WORK OF THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE IN THE MEDICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES

OPERATING on a budget of $2,200,000 for public health activities, The Rockefeller Foundation in 1934 engaged in field research on yellow fever, malaria, hookworm disease, tuberculosis, undulant fever, yaws and diphtheria; conducted yellow fever surveys and control campaigns; carried out projects in malaria control, supported numerous demonstrations of complete public health programs; gave aid to the organization or maintenance of essential services of state and national health departments, and continued its contribution for the training of public health personnel through aid to schools and institutes of hygiene and public health as well as by support of a fellowship program.

The total amount appropriated during the year for work in the medical sciences was $1,026,200. Aid of four types was given for the advancement of psychiatry: grants to universities and other institutions for the development of research and teaching in psychiatry and associated subjects; endowment and building funds for establishing psychiatric departments; research aid grants to individual workers engaged in important investigations in mental diseases, and fellowships to enable men and women especially qualified for work in this field to obtain desirable advanced training.

Grants for work in psychiatry were made to McGill University for research and teaching; to the Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases for studies in psychiatry at the Boston State Hospital; to the Worcester State Hospital, Massachusetts, for research on dementia praecox; to the Johns Hopkins University, for the development of child psychiatry in the Pediatric Clinic; to the University of Leiden, for child psychiatry; to the Chicago Area Project, for the study, treatment and prevention of juvenile delinquency within a few selected areas in Chicago; to the University of Rochester, for the Child Guidance Clinic; to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, towards support of its general expenses during 1935; to the University of Colorado, for the teaching of psychiatry in the Medical School; to the University of Michigan and the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for the development of teaching and research in psychiatry.

For work in neurology and related subjects, gifts were made to New York University, to Northwestern University Medical School, the University of Pennsylvania, the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, Melbourne, Australia; Dartmouth College and the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London.

In the field of the natural sciences, appropriations made during 1934 amounted to $1,051,210. The program called for specific concentration in the fields of experimental and physicochemical biology, and included appropriations to: Amherst College, for research in biology; New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, for the support of a maize stocks clearing house; American Society of Naturalists, Carnegie Institution Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, for a *Drosophila* stock center; Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine, for research in mammalian genetics; Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for carrying out investigations in spectroscopic analysis of blood serum in anemia; Leland Stanford, Jr., University, for work in chemophysical biology; McGill University, Departments of Neurology and Physics, for research in spectroscopic biology; University of Chicago, to widen the scope of spectroscopic methods as applied to biological problems; University of Michigan, for research in biophysics; University of Uppsala, Sweden, for conducting research in the physicochemical properties of proteins; California Institute of Technology, for research in chemistry; Columbia University, to aid in conducting researches on the biological effects of heavy hydrogen; Columbia University, for research in the physiology of sex; National Research Council, for projects under the Committee for Research in Problems of Sex; Ohio State University, for research in endocrinology; State University of Iowa, for research in cellular physiology; University of Rochester, for studies on the physiology of reproduction; University of Wisconsin, for research work in endocrinology; University of Michigan, to conduct studies on the physiology of respiration.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE National Academy of Sciences will hold its autumn meeting at the University of Virginia, on November 18, 19 and 20, under the presidency of Dr. Frank R. Lillie, who was elected at the spring meeting to succeed Dr. W. W. Campbell as president of the academy. This is the first meeting of the academy to be held in the South since its establishment in 1863.

DR. SAMUEL C. LIND, professor of physical chemistry and director of the School of Chemistry of the University of Minnesota since 1926, has been elected dean of the newly established Institute of Technology and took office on November 1. The institute consists of the College of Engineering and Architecture, the School of Chemistry and the School of Mines and