

invested in suitable securities; (b) The income from the funds shall be used for the purpose of graduate medical and surgical instruction and research carried on under the direction of the board of regents at Rochester, Minn., with the understanding that appropriations may be made for carrying on medical investigations anywhere within or outside the state of Minnesota.

10. That the agreement may be terminated at any time on or before September 1, 1921, upon one year's notice given by either of the parties to the other, subject to the cooperation of all parties to discharge to the satisfaction of the university outstanding obligations to graduate students.

11. That the university accepts the gifts and grants, and obligates itself annually to furnish to the foundation until September 1, 1921, a budget stating the needs of this branch of the work at Rochester.

CONDITIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

THE committee of inquiry of the American Association of University Professors, appointed to report upon conditions at the University of Utah which have led to the resignation of seventeen members of the university faculty, has made a preliminary report. Its findings are concurred in by all the members of the committee who have been able to examine the evidence, who are: E. R. A. Seligman, chairman, Columbia University; John Dewey, Columbia University; Frank Fetter, Princeton University; J. P. Lichtenberger, University of Pennsylvania; A. O. Lovejoy, Johns Hopkins University; H. C. Warren, Princeton University.

The report is printed in full in *The Nation* and in *School and Society*. Of the eight findings of the committee three are as follows:

I. With regard to the nature of the grounds given by the president as his reasons for recommending the dismissal of certain professors on March 17 last, the committee finds as follows: (1) Of the four charges brought against these professors, two specify acts—namely (a) uttering in a private conversation with a colleague an unfavorable opinion of the chairman of the board of

regents, and (b) speaking, in private conversation, in "a very uncomplimentary way of the university administration"—which are not proper grounds for the dismissal of university teachers. (2) The president of the university and the chairman of the board of regents, by sanctioning the recent action and publication of the board, virtually gave notice that the expression by a professor, in private conversation, of an unfavorable judgment of their qualifications for office would be a ground for dismissal. This attitude, unjustifiable in general, the committee regards as especially unsuitable in officials of a state university.

IV. One of the causes of the resignation of members of the university faculty was the existence of conditions before March 17, such that the faculty had no proper means of bringing its views on university matters—when its views differed from those of the president—to the notice of the governing body. It was, in the opinion of the resigning professors, partly in consequence of these conditions that the board, on March 17, took action which those professors regarded as unjust to individuals and injurious to the interests of the university. Since the resignations, the board has adopted radical and excellently conceived alterations in the plan of administration of the university; these changes should give the University of Utah an exceptionally advanced position among American colleges, in respect to provision for consultation between faculty and trustees. The committee hopes that great good will result from these modifications of the university's administrative machinery; it feels constrained, however, to reserve final judgment as to the actual effect of the plans until their working under local conditions has been tested by experience. The committee deeply regrets that the board has refused to apply its new procedure at once to the cases which have recently come before it. The committee deems itself bound, in simple justice, to note that the credit for whatever benefits may accrue to the university from the reforms mentioned, must be given primarily to the professors who by their resignations made effective protest against the antecedent conditions certain of which these reforms are designed to correct.

VIII. One of the gravest and most regrettable features of the crisis at this university, in the committee's opinion, is the attitude still maintained by the board of regents towards numerous petitions asking for a thorough public investigation of the recent incidents and of general university conditions. These petitions, which have come

from the faculty, the alumni association, the students, and a large number of citizens of the state of Utah, the board has in all cases rejected, declaring that it alone is responsible for the management of the university, that it has no doubts as to the correctness of its past action and the rectitude of its own motives and those of the president, and that it therefore can not permit its action to be influenced by protests coming from others. This position seems to the committee to show that the board fails to understand, or at least to act upon, three fundamental facts: namely, that every institution of public education, and especially a state university, requires for its success the confidence and respect of the public; that there can be no sure hold upon public confidence without an unflinching readiness to face publicity in regard to all official acts and policies; and that the only effective way in which any public body can meet serious charges brought by responsible persons is by not merely permitting, but demanding a searching and open inquiry into its methods. The committee gathers that the attitude taken by the board has aroused on the part of a large section of the local public, including a majority of the alumni and of the students, a degree of suspicion, and even hostility, which must be a continuing detriment to the university's efficiency as an instrument of public education, and must affect disadvantageously the position and the work of teachers in the institution.

THE PACIFIC DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At a recent meeting of the Pacific Coast Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the first executive committee of the Pacific Division was elected in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the division. The officers of the division have been elected by the executive committee. The result of these elections is as follows:

President: Dr. W. W. Campbell, Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton.

Vice-president: Dr. D. T. MacDougal, Carnegie Desert Laboratory, Tucson.

Secretary-Treasurer: Albert L. Barrows, University of California.

Executive Committee: Theodore C. Frye, University of Washington; Edward C. Franklin, Stanford University; C. E. Grunsky, San Francisco;

George E. Hale, Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory, Pasadena; Vernon L. Kellogg, Stanford University; Andrew C. Lawson, University of California; E. Percival Lewis, University of California.

The Pacific Division is now supported by about one thousand of the members of the American Association resident within the region and by affiliations with twelve local scientific societies. After the San Francisco meeting of the American Association during the first week of next August, the recently elected officers of the division will carry on the work of the association on the Pacific coast which up to this time has been conducted by the Pacific Coast Committee. The first meeting of the Pacific Division will be held in the spring of 1916.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has conferred its doctorate of science on Robert S. Griffin, rear-admiral and engineer-in-chief, U. S. Navy, and Arthur L. Day, director of the geophysical laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

THE Stevens Institute of Technology has conferred the degree of doctor of science on Otto H. Tittmann, for many years superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

DR. V. G. HEISER has resigned as director of health in the Philippines, to accept the position of director for the Orient of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation.

DR. RICHARD H. CREEL, of the Federal Health Bureau, has declined the offer of the post of health commissioner of Boston.

DR. ELWOOD MEAD, who has accepted a call to the newly established professorship of rural institutions in the University of California, has been appointed by Secretary Lane chairman of a central board of review of the committees on revision of reclamation project costs.

A TESTIMONIAL dinner was tendered to Dr. Leo Loeb at the University Club, St. Louis, on May 25, by members of the medical profession of St. Louis, the scientific faculties