modifying the political and economic systems of the world to enable its inhabitants to enjoy the fruits of scientific endeavor."

THE POLAR YEAR

A DISPATCH from the United Press, dated from Paris on October 2, reports that the first news has been received from the French "Polar Year" scientific mission of fifteen men stationed at Paul Doumer, Rosenvinges, on Scoresby Sound, Greenland.

The expedition will remain at the station until the ice breaks up in August, when Dr. Charcot expects to lead an expedition of two ships which will bring the party out. The government has agreed to leave the camp standing after that as a base for further missions.

The mission reported that an unusually severe winter began in September, two weeks ahead of time. Gales are blowing over Greenland and the temperature is below zero both day and night. In the camp, hastily built after landing on July 27, the men are living as comfortably as possible. They listen in, during their leisure time, to American and European radio broadcasts.

The station was completely installed by August 10 and methodic scientific observations were started on September 1. These observations include precise measurements of magnetic and electric fields, the conductibility and ionization of the atmosphere, aerological soundings, the study of atmospheric and oceanic phenomena, hydrographic and atmospheric currents and biology and geology in general.

The observations are expected to result in a great advance in knowledge of the source of North Atlantic storms, and are being made preliminary to the establishment of a string of meteorological stations which will ultimately furnish transatlantic airmen with precise information and storm warnings.

The mission reported that the sound was open to ships for less than thirteen days this year, and that soon after the polar exploration ship of Dr. Charcot and the French naval ice-crusher *Pollux* left, having landed the mission's 300 tons of equipment, the sound froze over again.

The expedition is under the command of Naval Lieutenant Habert and includes three officers, eight sailors, a doctor and two representatives of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

EUROPEAN TRIP OF ENTOMOLOGISTS

A FIFTEEN weeks' trip of unusual interest ended on September 26, when the S. S. *Minnetonka* docked at New York. Planned primarily for American entomologists wishing to attend the Fifth International Congress of Entomology in Paris during July, it afforded exceptional opportunities for scientific collecting and for sightseeing, both before and after the congress. The itinerary was planned by a joint committee of the Entomological Society of America and the American Association of Economic Entomologists, of which Dr. O. A. Johannsen, of Cornell University, was chairman, and by Dr. J. Chester Bradley, of the same institution, who acted as personal conductor of Group A. Those starting early in June were able to visit northern Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway before the arrival in France of Group B, led by Dr. P. W. Claassen, of Ithaca, New York. Together the groups proceeded through the Netherlands and Belgium, reaching Paris in time for the meetings of the Centennial of the French Entomological Society, and remaining through the session of the congress which immediately followed. After leaving Paris an auto trip was made through the Pyrenees mountains and across southern France to the foot of Mont Blanc, and still later Group A traveled through Italy, the Tyrol and Germany. Of especial interest to members of the party were the Agricultural Experiment Station and Museum of Folk History at Lyngby; the botanical gardens at Lund and Uppsala; the summer home of Linnaeus at Hammarby; Lake Tornetrask, near Abisko, where considerable collecting was done; the land of the midnight sun, including a cruise along the Norwegian coast from Narvik to the North Cape; the zoological gardens at Copenhagen, Hamburg, Dresden and Berlin; the islands of Volendam and Marken in the Zuider Zee; the prehistoric cave of Nieaux in the foothills of the Pyrenees, where engravings and paintings of bison, wild boar and goats were seen; the medieval walled towns of Foix, Carcassone and Avignon; the home of Jean Henri Fabre at Serignan; the source of the Rhone River at Gletsch; the journey by train and teleferique to the summit of the Zugspitze at Eibsee; the ruins of the ancient Greek temples at Paestum and the ascent of Vesuvius to the rim of its newest crater. Before sailing from Southampton members of the party visited the Rothamsted Experimental Station at Harpenden, the Zoological Museum at Tring and Oxford University.

ENTOMOLOGICAL WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT RIVERSIDE AND LOS ANGELES

THE first meeting of the year of the Southern California Entomological Club was held at Riverside on September 16. Following the reading of papers an inspection was made of the new entomology building (briefly described in SCIENCE, Vol. 76, p. 290) and the new insectary which was completed last year.

This insectary is unique in that it consists of twenty

insect-proof rooms where foreign parasitic insects, as well as others, may be studied without the hazard that undesirable parasites may escape and become established. The organization of work in entomology in the University of California was explained by H. J. Quayle, and an announcement made of the inauguration of the teaching of entomology in the University of California at Los Angeles.

Because of the diversity of crops in California and the consequent wide range of insect problems, as well as the size of the state, the entomological work in the university has, since 1914, been conducted from two centers, Berkeley and Riverside. W. B. Herms, head of the Division of Entomology and Parasitology at Berkeley and Davis, is in charge of the work in agricultural entomology in northern and central California and in charge of medical and veterinary entomology throughout the state. H. J. Quayle, head of the Division of Entomology at Riverside and Los Angeles, has general charge of the work in agricultural entomology in southern California and in so far as the work pertains to citrus and walnuts throughout the state. H. S. Smith, head of the Division of Beneficial Insect Investigations at Riverside, has general charge of this work for the entire state.

The research work in southern California is further subdivided into: spraying investigations, which is in charge of R. H. Smith; walnut and deciduous fruit insect investigations, which is in charge of A. M. Boyce, and the taxonomic work and collection which is in charge of P. H. Timberlake.

The teaching of entomology will be inaugurated at the University of California at Los Angeles beginning in the second semester of the present year. At that time a course in general entomology will be given, which will correspond to Course I as given at Berkeley. Beginning the second semester of the following year an advanced course in subtropical fruit insects will also be offered. The undergraduate teaching work at Los Angeles will be directly in charge of A. M. Boyce. Three rooms, consisting of a large laboratory, a research laboratory and an office in one of the new buildings at Los Angeles, will be utilized for this work. Graduate work in subtropical fruit insects and beneficial insect investigations will be given at Riverside as heretofore.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE Nobel prize in medicine for 1932 has been awarded in equal parts to Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, Waynflete professor of physiology at the University of Oxford, and to professor Edgar Douglas Adrian, Foulerton professor of the Royal Society and fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

THE title of Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy has been conferred on Dr. William J. Mayo and on Dr. Charles H. Mayo by the King of Italy, in recognition of their services to science and to humanity, and more especially in recognition of their kindness to Italian graduate students, studying at the Mayo clinic, and to patients of Italian origin who are cared for there. The king was represented by Consul Cavaliere A. Castigliano at a ceremony held on October 22. The professional and non-professional members of the staff and other citizens attended.

DR. CHARLES RUSS RICHARDS, president of Lehigh University, and Bruce Rogers, type and book designer, of London, graduates in the class of 1890, were given honorary degrees at Purdue University on October 15, at a special convocation arranged for this purpose at the annual homecoming of Purdue graduates. Dr. Richards was granted the degree of doctor of engineering and Dr. Rogers the degree of doctor of humane letters.

THE John Fritz Gold Medal, highest of American engineering honors, has been awarded for 1933 to Daniel Cowan Jackling, of San Francisco, for "notable industrial achievement in initiating mass production of copper from low-grade ores, through the application of engineering principles." The award was made by a board of sixteen representatives of the four national societies of Civil, Mining and Metallurgical, Mechanical and Electrical engineers.

DR. ROBERT A. MILLIKAN was presented with the distinguished service medal of the Roosevelt Memorial Association at a dinner given at Roosevelt House, New York City, on October 27. James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of President Roosevelt and president of the association, made the presentation. The citation read: "The Roosevelt medal for distinguished service has been awarded this year in only one domain, the field of science. For this medal, I have the honor to present the name of a scholar, a teacher, a mentor of scholars, a master of research, a scientist, imaginative and pertinacious, who has explored both the infinitely vast and the infinitesimally minute, returning from sidereal space with the secret of the cosmic ray, from the crashing of worlds within the molecule with the secret of the electron's speed, a prophet of the new time, bearing to bewildered man, alike from atom and from star, news of the presence and the goodness of God."