

of radioactive materials, cyclotrons and high-voltage generators.

Although these things have happened very recently, no one has better described the process and intellectual value of this type of scientific research than did Aristotle in the quotation which is inscribed in Greek on

the façade of the National Academy of Sciences Building in Washington: "The search for truth is in one way hard and in another easy, for it is evident that no one can master it fully nor miss it wholly. But each adds a little to our knowledge of Nature, and from all the facts assembled there arises a certain grandeur."

OBITUARY

THEODORE JAMES BRADLEY

ON Friday, December 11, American pharmacy was made immeasurably poorer by the death of Dr. Theodore James Bradley, dean of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and president of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. Dean Bradley was born in Albany, New York, sixty-two years ago last August.

He was graduated from the Albany College of Pharmacy in 1895 and taught in this institution for seventeen years following graduation. He was professor of mathematics in the Albany Academy for sixteen years and taught chemistry at the Albany Medical College from 1897-1907, inclusive. In 1912 he became dean of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, where he would have completed his 25th year of service in June, 1937.

Under Dean Bradley's administration, the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy has enjoyed a most unusual development and growth. It is housed in one of the finest pharmacy college buildings in the United States, is well equipped and enjoys a very substantial endowment.

Dean Bradley was a member of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia X and XI Revision Committees. He acted as secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy from 1917 to 1922. He was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association for forty years, an association which he served as president in 1926. In August, 1936, he was elected president of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, an organization which he served long and faithfully for many years. He was a member of the American Chemical Society and various other professional and scientific organizations.

He was given the honorary master of arts degree by Union University in 1912. In 1927 the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of pharmacy and in 1927 the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science granted him the degree of master of pharmacy.

Dean Bradley was the author of two text-books which are widely used in colleges of pharmacy in this country. He has written many articles for the pharmaceutical press and has made almost innumerable

addresses at national and state conventions of various pharmaceutical bodies.

Dean Bradley is survived by his widow and three children, to whom we extend heartfelt sympathy.

Dean Bradley was one of the most respected men in American pharmacy to-day. He was admired for his fundamental honesty and profound loyalty to his friends and the various worthy enterprises for which he worked during his lifetime. Pharmacy has been greatly enriched by his splendid life of sacrifice and service. His death will be deeply felt and mourned by his great host of friends in various parts of the country.

E. L.

GEORGE C. CROWE

GEORGE C. CROWE, assistant park naturalist of Yellowstone National Park, died in the Park Hospital in Livingston on October 27, after a week's illness. His body was taken to Oakland, California, for burial. Mr. Crowe, who was 47 years old, was first taken ill on October 21 and rushed to the Park Hospital. He is survived by his widow and three children—Helen, 9; Margaret, 17; Robert, 20—his mother and two sisters.

He had served the National Park Service since 1929, as junior naturalist at Yosemite National Park, custodian at Devils Tower National Monument and as junior and assistant park naturalist at Yellowstone since March, 1932. His student days were spent at the University of California, majoring in mining and geology.

On leaving college, he toured the United States lecturing on the contemplated Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. Then followed several years of service with the Boy Scouts of America. After demonstrating his ability as a nature guide in Yosemite, he joined the naturalist staff.

His enthusiasm for his work was unbounded, and his endeavor to be of service to the park visitor was conspicuous. As a result he led thousands to an intimate knowledge of the scientific features of the national parks and made countless friends for park ideals and standards. Around the evening campfire, he exhibited great ability as a leader and entertainer, but never forgot the importance of the educational opportunities which such gatherings possess. Every museum enterprise with which he was connected showed the result

of artistic ability at graphic presentation, and many were the interesting observations he recorded in park *Nature Notes*.

Mr. Crowe, with an all-round knowledge of nature and her laws and ability to arouse enthusiasm for nature study in park visitors, exemplified the highest ideals of the naturalist service, which endeavors to bring to every visitor to the national parks a maximum of knowledge and appreciation of its chief features.

George C. Crowe was known to hundreds of high-school and college students in Montana and Wyoming through his lectures on park wildlife, and he had interested himself in the past four years in the CCC enrollees in Yellowstone National Park. Acting Superintendent J. W. Emmert paid tribute to him as an "extremely faithful, conscientious, and capable employee," and the *Livingston Enterprise* said, in an editorial, "The shock brought by news of Naturalist Crowe's death caused wide grief and sadness. The National Park Service and the communities of Mammoth and Livingston can ill afford to lose such sterling character as he possessed."

H. C. BRYANT

RECENT DEATHS

DR. HENRY S. PLUMMER, professor of medicine in the Graduate Medical School of the University of

Minnesota, chief of the division of medicine of the Mayo Clinic and president of the Mayo Foundation, died on January 1 at the age of sixty-two years.

PROFESSOR CHARLES WINTHROP CROCKETT, who retired two years ago as head of the department of astronomy and mathematics at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, died on December 30 at the age of seventy-four years.

DR. PHILIP EMBURY BROWNING, who retired as associate professor of chemistry at Yale University in 1932, died on January 2 at the age of seventy years.

DR. THEODORE JAMES BRADLEY, since 1912 professor of chemistry and dean of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, died on December 11. He was sixty-two years old.

THE death at the age of sixty-five years is announced of Sir Grafton Elliot Smith, professor of anatomy in the University of London.

SIR JOHN ROBERTSON, professor of public health in the University of Birmingham, died on December 16 in his seventy-fifth year.

DR. CARL STUMPF, professor of psychology at the University of Berlin, died on December 29 at the age of eighty-eight years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF GENETICS

THE translation given below of an article appearing in *Izvestia*, Moscow, on December 21, 1936, has been sent to *SCIENCE* by the Tass Telegraph Agency of the USSR, with a request for its publication.

In connection with the postponement of the convocation of the International Genetics Congress, an American agency, *Science Service*, comes forward with a statement about the "non-existence of intellectual freedom" in the USSR, and the *New York Times* has a report of the arrests of Professors Agol and Vavilov in the USSR. We have the following to report:

First. There really does not exist in the USSR that "freedom" of genetic science which in certain states is understood as freedom to kill people or as freedom to destroy whole nations because of their alleged "inferiority."

Second. Real freedom of research, real intellectual freedom exists only in the USSR, where science works not for the benefit and the hire of a narrow group of capitalists but for the good of, and in the interest of, all peoples and of the whole of mankind. Evidence of this is shown by the public discussion on problems of genetics which is now proceeding in the sessions of the Lenin Agricultural Academy with the participation of over five hundred scientists. The allegedly arrested Professor Vavilov, as has

already been announced in the Soviet press, on December 22, will deliver a report at a session of the academy criticizing the scientific views of the young scientist, Lysenko, while the latter will read a paper criticizing the anti-Darwinist character of certain of Professor Vavilov's theoretical positions. Regarding the alleged arrest of Professor Vavilov, the *New York Times* simply lied.

Third. Mr. Agol, who has nothing in common with science, has been arrested by the organs of investigation for direct connection with the Trotskyite murderers. With such gentlemen the USSR will invariably deal similarly in the future, no matter with what sort of supposedly scientific protective flag they might attempt to hide their criminal activity against the state. There really does not exist in the USSR "freedom" for murderers or "freedom" for propaganda of terrorism.

Fourth. The Genetic Congress, previously scheduled for 1937, has been postponed for a certain time upon the request of a number of scientists who desired more time for their preparations for the congress. The only purpose of this postponement is the desire to assure the best preparation and the most extensive participation of scientists from various countries.

THE U. S. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

IN his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, chief of the Biological Survey, points out that the success of rebuilding wildlife