

ease in Egypt and for surveys to determine the present status of hookworm disease in areas of North Carolina where campaigns for its control were carried on from 1910 to 1915 by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission and the International Health Commission; for studies of tuberculosis at Cornell University Medical College and in Alabama, Austria, Jamaica and Tennessee; for the study of yaws in Jamaica and of undulant fever in France; for research at Columbia University on the common cold; for diphtheria investigations in Austria and Peiping, China; for studies on influenza, to be carried out for the most part in the United States; for research on typhoid fever at the State Institute and School of Hygiene, Warsaw, Poland; for studies of mental hygiene in Tennessee and in Baltimore, Maryland; for the development, under the Polish National Department of Health, of a division of mental hygiene in the Warsaw School of Hygiene, and for research on smallpox vaccine at the National Institute of Hygiene in Madrid, Spain.

In addition, local and central government health services were aided in many states and countries, and public health education was furthered by grants to institutions and by the maintenance of a fellowship program providing advanced training in public health and public health nursing for 188 persons.

During 1935 the foundation appropriated \$2,733,050 for work in the field of medical science. Of this sum, \$1,459,450 was contributed to projects for the advancement of psychiatry.

For the development of teaching and research in psychiatry grants were made to the Institute for Psychoanalysis, Chicago; the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, for teaching in child psychiatry; the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for training in psychiatry; the Harvard Medical School and the Massachusetts General Hospital, for a joint program in psychiatric training; the University of Michigan Medical School, to extend the scope of psychiatric

training; the School of Medicine of the University of Colorado, for the teaching of psychiatry in medical, surgical and obstetrical clinics, and to the University of Chicago School of Medicine, to establish and maintain a subdepartment of psychiatry.

A contribution toward a laboratory building was given to the National Hospital, Queen Square, London.

Fourteen research undertakings in clinical psychiatry and related fields received grants ranging in duration from one year to five years and in amount from \$5,000 to \$90,000. The institutions and fields of work thus aided were: Maudsley Hospital, London, research in psychiatry; University of London, Galton Laboratory, studies in human genetics in relation to mental disease; Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, psychiatric research; University of Amsterdam and the Worcester State Hospital, Massachusetts, research on dementia praecox; Cornell University Medical College, studies of reflex behavior; University of Chicago, study of the physiology of sleep; Northwestern University Medical School, research in neuroanatomy; New York University College of Medicine, research in experimental neurology; Dartmouth College Medical School, research in physiological optics; University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, research on growth of living tissues; Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission, field studies in North Carolina; Chicago Area Project, field study of abnormal behavior, and the Institute of the Educational Sciences, Geneva, Switzerland, research in child psychology.

In connection with the application of modern psychiatric knowledge, grants were made to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in New York City, the North Carolina Commission for the Study of the Care of the Insane and Mental Defectives and the Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases.

During the year the foundation administered seventy-two fellowships in the medical sciences.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE Philadelphia Board of City Trusts has bestowed the John Scott Award on Dr. James Ewing, professor of oncology at the Cornell University Medical School, for his research in classifying tumors. The award, consisting of a bronze medal and \$1,000, is provided by a fund given to the city of Philadelphia under the will of John Scott, a Scottish chemist, to reward those whose work "adds to the comfort, welfare and happiness of mankind."

DR. LEO HENDRIK BAEKELAND, president and founder of the Bakelite Corporation, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Scotland.

A PORTRAIT of Dr. Augustus B. Wadsworth, of Albany, director of the division of laboratories and research of the New York State Department of Health, was presented to the division on June 3 by the laboratory staff and members of the New York State Association of Public Health Laboratories. The portrait was painted by Leopold Seyffert, of New York.

JOHN W. GILMORE, professor of agronomy in the University of California, has been elected to honorary membership in the faculty of the University of Chile and in recognition of his election has been granted a diploma. Professor Gilmore was invited by the Gov-

ernment of Chile to act as consultant on matters of classification and management of land under a deficient and seasonal rainfall. He left for Chile in February and will return to his work in California on August 1.

At the anniversary meeting of the Linnean Society of London the Linnean Gold Medal was presented to Professor John Stanley Gardiner, professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at the University of Cambridge. In making the presentation the president of the society referred to Professor Gardiner's researches on the biology of corals and the origin and development of coral reefs and islands, and also to his services to zoological exploration by means of the expeditions which owed their existence and their success to him.

Nature reports that C. H. Waddington, of the Strangeways Research Laboratory and of the subdepartment of experimental zoology of the University of Cambridge, has been awarded the Albert Brachet prize of the Royal Academy of Belgium for his experiments on chicken embryos. This was the first award of the prize, which is given for the best work in embryology published in French, German, English, Italian or Dutch over a three-year period.

At the Commemoration Day of the University of Glasgow on June 17 the doctorate of laws was conferred on Dr. Thomas Hastie Bryce, emeritus professor of anatomy in the university, and on Major-General Sir Leonard Rogers, president of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine.

SIR ROBERT MOND, who was recently awarded the Messel Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry in Great Britain, has been elected president of the Société de Chimie Industrielle of France.

DR. LEROY M. S. MINER, dean of the Harvard Dental School, was elected at the San Francisco meeting president of the American Dental Association for 1937-38, to succeed Dr. G. B. Winter, of St. Louis.

THE installation exercises of Grover C. Dillman as president of the Michigan College of Mining and Technology will take place on August 6, in conjunction with the ceremonies commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the college.

DR. LANGLEY PORTER, who recently retired as dean of the Medical School of the University of California, with which he has been associated since 1918, will assume the directorship of the department of medical history that he organized a number of years ago. Dr. Porter has been succeeded as dean by Dr. Williams McKim Marriott.

PROFESSOR E. P. WIGNER, of Princeton University,

has been appointed professor of physics at the University of Wisconsin, the appointment to take effect on February 1, 1937. In collaboration with Professor Breit, he will offer courses in theoretical physics as applied to nuclear problems, chemical physics and related topics.

DR. FELIX A. BERNSTEIN, formerly director of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics and professor at the University of Göttingen, has been appointed professor of biometrics at New York University.

DR. O. A. JOHANSEN, for many years a member of the staff in Cornell University, has become head of the department of entomology, taking the place of Dr. J. G. Needham, who has recently retired.

THE position of chairman of the department of geology of the University of Texas, vacant by the recent retirement after forty-six years of service of Dr. Frederic W. Simonds, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. H. F. Bullard, professor of geology and mineralogy. Dr. Hal P. Bybee, who for the last eleven years has been geologist and mineralogist of the Board of Lease of University of Texas Lands, with headquarters in San Angelo, has been appointed professor of geology at the university. He was a member of the department before he was transferred to San Angelo by the board of regents.

DR. FRANK G. BROOKS, of Oklahoma City University, has been appointed professor of biology at Cornell College. He will fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of Dr. H. M. Kelly.

DR. WILLIAM E. GALLIE, professor of surgery in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, has been appointed dean of the faculty. He succeeds Dr. John G. Fitz Gerald, who resigned at the close of the academic year to take charge of a survey of methods of teaching preventive medicine sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation.

DR. W. H. MCCREA, reader in mathematics in the University of London and assistant professor in the Imperial College of Science, has been appointed to the chair of mathematics at the University of Belfast, in succession to Professor J. G. Semple.

DR. WILLIAM STEPHENSON, research assistant and supervisor of research students in the department of psychology, University College, University of London, has been appointed assistant director of the Institute of Experimental Psychology at the University of Oxford.

THE American Potash Institute, Inc., announces the appointment of Dr. H. B. Mann as manager of its southern territory, the position left vacant by the recent death of Dr. J. N. Harper. Since the first of

this year, Dr. Mann has been assistant manager, having previously been agronomist at the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

DR. R. B. HARVEY, of the University of Minnesota, will be engaged until July next as director of the Florida Citrus Research Laboratory at Dunedin, recently established to conduct research on fruit processing. The staff includes Dr. Longfield-Smith, biochemist; Dr. J. J. R. Bristow, chemical engineer, and Richard Nelson, plant physiologist.

DR. G. DAVIS BUCKNER, chemist in charge of animal nutrition at the Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky, has been granted a leave of absence of twenty days beginning on August 7, to attend the World Poultry Congress at Leipzig, as a delegate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and of the University of Kentucky.

PROFESSOR SELJI KANDA, of the Imperial Fisheries School, Hakodate, Japan, is visiting the United States in order to make a study of the fisheries, especially those for salmon and herring.

DR. J. C. HOSTETTER, of the Corning Glass Works, gave a public lecture on "The Casting of the 200-Inch Telescope Disk" in London on July 3 before the International Congress on Glass. The lecture was held at the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Sir William Bragg, president of the Royal Society, presided.

AN International Congress of Anatomy, organized by the Italian Society of Anatomy, in which the corresponding societies of Great Britain, Italy, France, Germany, North America, Poland, Holland, Portugal and Latin America will take part, will be held at Milan from September 3 to 8.

THE twenty-fifth summer conference of the Vocational Agricultural Service for Directors and Teachers of Agriculture will be held at the Massachusetts State College from July 27 to 31. The Association of Massachusetts Teachers of Vocational Agriculture meet at the same time. James G. Reardon, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Education, will make the principal address.

THE Museum of Science and Industry, New York City, gave recently a special advance showing of a dramatic slide-film, entitled "Men and Machines," giving industry's answer to technological unemployment. The film was sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers. Noel Sargent, secretary of the association, gave a short address entitled "Our Machine-made Future."

THE Commonwealth Fund of New York has approved an annual grant of \$16,800 to the Michigan State Department of Health to promote study of anti-

pneumococcic serum production. The grant will be supplemented by an annual state appropriation of \$10,000.

AMALGAMATION of the Brooklyn Academy of Music with the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences was tentatively approved on July 16 by Federal Judge Clarence G. Galston in Brooklyn. The academy filed on April 22, 1935, a petition to reorganize under the Federal bankruptcy act, and the institute, which holds \$35,000 in second mortgage bonds and 4,023 shares of common stock in the academy, eventually agreed to take it over. Judge Galston said that he would deliver a formal approval as soon as the Brooklyn Savings Bank, which holds a \$300,000 first mortgage, files a written consent to the plan of reorganization. Under the terms of the plan, all outstanding second mortgage bonds, amounting to \$100,000 with accrued interest of \$25,500, as well as all outstanding stock will be cancelled. The institute will cancel the bonds and stock it holds. All creditors, including the second mortgage bondholders and 7,356 of the 10,000 stockholders, are said to have consented to the plan. The assets of the academy which the institute will take over consist mostly of the land and building on Lafayette Avenue and St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, which are estimated to be worth \$400,000.

THE University of Chicago plans the unification of the medical work of its Rush Medical College on the west side and of the Medical School of the Division of the Biological Sciences on the south side, in one administrative organization. Under the program, there will be but one medical school. The function of the division on the west side will be to give advanced training leading to the certification of specialists, and to direct prolonged study after the M.D. degree has been conferred. It is expected that the number of undergraduate medical students on the west side will be gradually reduced, and possibly will in time entirely disappear. In order to achieve unity of administration in the united schools, Dr. Emmet B. Bay, a graduate of Rush College, professor of medicine and associate dean of the Division of the Biological Sciences, took over on July 1 the administration of the west-side work. Dr. Ernest E. Irons, clinical professor and chairman of the department of medicine, who has been dean of Rush Medical College, has resigned the latter position, but continues as chairman of the department of medicine.

ACCORDING to *The Christian Science Monitor*, construction of the National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, has been completed, and the building will be opened in July. The great building occupies a commanding site in front of which stands an imposing campanile

with a carillon. A tract of nine acres was set aside for the building and the carillon tower, and the structure cost £162,000. Built in reinforced concrete with a facing of New Zealand stone, it is designed in modern adaptation of a Greek style. The façade is 247 feet in breadth and the depth is 267 feet; the

height of the front parapet is 52 feet. The museum portion of the block contains Maori hall, 139 feet long, 49 feet wide and 61 feet high. Here will be housed many Maori treasures which hitherto it has been impossible to display properly, including a house with ornate carvings and canoes of historic interest.

DISCUSSION

THE NAME, "SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY"

DR. T. WAYLAND VAUGHAN, retiring director of the institution, said, in his remarks on receiving the National Academy's Agassiz Medal in Oceanography: "For some reason, which I do not know, it was decided before Dr. W. E. Ritter's retirement from the directorship of the Scripps Institution of Biological Research, to convert the institution into one for oceanographic research."¹

From this statement and others that have come to my attention from time to time it appears that my frequent, more or less off-hand, references to the matter have left it more hazy than, as I now see, it should be. For it has implications that are of considerable general importance.

As a sign of this importance I quote from a letter by Mr. E. W. Scripps written not long after the institution received its second christening (its original name was "The Marine Biological Station of San Diego"). Mr. Scripps said: "I have desired to found or incorporate with the Scripps Institute for Biological Research [that at La Jolla] a department of sociology."

The kernel of this statement is obvious. Mr. Scripps did not, nor from his world-view could he possibly, recognize any such separation between biology and sociology as has recently come to be assumed—almost universally it seems—among specialists in both of these realms.

With his views I was in full accord. When, however, it came to the practical question of what such a department of the institution as he wanted (and we, I may say) should be, various circumstances led to a change of our outlook and immediate purposes. For one thing (and the only one that need be mentioned here) the department of sociology he decided to found was for research in population problems. And for sufficient reasons he thought it best to "incorporate" it with Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, rather than with the "Institution of Biological Research" at La Jolla. But so far as scientific and philosophic principles are concerned the foundation might just as well have been at La Jolla as at Oxford.

As to my part in making the change, a sentence in a letter to Mr. Scripps of August 28, 1922 (about three years before the thing was done), is to the point. Writing somewhat at length about types of institutions for the study of the sea and its life, I said:

"That type can now be pretty definitely expressed by the suggestion that in the future the Scripps Institution should become more exclusively . . . an institution of oceanography (both biological and physical oceanography)." In later correspondence and conference with Mr. Scripps and his sister, Miss Ellen B. Scripps, and with officials of the university I expressed myself to the same effect.

The upshot of it all is indicated by the following excerpt from the minutes of the Regents of the University of California, of October 13, 1925.

Change in Name of Scripps Institution:

The President moved that the following recommendation of the Committee on the Southern Branch of the University and the Scripps Institution for Biological Research, made on June 28, 1924, be concurred in:

"That the name of the Scripps Institution be changed from 'The Scripps Institution for Biological Research of the University of California' to 'The Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California'."

The President stated that he had received a communication from Miss Ellen B. Scripps, stating that both she and her brother approved of the change.

I have always felt that one of the best fruits of cooperation between Mr. and Miss Scripps and myself was what we contributed through the institution at La Jolla to the idea of interconnection of biology and oceanography. And I have taken to myself rather special satisfaction in the part I played in promoting the idea by securing Dr. Vaughan for the directorship of the institution.

If the same cooperation through other institutions, especially Science Service and the Foundation for Research in Population Problems, could be made to contribute as definitely to the idea of interconnection of biology and sociology, my satisfaction would be greater proportionally to the stakes involved in the two ideas.

WM. E. RITTER

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
BERKELEY

¹ SCIENCE, May 28, 1936.