

Born in Maxwell, Iowa, in 1871, Dr. Reagan was graduated from Central State Teachers College, Oklahoma, in 1898, was awarded an A.B. degree at Valparaiso University in 1899, A.B. and M.A. degrees at the University of Indiana in 1903, and, majoring in geology, a Ph.D. degree at Stanford University in 1925.

From 1899 to 1934, Dr. Reagan was connected in various capacities with the field service of the Office of Indian Affairs. During these years he carried on ethnological, archeological and geological research in the Southwestern and Northwestern United States, and, from 1926 to 1934, in the Uintah Basin, Utah, where he was employed on the Ouray Indian Reservation. In 1934, Dr. Reagan was appointed to the faculty of Brigham Young University.

Dr. Reagan carried on extensive research, making many important contributions to geology and anthropology. His scientific papers, which number more than 500, were published in numerous scientific journals in the United States and other countries. During his last few years, Dr. Reagan's most important field

of research was the archeology of the Pueblo-Basket Maker cultures of northeastern Utah.

J. H. S.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. A. B. CORDLEY, dean emeritus of the School of Agriculture at the Oregon State College, died on November 1 at the age of seventy-two years.

RICHARD CARMICHAEL HOLLYDAY, who retired thirteen years ago as chief of civil engineers for the navy with the rank of captain, died on November 18 at the age of seventy-seven years.

DR. HERBERT NICHOLS, at one time instructor in psychology at Harvard University, died on December 6 at the age of eighty-four years.

DR. FLORENCE RICHARDSON ROBINSON, formerly professor of psychology at Drake University and assistant professor of psychology at the University of Chicago, died on December 4 at the age of fifty-one years. Dr. Robinson was the wife of Dr. Edward S. Robinson, professor of psychology at Yale University.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION AND THE KAISER WILHELM INSTITUTE

The New York Times reports that the Rockefeller Foundation has granted \$655,000 to the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Germany in fulfillment of pledges made before the Hitler régime came into power.

The grant has been used to establish research laboratories for the study of cellular physiology and for research in pure physics. Dr. Peter Debye, of Holland, who recently received a Nobel prize, is head of the Institute for Physics, which is expected to open within a few weeks.

According to *The Times*, Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, called attention to the fact that in making the money available the foundation was carrying out promises made to the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute prior to 1930. Dr. Fosdick is reported to have said: "The world of science is a world without flags or frontiers. It is quite possible, however, that the foundation would not have made the grant if it could have foreseen present conditions in Germany."

The grant was made by the foundation under direction of its Division of Natural Sciences. Before the Hitler administration assumed power the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute approached the Rockefeller Foundation to obtain the desired allotment of funds. The foundation agreed to provide the money for the ground and

buildings for the two laboratories and for part of the equipment. The Kaiser Wilhelm Institute was to provide for continuous upkeep, the salaries of personnel and the rest of the laboratory equipment.

Ground for both establishments was purchased at Berlin-Dahlem, a suburb of the capital. The laboratory for the institute of cellular physiology was completed in 1931, and Dr. Otto Warburg, also a Nobel laureate, was appointed director.

A delay in beginning work on the physics laboratory was caused by the inability of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute to find a physicist who could meet the requirements laid down by the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Debye was persuaded to leave his post at the University of Leipzig to become director of the institute.

In the early negotiations between the Rockefeller Foundation and the institute the German Government did not take part. However, after the Hitler government assumed control the German Finance Minister was a party to the discussions. The final payments of the fund were made in May, 1935, after the Minister of Finance had pledged the German Government to the fulfillment of the parts of the agreement for which the institute was responsible.

Several distinguished scientific men have been dropped from the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute since the ascendancy of the Nazi government. Among them were the late Fritz Haber, head of the institute of