

on Physiological Psychology, and Dr. Lois Hayden Meek, of Teachers College, Columbia University, will be chairman of a meeting on Social and Child Psychology.

There will be a tea and inspection of the laboratories of psychology at Washington Square College at 4:30 P. M.

Dr. Rufus D. Smith, recently appointed provost of New York University, will preside at a dinner at the Brevoort Hotel at 6:30 P. M. At the dinner Dr. Joseph Jastrow will speak on "The Contributions of J. McKeen Cattell to Psychology." Dr. Cattell is honorary president of the New York Branch. Dr. J. Clark Hull, of Yale University, will speak on "An Adventure in the Experimental Testing of Psychological Theory."

Following the dinner program there will be a business meeting, with Dr. Paul Achilles, secretary of the New York Branch, presiding.

DELEGATES OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL TO THE CHEMICAL UNION AND CONGRESS AT MADRID

THE following representatives of the National Research Council were appointed to attend the Eleventh Conference of the International Union of Chemistry and the Ninth International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, to be held at Madrid from April 5 to 11:

Arnold K. Balls, senior chemist, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

Edward Bartow, head of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering, the State University of Iowa.

John Van N. Dorr, president, the Dorr Company, New York City.

Raleigh Gilchrist, associate and research chemist, U. S. Bureau of Standards.

Harry N. Holmes, head of the department of chemistry, Oberlin College.

Lauder W. Jones, professor of chemistry, Princeton University, associate director of natural sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, Paris.

Gilbert N. Lewis, dean, College of Chemistry, University of California.

Atherton Seidell, chemist, National Institute of Health.

Alexander Silverman, professor of chemistry, University of Pittsburgh.

Robert E. Swain, professor of chemistry, Stanford University.

John W. Turrentine, research chemist, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

Mr. Burrows Morey, chemical director, Larkin Company, Buffalo, New York, was also appointed a delegate, but will be unable to attend the meetings.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. BERN BUDD GALLAUDET, associate professor of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, died on March 29. He was seventy-four years old.

FLORIN J. AMRHEIN, assistant professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, died on March 30, at the age of forty-two years.

DR. ELON H. EATON, professor of biology at Hobart College, died on March 27, in his sixty-eighth year.

DR. WILLIAM A. FRONTZ, associate professor of clinical urology at the Johns Hopkins University, died on March 23 at the age of forty-nine years.

DR. FRANCIS ARTHUR BATHER, formerly keeper of the Department of Geology at the British Museum of Natural History, died on March 20, at the age of seventy-one years.

THE death at the age of eighty-nine years is announced of Sir Thomas Muir, the mathematician, superintendent-general of education at the Cape of Good Hope.

DR. WALTER ROSENHAIN, consulting metallurgist, died on March 17, at the age of fifty-eight years. Dr. Rosenhain resigned his position as superintendent of the department of metallurgy and metallurgical chemistry at the British National Physical Laboratory at the end of May, 1931, in order to take up private practise in London.

THE sudden death is announced of M. Camille Matignon, professor of physics and chemistry at the Collège de France, editor of *Chimie et Industrie*, and member of the Académie des Sciences.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE annual spring meeting of the National Academy of Sciences will be held in Washington on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 23, 24 and 25.

THE Theodore William Richards Medal, which the Northeastern Section of the American Chemical Society assigns biennially for "outstanding eminence in the field of pure chemistry," has been awarded to

Professor Gregory P. Baxter, since 1925 Theodore William Richards professor of chemistry at Harvard University.

ON the occasion of the presentation on May 11 of the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society to Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, he will deliver the George Darwin lec-

ture before the society. The subject of the address will be "Some Structural Features of the Metagalaxy."

THE William Wood Gerhard Gold Medal of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia will be presented to Dr. George H. Whipple, of the School of Medicine and Dentistry of the University of Rochester, at a meeting of the society on the evening of April 12. At this time Dr. Whipple will give the annual conversational lecture of the society, his subject being "Regeneration of Hemoglobin and of Blood Plasma Proteins Controlled by Diet Factors."

DR. EDWIN GRANT CONKLIN, professor of zoology at Princeton University, will give the R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., Memorial Lecture at the meeting of the American Philosophical Society on Friday evening, April 20. The subject will be "A Generation's Progress in the Study of Evolution."

DR. WOLFGANG KOEHLER, professor of philosophy and director of the Psychological Institute at the University of Berlin, has been appointed William James lecturer in philosophy and psychology at Harvard University.

THE honorary degree of doctor of science has been conferred by the University of Oxford on Charles K. Meek, anthropologist in Nigeria of the British government.

THE University of Edinburgh will confer the honorary doctorate of laws at the graduation ceremonial to be held on June 28 on Dr. R. Hutchison, physician to the London Hospital; Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, formerly chairman of the Forestry Commission and of the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland; Professor R. Robinson, Waynflete professor of chemistry in the University of Oxford, and Professor D'Arcy W. Thompson, professor of natural history in the University of St. Andrews.

DR. C. FREDERICK KOELSCH, of the University of Minnesota, who was National Research fellow in organic chemistry at Harvard University in 1932, has received the prize of \$1,000 founded by A. C. Langmuir, awarded to the most promising American chemist under thirty years of age by the American Chemical Society.

It is reported in an Associated Press dispatch that Professor Albert Einstein has been deprived of his German citizenship on the ground that he has "damaged German prestige by behavior contrary to his obligation of loyalty to the Reich and the people." Dr. Einstein in 1933 renounced Prussian citizenship, conferred on him in 1913 on his election to membership in the Prussian Academy of Sciences. A resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives

by Representative Kenney on March 28 proposing that Dr. Einstein be "unconditionally admitted to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States."

PROFESSOR CHARLES W. GREENE, professor of physiology and pharmacology at the University of Missouri, was elected president of the American Physiological Society at the New York meeting.

DR. WARREN H. LEWIS, professor of physiological anatomy at the Johns Hopkins University and research associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, was elected president of the American Association of Anatomists at the Philadelphia meeting; Dr. Edmund V. Cowdry, professor of cytology at Washington University, St. Louis, was elected first vice-president, and Dr. Bradley M. Patten, of the Rockefeller Foundation, second vice-president. Dr. George W. Corner, of the University of Rochester, was reelected secretary-treasurer. Dr. Andrew T. Rasmussen, professor of neurology at the University of Minnesota, and Dr. Philip E. Smith, professor of anatomy at Columbia University, were elected members of the executive committee.

DR. HAROLD MOORE, director of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association and previously for twenty-eight years director of metallurgy research at Woolwich Arsenal, has been elected president of the British Institute of Metals.

ALDERMAN EDWIN THOMPSON, of Liverpool, has been elected president of the British Society of Chemical Industry for the coming year and will take office at the annual meeting of the society in Cardiff in July.

APPOINTMENTS have been made to the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as follows: Dr. Francis Bitter, research engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; Dr. Joseph H. Keenan, assistant professor and chairman of the department of mechanical engineering at the Stevens Institute of Technology, and Dr. Robley D. Evans, National Research fellow in geology at the University of California.

PROFESSOR NEIL P. BAILEY, of the University of North Carolina, has been appointed head of the department of mechanical engineering at the Iowa State College. He succeeds Professor W. H. Meeker, who has been a member of the faculty since 1891; Mr. Meeker will continue as professor in the department.

DR. O. N. ALLEN, bacteriologist at the University of Hawaii, will serve as head of the department of botany, in the absence of Dr. Harold St. John, who left on March 1, as a member of the Mangareva Expedition to the South Seas.

AT Stanford University School of Medicine, Dr. Leonard W. Ely, since 1923 professor of surgery, will retire from the faculty at the end of the present academic year. Dr. Don King, assistant professor of surgery at the Medical School of the University of Michigan, has been appointed associate professor of orthopedics.

DR. WILLIAM L. MOSS has resigned as professor of preventive medicine and dean of the medical department of the University of Georgia, and Dr. G. Lombard Kelly, professor of anatomy, has been named vice-dean in charge of administration.

DELBERT M. LITTLE, for the last five years in charge of the airport station of the U. S. Weather Bureau at Oakland, California, has been promoted to be chief of the Aerological Division to succeed Willis R. Gregg, who was recently appointed chief of the bureau. His appointment became effective on March 1.

DR. WILSON G. SMILLIE, professor of public health administration at the Harvard School of Public Health, is a member of a board of experts recently appointed to make a survey of the Department of Health of the City of Boston.

DR. FRANK R. MENNE, professor of pathology at the University of Oregon Medical School, has become a member of the editorial board of the *Archives of Pathology*, to succeed the late Dr. William Ophüls, formerly head of the department of pathology of the Medical School of Stanford University.

ACCORDING to *Nature* the following appointments in the Colonial Agricultural Service have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Mr. L. L. De Verteuil, assistant agricultural officer, Antigua; Mr. S. M. Gilbert, assistant director of agriculture, Trinidad, chief scientific officer, Coffee Research and Experimental Station, Tanganyika; Mr. R. O. Williams, economic botanist, assistant director of agriculture, Trinidad.

DR. WILLIAM CHARLES WHITE, chairman of the Medical Division of the National Tuberculosis Association, recently spent two weeks at the School of Tropical Medicine, San Juan, Puerto Rico, observing the work that is now being done at that institution.

DR. ERWIN SCHRÖDINGER, formerly professor of theoretical physics at the University of Berlin, who resigned his professorship in protest against anti-Semitism, and who is now supernumerary fellow at the University of Oxford, is spending a month at Princeton University.

DR. JULIUS TANDLER, professor of anatomy at the University of Vienna, who was at the same time Socialist municipal councillor and chief of the Department of Health, was arrested on March 17, on

his return to Vienna from a four months' lecture course at Shanghai.

A COMMISSION of five members will make a study of the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory of the Ohio State University on Gibraltar Island in Lake Erie. Their recommendations, it is hoped, will lead to the development of the Stone Laboratory on the lines of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole. Members of the committee include: Dr. Henry Spencer Houghton, director of university clinics, University of Chicago; Dr. Chancey Juday, professor of limnology at the University of Wisconsin and limnologist of the Geological and Natural History Survey; Dr. Walter C. O'Kane, department of entomology, University of New Hampshire; Dr. J. Paul Visscher, of Western Reserve University, and the Honorable Julius F. Stone, president of the board of trustees of the Ohio State University, who was the donor of the Stone Laboratory.

DR. WILLIAM LAWRENCE BRAGG, Langworthy professor of physics at the University of Manchester and non-resident lecturer in chemistry at Cornell University, delivers the third lecture under the Dohme lecture series for 1933-34 at the Johns Hopkins University on April 6. The title of his address is "Intermetallic Compounds." Professor Bragg gave one of the John Howard Appleton Lectures at Brown University on March 30, speaking on "The Exploration of the Mineral World by X-Rays."

THE fourth Joseph Henry Lecture of the Philosophical Society of Washington was delivered on March 31 by Dr. Oswald Veblen, professor of mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton. Dr. Veblen spoke on "Spinors."

Nature reports that the Faraday Society has arranged a general discussion on "The Determination and Interpretation of Dipole Moments" at Oxford, on April 12, 13 and 14, under the presidency of Dr. N. V. Sidgwick. The discussion, which will be introduced by Professor P. Debye, Leipzig, will be divided into two parts—determination and interpretation. Among visitors from abroad, who will contribute to the discussion, are: Dr. A. E. van Arkel and Dr. J. L. Snoek, Eindhoven; Dr. E. Bretscher, Zurich; Professor P. Girard, Paris; Dr. O. Hassel, Oslo; Professor F. Horst Müller, Leipzig; Professor W. H. Rodebush, Illinois; Professor C. P. Smyth, Princeton, and Professor J. W. Williams, Wisconsin.

THE one hundred and ninety-first regular meeting of the American Physical Society will be held in Washington, on April 26, 27 and 28. The Thursday and Friday sessions will be held at the Bureau of Standards and the Saturday sessions at the building

of the National Academy of Sciences. No definite arrangements have been made for a symposium, but it is hoped that there will be enough papers submitted to form one interesting session on nuclear problems. The headquarters will be the Hamilton at 14th and K Streets, where the rate is \$3 per day.

THE tenth scientific session of the American Heart Association will be held on June 12, from 9:30 to 5:30 P. M. at the Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio. The program will be devoted to arteriosclerotic heart disease.

THE New York State Geological Association will hold its tenth annual meeting in the vicinity of Hamilton, New York, on Friday and Saturday, May 18 and 19. Professors Harold O. Whitnall and Towner B. Root, of Colgate University, will conduct visits to near-by Pleistocene, Silurian and Lower Devonian exposures, and Dr. G. A. Cooper, of the U. S. National Museum, will show the group the sections of the Hamilton formation in its type locality. Headquarters for the meetings will be the Colgate Inn, Hamilton, New York.

THE first All-Union Conference for the Study of the Stratosphere opened in Leningrad on March 31, under the auspices of the Academy of Science. The conference, which was divided into three sections, held two sessions daily throughout the week and was attended by leading scientific men, aircraft constructors and aviators.

EARL WILLSON BEMIS, of Worcester, Massachusetts, has made a gift of \$50,000 to the Harvard Astronomical Observatory and another of the same amount to the Gray Herbarium. The gift to the herbarium supplements a gift of \$100,000 which Mr. Bemis made last year. It will be used to establish the Elizabeth Willson Stone Fund, in memory of his grandmother. The gift to the observatory will be known as the Elizabeth E. Bemis Fund, in memory of the donor's mother. The observatory will use Mr. Bemis's gift to proceed with the program of making a survey of the heavens to a distance of 100 million light-years.

A \$5,000 grant has been made by the Carnegie Corporation to aid in the development of art appreciation among engineering and agricultural students at the Iowa State College. The project probably will take the form of a series of lectures to be included in the engineering and agricultural curricula of the next school year. The \$5,000 will be used to obtain reproductions of works of art, lantern slides, colored prints, a projection lantern and similar equipment. It will be administered by a faculty committee under the chairmanship of Dean Anson Marston.

THE Vanderbilt Medical Library has secured an ex-

tensive collection of books and periodicals of historical interest, known as the George H. Weaver Collection. Dr. Weaver has spent many years in acquiring this material, and it contains many valuable items of interest particularly to the early history of North America and the United States. It also contains some of the files of the earliest medical periodicals to be published in this country. The collection also contains letters, medical prints and items of biographical interest. The Medical Library is developing its collection of material on medical history, particularly items concerning the United States.

A COLLECTION of Indian basketry and bead work which has been on exhibit at the Museums of the University of Michigan for two years has now become the property of the university as a result of a bequest made by Mrs. W. B. Hinsdale. There are more than 200 specimens in the collection, some of them dating back to 1863. The late Dr. Hinsdale at the time of his death was professor emeritus of internal medicine and custodian of the Archeological Museum.

It is reported in the London *Times* that it is planned to establish a British Postgraduate Medical School at Hammersmith. The governing body during the next few weeks will make appointments to fill the chairs of medicine, surgery and obstetrics at salaries of £2,500 a year each, and of pathology at £2,000 a year.

THE British Agricultural Research Council, a body set up in the summer of 1931 with objects similar to those of the Medical Research Council, had up to March 31 last made grants amounting to £1,252 to research institutions. Of this total £375 was given to the John Innes Horticultural Institution, £224 to the University of Edinburgh, £150 to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, £137 to the University of Oxford and £100 each to the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Reading, and the University of Bristol. The Development Commissioners have placed at the disposal of the council a non-surrenderable amount of £5,000, and further provision will be made in the Vote of Scientific Investigation. The administrative expenses in the year ended March 31 amounted to £2,963, of which £1,080 is represented by honoraria.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The Mount Washington Observatory, a meteorological and short-wave radio observation and research station, has come through the exceptionally severe winter unscathed by two experiences of -46° F. with wind velocities of 100 to 120 mi/hr each time. These were the lowest temperatures, and compare with the official minimum of -49° F. observed in 1872. A wind of 145 mi/hr was recorded last October and one of 164 mi/hr in April,

1933, exceeding the maximum velocity previously recorded in the United States. The observatory, now in its second year, is financed by the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory of Harvard University, and is equipped with instruments and apparatus furnished by Blue Hill, the U. S. Weather Bureau, the Meteorology Course, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Eppler Laboratory, Inc., and the General Radio Company, all of which share in the program and results. There are four observers in residence on the summit. Mr. Joseph B. Dodge, the director of the observatory, operates a well-equipped base station at Pinkham Notch."

A REUTER dispatch from Buenos Aires to the London *Times*, dated March 9, reports that Consul Lars Christensen, the Norwegian whaling expert and explorer, has arrived at Montevideo from an expedition to the Antarctic. He reports the discovery of new land, with a coastline 150 miles in extent. He has named it "Princess Astrid Land." Its position is in Latitude 72 degrees South. In addition the expedition found water of a depth of 10,000 feet in places which had hitherto been marked as land on the charts. Consul Christensen left Capetown in his ship *The Thorshaven* on December 20 with the intention of sailing around the great ice barrier.

DISCUSSION

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AND CODES

THE American man of science faces a new problem. As a result of the changing rôle that the government plays to-day in our national life, scientists of all kinds may be called upon to decide whether the future of their profession is to be planned in Washington like that of industry and agriculture. For there appears to be a growing tendency to propose codes for professional men.

A nation of enthusiasts, we have rushed into codes with such energy that a government staff of thousands is hardly adequate to keep abreast of the requests for hearings, the arbitration and the clerical details involved. In our zeal, we have acted as though a Code of Fair Competition were a panacea assured of success no matter to what type of workers it was applied.

Big industries, such as textiles, steel and oil, were the first to take the plunge, followed by "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker." Then came the trades—printers, carpenters, etc., presenting increasingly difficult problems. Will the professional be next? In view of the difficulties already encountered in what may be described as bordering groups such as newspaper men, the question arises—can the truly professional man in any line of endeavor comply with even the fundamental premise of a Code of Fair Competition? Can he compete?

The essence of professional work is the personal service of a brain especially taught. Law and medicine are outstanding examples. Choice of a lawyer or a doctor depends on his special fitness, the result of an education, training and experience wholly individual. A client or a patient seeks from him the answer to a problem equally individual. The growth of specialization in both fields makes broad competition obviously impossible. Corporation and criminal lawyers can not compete. Yet this quality of specialized service is equally inherent, though too obvious in all professional work. Its personal quality, coloring our most commonplace expressions, is another evidence of

its non-competitive nature. How easily we say "my doctor."

What can a professional man be said to sell? Doctors, lawyers and scientists are often paid more for knowing what not to do or for not doing something than for anything they do. Their professional opinion is their stock in trade. No human agency can control the rate of its production, determine its market or regulate the conditions of its sale. What rules of fair competition can apply to such a commodity?

How can its price be controlled? Competition usually implies price. Yet the professional man, almost by definition, has none. What costs one client \$50,000 may cost the next \$100, or nothing but a smile, a handshake and thanks. When the circumstances demand it, professional services often are and should be free. The minister, the dentist, the doctor and any other professional man who honors his profession is under obligation to serve in this fashion those who need him and he recognizes it. I venture to say that millions of dollars worth of the highest class scientific advice is given gratis to the really needy every year.

There is also an obligation in the peculiar confidence involved in professional service. As the service is practically impossible without the client's utmost confidence and frankness so a silence as of the confessional rests on the confidant. This is as true in scientific work as in legal or medical. The character of work done, the methods used, even the fact of service are often strictly the property of the client. A system of enforcing regulations as to competition and charges, involving, as it would, inquiry into the professional man's relations, violates the prime essential of his loyalty to this professional obligation.

Last but not least in the professional man's relation to his client is the fact that he is often called upon to help him meet an acute emergency. This, in all humanity, must release the professional man and his assistants from any limitations placed upon his