one in Germany could be permitted to stand aside, "rifle at rest." He declared that there was only one watchword—"the consolidation of all available forces for the reconstruction of the fatherland." He read the following message sent by the society to Chancellor Hitler: "The Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the Advancement of the Sciences begs leave to tender reverential greetings to the chancellor and its solemn pledge that German science is also ready to cooperate joyously in the reconstruction of the new national state."

Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, told the scientists what the state expected from them if it was to look after them. "It is the nature of scientific thought and research so to engross man as to expose him to the danger not only of becoming severed from the greater whole but actually losing his sense of duty —forgetting that he must serve the community," he declared. "With all respect for the freedom of science, let us postulate that service to science must be service to the nation and that scientific achievements are worthless when they can not be utilized for the culture of the people."

No more scientists of Jewish extraction have been eliminated from the Kaiser Wilhelm Society's institutes, and among the elective members of its governing board three persons of the Jewish faith were reelected.

The investiture of Professor Ernst Krieck with the rectorship of the University of Frankfurt, which was renamed Goethe University last year, took place on May 23. The new rector said that in recent years the universities had lost a central idea, had become sidetracked and "never could have struggled from their paralysis but for the folk renascence. The chief characteristic of this rebirth is the replacement of the humanistic ideal by the national and political. Nowadays the task of the universities is not to cultivate objective science but soldierlike, militant science, and their foremost task is to form the will and character of their students."

A correspondent writes from Holland: "The declaration against Einstein, published by the Prussian Academy of Sciences, was not decided upon at a session of the academy. Tactical motives may have caused the subsequent recognition of the declaration by the academy. The first declaration was signed by the presiding secretary, Heymann, alone. He is, along with the orientalist, Lüders, permanent secretary of the Philosophical-Historical Division. The second declaration was signed by Heymann and Von Ficker. Von Ficker is one of the permanent secretaries of the Mathematical-Physical Division. The other permanent secretary is Max Planck, who was in southern Italy at the time of the declarations."

IN HONOR OF THE LATE STEPHEN TYNG MATHER

A MONUMENT, erected in honor of Stephen Tyng Mather, first director of the National Park Service, was unveiled by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, on May 27, at Bear Mountain, New York, at dedication ceremonies on the occasion of the meeting of the National Conference on State Parks, which was held from May 23 to 26. Mr. Mather's widow, a resident of Darien, Connecticut, and his daughter, Mrs. Edward McPherson, of Ithaca, were present at the ceremonies.

Mrs. Roosevelt, before drawing aside the red, white and blue curtain which veiled the plaque, remarked briefly that it was "a joy to have Mr. Mather's work recognized and commemorated." The plaque is a bronze tablet set in the face of a mammoth boulder. Designed by Bryant Baker, it bears Mr. Mather's profile against a background suggestion of mountains and trees, with the dates of his life span, July 4, 1867, to January 22, 1930. Its inscription reads: "He laid the foundation of the National Park Service, defining and establishing the policies under which its areas shall be developed and conserved unimpaired for future generations. There will never come an end to the good that he has done."

The Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who flew from Washington for the dedication, said that Mr. Mather's record of achievement was

as far flung and enduring as the great national parks whose true mission in our national life he first conceived and expressed.

Stephen Mather was a fortunate dreamer of dreams who had the rare chance to follow his dreams and to make them come true. Before he came into our national park system, a park was just a park, an interesting or beautiful expanse of woods and lakes and mountains, without intimate connection with the lives of the people. He conceived the theory that our parks should be made the means of preserving the health and maintaining the morale of the American people.

To do what he did it was necessary not only that he love the mountains and forests and all the beautiful handiwork of nature, it was equally necessary that he should truly love just people. And it is hard to say whether he loved nature more than people or people more than nature. It is probably well within the truth to say that he loved both of them equally and that when he had them in conjunction he loved them both supremely.

It is keeping well within the bounds of truth to say that our great system of national parks and state parks providing, as they do, a means of out-door recreation unequaled in the history of the world, is largely due to the love of humanity and of nature that burned deep within the soul of Stephen T. Mather. He knew all the national parks intimately. He knew every employee in the service. They loved him and knew him as their friend and their affection and loyalty he returned in full measure. To the

extent that so many thousands of acres could feel the personal touch of any man, every section of every national park felt the personal touch of this great conservationist and lover of humanity. And they responded generously to that touch.

FIELD CONFERENCE OF THE NEW YORK STATE GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

THE New York State Geological Association convened for the ninth annual field conference on May 12, at Newburgh, New York. In the morning thrust contacts of the Precambrian crystallines of the Highlands on the Paleozoic sediments were examined at Snake Hill, near Newburgh, and at Cornwall-on-Hudson, and the Precambrian intrusives were studied at the east end of Bear Mountain Bridge. After stopping for lunch at Mohansic Country Club, the cars were driven along the parkways to northern Manhattan and The Bronx, New York City; exposures of the Fordham gneiss, Inwood marble and Manhattan schist were visited. In the evening, a dinner was held at Columbia University in conjunction with the Geology Journal Club.

On Saturday, May 13, the first stop was at the diabase with included olivine zone along the state road above Edgewater, New Jersey. After crossing the Palisades, the remainder of the morning was spent in the Belmont-Gurnee quarry at Granton, where a contact of Newark sediments and intrusive basalt is well exposed; many specimens of the branchiopod *Estheria ovata* Lea and of ganoid fishes were obtained. After lunch in Jersey City, the party visited the exposures of the Staten Island serpentine and the moraines on Staten Island, New York.

About eighty members, many of them undergraduates in the universities and colleges in the state, attended the excursion. Professor R. J. Colony, of Columbia University, was president.

G. MARSHALL KAY,
Secretary

GROUP CONFERENCES AT THE COLD SPRING HARBOR BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

As a part of its policy of fostering a closer relationship between biology and the basic sciences, the Biological Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor is inaugurating a plan, according to which it invites each year a group of mathematicians, physicists, chemists and biologists, actively interested in some one phase of quantitative biology, to carry on their work, and to engage in a group conference at the laboratory during the summer. The aim is that every important aspect of a given subject should be adequately represented from the physical and chemical, as well as from the biological, point of view.

"The Potential Difference at Interfaces and its Bearing upon Biological Phenomena" is the subject this year, and the following men will be in residence.

Harold Abramson, biochemistry, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.
David R. Briggs, chemistry, The Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute, University of Chicago.
Barnett Cohen, physiological chemistry, the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine.
Kenneth S. Cole, physiology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.
Stuart Mudd, bacteriology, the School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.
Hans Müller, physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Eric Ponder, biology, Washington Square College, New York University.

In conjunction with this meeting, a series of lectures and symposia will be given by members of the group in residence and by other invited speakers. The latter include:

Robert Chambers, biology, Washington Square College, New York University.
Hugo Fricke, biophysics, the Biological Laboratory.
Herbert S. Gasser, physiology, Cornell University Medical College.
Duncan A. MacInnes, physical chemistry, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.
L. Michaelis, physical chemistry, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.
W. J. V. Osterhout, botany, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.
Donald D. Van Slyke, chemistry, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

The symposia will take place on each Wednesday in July, and on Monday, July 24, and Friday, July 28, beginning at 10 A. M., and continuing, with ample time for discussion, throughout the day. Individual lectures will be given on other days, according to a schedule which may be obtained from the laboratory.

PROFESSOR HARRISON AS CROONIAN LECTURER

DR. ROSS G. HARRISON, Sterling professor of biology at Yale University, has been invited by the Royal Society to give the Croonian Lecture in London, and will speak on a lectureship which began with Alexander Stuart in 1738, the roster of which includes the distinguished anatomists and physiologists of Great Britain during two centuries, with very few from other countries. A correspondent writes:

Professor Harrison, who last year received the honorary degree of doctor of science from Trinity College, University of Dublin, in recognition of the fact that "in his own science he is one of the most famous discoverers and teachers of the New World," was the first to show that