

ating the opportunities offered by surveys and universities. It can scarcely be said that men have left other studies for this work. In most cases they have merely been asked to direct their efforts toward a certain point, or to have in mind their bearings on another principle.

Having set forth something of various ways in which the Research Council works, it should scarcely be necessary to guard scientific men against certain misconceptions. There have been such and they have done some harm.

The first of these possible misconceptions is that the council was designed to superintend research workers and see that they did the right thing; perhaps to assign problems to this and that man and to tell others what fields to keep out of. Such a situation is purely imaginary. No doubt some newspaper writers, not knowing the ways of science, did give utterance to such dreams, but they should not have deceived scientific men.

Another assumption, less absurd but just as wrong, is that the council is an "institution" carrying on researches on its own account. It has no laboratories, not even a library, except a few reference books. It hires no investigators. It is merely a *mode of cooperation*. There is something almost fallacious about speaking of the Council as "it"; there is no *it*; nothing but *we*. The council does nothing except what men in groups have always been trying to accomplish. The only valid claim is that men's combined efforts are being spent to better advantage. Geologists *always have* conferred, analyzed their problems, cooperated and looked around for help. The only question before us is whether such activities can be facilitated by a bit of machinery for conference, correspondence, record keeping and administration.

To guard against misunderstanding it should be stated explicitly that it is highly desirable that the Division of Geology and Geography should have funds for its own projects. But the point which needs emphasis just now is that the thing which is to *justify the existence* of the Research Council is something quite different. When the geologists of our country have definitely adopted the National Research

Council as a *mode of operation* they should by all means undertake to enlarge its usefulness by financial aid.

NEVIN M. FENNEMAN

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL'S MEDICAL FELLOWSHIPS

EARLY this year the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board jointly pledged to the National Research Council for the administration, through its Division of Medical Sciences, of medical fellowships the total sum of \$500,000, payable annually through a period of five years in sums not to exceed \$100,000 a year.

A special board for administering these fellowships was selected with the approval of the National Research Council and the two foundations. The board is composed of the following members with the chairman of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council (at present Dr. F. P. Gay, professor of bacteriology, University of California) as chairman, *ex officio*; David L. Edsall, professor of medicine and dean of the Medical School, Harvard University; Joseph Erlanger, professor of physiology, School of Medicine, Washington University, St. Louis; G. Carl Huber, professor of anatomy and director of the anatomic laboratories, University of Michigan; E. O. Jordan, professor of bacteriology, University of Chicago; W. G. MacCallum, professor of pathology and bacteriology, Johns Hopkins University; Dean D. Lewis, professor of surgery, Rush Medical School, Chicago; Lafayette B. Mendel, professor of physiological chemistry, Yale University; W. W. Palmer, professor of medicine, Columbia University.

This board met for the first time on April 18, 1922, and in this and subsequent meetings outlined certain regulations that should govern their decisions in connection with the appointment of fellows and the method and place of their work. Since that time two additional meetings of the board have been held for the purpose of appointing fellows from the list of

applications that have been received. The most essential points decided upon by the board are the following:

(1) The fellowships are designed primarily for research as fundamental to a teaching career in one of the medical sciences. For this latter reason it is prescribed that the fellow must work where facilities for, but not obligations in, teaching are afforded.

(2) The fellowships are for full time and basal salaries of \$1,800 for unmarried men and \$2,300 for married men have been determined. Salaries in either of these grades may be larger than the minimum, depending upon the number of dependents and the locality chosen by the candidate for work.

(3) The place of work and the subject chosen for investigation are determined by the candidate with due consideration for the feasibility of the plan proposed. It has been decided that the work may be carried out either in this country or abroad.

The first fellows have been appointed and are now at work. In spite of the fact that the funds for these fellowships generously donated by the Rockefeller Foundation and General Education Board were not available and that announcements concerning the fellowships could not be made until relatively late in the year numerous applications have been received and twenty-six candidates have already been accepted.

The fellows so far appointed cover the whole group of the specialties of medicine and are divided as follows:

Pathology and bacteriology.....	5
Medicine	5
Surgery	6
Physiology	4
Biochemistry	2
Anatomy	1
Medical specialties.....	1
Pharmacology	1
Physical chemistry.....	1

The work is now being carried out in various medical centers as follows:

Harvard	7
Columbia	3
Chicago	3
Hopkins	3
Cincinnati	2
Ohio	1

California	1
Iowa	1
Northwestern	1
Cornell	1
Yale	1
Leipzig	1
New York Post Graduate Hospital.....	1

F. P. GAY,

*Chairman, Division of Medical Sciences,
National Research Council*

LIST OF FELLOWS

The following is a complete list of fellows so far appointed:

Albritton, Errett C., A.B. Missouri, M.D. Johns Hopkins, Mayfield, Ky. Ohio State University; endocrine physiology.

Andrus, William D., A.B., M.A. Oberlin, M.D. Johns Hopkins, Oberlin, Ohio. University of Cincinnati; surgery.

Anson, Barry J., A.B. Wisconsin (has equivalent of Ph.D. degree), Muscatine, Iowa. Harvard Medical School; embryology and histology.

Bent, Michael J., M.D. Meharry, San Andres, Republic of Colombia. College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City; bacteriology and hygiene.

Cone, William V., B.Sc., M.D. Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. Iowa State University; neuropathology.

Connor, Charles L., M.D. Baylor College of Medicine, Forsyth, Montana. Harvard Medical School; the etiology of Rocky Mountain fever.

Curtis, George M., A.B., M.A., Ph.D. Michigan, M.D. Rush Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan. The University of Chicago; surgery of the hypophysis.

Davis, Loyal E., M.S., M.D. Northwestern, Chicago, Ill. Northwestern University; neurological surgery.

Derick, Clifford L., A.B. Lachute Academy, M.D. McGill, Noyan, Quebec, Canada. Harvard Medical School; medicine.

Ferry, Ronald M., A.B. Harvard, M.D. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia, Concord, Mass. Harvard Medical School; biochemistry.

Josephs, Hugh W., A.B. Harvard, M.D. Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md. The University of Chicago; physical chemistry.

Leiter, Louis, B.S., M.S. Chicago, M.D. Rush Medical School, Los Angeles, California. The University of Chicago; pathology.

Lennox, William G., A.B. Colorado College, M.D. Harvard, M.A. Denver, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Harvard Medical School; medicine, especially epilepsy.

MacCready, Paul B., B.S. Princeton, M.D. Johns Hopkins, New York. Johns Hopkins University; laryngology.

McIver, Monroe A., A.B. North Carolina, M.D. Harvard Medical School, Gulf, N. C. Harvard Medical School; pathology.

McLean, Jay, B.S. California, A.M., M.D., M.S. Pennsylvania, Baltimore, Md. The University of Leipzig; surgery.

Mills, Clarence A., A.B. South Dakota, Ph.D. Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. The University of Cincinnati Medical School; experimental medicine.

Rapport, David, A.B., M.D. Harvard, Cornell Medical College, New York, physiology.

Reznikoff, Paul, B.Sc. New York University, M.D. Cornell Medical College, Brooklyn, N. Y. Harvard Medical School; experimental medicine.

Robinson, Elliott S., A.B., M.D. Yale, New Haven, Conn. Yale School of Medicine; bacteriology and immunology.

Rosenthal, Sanford M., M.D. Vanderbilt Medical School, Nashville, Tenn. Johns Hopkins Medical School; clinical medicine.

Schmitz, Herbert W., B.S. Wisconsin, M.D. Harvard, Manitowoc, Wis. New York Post Graduate Hospital; biochemistry.

Shibley, Gerald S., A.B., M.D. Columbia, Maplewood, N. J. Columbia University; medicine, especially infectious diseases.

Smith, Beverly C., A.B., M.D. Virginia, Franklin, La. Columbia University; toxemia in intestinal obstruction.

Stieglitz, Edward J., B.S. Chicago, M.D. Rush Medical School, Chicago, Ill. Johns Hopkins Hospital; a clinical study of nephritis.

Locke, Charles Edward, Jr., A.B., M.D. California, Special Docteur en Chirurgie, Brussels, University of California Hospital, San Francisco. University of California Hospital; neurological surgery.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF EUGENICS

As has been noted in *SCIENCE*, the International Commission of Eugenics met at Brussels on Saturday, October 7, and Monday, October 9. According to the report in *Eugenical News*, there were present Major Leonard Darwin, *chairman*; Dr. Almert Govaerts, *secretary*; Dr. Van Herwerden of Utrecht, Holland; Dr. Winner, Professor of psychiatry, Copenhagen; Dr. Jon Alfred Mjoen of the

Winderen Laboratorium, near Christiania; M. Lucien March of "Statistique générale de la France," and Dr. Pinard, President of the Société Française d'Eugénique, Paris; and Dr. C. B. Davenport, of Cold Spring Harbor.

It was voted unanimously to invite German delegates to the commission. It was decided provisionally to hold the next meeting of the commission at Lund, Sweden, and the next meetings of the Eugenics Congress in 1924 at Prague. These decisions are contingent upon the possibility of making appropriate arrangements for the meetings.

The occasion of the meeting of the International Commission of Eugenics at Bruxelles was taken advantage of for a meeting of the Ligue nationale Belge contre le Péril vénérien at the same place, and an extensive social program was arranged.

On October 7, a lecture was given by Dr. Apert, physician of the hospitals of Paris, entitled, "L'Hérédité Morbide." On October 8, in the morning a joint congress of the Ligue contre le Péril vénérien and Fédérations of Anti-Alcoholic Societies of Belgium was held in collaboration with the Belgian Eugenics Society. In the afternoon there was an excursion to Waterloo, where an address was given by M. Gheude, député permanent, entitled, "Les buts Eugéniques de la Ferme-École." This was followed by visits to the battlefield and to the Ferme-école Provinciale, the new home for the feeble-minded which it is hoped will be ready for occupancy in the spring. On Monday, there was held the second meeting of the commission, and, at 4 o'clock, a visit to the Solvay Institute of Sociology where Major Darwin gave an address entitled "L'Eugénique" and Professor Wimmer of Copenhagen one on "Mental Heredity." At 5 o'clock, the Prison de Forêt and its laboratory of anthropology were visited. On Tuesday, addresses were given by Dr. Daisy M. Robinson, by M. Lucien March, of Paris, and Dr. Berthollet, of Lausanne, on matters partly of anti-venereal and partly of eugenical interest. At half past two in the afternoon, a meeting was held in the large hall of the Solvay Institute of Sociology, at which was inaugurated the eugenics room