geology in the California Institute of Technology, "The Geology of the Boulder Dam Site" (illustrated).

November 4: Dr. William John Miller, chairman of the department and professor of geology, University of California at Los Angeles, "The Geology of the San Gabriel Mountains" (illustrated).

November 18: Dr. Walter Mosauer, instructor in zoology, University of California at Los Angeles, "The Locomotion of Snakes and its Anatomical Basis" (illustrated).

December 2: Dr. Shepherd Ivory Franz, chairman of the department and professor of psychology, University of California at Los Angeles, "Amnesia, or Lost Identity."

January 5: Dr. Willem de Sitter, professor of astronomy and director of the Observatory, University of Leiden, Holland, "The Origin of the Solar System."

January 6: Dr. Bennet M. Allen, professor of zoology, University of California at Los Angeles, "Some Recent Studies upon the Glands of Internal Secretions" (illustrated).

February 15: Dr. Albert Einstein, professor of theoretical physics in the University of Berlin, "The Geometric Interpretation of the Gravitational and Electric Field." (Dr. Einstein's address was delivered in German, but was translated by Dr. Richard Chase Tolman, professor of physical chemistry and mathematical physics in the California Institute of Technology.)

February 23: Dr. William Frederick Durand, professor emeritus of mechanical engineering, Stanford University, "Science and Civilization."

March 2: Dr. Joseph Kaplan, assistant professor of physics, University of California at Los Angeles, "The Aurora and its Spectrum" (with demonstrations).

March 18: Dr. Russell Tracy Crawford, professor of astronomy, University of California, "The Orbits of the Planets and Comets."

March 30: Dr. A. O. Leuschner, director of the Students' Observatory, chairman of the Berkeley astronomical department and professor of astronomy, University of California, "The Recently Discovered Delporte Object."

April 6: Dr. E. R. Hedrick, chairman of the department and professor of mathematics, University of California at Los Angeles, "Infinities."

April 20: Dr. Max S. Dunn, associate professor of chemistry, University of California at Los Angeles, "Amino Acids and their Significance" (illustrated).

May 4: Dr. J. A. Anderson, astronomer in the Mt. Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the California Institute of Technology, "The Telescope in Theory and in Practice" (illustrated).

May 18: Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, president of Pomona College, Claremont, California, "Some Physical Aspects of China" (illustrated).

May 25: Dr. Loye Holmes Miller, chairman of the department and professor of biology, University of California at Los Angeles, "The Desert Tortoise of California" (illustrated).

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DISPATCHES from Berlin to the daily press report that Professor Albert Einstein has accepted a life appointment as a member of the staff of the newly established Institute for Advanced Study at Newark, New Jersey, of which Dr. Abraham Flexner is director. It is stated that Professor Einstein will stay in the United States each year for five months only, spending the rest of the time in Germany.

DR. IRVING LANGMUIR, director of the research laboratory of the General Electric Company, Schenectady; Dr. Louis M. Dennis, professor of inorganic chemistry at Cornell University, and M. Constantin Levaditi, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, have been elected members of the Academy of Sciences at Halle.

DR. WILLIAM BOWIE, in charge of the division of geodesy of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been elected an honorary member of the State Russian Geographical Society.

THE Priestley medal for distinguished service to chemistry, which was awarded last spring to Dr. Charles Lathrop Parsons, secretary of the American Chemical Society, was presented to him at the recent meeting of the society in Denver. The Priestley medal was awarded first in 1923 to Ira G. Remsen, president of the Johns Hopkins University. The second award was made in 1926 to Edgar Fahs Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and the third to Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation.

THE order of the Red Star of the Soviet government, bestowed for "outstanding achievements in defense of the country," has been awarded to Colonel Hugh L. Cooper, of Stamford, Connecticut. The award was made for designing and constructing the Dnieprostroy power development in the southern Ukraine. Six members of Colonel Cooper's staff received the Order of Lenine for "outstanding achievements in socialist construction."

DR. THOMAS GILLMAN MOORHEAD, Dublin, president of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland and regius professor of physic at Trinity College, University of Dublin, was chosen president-elect of the British Medical Association at the recent annual meeting held in London. He will succeed Lord Dawson of Penn.

EARLY in July last the pharmacologists of Great Britain met in London and founded the British Pharmacological Society. Professor J. A. Gunn, of the University of Oxford, was elected first president of

the society. At the first regular meeting Dr. John J. Abel, professor emeritus of pharmacology in the Johns Hopkins University and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Dr. Hans Horst Meyer, professor emeritus of pharmacology in the University of Vienna, were elected honorary foreign members.

DR. HERBERT S. BIRKETT, emeritus professor of otolaryngology, McGill University, was the guest of honor at a dinner given to him by his colleagues at the end of the school year.

THE University of Paris recently conferred an honorary doctorate on Dr. C. V. Raman, professor of physics at the University of Calcutta.

THE French National Surgical Society has awarded its gold medal to Professor Leriche of Strasbourg. The medal, which is accompanied by a prize of 5,000 francs, was instituted by Professor Lannelongue, and has been successively awarded to Sir Victor Horsley, Dr. Henri Gaudier and Dr. George W. Crile.

THE Dr. Martini Foundation Prize of Hamburg, of the value of 1,200 marks, has been divided equally between Dr. Otto Fischer, of Tübingen, for his studies on the pathology and epidemiology of East Africa, and Dr. Helmut Schmidt, of Hamburg, for his work on narcosis and anesthesia.

THE Karl Ludwig Medal, which is awarded annually in Germany for the best original work on diseases of the circulation, has been awarded to Professor Friedrich Moritz, of Cologne.

THE Royal Asiatic Society has awarded its gold medal "in recognition of distinguished services in Oriental research" to Sir Aurel Stein.

DEAN R. A. SEATON, of the Kansas State Division of Engineering, was elected president of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education at the recent annual meeting at Corvallis, Oregon. Dean Seaton succeeds Dean H. S. Evans, of the University of Colorado. Other new officers of the association include Dean H. S. Rogers, of the Oregon State College, and Paul Clarke, of the University of Maine, vice-presidents, and F. L. Bishop, University of Pittsburgh, secretary. W. O. Wiley, New York, was reelected treasurer.

E. O. ULRICH, M. R. Campbell and F. C. Schrader, geologists of the U. S. Geological Survey, have been retired under the provisions of the economy act.

DR. ERNST GELLHORN, formerly professor of physiology at the University of Oregon and at the University of Halle, has recently been appointed to a professorshlp in the department of physiology, in the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois.

DR. CARL E. BADGLEY, head of the department of orthopedic surgery at the Henry Ford Hospital at Detroit, has been appointed professor of surgery in charge of orthopedics in the School of Medicine of the University of Michigan. Dr. Badgley was formerly associate professor of surgery at the university.

PROFESSOR HARRY NEVILLE JENKS, consulting sanitary and hydraulic engineer of Berkeley, California, formerly of the Iowa State College, will join the faculty of the School of Engineering at the University of North Carolina. He succeeds Dr. Thorndike Saville, who resigned recently to accept a professorship at New York University.

DR. C. L. LEFEBVRE has been appointed assistant professor of botany of the Kansas State College, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Miss Nora Dalbey.

PROFESSOR F. WOOD JONES, professor of anatomy in the University of Melbourne, will go to Peking as head of the department of anatomy at the Peking Union Medical College, during the absence of Professor Davidson Black on leave in Europe and America during the next six months.

ACCORDING to dispatches to the daily papers, Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews has closed the headquarters at Peiping of the Central Asiatic Expedition for the American Museum of Natural History on account of lack of cooperation of the government. The Manchukuo government has offered him every facility to complete the work of the expedition and his headquarters will be transferred to Mukden.

THE British Medical Research Council has made the following awards of Dorothy Temple Cross Fellowships for 1932–33, under the terms of the benefaction for research fellowships in tuberculosis: Veronica B. F. Dawkins, resident medical officer, Maltings Farm Sanatorium, Colchester; G. M. Dean, formerly of the department of surgery, University of Aberdeen; Evelyn M. Holmes, formerly assistant tuberculosis officer, Welsh National Memorial Association; J. N. O'Reilly, formerly house physician, Brompton Hospital, London; Dr. W. G. Scott-Brown, assistant surgeon, Throat, Nose and Ear Department, Royal Free Hospital, London. Dr. Dean will study problems of tuberculosis at Baltimore, the others at different European centers.

DR. MAX PLANCK, of Berlin, has been invited by the Physical Society, London, to deliver the Guthrie lecture.

AT a recent meeting of the Osler Club, Dr. R. W. Chapman, of the Clarendon Press, Oxford, delivered the fifth Oslerian Oration, on "Book Production in the Eighteenth Century."

SIR ARTHUR STANLEY EDDINGTON, Plumian professor of astronomy at the University of Cambridge, will give the only public lecture at the meeting of the Astrophysical Union which will be held at Cambridge from September 2 to 9. His subject will be "The Expanding Universe." The lecture will he held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Wednesday, September 7. Sir Arthur will deliver three radio addresses on "Our Changing Universe" while he is in this country. The addresses will be under the auspices of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, and will be broadcast over the WEAF red network of the National Broadcasting Company, on September 8, 15 and 22, from 9:00 to 9:30 P. M. In the first of these addresses Sir Arthur, it is expected, will discuss the eclipse.

THE twenty-sixth annual convention of the Illuminating Engineering Society will be held at Swampscott, Massachusetts, on September 27, 28 and 29.

THE fourth Italian Congress of Anatomy will be held at Pavia from October 14 to 17, when the centenary of the death of Antonio Scarpa will be celebrated.

THE second International Congress on Otorhinolaryngology will be held in Madrid, September 27 to 30.

THE College of Medicine, University of the Philippines, recently observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding with a banquet and special program at the School of Hygiene and Public Health, Manila.

A SCHOOL of Agriculture, to be directed by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, is to be established in Palestine by the Hebrew University. It will cooperate with the Jewish Agency's Agricultural Experiment Station.

THE Model Shop of The Museum of Science and Industry, founded by Julius Rosenwald, in Chicago, has installed a scale model of a complete salt plant. It is a gift to the museum from Mr. Joy Morton, of Chicago, and is being loaned to the Morton Salt Company for use in its space at the Century of Progress Exposition. It will then be placed permanently on exhibition at the museum building in Jackson Park. The Plant Model is eighteen feet long and tells the story of salt production and manufacture from the brine well to the packaged product. The visitor presses a button and sets in operation pumps which force water and compressed air down into the double casing of the salt well. This method eliminates drilling, shoveling, mine cars and trains, hoists, crushers and all the other tool equipment used in mining other minerals.

A NEW building for the department of mining and metallurgy at the University of Wisconsin will be open this month. The building is of fireproof construction throughout, and contains about 28,000 square feet of laboratory floor space. The first floor contains a crushing and screening room, ore dressing room, the ceramics department, and a room housing the physical testing apparatus. A lecture room and wash-room are also included in this central section of the building. A large physical metallurgy laboratory containing various furnaces and accessory apparatus is placed at the west end of the first floor, while on the east end a similar laboratory houses the larger furnaces for class demonstrations in industry processes. On the second floor of the building are the various physical and chemical laboratories, the lecture room and faculty offices. The central section contains a temperature standards laboratory, a pyrometer laboratory, and a suite of three rooms for microscopic examination of metals. A photographic dark room, three offices and a lecture room complete this section. A large lecture auditorium, a museum, a number of graduate seminar rooms and an office room are located on the west end of this floor, while on the east end there is a large lecture room and a chemical laboratory for class demonstration in industrial practice.

THE new laboratory building for teaching and research was recently completed at George Washington University Medical School. According to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association this building makes possible the reorganization of the fundamental scientific departments. With the remodeling of the old medical building, which will include segregating the departments of anatomy, pathology, physiology and pharmacology on separate floors during the summer, the school of medicine will possess facilities for advancing its program in medical education and investigative work. The new $75,000 structure will also house a central laboratory to serve the University Hospital and the clinical departments. Adjoining this is a fully equipped laboratory for the teaching of clinical microscopy, all under the supervision of a full-time director who will develop this work in the department of medicine. The new building also provides a teaching laboratory for the department of bacteriology, hygiene and preventive medicine and offices and individual laboratories for the members of the department. The fourth floor communicates with the old medical school building, where will be located the department of pathology. The third floor of the new building will communicate with the department of biochemistry, while the second floor is connected with the medical library, now under the supervision of a trained librarian. Construction on a new addition to the University Hospital building began in May.

The Wistar Institute News writes: "General Isaac

J. Wistar, who endowed The Wistar Institute in 1893, was noted for his ability to predict the future. On July 14, 1902, in a long testamentary letter addressed to the Board of Managers and filed for the information of those who were to follow him, he stated that The Wistar Institute should 'build its new buildings during one of these periodical times of depression when the cost of building construction drops 50 per cent. or more.' On July 14, 1932, just thirty years later, the officers of the institute signed contracts for the new building anticipated by General Wistar and which will be built during the next few months. The work of demolishing the old police station property begins to-day, July 15. Plans for the new construction work have been in the course of preparation for some months past. The new addition and its equipment, especially the equipment for the Wistar Institute Press, will give the institute a very complete and modern outfit for the publication of biological research journals. The new building will also house Dr. Helen Dean King's special colony of inbred albino rats and the cage-bred Norway rats from which numerous mutations have emerged."

THE name of the California National Forest, in the State of California, has been changed, by executive order of the President, to Mendocino National Forest, to avoid the confusion growing out of the State and a national forest therein having the same name. Mendocino is the oldest non-Indian name in the entire California coast region; Cabrillo, Spanish explorer, named a prominent cape Mendocino, in 1543, in honor of his patron, Antonio de Mendoza, Governor of New Spain, now Mexico.

AT the annual meeting on July 8 of the trustees of the Beit Fellowships for Scientific Research, tenable at the Imperial College, South Kensington, which were founded and endowed in 1913 by the late Sir Otto Beit, new fellowships of the value of £240 a year, beginning September, 1932, were awarded to Mr. Robert Milner Shackleton, B.Sc. (Liverpool), formerly of Sidcot School, Somerset, 1921–26; of the University of Liverpool, 1927–31; and Imperial College, 1931 to date, for research on the geology of the area about Moel Hebog. Mr. Eric Gwynne Jones, B.Sc. (Lond.), formerly of the People's College, Nottingham, 1918–22; High Pavement School, Nottingham, 1922–27; University College, Nottingham, 1927–31, and the Einstein Institute, Astrophysics Observatory, Potsdam, 1931–32, for research on hyperfine structure of spectral lines. Mr. Reuben Louis Rosenberg, B.A., M.A. (University of Capetown), formerly of the University of Capetown, 1926–29, and the University of Berlin, 1930 to date, for theoretical investigations in topics connected with quantum-mechanics. Mr. Oliver Brentwood Westcott, B.Sc. (Lond.), Ph.D., formerly of Hele's School, Exeter, 1921–27, and University College, Exeter, 1927 to date, for research on the electro-deposition of tin with a view to the establishment of the precise conditions under which crystalline deposits may be obtained and to avoid the unsatisfactory spongy deposits which result from present processes. In addition, the fellowships awarded a year ago to Mr. W. H. Wheeler, B.A., D.I.C., for research in chemical technology, and Mr. J. I. Armstrong, M.Sc., for the plant physiology research were extended for a second year.

DISCUSSION

PALEOZOIC GLACIATION IN ALASKA

IN a recent paper on "Glaciation in Alaska"[1] Dr. S. R. Capps gives an interesting general review of the wide-spread glaciation of late Pleistocene age, and also notes evidences of pre-Wisconsin glaciation. To this he adds some comments on the ancient rocks, reported to be of glacial origin, which have been observed by geologists in various parts of Alaska. In discussing the Paleozoic glacial beds he lists eight localities from which they have been described and alludes to the ideas of Cairnes, Kirk and Blackwelder. One case reported by Kirk from Prince of Wales Island on the south coast of Alaska he characterizes as being "fairly well established." All the others he classifies as either "questionable or doubtful."

As I have examined several of these ancient and supposedly glacial formations of Alaska, I may be permitted to say that I think the probability that some of them are really of glacial origin is much stronger than Capps appears to believe. I am constrained to comment on the subject also because the author has made references to "unpublished notes by Blackwelder." These so-called notes are in fact a complete manuscript report of 180 pages containing a full account of my reconnaissance survey of 1915 from Eagle to Circle on the Yukon, thence west to the White Mountains and finally down Beaver and Birch Creeks to Beaver Station in the Yukon Flats. The report is accompanied by detailed maps, diagrams, stratigraphic tables, photographs, lists of fossils and as full interpretations of the data as seemed justifiable. This manuscript was intended for publication and, although it has never reached that stage, the maps, photographs, information and opinions which it contained are gradually making their

[1] Stephen R. Capps, "Glaciation in Alaska," U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 170-A, pp. 1–8. 1931.