

Paris, entitled "Etudes de Photochimie" par Victor Henri. The front page of the book bears this further legend: Professor Henri, formerly assistant director of the "Ecole des Hautes Etudes" (Sorbonne), and much to my amazement at present "Directeur de laboratoire à l'Institut scientifique de Moscou."

I open the book with curiosity and read in the preface that this great work on photochemistry was begun by the author in Paris but since the war "la photochimie fut oubliée." In 1915 it was Henri's good fortune to be dispatched to Russia on an official war mission. Then the revolution broke out and—but here I make room and let Professor Henri tell his own story:

La révolution russe arriva avec toutes ses phases. Un souffle de vie nouvelle se leva. Un espoir d'organisation scientifique générale amenant le progrès, c'est-à-dire augmentant la somme de bonheur de l'humanité, se réveilla et une période de vie active commença en Russie, à laquelle je fus mêlé à Moscou. L'Institut scientifique de Moscou me donna un accueil très chaleureux; l'Université de Moscou m'offrit une chaire; la Commission de l'Académie des Sciences de Russie pour l'étude des richesses naturelles de la Russie me demanda d'être le secrétaire scientifique de la section de Moscou.

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CONCERNING OUR RELATIONS WITH TEUTONIC SCIENTISTS

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: I fear that Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn's letter in SCIENCE, June 4, 1920, quoting from and commenting upon letters from my esteemed friend Arrhenius and another colleague, will convey to many readers an erroneous impression in one very important particular, namely: that there are scientists in the entente countries who would restrict the interchange of publications with scientists in the Teutonic countries. If there are any such entente scientists, I have not heard of them. I can safely parallel Professor Osborn's statement, "We paleontologists welcome the works of Othenio Abel," by saying that "We astronomers welcome the works of Struve

(Berlin) and von Hepperger (Vienna); we shall read these works as carefully as we have read those issued by them in 1913 and earlier; and as soon as peace is declared we shall unreservedly do our part in arranging that Struve and von Hepperger and their colleagues receive the published writings of American astronomers.

In the relief of present-day distress and suffering in enemy nations, to which the quoted Stockholm and Vienna letters refer, I feel sure that all American scientists are glad to contribute in accordance with their abilities, and without question as to what occurred in 1914-18. I doubt if any appeal for assistance from this country has been made in vain.

There still remains the question of personal relationships in the future. Professor Osborn has quoted from one of the European letters as follows: "... *every German believed [in 1914] a war would be much cheaper than the steadily increasing military expenses.*" This undoubtedly assumed, on the part of "every German," that the war would be short, that Germany would win it, and that Serbia, France, and Russia would pay the bills! In this precise connection should the world be permitted to forget that Germany would not consent to a reduction of armaments when the other nations at the Second Hague Conference in 1907, made and urged this proposal?

Professor Foerster, of the University of Munich, was quoted throughout the world early in 1919 about as follows: "We Germans have only ourselves to blame for the *moral blockade* which hems us in, and the raising of this blockade depends upon ourselves alone." Whether the quotation is correct or not, it faithfully represents widely prevailing opinion in entente scientific circles.

W. W. CAMPBELL

MOUNT HAMILTON,
June 11, 1920

QUOTATIONS

MEDICAL EDUCATION

DURING the last thirty years the feeling has become increasingly insistent, both in this