

Clutterbuck for his expedition to Akpatok Island; the Cuthbert Peek Grant to Miss Gerturde Caton-Thompson for her investigations in the historical geography of Lake Moeris, and the Gill Memorial to Dr. E. B. Worthington for his studies of East African Lakes.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS AT THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

THE Board of Scientific Directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research announces the following appointments and promotions on the Scientific Staff to take effect on or after July 1, 1932:

New appointments:

<i>Associate Member</i>	Dr. Francis O. Holmes
<i>Associates</i>	Dr. A. Garrard Macleod
	Dr. Herbert T. Osborn
<i>Assistants</i>	Dr. Joseph W. Beard
	Dr. William F. Bruce
	Dr. Merrill W. Chase
	Dr. Herald R. Cox
	Dr. George L. Fite
	Mr. Roger M. Herriott
	Mr. Samuel E. Kamerling
	Mr. Malcolm H. Merrill
	Dr. Johannes K. Moen
	Mr. William C. Price
	Dr. Edward S. Rogers
	Dr. Jerome T. Syvertson

<i>Fellows</i>	Dr. Anton Schormueller
	Mr. Ernest L. Spencer
	Dr. Erich Traub
	Dr. Philip R. White

Promotions:

<i>Assistant to Associate</i>	Dr. Albert E. Casey
	Dr. Robert C. Elderfield
<i>Fellow to Assistant</i>	Mr. James H. Jensen

Members of the staff of the institute have accepted appointments as follows:

Dr. George P. Berry, professor of bacteriology and head of the department, and as associate professor of medicine at the Rochester Medical School, New York.

Dr. Philip Levine, instructor of pathology and bacteriology at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Dr. Currier McEwen, assistant dean of the New York University Medical School.

Dr. Harold J. Stewart, associate professor of medicine, Cornell University Medical College, and attending physician at the New York Hospital.

Dr. J. Lionel Alloway, assistant professor of bacteriology, department of bacteriology, Cornell University Medical College.

Dr. Macdonald Dick, instructor in medicine, Duke University.

Dr. Filip C. Forsbeck, research epidemiologist to the State of Michigan, Lansing.

Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, resident pathologist at the Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York.

Dr. Douglas H. Sprunt, assistant professor of pathology at the Medical School, Duke University.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

FOREIGN members elected to the Royal Society of London are Dr. Theobald Smith, Princeton, comparative pathology; Dr. Graham Lusk, New York, physiology; Professor Jacques Salomon Hadamard, Paris, mathematics, and Dr. Walther Nernst, Berlin, physics.

DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN has been elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Lisbon.

M. LE DUC DE BROGLIE, the French physicist, has been elected an honorary member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

ELECTIONS as correspondents of the Paris Academy of Sciences include M. Paul Stroobant, in the section of astronomy; M. Henry Buisson, in the section of general physics to succeed the late M. R. Blondlot, and M. H. Perrier de la Bathie in the section of botany.

At the recent commencement of Western Reserve University, the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Dr. Lafayette B. Mendel, Sterling professor of physiological chemistry in Yale University.

THE degree of doctor of science was conferred at the one hundred and sixty-fourth commencement of Brown University on Charles Franklin Kettering, vice-president of the General Motors Corporation.

DR. ROSCOE W. THATCHER, retiring president of the Massachusetts State College, received the degree of doctor of laws at the commencement of Amherst College.

At the commencement of Denison University, Ohio, its honorary doctorate of science was conferred on Dr. Douglas Johnson, professor of physiography at Columbia University.

At the recent commencement exercises at Lehigh University the honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred on Mr. Henry A. Gardner, director of the Institute of Paint and Varnish Research of Washington, an authority on protective coatings; and on Edwin Fitch Northrup, vice-president of the Ajax Electrothermic Corporation, of Princeton, New Jersey, who has contributed to electrical and metallurgical science through his development of electrical instruments, electrical pyrometers and induction furnaces.

ON June thirteenth at its eighty-second annual commencement, Lawrence College at Appleton, Wisconsin, conferred the honorary degree of doctor of science on Professor R. A. Gortner, of the University of Minnesota. President Henry M. Wriston in his citation said: "You have never been content to follow the beaten paths; the blood of the pioneers and the missionaries has made the frontiers of knowledge seem most attractive. During the twenty-five years since your graduation from college, the fertility and vigor of your mind have resulted in distinguished contributions in biochemistry and colloid chemistry."

DR. ROLLA EUGENE DYER, of the United States Public Health Service, received on June 20 the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Kenyon College, in recognition of work "in discovering the mode of transmission of endemic typhus fever in the United States and the differentiation of typhus fever and the eastern type of Rocky Mountain spotted fever."

PRESENTATION of a portrait of Dr. Robert R. Bensley was made to the University of Chicago on June 14, when a group of Dr. Bensley's students and colleagues gathered at a dinner given in his honor. Dr. Bensley is professor of anatomy in the Division of Biological Sciences at the university and has been a member of the department since 1901. The speakers included Dr. G. Carl Huber, professor of anatomy, University of Michigan Medical School; Dr. Julius Stieglitz, chairman of the department of chemistry, and Dr. C. Judson Herrick, professor of neurology.

THE American Society of Plant Physiologists has elected the following officers: *President*, Professor Dennis R. Hoagland, professor of plant nutrition, University of California; *Vice-president*, Dr. C. O. Appleman, professor of plant physiology and biochemistry and dean of the Graduate School of the University of Maryland, and *Secretary-treasurer*, Dr. Wright A. Gardner, professor of botany and plant physiology at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

AT the recent annual meeting of the American Malacological Union held in Washington, Dr. Paul Bartsch, of the National Museum, was elected to the presidency of the union.

DR. DONALD G. PATERSON, professor of psychology at the University of Minnesota, was elected president of Sigma Xi, at the recent annual meeting of the Minnesota Chapter. Dr. George O. Burr, of the department of botany, became vice-president; Dr. Frederick B. Hutt, professor of animal genetics, secretary, and Drs. Charles A. Mann and Own Wangensteen, directors.

DR. THOMAS R. GARTH, professor of educational psychology at the University of Denver, has been

elected president of the Colorado branch of the American Psychological Association.

DR. WILLIS D. GATCH, professor of surgery in the Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, since 1911, has been appointed dean of the school to succeed Dr. Charles P. Emerson. Dr. Gatch has been acting dean of the school since Dr. Emerson's departure last fall to engage in the inspection of missions in the Far East on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation.

DR. WEBSTER N. JONES, general superintendent of the processing division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has been appointed director of the College of Engineering at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, to succeed Professor William E. Mott, who recently resigned after twenty-two years' service.

THE appointment of Dr. Hiram S. Lukens, professor of chemistry, to the directorship of the John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry, is announced by the University of Pennsylvania.

DR. HUBERT B. VICKERY, lecturer on the chemistry of proteins at Yale University, has been promoted to an associate professorship.

PROFESSOR H. V. A. BRISCOE, since 1921 professor of inorganic and physical chemistry at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been appointed to the chair of inorganic chemistry at the Royal College of Science, London.

DR. HANS STILLE, professor of geology and paleontology at the University of Göttingen, has been called to Berlin.

COLONEL EDWARD B. VEDDER, who has recently completed his tour of duty as director of the Army Medical School, Washington, and director of laboratories, Army Medical Center, was transferred on June 1 to the Medical Research Laboratories of the Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal. Colonel Philip W. Huntington is now in command of the Army Medical School and Major James Stevens Simmons has been appointed director of the department of laboratories.

ON June 17, Dr. P. E. Raymond, Dr. M. P. Billings and Mr. A. B. Cleaves, of the geological staff of Harvard University, joined Dr. Bradford Willard, of the Pennsylvania Topographic and Geologic Survey, for a field conference. Eight days were devoted to studies of the Ordovician-Silurian relations and of the Silurian and Devonian stratigraphy of eastern Pennsylvania.

FRANK B. MALLORY, professor of pathology at the Harvard Medical School, delivered the Shattuck

lecture at the one hundred fifty-first annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, held in Boston.

IN connection with the formal opening of the new Botany Building and plant houses of the University of Toronto, on June 8, Professor A. C. Seward, head of the Botany School of the University of Cambridge and master of Downing College, gave a lecture on "Plant Life through the Ages."

PROFESSOR H. E. ARMSTRONG will deliver the next Huxley Memorial Lecture at the Imperial College of Science and Technology on May 4, 1933. Professor Armstrong will speak on Huxley's educational work.

THE Faraday Lecture of the Chemical Society of London will be delivered on March 29, 1933, by Professor P. Debye, of Leipzig.

Nature reports that Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins opened a discussion on "Recent Advances in the Study of Enzymes and their Action" held at the Royal Society on June 16. Other speakers included Professor R. Willstätter, of Munich; Professor Waldschmidt-Leitz, of Prague; Dr. Richard Kuhn, of Heidelberg; Professor A. Harden, Professor J. B. S. Haldane, Dr. D. Keilin and Dr. J. H. Quastel.

At a meeting of the Mayo Foundation Chapter of Sigma Xi on June 13, Dr. E. S. Judd gave an address on "The Early History of Organized Medicine." At this meeting, Dr. L. B. Wilson, the national president of Sigma Xi, inducted sixteen members into the society.

A MESSAGE to *The New York Times*, dated June 30, states that while Professor Othenio Abel, professor of paleontology and newly appointed rector of the University of Vienna, was delivering a panegyric at the unveiling of a monument to the Austrian botanist Richard Wettstein in the Vienna Central Cemetery on June 30, a shot was fired at him, the bullet passing over his shoulder. Dr. Karl Camillo Schneider, associate professor of zoology, called "a personal and professional enemy" of Professor Abel, is said to have made the attack. Professor Abel finished his speech after the police had arrested the assailant.

ACCORDING to *The British Medical Journal* the forty-third Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, which will be held at Brighton from July 9 to 16, will be addressed by Professor C.-E. A. Winslow, of Yale University, on the subject of current tendencies in American public health. Seven sections have been organized for discussions—namely, preventive medicine; architecture, town planning, and engineering; maternity and child welfare, and school hygiene; food and nutrition; hygiene and industry; veterinary hygiene, and national health insurance. Conferences are being arranged for representatives of sanitary

authorities, medical officers of health, engineers and surveyors, sanitary inspectors, and health visitors. Among the topics to be dealt with are the work of local authorities relative to cancer, illumination and visual fatigue in industry, the advantages of houses with electrical adaptations for light and other purposes, mental hygiene, health conditions in underground offices, sea outfalls for sewage, and the municipal activities in Brighton. A large health exhibition in the Dome and Corn Exchange will be stocked with household and kitchen appliances, sewage disposal apparatus, refrigerators, disinfecting apparatus, drainage appliances, and infant and invalid foods.

A SCIENTIFIC reunion was held on June 15 in the Board Room of the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, by the director, Dr. C. Tate Regan, and the scientific staff. Newly acquired specimens and new discoveries were shown from various departments, the principal display being given to a meteorite collection based upon Mr. H. St. John Philby's discoveries in the Arabian desert. With Mr. Philby's map of the supposed ruined city (really a series of meteoric craters) there were shown gifts from him to the museum.

The British Medical Journal writes: "The Harveian Society of London's annual dinner, given by Sir George Buckston Browne, was held on the evening of June 9, with the president, Mr. Cecil P. G. Wakeley, in the chair. The company included the medical heads of the three fighting services, the Presidents of the Royal Society of Medicine, the Medical Society of London, and other kindred professional bodies, the Harveian lecturer (Sir Percy Sargent), and the president of the British College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. After the loyal toasts had been honored, Lord Riddell, president of the Medico-Legal Society, proposed the health of the Harveian Society, and as he recounted a series of amusing anecdotes it gradually became clear that Lord Riddell was offering a silver-gilt loving cup to the society with Harvey's name on one side and Sir George Buckston Browne's on the other. Mr. Wakeley, replying to the toast, made an appreciative reference to the knighthood bestowed on Sir George Buckston Browne, who, he said, was the grand old man of the society."

A SCIENTIFIC institute has recently been established in Moscow to carry on research on the circumstances of formation of cloud, fog and rainfall. The institute has branches in Leningrad, Odessa, Saratov, Tashkent, and Askhabad. The Leningrad branch of the institute is installing apparatus for investigating the effect on the atmosphere of high-tension currents, X-ray, ultraviolet rays and radioactive radiations. It is hoped to test the apparatus next summer in experiments to be carried out in the drought regions of the U.S.S.R.

THE Minnesota State Executive Council has voted an additional \$150,000 emergency appropriation for the campaign against grasshoppers. A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist, reports them threatening destruction of the crops in 46 of the 87 counties of the state. At the same time, the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission announced that four railroads serving the infested areas had agreed to a reduction on freight rates for poison bran from the Twin Cities mixing points, to about half the regular rates. The lines are the Soo, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Milwaukee. This is the third appropriation for the grasshopper campaign, and brings the total appropriated to \$250,000.

ON June 18 the Governments of Canada and the United States joined in dedicating the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park to public use. The peace park was created by proclamation of President Hoover, as authorized by the Congress of the United States and the Canadian Parliament. Its purpose is to commemorate the long-existing relationship of peace and good will existing between the people and the governments of the two countries. For purposes of administration the component parts of the peace park, the Waterton Lakes Park of Canada and the Glacier National Park in the United States, each will retain its nationality and individuality; but together they will form one great international park that is unique in history. The following message from President Hoover was read at the dedicating exercises: "The dedication of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is a further gesture of the good will that has so long blessed our relations with our Canadian neighbors, and I am gratified by the hope and the faith that it will forever be an appropriate symbol of permanent peace and friendship."

THE New York conservation commissioner, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., reports that since January 1 land

acquisitions under the enlarged reforestation program have already exceeded the entire quota for 1932. A total of 50,253.03 acres has been placed under contract. Although the year's quota is 50,000 acres, purchases will not be discontinued but will go on during the remainder of the year, as the funds available for this purpose have not nearly been exhausted. Lands acquired this year are in 45 areas and have been purchased from 255 different owners. Of the total, 17,063.61 acres are within the Forest Preserve Counties but outside the Forest Preserve proper. Including purchases made in previous years, the total acreage acquired and under contract for reforestation to date is 131,597.37 acres, in 134 areas in 26 counties. This spring the Conservation Department planted more than 22,000,000 trees on 27,000 acres of this land, giving employment to more than 10,000 men, furnished by local unemployment relief agencies.

Nature writes: "Many specialists on the systematics of the Vertebrata are under the mistaken impression that the famous collection made in the course of the nineteenth century by Michel Edmond de Sélys-Longchamps is either destroyed or lost. Happily this is not so. The collection was preserved in the Chateau de Longchamps près Waremmes, Belgium, where it occupied the little museum which de Sélys built, but it was not readily accessible to specialists and was in the care of an old servitor. The fate of this collection, which is a veritable treasure-house for mammalogists and ornithologists, has just been settled in a way which will give widespread pleasure. Barons Maurice, Raymond, and Edmond de Sélys-Longchamps, grandsons of the great zoologist, have given the whole collection to the nation, and it is being placed in the Royal Museum of Natural History at Brussels. Thus all de Sélys' zoological collections are brought together again, for in 1900 de Sélys bequeathed his important entomological collection to the museum."

DISCUSSION

THE OUACHITA PROJECT

IN a lull between turns in the most riotous ante-election program that Congress has put on the national boards in many years, a small voice has become momentarily audible planning a domestic event for the quiet reaction of the season after. It suggests a memorial to an industrious member of the House whose passing last year concluded a continuous service of twenty years. It is proposed by his widow, who succeeded him in Congress and will herself retire on completion of her first term.

Readers of *SCIENCE* all over the country who opposed creation of the Ouachita National Park five

years ago and were rescued from defeat by President Coolidge's veto as his last official act, and opposed again in the following Congress when their own protests held the bill at the bottom of the calendar, will hardly recognize it in its new rôle as a tribute to public service. This communication is a warning in advance to look out for Ouachita at the opening of the short session next December. Members of Congress are notoriously partial to memorials. For this reason we have been advised by members of the House who opposed it before that this time the bill will be specially hard to defeat.

The Ouachita project, it will be recalled, proposes