance than hitherto must be attached to the international division of scientific work. Mutual gearing of national projects and programmes with those of neighbouring countries, at first within regions and then throughout the world, is already being seen in the many beginnings made as a real possibility and the chance for long-term international scientific development. The future will separate the wheat from the chaff and reveal the projects for which new approaches will have to be sought for synchronisation, exchange and cooperation. We will thus be able to achieve a higher level of international cooperation of scientists in a world being changed by them.

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GEORG BORGSTROM*

Food—The Great Challenge of this Crucial Century

Few realize that the Human Race is confronting the most crucial test of its entire history. Mass starvation is just around the corner and may well in the 70'ies engulf a major portion of the globe. Both in terms of rate and numbers, the present growth of the human family is unprecedented—one million per week swiftly mounting to twice that figure. Despite magnificent accomplishments both in agriculture and technology, we are losing the race between the grain and the baby crop. This is aggravated by the fact that the hungry world is growing twice as fast as the well-fed part. Malnutrition and hunger are rapidly deepening and emerging as large scale famine. This is the most ominous feature of our day. Mankind is on a collision course with its own destiny. If we cannot bridge this quickly widening and steepening Hunger Gap, we face cataclysm which may not be the end of the human race, but will gravely jeopardize all we associate with humanity. Western civilization may well, as a consequence, join the ominous sequence of vanished cultures into oblivion. In other words, this imminent food crisis will dwarf and overshadow the issues and anxieties which now attract attention such as nuclear weapons, communism, space prestige, racial tensions, unemployment, Vietnam, China, Congo, Dominican Republic and Cyprus. These will all fade into the background as the enormity of world feeding impresses itself on the western world.

The main function of the scientist in a modern society—besides accumlating, discovering and disseminating facts and knowledge is to be a lookout on the vessel of mankind—constantly interpreting the radar signals picked up and warning for dangers lurking ahead. The mapping of the future course to pursue

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* Dr. GEORG BORGSTROM is Professor of Geography and Food Science at Michigan State University, USA. He is an authority of world renown on nutrition problems in relation to population growth and world resources.

Apart from his membership in many learned societies, Dr. Borgstrom is a Fellow of the World Academy of Art and Science, of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and of the American Geographical Society.

The paper presented here is a summary of his Centennial Review address, to be published elsewhere.

is a joint undertaking where the politicians have prime responsibility. The most disquieting aspect of this particular food issue is the fact that, with few exceptions, the scientific and technical community have been signalling green light to mankind when red signals would have been more appropriate. With semantic exercise and proposals mankind has been made to believe we almost could take care of any number of people, at any rate for the foreseeable future. An analysis of statements and pronouncements made by leading Western scientists of almost all disciplines reveal a shocking disregard for the abject conditions prevailing for almost four-fifths of the human race and a lacking awareness of the plight of man. Hilarious excursions along superhighways into future dreamlands contrast in a frightening way to the actual fact that we hardly know how to proceed to hew out pathways into the jungle ahead of us. Completely against all facts both public and academic education continues to present the image of an abundant world almost limitless in its potentialities.

The creation of these utopias of words in which many experts already seem to have taken residence were analyzed by the speaker as to their nature and causes. Our western-oriented education has colored our evaluation of the world and ourselves, in terms of history and resources. Western man stands for the greatest exodus in history and roamed the entire globe reaming its cream. This has given us misleading notions. Too late we discovered that man was "hitting the ceiling" and that we had prescribed the wrong remedies. We have also fallen victims to serious semantic blunders affecting thinking: such as the concept of "underdeveloped countries," the belief in miraculous "break-throughs" in science, and the worn cliché of "solving problems and finding solutions."

Our greatest fallacy lies in our poor concept of the magnitude of this crisis. We have been observing the world from the wrong end of the looking glass. Do we realize, China has more children than the total US population; that China prior to 1980 reaches one billion; that huge Asian dams serving 5-10 million acres dwarf to insignificance whenever related to actual needs and population growth? Has any US politician formulated future policies towards a Latin America—which in 1980, even with birth control, will have 200 million *more* people (thus an increase more than present-day US) and another 200 million prior to year 2000? Recent changes in immigration laws will not take care of this superpressure. Does anyone know what to do with an African continent, which according to most experts will be forced to import most of the additional food required for a doubled population?

Until quite recently we thought that, in contrast to Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times," we were going to make it—manage to run up the escalator moving downwards in the department store. We were in addition going to perform this feat with an escalator which all the time was accelerating its downward velocity. In this respect there is a notable switch in public opinion, gradually accepting population control as indispensable to our future as well as to that of the world. There are several signs (indications) in books, articles and conferences testifying to a beginning realization that it is "later than we think"—that

hungry nations are poor and not always backward and listless.

Very few are, however, aware of the fact that the Western world (North America and Western Europe) despite big grain deliveries to the hungry is still largely parasitic in terms of the global household. One third of the world's population are consuming two-thirds of available food. Two-thirds of the ocean catches are grabbed by this same privileged group. The hogs and broilers of US and Europe are chief beneficiaries of the Freedom-from-Hunger campaign of the oceans, not the hungry of the world. A new global trade pattern is urgently needed. We in the western world not only have greater soil and water resources, but we are intruding on the meager subsistence basis of this other world. Hundreds of millions in the tropics are forced to shrink their food production for the raising of groundnuts, cotton, bananas, coffee, tea, cacao etc. for export in order to accrue foreign currency. This is particularly explosive as such cash crops are enjoying high priority with regard to credit, fertilizers, irrigation etc. Yet their hardwon currency is most of the time dwindling in relative value. Since 1952, this poor world is delivering to world markets one-third more tonnage but with only 4% gain in income. Most commentators looked upon the UNTAD-conference in Geneva last fall as a set of platonic declamations or oratory exercises by the have-nots but we should remember they were deadly serious. These cash crops as earners of coveted currency have a vanishing role as a growing percentage of this money has to be devoted to the buying of food. Food protein will presumably before long have to be installed as the new gold standard of world markets.

Mankind has to regain control of his destiny and time is critically short. We have to apply what we now know and this within the next decade in order to expect results in the following 20 years. In this way there is some chance we might coast ourselves over into a more balanced 21st century—but it is five minutes to twelve. A crash program for the world is long overdue. Population control (1) or more food (2) constitute no alternative choices. They are equally indispensable and to be likened with the front and back wheels of a car as to their place in a workable program. Even with an effective birth control we will in this crucial century have a formidable board-and-lodging problem, with at least 3000 million more people to cater for—twice the present number. In order to provide a minimum amount of food to those now living on earth, we need a doubling of the present food production.

Futile armchair exercises guessing or calculating future numbers or mañana-promises are both of little help in the greatest crisis ever to hit the human race. We can ill afford our present childish armament and space races. We need to mature and show some degree of responsibility to our own future as well as to that of the entire human-kind. The World has become One whether we like it or not. Four hundred years of Western leadership carries many glories but much disgrace—the spearhead of progress no longer rests in our hands and is now pointed against us. If we do not take our place among the forces to mold human destiny, our civilization may well vanish. To achieve this end the priority lists

of mankind need a drastic and urgent revision. The frightening emasculation of religion and its supreme neglect of the universal brotherhood of man and the colossal failure of our education to acquaint us with reality both point to the need of a revival and renewal in the form of a new Religion and a New Education.

John F. Kennedy went in person to the UN in 1961 to proclaim the sixties as the United Nations Decade of Development—"to enable all nations, however diverse in their systems and beliefs to become in fact, as well as in law, free and equal nations." The results so far are deeply discouraging. Harsh realities have not only created stagnation but in the needy world severe retrogression.

Nonetheless, there are some glimmering rays of hope in the rapidly growing recognition of the indispensability of population control. There are further many signs of a more realistic appraisal of regional resources as well as of the limitations in our technology and methods. Most essential is the growing awareness of the urgency of these matters.

The business community, largely supported by science and technology, attached to the sixties in the start the designation of "Soaring." Future history may very well rather describe this decade as the Sobering Sixties—which put an end to the rhetoric and laid a more solid foundation for man's future. Once again the viability of man's mind would thereby be asserted. Science and technology would then be mobilized for great new endeavors to the benefit of *all* mankind and in support of the only war mankind still can wage, that of Human Survival. Our Future is at stake in this very century and Food is the key issue. A Swedish poet and thinker once asserted that the worst that can happen in the life of an individual as well as in that of a nation is to become farsighted too late. This is equally true when applied to the world community.

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WAAS-News

1. World University

I. THE FIRST FOUNDER INSTITUTIONS

The response in all scientific and other intellectual circles to our plan of a disseminated World University as presented at the III. Plenary Meeting of WAAS* was and is as enthusiastic as was to be expected.

Careful selection of the first four research projects from a much larger number of proposals led to negotiations and agreements with the following Institutions of Higher Learning (in chronological order):

1) The Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, USA, for the research project on "World Design," centered in the "World Resources Inventory" Department of this University and headed by Professor R. BUCKMINSTER FULLER and Dr. JOHN MCHALE.

2) The University of Toulouse, France, for the Research project on Vegetation Mapping, carried out by its Institut de la Carte Internationale du Tapis Végétal, under the direction of Professor HENRI GAUSSEN.

3) The University of Firenze, Italy, for the research project on "Fluctuating Phenomena," centered at the CUFF-(Centro Universitario per Lo Studio dei Fenomeni Fluttuanti) Department under the direction of Professor GIORGIO PICCARDI.

4) The fourth Founder Institution is one of the most modern Institutes for Research on Applied Microbiology, the Department for Bacteriological Bioengineering, headed by Professor CARL-GORAN HEDEN, Stockholm, Sweden.

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* See HUGO BOYKO: "The World Academy of Art and Science and The Creation of the World University" in: "Conflict Resolution and World Education" (ed. STUART MUDD), WAAS-Series, Vol. III: 211-222, The Hague, 1966.

This Institution was run up to now by the Medical Research Council of the Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, but is at present in the midst of an administrative change with a view to broadening the sponsorship basis.

5) The "Centro di Sperimentazione Agricola e Forestale" in Rome, Italy, in a letter signed by its director, Professor ALESSANDRO DE PHILIPPIS, has declared its preparedness to join the projects No. 2 and 4 as the first Collaborating Centre of the World University. The laboratories of this Institute belong to the best equipped ones of a wide field of applied and technological research on plant raw materials and is one of the most important Institutions in the framework of the International Union of Forest Research Institutes. Professor de Philippis is a member of the Presidium of this International Scientific Union.

All four research projects were discussed at the III. Plenary Meeting and have been approved by the Council of the World University (WU). They are all in accordance with the requirements which were decided on as the main criteria for the selection of research projects. The same applies also to the Institutions where the work will be centered. These criteria may be repeated here; they are:

1) The research subjects must have a potential of very strong global impact on Human Welfare;

2) They must require an international cooperation or coordination;

3) The respective institutions must be particularly suited for just this subject with regard to research personnel and/or equipment and geographical position;

4) The governing body of the selected center must have approved the respective agreement.

It is most fortunate that the first Founder Institutions of the disseminated World University of WAAS are geographically well dispersed, although, for the beginning, still restricted to two continents only. It is also a particularly good omen for the start that such venerable Institutions of Higher Learning as the University of Toulouse (founded 1229), and the University of Florence (founded 1321), which are two of the oldest Universities of Europe, and such famous Institutions with the most modern equipment as the University of Southern Illinois and the Institutions in Stockholm and Rome are going hand in hand to lead the great idea of a World University into practical implementation.

These agreements mark an important step to a trans-nationally combined and coordinated research in the service of human welfare on a global scale. With them, the World University steps into its actual existence. Now it is left to its further development to reach the strength by which it may achieve that integrated common basis of world education necessary for future generations.

We are fully aware of the fact that we shall have to go a long way until this goal will be reached, but we are convinced that a coordinated education on the highest scientific and ethical level is the only practical way to an actual

peace. It is with these thoughts in mind that we are greeting the birth of the World University.

II. COUNCIL MEMBERS

In the book "Conflict Resolution and World Education" (Vol. III of the WAAS-Series), on page 216/217, the list of members of the World University Council has been printed as is was presented by HUGO BOYKO in his opening lecture at the IIIrd Plenary Meeting of WAAS in Rome (September 1965). During this Plenary Meeting, the number of Council Members was enlarged and the list printed in Volume III has therefore to be complemented.

The following additional Council Members were elected:

1) The Co-Founder of Political Science and Vice President of the World Academy of Art and Science, GEORGE E. GORDON CATLIN;

2) The Physiologist (Human Physiology) and former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy GAETANO MARTINO;

3) The Physicist and Past President of the New York Academy of Sciences, Vice President of the World Academy of Art and Science and President of the American Division of WAAS, BORIS PREGEL;

4) The Educationalist HAROLD TAYLOR.

A slip is attached for inserting it into Volume III in order to have the reference list of Council Members there up to date (see also the Back Cover).

III. COOPTION

Professor ALI-AKBAR SIASSI, the Honorary President of the University of Teheran has unanimously been coopted as member by the Presidium of WAAS and the Council of the World University. Professor Siassi's wide experience as former Minister of Education and as a leading figure in many conferences of UNESCO and the International Organization of Universities will greatly enhance the potential activities of the Council in the important tasks which lay ahead for the World University, particularly in problems connected with the integration of Institutions of Higher Learning in developing countries.

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2. American Division of WAAS

TAX EXEMPTION FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN DIVISION

By official decree of the US Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, of December 19, 1966 (M-66-EO-747), signed by the District Director, tax exemption has been granted to the American Division of the World Academy of Art and Science (WAAS), and also for contributions, bequests, legacies etc. to it. The respective passage of the decree read:

"On the basis of your stated purposes and the understanding that your operations will continue as evidenced to date or will conform to those proposed in your ruling application, we have concluded that you are exempt from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

"Contributions made to you are deductible by donors as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers or gifts to or for your use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes under the provisions of sections 2055, 2106 and 2522 of the Code."

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3. Publications

Volume III, "Conflict Resolution and World Education" (ed. STUART MUDD) has now appeared. Our wholehearted congratulations are due to the Chairman of our Editorial Committee, Professor Stuart Mudd, who has edited this volume and secured most valuable contributions in addition to the lectures of our Symposium "Causes of Conflicts" (Rome, September 1965).

The book has already found a wide response in spite of the short time since its publication. We attach here a prospectus for distribution and circulation. Its contents justify our hope that it will find its way not only into all public libraries but also into the library of every Fellow of WAAS. We are asking for active help in this matter from all Fellows, because the moral success alone is not sufficient to give us the financial means to fulfill our tasks and each copy sold means 10% royalties for WAAS. Apart from this, our Volumes have already won the reputation of standard reference books and should not be missed in any University or other public library.

Volume IV

Printing of Vol. IV has been somewhat delayed, for the many translations of those contributions to the Symposium in Rome which were delivered in languages other than English. This volume will also contain a complete list of our Fellows with some biographical remarks. It is advisable that those Fellows who want to have these remarks completed or corrected and have not yet returned the respective note (sent out in the November issue of the WAAS NEWSLETTER), do so as soon as possible.

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4. Journeys, Meetings, Conferences

I. GENRAL REMARK

We are trying to overcome the difficulties involved in more frequent general meetings by personal contact of members of the Presidium with the other Fellows and Members of WAAS at regional group meetings.

Fortunately we have a relatively high number of Fellows in the Far East and Australia, and at the initiative of our Vice President STUART MUDD, it has been envisaged to organize a Far Eastern Division of WAAS.

In addition to this, there are several Institutions of Higher Learning there, on a high scientific level and prepared to cooperate in our scheme of a World University.

In order to prepare the ground for further development in this direction and to contact our Fellows in this region, two significant journeys were undertaken:

One in December 1966 by our Vice President Professor Stuart Mudd (together with Professor Emily Mudd) to Thailand, the Philippines and South Korea, the other by our President HUGO BOYKO (together with Dr. ELISABETH BOYKO) to Iran, India and Ceylon (January 1967).

In the following, two short reports about these two journeys and the meetings connected with them may be given. Both journeys helped to keep the contact with Fellows, countries and peoples, far away from our present centres and helped to foster the aims and ideals of WAAS.

II. JOURNEY TO IRAN, INDIA AND CEYLON

(by Doctores Boyko)

In Teheran (where we stayed for three days) we were already received at the Airport by our Fellow, Professor ALI-AKBAR SIASSI, the Honorary President of the University of Teheran, who invited about 20 personalities of Iran's intellectual elite to a Dinner, given in our honour in his and Mrs Siassi's beautiful and hospitable home. There we could discuss the aims and activities of WAAS and of the World University from various points of view.

One group was particularly interested to hear something about our successful experiments with plantgrowing under irrigation with highly saline and seawater, and about our work in productivizing deserts. The problems of salinity and aridity are of course of particular actuality for Iran, since a great part of the country consists of salt and sand deserts.

We visited, together with Professor Siassi, also another Fellow of WAAS, the

octogenarian Professor E. POUR-DAVOUD, the famous Historian and Philosopher, where we held a most stimulating discussion about the very old cultural history of Iran and its recent development. Professor Siassi is particularly interested in the activities of the World University of WAAS and in its possible cooperation with Iran's Institutions of Higher Learning and those of other developing countries. He was therefore proposed for cooption to the Council of the World University and unanimously coopted.

In *India* we could hold small group meetings in New Delhi and in Benares. Further we had a most delightful and enlightening meeting with Lady RAMA RAU in Bombay.

In *New Delhi*, apart from the informative discussions on WAAS-Matters, we discussed also problems of soil- and land use in India with our Fellows Dr. L. A. RAMDAS, and Dr. S. P. RAYCHAUDHURI of the Planning Commission of India. Both presented me with most informative books, written by them on those subjects.

In *Benares* I held a lecture on "New Lines of Ecological Research and Their Application to the Arid Tropics and Subtropics" at the International Symposium on "Recent Advances in Tropical Ecology." There, we were also able to discuss WAAS matters with Fellows from outside of India: Professor F. R. FOSBERG of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C., who is the President of the International Society of Tropical Ecology; Professor GEORGE A. PETRIDES, Michigan State University, USA; Professor G. S. PURI, formerly Head of the Botanical Survey of India, at present teaching at the University of Kumasi, in Ghana; and besides numerous others with the proposed new Fellows, Professor R. MISRA of the Hindu University, Benares; and Professor T. HOSOKAWA, Head, Department of Biology, Kyushu University, Japan.

In a meeting under my chairmanship, the International Biological Program (IBP) and the possibilities as well as the difficulties of the creation of an International Institute for National Resources were discussed and several resolutions proposed and accepted. They may have, in a foreseeable future, an impact on the World University, when this whole complex will be clarified on the occasion of my intended visit to UNESCO in Paris on my way to USA in spring. The relevant resolutions are therefore presented here as Appendix to this chapter on "Journeys and Meetings."

In Ceylon we had the great pleasure of meeting our Fellow A. C. CLARKE, a scientist world famous for his science-fiction writings. We discussed with him the idea to appoint a body dealing with Future Research—this to be either in the form of a Committee or as part of the World University. There exists already an international group very active in this line, supported officially by the Ford Foundation.

Other most interesting and important meetings in Ceylon were:

a) With Reverend NYANAPONIKA MAHATHERA, a personality of highest ethical and intellectual level. He is of European origin, has also an European academic education and is held in deep respect by the whole Buddhist world. He

was well informed about the WAAS and most sympathetic towards its work and aims. He is living since 30 years in his hermitage in the midst of the tropical Rainforest, not far away from Kandy, where, surrounded by his big library, he is writing his widely disseminated books and is editing two serial publications on Buddhism.

He recommended also two other names as candidates for WAAS and particularly in connection with our planned Volume V, as outstanding experts on Buddhism: Professor Dr. K. N. JAYATILAKE, Head of the Department of Philosophy, University of Ceylon, who was at that time lecturing at Princeton University, USA, and Professor NOLAN PLINY JACOBSON, Winthrop College, The South Carolina College for Women, Rock Hill, South Carolina, USA.

The thoughts and the work of both are directed to find bridges between the various religions.

b) Senator Dr. F. S. C. P. KALPAGE, Lecturer on Soil Science in the Department of Agriculture of the University of Ceylon, a scientist of high level and in and influential political position.

c) Professor B. A. ABEYWICKREMA, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Head, Department of Botany, University of Ceylon; a brilliant scientist who is at present President of the Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science.

In Kandy we were greatly pleased to meet, if only for a few minutes, our Fellow and Council Member LINUS PAULING and Mrs. PAULING, who was just to give a lecture at the University there at the time. We both regretted that we had not more time to discuss in detail the great steps forward both by WAAS and the World University made during the last months.

On our way back we stayed for one day in Bombay, where we were the guests of our Fellow Lady RAMA RAU, President of the International Organisation for Family Planning, who explained to us the highly important activities her organisation on Family Planning is carrying out in India. We can only wish that her admirable work will lead to the success it deserves.

Also at this last meeting in India I discussed the proposal to elect India's President, Sir SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN, as Honorary Fellow with Lady Rama Rau and here too the proposal was enthusiastically endorsed.

III. LETTER FROM OUR VICE PRESIDENT, PROFESSOR STUART MUDD,

on his journey with Professor Emily Mudd to Seoul, Manila and Bangkok.

... Professional objectives were to try to make contacts which could be helpful toward the initiation of a Far Eastern Section of WAAS, and to do what we could toward catalysis of family planning for responsible parenthood in those countries, through the auspices of the Pathfinder Fund, of which the late Dr. C. J. GAMBLE, FWA, was President.

In Seoul both objectives were closely linked. South Korea has been devastated by occupation and war. Twenty-six million native people plus four million

refugees are living in a country primarily agricultural, unnaturally separated from the industrial north. The government has embarked with earnestness on a ten year plan to reduce the annual increment of population from the present 2.6% to 2.1% by 1971. In this endeavor the Government and the Korean Universities are enjoying wonderful cooperation from the Population Council, the Rockefeller Foundation, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and many other helping agencies from several countries.

Leaders in this effort, which is broadly based on research and training as well as service, are:

Dr. JAE MO YANG, M.D., Dr. M.S., and M.P.H., professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea; Dr. E. HYOCK KWON, M.D., Dr. M.S., and M.P.H., Professor, College of Medicine and School of Public Health, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea.

Both men enjoy high respect and cooperation both within Korea and abroad. Dr. EMILY MUDD and I herewith *nominate them for Fellowship in WAAS.*

In Manila we addressed an audience estimated at 300 at the Philippine General Hospital. A panel discussion, organized by Mr. ROBERT CROCKETT, Cultural Attaché, based on these addresses and other questions of more local interest, was taped at the American Embassy and subsequently broad-cast over the Philippines. We were received by the Mayor of Manila, who gave us the Key to the City, which he said, "would open the hearts and homes of Manila to us, but not the Treasury." We talked with General CARLOS P. ROMULO, FWA, President of the University of the Philippines and Minister of Education and were given a gala dinner by Mr. and Mrs. WESLEY HAROLDSON, head of AID, at which the Minister of Finance and Minister of Health of the Philippines were present, among others. We find the governmental officials fully aware and concerned about the population problem, but loath to take too strong a public stand because of the traditionalist Spanish Catholic electorate. There are those who regard the assumed opposition of the masses as, "a paper-tiger with a rabbit's tail."

In Manila we were particularly impressed with Dr. FE DEL MUNDO, Director of the Children's Medical Center, 11 Banawa, Quezon City, the Philippines. Dr. del Mundo is President of the Medical Women's International Association. She enjoys great respect both within the Philippines and abroad. Emily Mudd and I herewith *nominate Dr.* DEL MUNDO *for WAAS Fellowship.*

We should like to *nominate for WAAS Fellowship* also Dr. REGINALD A. PASCUAL, M.D., Master of Public Administration, Director of the Philippine General Hospital.

Our visit to Bangkok was made delightful and fruitful by the extraordinary courtesy and attention of Dr. OUAY KETUSINH, FWA. Dr. Ketusinh is a scientist, Professor of Pharmacology at Siriraj Hospital, active in all manner of civic affairs and a wonderful human being. He is a devout Hinayama Buddhist. Among other things Dr. Ketusinh arranged an hour's discussion with Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON, a most delightful cosmopolitan gentleman, former President of the U.N. General Assembly. I broached the question of Prince Wan

becoming Honorary President of the Far Eastern Division of WAAS, and was encouraged by his reaction. (Am delighted that you sent him a formal invitation on February 13th).

Emily and I were warmly impressed with Ouay Ketusinh as man, scientist and civic leader that we join Dr. Ketusinh in his *nomination for WAAS Fellowship of*:

H. H. Prince DHANI NIVAT, KROMMUEN BIDGALATH, one-time Minister of Education, now President of Privy Council of Thailand, philosopher and author;

H. E. PHYA ANUMAN RAJADHAN, Director of the Royal Institute, philosopher, anthropologist, author;

Dr. JOTI SUVADHI, Ph.D., Dean of Fishery, Kasetsart University, Biologist.

IV. OTHER MEETINGS

Several important Conventions will take place in 1967, in which Members of our Presidium and a number of WAAS-Fellows are participating. They will also afford the opportunity to discuss matters of the World Academy and of the World University, either in small group meetings or before a broader audience.

1) *In April*: Meeting of the Executive Committee and several members of the Presidium and Council in New York and Philadelphia. Main Agenda:

(a) Cyprus Project and meeting with H.E. Dr. ZENON ROSSIDES as Representative of His Beatitude MAKARIOS III., President of Cyprus;

(b) Preparatory actions for the IV Plenary Meeting and the big International Symposium on "Energy, Environment and Society in Transition" in New York, to be organized in cooperation with the National Geographic Society of America.

In view of the magnitude of this Symposium (1500 participants are expected) and in order to have everything properly prepared, it has been decided to hold both, the Plenary Meeting and the Symposium, in 1969. Both will take place probably at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York and maybe partly at the premises of the New York Academy of Sciences. This Symposium has already now aroused great interest in intellectual circles the world over.

2) *May*, 28-31, 1967, in Geneve, Switzerland: IInd Convention of "Pacem in Terris";

Our President, Dr. Hugo Boyko and several members of the Presidium and of the Council of the World University are among the invited participants.

3) *September* 3-8, 1967, *in Ronneby, Sweden*: 17th Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs; to this Conference as well several members of the Presidium and of the Council are invited and will, apart from their contribution to the Conference, also have the opportunity to meet together and to exchange ideas and suggestions regarding WAAS and WU.

The more frequent group meetings may outbalance the relatively long interval between our III. and the IV. Plenary Meeting.

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Appendix: Resolutions

Resolutions carried at the International Symposium on "Recent Advances in Tropical Ecology", Benares, Jan. 16-21, 1967.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN RESOURCE ECOLOGY

Varanasi, January 21, 1967.

The resolution on education and training in the resource ecology moved jointly by Dr. HUGO BOYKO (Israel), Dr. G. S. PURI (Ghana) and Dr. D. MUELLER-DOMBOIS (Hawaii) at the Plenary Session of the International Symposium on "Recent Advances in Tropical Ecology" organised by the International Society for Tropical Ecology, seconded by Prof. GEORGE A. PERTIDES (U.S.A.), was unanimously adopted:

"1. The International Society for Tropical Ecology recognizes that the development of the renewable resources and all factors related to human welfare in humid as well as arid tropical and subtropical countries are fundamentally ecological in nature and that the solution of problems related to these aspects may be greatly facilitated and enhanced by the International Biological Program (I.B.P.);

"2. In viw of the fact that currently there are not enough ecologists that are sufficiently trained in a balanced ecosystem approach that is essential for achieving proper long range measures in solving these urgent sociological and ecological development problems, the International Society for Tropical Ecology recommends that tropical ecological research centers, national or international, be encouraged to also extend their activities to include this important aspect, namely the training and education of the necessary number of ecologists to carry out an adequate resource ecology program;

"3. In view of the importance of the training and education aspects,

"the International Society for Tropical Ecology elects an *International Committee for Education and Training in Resources Ecology* for the purpose of working in the direction of implementing the above recommendation and to take

necessary measures to establish national and international training programs in tropical resources ecology and conservation."

The following Committee was elected by the Society:

Chairman:

Prof. R. Misra	:	Head of the Dept. of Botany, Benares Hindu University, Varanasi-5, India.

Members:

Prof. G. S. Puri	:	Prof. of Agricultural Botany, University of Science & Technology, Kumasi, Ghana.
Dr. D. Mueller-Dombois	:	Department of Botany, 2450 Campus Road, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, U.S.A.
Prof. G. A. Petrides	:	Dept. of Fisheries and Wildlife, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.
Prof. T. Hosokawa	:	Prof. of Plant Ecology, Department of Biology, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan.
Prof. H. Sioli	:	Direktor der Hydrobiologischen Anstalt der Max Planck Gesellschaft, 232 Plon, Postfach 89, Germany.
Dr. E. F. Brunig	:	Bundesforschungstalt für Forst- und Holzwirtschaft, 2057 Reinbek, Hamburg, Germany.
Dr. Z. Naveh	:	Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel.
Dr. J. A. Bullock	:	Department of Zoology, University of Malaya, Pantai Valley, Kualalumpur, Malaya.
Prof. Th. Monod	:	Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 57, rue Cuvier, Paris 5e, France.
Dr. M. P. de Vos	:	Dept. of Botany, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, South Africa.

RESOLUTION
ON
PRESERVATION OF ECOSYSTEMS FOR STUDY

Varanasi, January 21, 1967

The following resolution on preservation of ecosystems moved by Dr. D. Mueller-Dombois (Hawaii) at the Plenary Session of the International Symposium on "Recent Advances in Tropical Ecology" organised by the Interna-

tional Society for Tropical Ecology, and seconded by Dr. G. S. PURI (Ghana) was unanimously adopted:

"In view of the fact that an effective research program on biological productivity must be oriented by studies of ecosystems in which the influence of man is at a minimum; that is, by adequately protected areas where the principles of nature can be studied without man's interference,

"the International Society for Tropical Ecology gives herewith its full support to the Bangkok resolutions on conservation of land areas by emphasizing that this action will permit the accomplishment of the following three major ecological research objectives and their applied ends:

"1. to study the processes that take place under natural conditions within such ecosystems for better understanding to help future resource management,

"2. to preserve their natural floras and faunas as gene pools for future use coming about through technological advances, and as breeding stock for producing the new gene combinations required in the future,

"3. to use these areas as controls in the study of areas, now under management, for measuring the longterm effects of man's influence in the exploitation of natural resources."

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Membership News

1. Proposed Honorary Fellow

H. E. Sir SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN, Kt., O.M., M.A., D.Litt., Litt.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., President of India.
(President, Executive Board of UNESCO 1952; Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics, Oxford University 1936-1952; Vice Chancellor, Benares Hindu University 1939-1948; Chancellor Delhi University 1953-1962, etc.).
Proposed as *Honorary Fellow* by Stuart Mudd, Emily Mudd, Hugo Boyko, Elisabeth Boyko, George E. G. Catlin and our Indian Fellows at the various Meetings in India.
This proposal is also unanimously endorsed by the entire Presidium.

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2. Newly Elected Fellows

Professor KENNETH E. APPEL, M.D., Ph.D., SC.D., Professor Emeritus, Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.
Address: 206 Glenn Road, Ardmore, Pa. 19003, USA.

Professor CAREY CRONEIS, Professor of Geology, Chancellor, Rice University, Houston, Texas, USA.

Professor LAURENCE M. GOULD, LL.D., SC.D., L.H.D., Litt.D., Sc.D.h.c., Professor of Geology, University of Arizona, Director of the US Antarctic Programme for the International Geophysical Year; Past President, American Association for the Advancement of Science, etc.
Address: Route 8, Box 131, Tucson, Arizona, USA.

Dr. JUAN MANUEL GUTIERREZ-VAZQUEZ, Dean, Instituto Politechnico Nacional, Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biologicas.
Address: Mexico 17 D.F., Mexico.

Academician ZENON KLEMENSIEWICZ, Professor Emeritus of the Cracow Jagiellonian University (Literature and Language).
Address: Golebia 24, Cracow, Poland.

Dr S. TRONE, former Adviser for industrial development to various Governments (China, Formosa, Japan, India, Israel).
Address: The Pryors, East Heath Road, London N.W.3, England.

Professor Dr. HEINRICH WALTER, Ecologist, Director, Botanisches Institut, University of Stuttgart, German Federal Republic.
Address: 7000 Stuttgart-Hohenheim, German Federal Republic.

Professor FRITZ W. WENT, Plant Physiologist (Founder of Phytotron Research).
Address: Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Missouri, USA.

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3. Newly Proposed Fellows

All proposals are presented here for voting by correspondence in accordance with our statutes. The list is arranged in alphabetical order.

Professor B. A. ABEYWICKREMA, Dean, Faculty of Science, University of Ceylon, President, Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science.
Address: University of Ceylon, Peradeniya, Ceylon.
Proposed by: Hugo Boyko, Elisabeth Boyko and the Presidium.

Dr. HELMUT K. BUECHNER, Head of Office of Ecology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., USA.
Proposed by: F. R. Fosberg, Hugo Boyko and the Presidium.

Dr. FE DEL MUNDO, Director, Children's Medical Center, Quezon City, Philippines; President, Medical Women's International Association.
Address: 11, Banava, Quezon City, the Philippines.
Proposed by: Stuart Mudd, Emily Mudd and the Presidium.

His Highness Prince DHANI NIVAT KROMUEN BIDGALATH, President of Privy Council of Thailand, former Minister of Education, Philosopher and Author.
Address: Bangkok, Thailand.
Proposed by: Stuart Mudd, Emily Mudd and the Presidium.

Professor TAKAHIDE HOSOKAWA, Head, Department of Biology, Kyushu University, Japan; Member of the Presidium of the International Society for Tropical Ecology.
Address: Kyushu University, Fokuoka, Japan.
Proposed by: Hugo Boyko, E. Boyko, F. R. Fosberg and the Presidium.

Professor K. N. JAYATILAKE, Head, Department of Philosophy, University of Ceylon.
Address: University of Ceylon, Peradeniya, Ceylon.
Proposed by: Hugo Boyko, Elisabeth Boyko and the Presidium.

Dr. F. S. C. P. KALPAGE, Member of the Senate; Senior Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry, University of Ceylon.
Address: 376/3 Upper Hantane, University Park, Peradeniya, Ceylon.
Proposed by: Hugo Boyko, Elisabeth Boyko and the Presidium.

Dr. E. Hyock Kwon, M.D., Dr. M.S. and M.P.H., Professor, College of Medicine and School of Public Health, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea.
Proposed by: Stuart Mudd, Emily Mudd and the Presidium.

Reverend Nyanaponika Mahathera, Honorary Editor, Buddhist Publication Society.
Address: Forest Hermitage, Kandy, Ceylon.
Proposed by: Hugo Boyko, Elisabeth Boyko and the Presidium.

Professor R. Misra, Member of the Presidium (Treasurer) of the International Society for Tropical Ecology, Director, Department of Botany, Benares Hindu University; Convenor of the International Symposium on "Recent Advances in Tropical Ecology," January 1967.
Address: Department of Botany, Benares Hindu University, Varanasi 5, U.P., India.
Proposed by: Hugo Boyko, F. R. Fosberg and the Presidium.

Dr. Reginaldo A. Pascual, M.D., Master of Public Administration, Director of the Philippine General Hospital.
Address: Quezon City, The Philippines.
Proposed by: Stuart Mudd, Emily Mudd and the Presidium.

His Excellency Phya Anuman Rajadhan, Director of the Royal Institute, Philosopher, Anthropologist, Author.
Address: The Royal Institute, Bangkok, Thailand.
Proposed by: Stuart Mudd, Emily Mudd and the Presidium.

Dr. Joti Suvadhi, Ph.D., Dean, Faculty of Fishery, Kasetsart University, Biologist.
Address: Kasetsart University, Bangkhen, Bangkok, Thailand.
Proposed by: Stuart Mudd, Emily Mudd and the Presidium.

Dr. Jae Mo Yang, M.D., Dr. M.S., and M.P.H., Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea.
Proposed by: Stuart Mudd, Emily Mudd and the Presidium.

Some personal remarks on the newly proposed Fellows are to be seen in the reports on the journeys to South East Asia and the Far East by Hugo Boyko and Stuart Mudd respectively.

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4. Honours, Awards; Personalia

(in alphabetical order)

1) Honorary Membership of the International Society for Tropical Ecology to Dr. HUGO BOYKO, President of WAAS.

2) Sidney Powers Gold Medal to our Fellow Dr. CAREY CRONEIS, Vice Chancellor of the Rice University, Houston, Texas, USA.

3) A knighthood awarded by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth of England, to our Fellow Sir OTTO FRANKEL, Executive Member C.S.I.R.A., Australia.

4) The Dusdi Medal for "Distinction in the Fields of Art and Science" awarded by His Majesty the King of Thailand to our Fellow Professor OUAI KETUSINH, Head of the Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Bangkok, Thailand.

5) Corresponding Membership of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Puerto Rico to our Fellow Dr. JOHN MCHALE, Honorary Secretary of the American Division of WAAS.

6) Our Fellow and Member of the Council of the World University, Professor GAETANO MARTINO, Director, Istituto di Fisiologia Umana, has been elected Rector of the University of Rome.

7) Corresponding Membership of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Puerto Rico to our Fellow Dr. BORIS PREGEL, President of the American Division of WAAS.

8) Our Fellow General CARLOS P. ROMULO, President of the University of the Philippines and President of the Philippine Academy of Sciences and Humanities has been appointed Minister of Education.

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5. In Memoriam

J. Robert Oppenheimer, 1904—1967

Robert Oppenheimer, the great scientists and philosopher, is dead. Robert Oppenheimer known as one of the leading physicists in the production of the first Atom bomb and, at the same time, known to the entire world as one of the noblest fighters for peace. He joined the World Academy of Art and Science as one of the first, and his contribution to the first volume of our Publication Series was sent long before the actual creation of the World Academy could be declared.

His creative and visionary mind saw intuitively that our way was leading in the right direction, and all that we can add to the hundreds of necrologues to his death is that we are proud to have had him as one of our Charter Members.

Maksymilian Siemienski, 1900—1966

With the death of Professor Maksymilian Siemienski, the Historian and Philosopher, we have to mourn another outstanding scientist. The following lines are from a letter by our Vice-President Julian Aleksandrowicz, written to us on the occasion of the death of his colleague and friend:

"Dear President,

"It is with deep sorrow that I inform you about the death of our Fellow Prof. Dr. Maksymilian Siemienski. Our late eminent scientist was lecturing on the problems of culture education for adults. He was a member of the Committee of Pedagogics and Psychology at the Polish Academy of Sciences and of the Institute of International Affairs of the Polish Academy of Sciences. He was decorated with many orders. His strenuous life was filled during the time of German Occupation with active fight against this greatest decline of world culture, as one of the editors, publishers and printers of the clandestine press. All his life, both at war and peace, was lived to protect the most precious human values. Honoured be his memory!"

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Miscellaneous

It has been suggested to review also from time to time publications received by us, particularly if they are connected with our work. Thus we received a small volume dealing with one of the most vital questions of humanity: "Can the Earth Feed Us?". The actual title gives already the author's answer, comprising in it his positive conclusion, based on his worldwide experience in agricultural matters. It reads:

HUGO OSVALD: "The Earth Can Feed Us"
with an introduction by Lord BOYD ORR
(translated by B. NESFIELD-COCKSON), Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, 1966, pp. 141.

Osvald who through several decades was Professor of Plant Husbandry at the Royal School of Agriculture, Uppsala and also President of the Royal Academy of Agriculture, tries to approach the problem of overpopulation in the only complementary way to birth control: the way how to double the earth's food production. His description of actual facts in scientific progress, as well as of the difficulties in general and various regions are most informative. The importance of this book is greatly enhanced by practical examples, statistical data and descriptions of actual plans. One of the main difficulties, the financial problems, are dealt with by Lord Boyd Orr in his Introduction to this volume, by suggesting that 10% should be cut from the military budgets in all countries. Half of this saving, estimated by him at £1000 million, would be sufficient to double the present food production and would at the same time constitute the first step to disarmament and to save the world from a holocaust of destruction.

One of the greatest merits of Hugo Osvald's book is its easy readability by non-specialists and all intellectual people. This is a book which not only scientists but the leaders in the political world of developed and developing countries alike, should read and circulate as widely as possible in the interest of their own countries.

Overwhelmed by the mass of pessimistic publications about the future of mankind we need information of this kind also for its more optimistic and positive nature which may serve as a strong psychological stimulans to overcome by common action the great difficulties ahead of us.

H.B.

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