

19th March, 1957.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York,
British Dominions and Colonies Programme,
589, Fifth Avenue,
New York 17, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Sirs,

Mr. E. Irving has written asking me to act as referee for him with a view to allowing a short stop over in the United States before his proposed visit to this country in the fall of this year.

I knew Mr. Irving some years ago in Cambridge when he was working under Keith Runcorn, at which time he made the remarkable observations on a few samples of the Deccan Traps, which it was possible to get for him from India, showing that they had been consolidated at about 35° of South latitude relative to the existing poles. Some years later this extraordinary fact was confirmed with much more extensive data obtained by Clegg et al. from Professor Blakett's Department at Imperial College.

During his work in Australia, Irving has made an extensive survey of ^{igneous} ~~volcanic~~ material in Tasmania of, I believe, early mesozoic age, showing that at that time Tasmania was very near

the South Pole. Since at approximately the same time the South Pole may be placed in "the South Atlantic" relative to English rocks, Irving's work both on Indian and Tasmanian rocks has produced very striking evidence for large relative movement of the great land masses.

Irving is a very modest man, so I am making somewhat bold claims on his behalf.

Yours faithfully,