The sympathetic interest which this work, together with the library in Jerusalem, had aroused among intellectual Jewish elements was universal and strong, and there arose great-hearted givers who made possible the realization of the university, in which efficient and devoted scientists were already busy and are still busy. In spite of many diseases of infancy through which such a new institution, exposed to so many varying influences, must pass, the university has to-day already demonstrated its vitality and the Palestine work can not longer be thought of without it.

With gratitude may be mentioned here Mr. Felix Warburg, and not less the American Jewish Physicians' Committee. The Jewish people will never forget their help on behalf of the university.

I am convinced that it is especially fortunate for the university that Mr. Weizmann has decided to put his abilities at its disposal and to found and direct a department for agriculture. His great experiences in the field of chemistry and administration and, last but not least, his rare knowledge of men will be of great usefulness for the university; his fascinating personality will also lend it new attractiveness. I believe in a sound and beautiful development of the institution in the next few years.

The significance of the University in Jerusalem for the Jewish people will be heightened by the fact that the Jews in eastern Europe are being barred from the sciences and the practise of scientific professions. In the course of the years, I have heard and read much that is sad regarding this spiritual misery, and, it is, unfortunately, not easy to say where the western boundary of this eastern Europe is to be sought. In any case, this boundary is indefinite and the psychical misery of the Jews is not lighter than the physical.

Many talented Jews are lost to culture because the way to learning is barred to them. It will be one of the foremost aims of the University in Jerusalem to alleviate this misery. May it contribute to the attainment by the Jewish people of a spiritual and moral height which will be worthy of its past.

The task of the Jerusalem University just referred to leads us to our second chief object, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. The Jewish people belongs among the most oppressed national minorities; it is a national minority in all places whither its wandering staff has led it. It belongs among those peoples who must suffer to an especially high degree from the prevailing disease of an exaggerated nationalism. This nationalism is a grave danger for the entire western civilization, which at one time had its origin in Greece; behind it are powers inimical to life. To combat it is the inescapable duty of every well-intentioned and perceiving person of our time.

We Jews have to suffer from this scourge not only as one of the oldest branches of our western culture, but also as a people which is scattered over the entire world and is, therefore, regarded as nationally alien everywhere. In order not to be crushed, at this time, by inimical powers in its environment, this people requires living cohesiveness, solidarity.

Such a living cohesiveness is possible only if we are kept objectively informed about the lot of the Jews in all countries. This, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency has been doing for a decade and a half in a graphic and objective manner, and, in so doing, it has performed an important service to the Jewish people. To support this private enterprise in times of economic crisis is a self-evident duty of self-preservation. It is also part of the struggle for justice, whose significance transcends merely Jewish interests themselves. As director of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Mr. Jacob Landau has earned commendation which we joyfully acknowledge this day.

As I, myself, am no nationalist, the meaning of a people, in my opinion, lies in this—that it achieves something for humanity. I shall not bring up the question regarding the Jewish people here and now, but will only emphasize that this point of view must always be our guide in everything Jews undertake. The only worthy attitude of an individual as of a nation is this—to serve a greater whole and to strive for improvement and ennoblement.

OBITUARY

OLIVE M. LAMMERT

MARCH 5, 1894–OCTOBER 9, 1932

OLIVE M. LAMMERT, professor of chemistry at Vassar College, graduated from Vassar in 1915. From the time of her graduation until her death, except for two years of graduate work, she was a member of the Vassar department of chemistry. In 1919, as Sutro fellow from Vassar, she began graduate work at Columbia University; she received the doctorate in 1924.

The topics of her series of researches (presented in ten journal articles with J. L. R. Morgan) were a logical consequence of the initial one, the study of the effect of light upon the electrical conductance of solutions of the alkali halides in acetophenone. Professor Lammert's appreciation of the increasing importance in many fields of the determination of hydrogen-ion concentrations led her to organize at Vassar a course on this subject which is probably unique and has become an important unit in the work offered by the department. For the past six years she has been collaborating with J. L. R. Morgan in

preparing a reference text-book on physical chemistry.

The independence of thought and the initiative shown in her great creative ability, her broad philosophical outlook, her persistence in carrying out detailed work, her highly developed experimental skill and her great resourcefulness made her work that of real genius. In all she did her boundless enthusiasm, her deft precision and her clarity of thinking were such that, as a former student writes, "she will always be more than a teacher—she will be the inspiration that carries us on." To her rigorous teaching she brought the gay touch of a keen sense of humor and the charm of a rare personality, the combination making "her classes memorable."

Her keen insight and balanced judgment made her a trusted, valuable member of important committees. These same qualities, together with her constructive sympathy and understanding, brought students to her constantly for aid in personal problems as well as in chemistry, and she, whose generosity was unlimited, was never too busy to help them, giving to many "one of the best parts of college life."

For all who knew her the words of Professor Reed, whose beautiful tribute appeared in the *Vassar Quarterly,* are true: Professor Lammert's death "has overwhelmed us at the college with a sense of tragic loss. She was brilliant, and gay and magnanimous; her presence radiated a sort of energy that made us all glad to be alive; she had a warm heart overflowing into actions of unforgettable kindness; and she was only thirty-eight."

A clear thinker, an indefatigable searcher for extreme precision, an exceedingly well-informed scientist and a marvelous manipulator, Professor Lammert is indeed a loss to physical chemistry.

MARY LANDON SAGUE

VASSAR COLLEGE

RECENT DEATHS

DR. ARTHUR HOLLICK, paleobotanist of the New York Botanical Garden, died on March 11, at the age of seventy-six years.

JOHN L. STONE, professor emeritus of farm practise in the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, died on March 8, at the age of eighty-one years.

RALEIGH DUDLEY MORRILL, associate professor of experimental engineering at New York University since 1926, died on March 11. He was forty-eight years old.

DR. HENRY GEORGE MEHRTENS, acting dean of the Stanford University School of Medicine, died on February 28, after a short illness from heart attacks. He had been connected with the Stanford faculty since 1915, and acting dean of the Medical School since the beginning of the present college year following the retirement of Dr. William Ophüls. Dr. Mehrtens received his medical training at Stanford and had been house physician in the Lane Hospital in San Francisco since 1915. He was professor of medicine, specializing in neuropsychiatry. Dr. Robert E. Swain, acting president of the university, said: "The death of Dr. Mehrtens is a very serious loss to Stanford University, to medical education and to medical science. An accomplished scientist and scholar at an early age, he was an effective teacher, and during the present year as acting dean of the university's medical school has devoted unselfish and effective service to its work."

HURON H. SMITH, curator of botany in the public museum of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was instantly killed when the automobile in which he, his wife, and the father and mother of Mrs. Smith were riding was hit by a Milwaukee road passenger train at a crossing one half mile south of Glenview, Ill., early in the evening of February 25. Mr. Smith had been curator of botany at the public museum in Milwaukee since 1917. He was recognized as an authority on Indian life, on flowers and trees. He was made a member of the Menominee tribe of Indians several years ago. E-we-ona-ginka, medicine man of the Winnebagos, confided all his closely guarded secrets to Mr. Smith because he could find no young man of the tribe worthy to be his successor. Mr. Smith was a member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, the Milwaukee Horticultural Society and honorary member of the State Forest Association. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He obtained his arts degree from DePauw University in 1905 and was an instructor in dendrology at Cornell University from 1905 to 1907 and obtained his master's degree from that institution. He was a tree specialist and dendrologist with the Field Museum, Chicago, from 1907 to 1911, and assistant curator of botany from 1911 to 1917.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

BOULDER CANYON LAKE WILD LIFE REFUGE

THE great artificial lake to be created by the Hoover Dam on the Colorado River will become a refuge and breeding ground for wild birds and animals under an executive order signed by President Hoover on March 3. The new reservation will be known as the Boulder Canyon Wild Life Refuge. Superimposed on part of the land and water area withdrawn for the Boulder Canyon project for river