OBITUARY

JAMES MARK BALDWIN
1861–1934

JAMES MARK BALDWIN died on November 8, in Paris, which was his residence for twenty-five years. A memorial service was held in his honor by the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, of which he was a corresponding member. Baldwin belongs to the small company of psychologists who put American psychology on its feet. The original triumvirate was James, Hall and Ladd. Boring, in his history of "Experimental Psychology," speaks of the '90's as "a furious decade in American psychology."

The activity was pioneering, probing as well as controversial. Baldwin was more like Ladd in his approach to psychology, beginning at Princeton with a ministerial goal. A year at Berlin and Leipzig (1884–1885) fixed his allegiance to the "new" psychology. An instructorship at Princeton, a professorship at Lake Forest University, set his teaching in philosophy. A call to Toronto in 1889—still to a chair of metaphysics and logic—he converted into an opportunity to found a small laboratory, the first under British auspices. In 1893, he became professor of psychology at Princeton, established its psychological laboratory, and in 1908 reestablished Hall's lapsed laboratory at Johns Hopkins University. In 1908 he withdrew. The remainder of his life was spent on foreign soil. He paid two visits to Mexico, advising on the establishment of a national university, and giving courses of lectures. He held no position in Paris, but delivered several courses of lectures during his long residence. The major record of his career is in his writings—an extensive array.

As an organizer of psychological activity, he was associated with James McKeen Cattell—the present dean of American psychologists, and our foremost coordinator, not only of psychology but of science generally—in founding the *Psychological Review,* which developed into a group of supporting periodicals, still the central depository of psychological science. In 1903 the *Review* became Baldwin's property; it was later acquired by the American Psychological Association. The *magnum opus* in cooperation was the "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology" in two large volumes (1901–1902), which marks a definite advance in the establishment of psychology as a major discipline. Upon the foundations of the '90's the present expansion of psychology in America, unparalleled elsewhere, has been built. A grateful tribute of obligation is due to James Mark Baldwin for his pioneering services.

He was among the first to prepare adequate psychological texts for the classroom. In view of later relations, his translation in 1902 of Ribot's "German Psychology of To-day"—a Frenchman's tribute to German scholarship—makes a picture of contrast within a lifetime.

The definite indication of his dominant interests appeared in his volumes on "Mental Development in the Child and the Race" (1894), continued in further volumes on "Interpretations" and "Evolution." Baldwin left his impress on the genetic and evolutionary concepts in their formative years. He had a considerable share in Darwinizing psychology, uniting its individual and its social implications. His principle of "organic selection" is a biological contribution.

In his Paris period, the philosopher-turned-psychologist—Boring's phrase—became a genetic logician. The term "logic" he conceived in a generalized sense as the summary of the total range of processes by which the human mind, operating as an instrument of knowledge and a medium of self-expression, shaped its course. "Thought and Things or Genetic Logic" expanded into three volumes (1906–1911), with further philosophical interpretations—"Genetic Theory of Reality" (1905). There is equally an "affective logic"—the technique of the emotions.

During the war, as he graphically relates, action crowded out thought. His views appeared in "French and American Ideals" (1914), "France and the War" (1916), "American Neutrality" (1916) and in a brochure in French. He took an active part in facilitating the mutual understanding of French and American allies.

James Mark Baldwin was born in South Carolina, of a prominent family with Northern sympathies. He had the Southerner's geniality; an engaging personality making friends readily. The same vigorous, natural quality appears in his writings, a happy literary style, a fertility in statement. He believed strongly in the personal expression and the value of theories as a method of reaching truth. If, as Boring comments upon his theories, "he wrote them out of himself," the circumstance may be both a tribute to his insight and a critique of his failure to grasp the full import of the foundations which modern psychology had to establish to keep in step with the rapid and critical pace of modern science.

The fact that, during the most active period of American psychology, Baldwin was out of the scene should not stand in the way of a generous appreciation of his notable place in the establishment of psychology in its critical years. He expressed the same apprehensions voiced by William James that the experimental trend would tether the interests of psychology to limited pastures. His conviction—unmistakably in the temper of a philosopher-turned-psychologist—led him to focus upon a group of prob-

lems in genetic logic, which were not central to the major avenues of progress, and could be made so only by reinvestigation under the clues of anthropology and the naturalistic concept of psychology.

There is thus both in his life and work an element of detachment and estrangement. Such movements as behaviorism and psychoanalysis he regarded as obstructing the legitimate program of psychology and derogatory to its reputation.

The great majority of present-day psychologists knew him not; his name stands to them for little; his contributions carry an old-time flavor. While he can not be rated as a great psychologist—for he lacked the intensive grounding in the cognate sciences to support his major interests—he belongs to the group of stalwart pioneers whose devotion to their profession was expended wisely and well. American psychologists join in a tribute to the memory of James Mark Baldwin.

JOSEPH JASTROW

RECENT DEATHS

DR. ERNEST GALE MARTIN, professor of physiology at Stanford University since 1916, died on October 17 at the age of fifty-eight years.

GEORGE B. MORTIMER, professor of agronomy at the University of Wisconsin, died on November 18. He was fifty-two years old.

DR. CORNELIUS GODFREY COAKLEY, for twenty years professor of laryngology and otology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, died on November 22 at the age of seventy-two years.

DR. ELAM BARTHOLOMEW, curator of the Mycological Museum at Fort Hays Kansas State College, died on November 18. He was eighty-two years old.

DR. WILLEM DE SITTER, professor of astronomy at the University of Leiden, died on November 21 at the age of sixty-two years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE WAYMAN CROW HALL OF PHYSICS AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

To celebrate the formal opening of Wayman Crow Hall, the new home of the Department of Physics of Washington University, the American Physical Society meets on November 30 and December 1 on the campus. Chancellor George R. Throop will deliver a brief address on Wayman Crow, and Dr. Arthur L. Hughes, head of the department of physics, will speak on scientific research at Washington University. About 150 members of the society, including many of the foremost physicists in the country, will be present to read and discuss technical papers and to inspect the building.

The total cost of the building was $257,000 of the original gifts, from two anonymous donors, of $700,000. Of the remainder, $93,000 has been set aside as a maintenance fund and $350,000 will be used toward furthering the teaching and research work of the department. Construction of the new building on the main campus was begun during the summer of 1933, and completed last summer. Classes have been regularly held in Crow Hall this semester.

The building, which is 175 feet long and varies in width from 52 to 105 feet, forms the first unit of a proposed new engineering group for which plans were set up some time since. It is in Tudor Gothic style of architecture similar to the other buildings on the main part of the campus, and is constructed of native Missouri granite and Bedford limestone. It contains a ground or basement floor and two main floors above. On the ground floor are the research rooms for the regular staff and advanced students. On the first floor are classrooms, large and small, offices, library, etc., and on the second floor the main laboratories for the instruction of engineering and college students. There is also a sub-basement, 33 x 66 feet, artificially ventilated, for the purpose of experiments with constant temperatures and for experiments calling for freedom from earth vibration. A large tower measuring 42 x 48 feet is above the second story. This affords, through shafts to the sub-basement, opportunity for experiments with falling bodies from a considerable height.

AWARDS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

WILLIS H. CARRIER, of Newark, N. J., has been awarded the medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for 1934 "in recognition of his research and development work in air conditioning."

Mr. Carrier is chairman of the board of the Carrier Engineering Corporation, the Carrier Corporation, the Carrier Manufacturing Corporation and the Carrier Engineering Company, Ltd., London. He was born in Angola, N. Y., on November 26, 1876, and attended high school in Angola and Buffalo. He was graduated from Cornell in 1901 with the degree of electrical engineer. Mr. Carrier, pioneer in air conditioning, is the author of many scientific papers, one of which, "The Rational Psychometric Formulae," published in 1911, presented the theory now accepted as to evaporation of moisture.

He is past president of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers and of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. He became an