lustly sons of Great Britain. Germany may more easily preserve the purity and strength of her inheritance within her realm, but her realm is full and her overflow must go out to an inevitable mingling with other peoples, unless by sheer force she gains foothold on forbidden ground. Any one of these four English peoples has undeveloped resources greater than the resources of all Germany. But resources alone determine nothing in human affairs; they are the instruments of resourceful peoples. What is more clear, then, than that English-speaking peoples, with their superior opportunities, have only to perpetuate their genetic values in order to make sure of a predominating influence in the future civilizations?"

NEED OF RACIAL ALLIANCE

"So we look out upon a future clouded with perplexities which can scarcely be defined. Against that uncertain future we must prepare. An unshakable bond of mutual understanding between the speakers of English is the most obvious

preparation. But that alone will not suffice. We know that in the affairs of men mere numbers are of little avail, and the accumulated trappings of civilization have in themselves no lasting strength. The source of all strength is in an abounding racial vigor. It is the one sure reliance for the meeting of whatever may come. It is the motive power behind all successful human effort, and the failing of it is the palsy that marks nations for destruction."

"The truth of these things is making uneasy those whom superiority has heretofore made confident. They are beginning to see that without racial strength the mere numbers of the world's inferior hordes might indeed prevail against them.

"The threat of racial failure has given life to a new enterprise for the conservation of human values—Eugenics, 'Well-born.' So far it is the beginning of a promise. But in its main idea are possibilities now unthought of, awaiting only man's necessity and determination, to serve the race."

The Journal of Heredity During the War

Paul Popenoe, the editor of the *Journal*, whose active and painstaking efforts during the past three years have built it up, has been drafted into the military service of the country, and he has been granted leave of absence for the duration of the war. Herbert Popenoe has been appointed assistant editor, and it is believed that the *Journal* can be regularly issued, notwithstanding the absence of the editor, providing the members of the Society take their full war share of the responsibility for the *Journal* and furnish manuscripts which are adequately illustrated and of a wide general interest.

The Society is holding its own and making a steady growth, and the increase in interest in matters pertaining to the new science of genetics as a secondary result of the war will, I believe, experience a phenomenal growth as the war continues and, after the war, lead to many important changes which we as little comprehend now as we realized nine years ago that the flying machine

of the boys of Dayton would be the greatest factor in this terrible struggle.

To lessen now the research work or the interest of the public in the science of genetics will in my opinion prove as shortsighted as the too practical policy we have pursued to our sorrow in the education and treatment of our analytical chemists.

As the head of the Aviation Construction Board remarked to me a few days ago, this war has become a war of the scientific men—the professors—the real technical experts and specialists.

The *JOURNAL OF HEREDITY* aims to interest the young men and women of the country in the great subject of genetics and encourage those who have research abilities to enter this constructive biological field for invention and discovery. It is more needed now than ever, and every effort will be made to enlarge and extend its influence.

DAVID FAIRCHILD,
President.