

for by trained herders for a minimum period of three years, without cost to the United Kingdom.

After prolonged negotiations the Scottish Home Department gave permission for the Council early in 1951 to import the herd into Scotland, subject to certain conditions specified by the Nature Conservancy of the United Kingdom. The Council hope that a pasture ground which meets official requirements will shortly be made available.

ALASKAN SCIENCE CONFERENCE, 1950

[Summarized from "Proceedings of the Alaskan Science Conference of the National Academy of Sciences National Research Council, Washington, November 9-11, 1950." *Bulletin of the National Research Council*, No. 122, 1951.]

The Alaskan Science Conference, with some 400 participants, was held in Washington from 9 to 11 November 1950 under the auspices of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences. The objectives were to stimulate a wider interest in Alaskan problems, and to discuss ways and means of encouraging closer co-operation among research workers in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of future effort.

The Conference was organized into three main groups, each subdivided into sections under the chairmanship of an expert:

1. Biological sciences

Agriculture and forestry: P. V. Cardon

Botany: William C. Steere

Public health and medicine: C. Earl Albrecht

Zoology: Albert M. Day and Remington Kellogg

Physiology: John Field

2. Physical sciences

Geology and geography: John C. Reed and Walter A. Wood

Geophysics: Henry R. Joesting

Meteorology: Athelstan F. Spilhaus

Oceanography: Roger Revelle

3. Social sciences

Anthropology: James L. Giddings and Henry B. Collins

At the opening session on 9 November, introductory speeches were made by Ernest Gruening (Governor of Alaska), Douglas M. Whitaker (Chairman, U.S. National Research Council), John C. Reed (U.S. Geological Survey), Dr C. Earl Albrecht (Territorial Commissioner of Health), George R. Phillips (U.S. Department of Agriculture), Dale E. Doty (U.S. Department of the Interior), Thomas W. S. Davis (U.S. Department of Commerce), F. H. Richardson (U.S. Department of Defense), Rear-Admiral A. C. Richmond (U.S. Coast Guard), Oscar R. Ewing (Federal Security Administrator), Alexander Wetmore (Smithsonian Institution), and A. L. Washburn (Arctic Institute of North America).

The various sections held meetings on 9 and 10 November and each section reviewed past research in its particular field and the most obvious tasks for

the immediate future. Papers on subjects of general interest—permafrost, health problems of Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians, relationship of vegetation to physical environment, sea ice, research and national defence, forestry, fisheries, and mining—were heard on 10 November. Three outstanding films on various aspects of Alaska were shown.

The closing session was held on 11 November. Speeches were made by Robert F. Legget (Canadian National Research Council), Douglas M. Whitaker (U.S. National Research Council), Sam Broadbent (Bureau of the Budget), Ernest L. McCollum (Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory), Jack C. Halderman (Arctic Health Research Center), Ira L. Wiggins (Arctic Research Laboratory), A. L. Washburn (Arctic Institute of North America), Don L. Irwin (Alaska Agriculture Experiment Station), and Terris Moore (University of Alaska).

The following general recommendations were approved:

1. That research information centres be established.
2. That scientific conferences be held from time to time in Alaska.
3. That special committees be established to consider further biological and anthropological research.
4. That the results of scientific investigations be "unclassified" whenever possible and made available for general use.
5. That every effort be made to help publication of results of scientific research.
6. That field research centres be established.
7. That long-term research programmes be encouraged.

Further resolutions recommended full international co-operation in Alaskan research.

The members of the "continuation committee" which is to implement the above recommendations are: John C. Reed (Chairman), Wallace W. Atwood, Jr., Harold J. Coolidge, H. E. Landsberg, and A. L. Washburn.

GERMAN RAIDERS IN THE ANTARCTIC DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

[A brief note on this subject was published in the *Polar Record*, Vol. 4, No. 32, 1946, p. 402-03. The additional information given below has been summarized from "Corsaire à croix gammée contre Royal Navy" by Hans Joachim Brennecke, *Constellation. Le monde vu en français*, Vol. 5, No. 28, 1950, p. 128-49, dealing with the cruise of the *Pinguin*; and "The cruise of 'Schiff 45'", by Anthony E. Sokol, *United States Naval Institute Proceedings*, Vol. 77, No. 5, 1951, p. 476-89, dealing with the *Komet*. Norwegian accounts of the capture of the whaling fleet were given in *Polar-årboken*, 1945, p. 89-92 and 93-95.]

German raider "33", the *Pinguin* (ex-*Kandelfels*), left Norway in June 1940 disguised as the Soviet Government ship *Pechora*. The captain, a naval officer named Krüder, was under orders to operate as a commerce raider against British and Allied shipping in the Indian Ocean.

The *Pinguin* eluded the British blockade by heading well to the north of Iceland, and then steering south-westwards through Denmark Strait, keeping