

approximately 60 per cent. of our members were doing work in the field of mental tests.

Naturally, there are some of our members who deplore the modern emphasis upon applied psychology. They are prone to classify their colleagues into two categories, the pure and the impure. I think they overlook the fact that even pure science often grows fastest when the workers are moved by the dynamic incentive to human service. We may well remember that it was in researches on such homely practical problems as chicken cholera, swine fever, rabies, the diseases of silkworms and the manufacture of vinegar that Pasteur created out of hand the science of bacteriology. Accordingly, I see in the fact that psychology is being brought down from the clouds and made useful to men not the threatened degradation of a once pure and holy discipline, but the promise of a fuller science, one that will better deserve a place in the honored circle of its elder sisters.

LEWIS M. TERMAN

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### OXFORD EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC

A BRITISH Arctic expedition, according to the *London Times*, is shortly sailing from Newcastle. The expedition has been organized and will be led by Mr. George Binney, who was secretary of the Oxford University Spitzbergen Expedition in 1921 and leader of last year's Oxford Expedition.

Two ships have been chartered, a 300-ton Norwegian whaler, the *Polar Bjorn* (Polar Bear), of Tromsø, and a small Norwegian sealing sloop. A seaplane specially designed for Arctic reconnaissance work has been constructed.

Oxford University has given its name to the expedition, which also has the support of the Royal Geographical Society and the Air Survey Committee of the War Office and of the Air Ministry. The primary objective of the expedition is to explore North Eastland, a large island, 90 miles square, which lies to the northeast of the main Spitzbergen Island. Two previous attempts have been made to explore it; the first in 1873, by the Swedish explorer Norden-skiöld, who was only partially successful, and the second by the ill-fated German expedition of 1912, which perished in the attempt.

In addition to the main purpose of the expedition, other objectives are to beat the "farthest North" record of sailing in navigable waters (latitude 81.40 approximately) and to investigate and explore to the northwest of the Franz Josef Archipelago, where practically no work has ever been attempted and where there is reason to suppose unknown land

exists. It is for this purpose that the second ship has been chartered.

Colonel J. E. Tennant is to lead the sledging party in North Eastland. Captain Helmar Hansen, who was at the South Pole with Amundsen, is going as "dog driver." Major Sir Ian Colquhoun is another member of the sledging party. The War Office have loaned Lieutenant Aldous, R.E., to conduct the ground survey. Other members of the expedition are Mr. H. Clutterbuck, Mr. R. Thornycroft, Mr. Relf, surveyor to the last expedition, Mr. K. S. Sandford, Burdett-Coutts, scholar in geology at the university, and Mr. Rankin, ornithologist and bird photographer.

### RESOLUTION ON DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN AND PREDATORY ANIMALS

THE following resolution was unanimously adopted by the American Society of Mammalogists at the sixth annual meeting of the society, held in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 16:

WHEREAS, Active propaganda for the destruction of so-called "vermin" and predatory animals is being carried on throughout the country; and

WHEREAS, Much of this is advanced by arms and ammunition interests, and by others financially benefited, and mainly by persons only superficially acquainted with these animals, or by misinformed persons; and thus much serious injury is done to wild life conservation; therefore, be it

*Resolved: First*, That the American Society of Mammalogists, which is a professional society of international membership of students of wild life, including practically all field naturalists who are primarily interested in mammals, points out the danger which lies in such propaganda;

*Second*, That there exists no real occasion for a nationwide campaign for the destruction of predatory animals, and that this is particularly unwise because it furnishes a pretext for illegal hunting out of season;

*Third*, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to other interested organizations, game and protective associations, and to all federal and state agencies concerned.

HARTLEY H. T. JACKSON,

*Corresponding Secretary*

### THE YELLOWSTONE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY AND BIOLOGICAL STATION

THE region of Yellowstone National Park contains a wealth of material of interest in the natural sciences. The splendid pioneering work of Hayden on the geology of the region has never been properly followed up, and virtually the whole of the work waits to be done again. The vulcanology of the geyser and hot springs basins, as well as the paleontology of the fossil forests, exist at present only as the barest

beginnings, though hopeful projects are on foot. Beginnings in botany were made by Coulter in 1872, and Nelson later carried on further explorations and collections; but much remains to be done. Mammalogy, ornithology and entomology still afford wide opportunities. And what is perhaps the most fascinating of all, the ecology of the geyser basins, with their unique combination of thermal, chemical and altitudinal factors, is a field still absolutely virgin.

Hitherto the park area has been inaccessible to most scientists, for, although the National Park Service has always made it a part of its policy to assist scientific work in every way possible, the aid so given has been of necessity limited because the main efforts of the Park Service must be expended for the benefit of the traveling public in general. A project is now on foot, however, involving cooperation between the National Park Service and private generosity, that promises to establish at Yellowstone National Park an important center for research and field study in the geological and biological features of this region.

The National Park Service, through Director Stephen T. Mather and Superintendent Horace M. Albright, is offering the use of a large stone building in good repair and needing only minor alterations to make it into an excellent laboratory and class room building, with room to spare for the housing and feeding of approximately one hundred persons. With the building go grounds of sufficient extent for the development of ornamental planting and for a botanical garden in which to arrange a collection representative of the flora of the park. The present park museum and library will be moved into the new quarters, and will be available for the use of students. This building has been made available without cost and upon conditions characteristic of the generosity and public-spirited policy of the National Park Service.

The institution will be known as the Yellowstone School of Natural History and Biological Station. Funds for its operation during the initial quinquennium are now being collected. Scientists interested in the facilities to be gained by this station are requested to give assistance by sending for use in its library copies of their publications in botany, zoology, geology, paleontology, forestry, ecology and related subjects. Funds for the endowment of research, either as gifts or as fellowships from universities, are desired. It is expected that the school will be operated on an expense basis until further endowment for research is obtained.

Communications should be addressed to Dr. R. B. Harvey, acting director, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

FRANK THONE, R. B. HARVEY,  
WM. J. CRIBBS, H. S. CONARD

### THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL PRIZE

THE Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation in 1922 instituted an annual prize of \$25,000 to reward the chemist, residing in the United States, who in the opinion of a properly constituted jury has contributed most to the benefit of the science and of the world, and on August 30 requested the American Chemical Society to administer the award. At the Milwaukee meeting of the society on September 10, the following vote was passed:

The American Chemical Society received at its last annual meeting the announcement of a monumental gift for the promotion of chemistry in America—an annual prize of \$25,000, founded by the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation. The council reaffirms its acceptance of this gift with deep appreciation of its importance. The committee to whom this matter was referred having agreed that the name of the prize shall be The American Chemical Prize (Founded by the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation) the council heartily concurs in this recommendation. The committee also recommends that the jury of the award be a self-perpetuating body consisting of seven members, five of whom shall represent the American Chemical Society and two shall be named by the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation. This the council also approves and empowers its committee, composed of Edgar F. Smith, Charles F. Chandler, Ira Remsen, Frank P. Venable and Theodore W. Richards, to select the initial five members representing the American Chemical Society.

The council further approves the following supplemental recommendations of the committee:

The prize shall be awarded annually to that chemist, man or woman, a citizen or a resident of the United States of America at the time, who in a certain year or through a period of years has made a contribution of high merit or in some marked way has promoted the betterment of society through the science of chemistry.

Chemists engaged in any division of their science, including the teaching of chemistry, shall be eligible for the prize.

The jury of award shall select the recipient of the prize. It shall formulate the rules and regulations governing the award of a prize.

The prize shall be presented at an annual meeting of the American Chemical Society. The recipient of the prize will be expected to receive the prize in person and shall be invited to deliver an address before the society, his expenses in attendance at the meeting to be defrayed by the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation.

The following correspondence is now published in *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*:

ALLIED CHEMICAL AND DYE CORPORATION  
61 Broadway, New York

April 16, 1924

Office of Chairman

Dear Dr. Smith:

We are writing you pursuant to the understanding