no matter whether it is racially heterogeneous or homogeneous. The complete lack of sexual antipathy, the weakening of race consciousness in communities in which children grow up as an almost homogeneous group; the occurrence of equally strong antipathies between denominational groups, or between social strata—as witnessed by the Roman patricians and plebeians, the Spartan Lacedaemonians and Helots, the Egyptian castes and some of the Indian castes—all these show that antipathies are social phenomena. If you will, you may call them "implanted by nature," but only in so far as man is a being living in closed social groups, leaving it entirely indetermined what these social groups may be.

No matter how weak the case for racial purity may be, we understand its social appeal in our society. While the biological reasons that are adduced may not be relevant, a stratification of society in social groups that are racial in character will always lead to racial discrimination. As in all other sharp social groupings the individual is not judged as an individual but as a member of his class. We may be reasonably certain that whenever members of different races form a single social group with strong bonds, racial prejudice and racial antagonisms will come to lose their importance. They may even disappear entirely. As long as we insist on a stratification in racial layers, we shall pay the penalty in the form of interracial struggle. Will it be better for us to continue as we have been doing, or shall we try to recognize the conditions that lead to the fundamental antagonisms that trouble us?

OBITUARY

SAMUEL WILSON PARR

SAMUEL WILSON PARR died at Urbana, Illinois, on May 16, following a heart attack. He was born on January 21, 1857, at Granville, Illinois. Graduating from the University of Illinois with the A.B. degree in 1884, he continued his studies at Cornell University and received the M.S. degree in 1885. During 1900 and 1901 he was abroad at the University of Berlin and the University of Zurich. Following six years as instructor and professor of general science at Illinois College, 1885–1891, he came to the University of Illinois as professor of applied chemistry, a position which he retained until 1926, when he became professor emeritus. Even after retirement, however, he continued to carry on his researches.

From the beginning Professor Parr was a leader. During his undergraduate days he was an athlete, editor of the student paper, president of the literary society, president of the University Young Men's Christian Association and valedictorian of his class. His versatility may be further appreciated when it is realized that on his return to the teaching staff of the University of Illinois seven years after leaving as a student, he became leader of the Glee Club.

With Professor Arthur W. Palmer he contributed much to the early development of the chemistry department at the University of Illinois. He was always a virile and interesting teacher, and in the early days when the facilities and stimulus for research in the university were lacking, he was always at work developing methods and means of experimentation which not only contributed much to knowledge and technique, but also inspired his students with ambition to accomplish something original.

His scientific discoveries during his forty years of service to the University of Illinois are so numerous that only a few of those for which he was best known need be mentioned. The Parr calorimeter for determining the heat value in coals and other hydrocarbons is used throughout the world. The Parr peroxide bomb is found in the majority of analytical laboratories. More recently he perfected another calorimeter for measuring and recording the heat value of fuel gases. He made an extensive study of alloys and developed one in particular, "Illium," which has powerful acid-resisting properties and which has found wide application for replacing platinum in many types of equipment. His study of boiler waters and their treatment was a very valuable contribution. From the earliest days the study of the physical and chemical properties of coal was one of his prime interests, and the results of his investigations gave him an international reputation in this field. He devised a most valuable "Classification of Coal" and developed a low temperature coking process to a point where it is just a question of time before it will become an important industrial process.

Professor Parr was the author of many articles and bulletins and wrote a well-known text on "The Chemical Examination of Water, Fuel, Flue-Gases and Lubricants." The last few months of his life he devoted his remaining strength to a revision of this book. Professor Parr was associated with many scientific and engineering organizations and technical committees and in each he had much influence. Among the recognitions that came to him were the Presidency of the American Chemical Society, the honorary degrees of doctor of science conferred by Lehigh University and by Illinois College, and the award of the Chandler Medal. Above all he will be remembered best for his genial and kindly person-

ality, his modest and unassuming way which made and held many friends. He was a man of high character and high ideals, an inspiring teacher and an accomplished investigator.

ROGER ADAMS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

MEMORIALS

A FOUNDATION of $100,000, to be known as the Edward C. Pickering Memorial, devoted principally to the study of variable stars by amateur astronomers, has been established at the Harvard Observatory. The funds were advanced by Harvard University, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the American Association of Variable Star Observers. According to the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin,* more than 300 of these amateur astronomers collaborate with the Harvard Observatory; they are scattered throughout the world. In eighteen years the group working as members of the American Association of Variable Star Observers, with headquarters at the Harvard Observatory, has grown from a half-dozen enthusiastic amateurs, guided by Professor Pickering, to more than 100 during his lifetime, and to more than 300 since his death in 1919.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. HOBART AMORY HARE, professor of therapeutics and diagnosis at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, has died at the age of 68 years.

DR. C. H. KAUFFMAN, emeritus professor of botany and emeritus director of the herbarium of the University of Michigan, died at his home in Ann Arbor on June 14. Professor Kauffman had been ill for sixteen months as the result of a paralytic stroke in February, 1930. He was sixty-two years of age.

DR. SHIBASABURO KITASATO, the distinguished bacteriologist, died in Tokyo on June 13, at the age of seventy-two years. Dr. Kanematsu Sugiura writes that his name has been connected with the following achievements: Isolation of tetanus bacillus and bacillus of symptomatic anthrax in 1889; preparation of diphtheria antitoxin in 1890; discovery of the etiological agent of bubonic plague in 1894; isolation of dysentery bacilli in 1898, and preparation of effective antitoxin for the pneumonic plague in 1911.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

ISLE ROYALE NATIONAL PARK

THE State of Michigan is proceeding with expedition to the creation of the Isle Royale National Park in Lake Superior, which it hopes will be the twenty-third in the chain of National Parks, according to information received by Secretary Wilbur at the Department of the Interior. The Michigan Legislature has authorized the governor to appoint five commissioners to acquire and hold in trust for later transfer to the Federal Government lands for the proposed park. As soon as this commission is appointed the state will be in a position to acquire the areas needed.

The Congress has authorized the acceptance into national park status of the Shenandoah area in Virginia and the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky on a similar basis. The Michigan area will be number 23 only if it delivers title to the land in question in advance of these two.

The passage of this law by the Michigan Legislature creating a commission marks the first official step toward fulfilment of the requirements of the Act of Congress providing for the establishment of the Isle Royale National Park, approved by the President on March 3, 1931.

According to the authorization of Congress, Isle Royale will become a national park when all the lands of Isle Royale and as many of the numerous surrounding islands as the Secretary of the Interior shall designate shall be turned over to the Federal Government. Following its customary procedure in authorizing the establishment of national parks, Congress specified that no federal appropriations should be made for the purchase of lands for the proposed park.

The Michigan Conservation Commission is directed by the new law to transfer to the park commission more than 2,200 acres of state-owned Isle Royale lands. Many private owners of Isle Royale lands have signified their intention of giving their holdings to the government, and it is expected that more than 50,000 acres of land will soon be held by the Isle Royale National Park Commission for transfer to the government at the proper time.

Isle Royale is the largest island in Lake Superior, having an area of about 135,000 acres. Private holdings amount to nearly 124,000 acres. Adding greatly to its charm and beauty, approximately 100 small islands surround Isle Royale, which is about 45 miles long and shaped like a narrow hand with the fingers toward the northeast.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

CHARLES E. SKINNER, assistant director of engineering, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was elected president of the American Institute of Electrical En-