the government. England has a program which is superior to our own.

The dictatorships of Europe have seen the importance of scientific research and are doing everything that they can to further it. Both Italy and Germany have extensive research programs. The outstanding example in this respect is Russia.

This October, the cables from Russia told of a new five-year plan. Stalin had ordered the Soviet Academy of Sciences to embark upon a five-year plan of scientific research for the development of Russia's natural resources.

In a democracy, those things which a dictator may order upon a moment's notice must be achieved more slowly. An intensive scientific program backed by government support is possible only if the public sees the need for it and asks for it.

In conclusion, I want to say a word about the important work which scientists and journalists together can do to disseminate and make clear the spirit of science. Mistaken individuals make much of what they are pleased to call the impersonality of science. They point out that the same airplane which carries a health-restoring serum to a family isolated in the frozen north can be used to drop bombs upon the women and children of Madrid. This is true, but it is not the way the scientist would have it. This is not in accord with the spirit of the scientist who toils all his life in a medical laboratory and gives his discoveries freely to the whole world.

Upon other occasions I have discussed the spirit of science.[8] In bringing these remarks to a close, I wish to do so again. Science brings a spirit, its own guiding spirit in which there is hope for mankind.

To the scientist, the practical applications have always been secondary. He has sought primarily to understand nature and the universe. This does not mean that the scientist is contemptuous of the practical uses of science. The opposite is true. But it does mean that the true scientist is motivated by a higher aim than that of making life easier.

Secondly, the spirit of science is the spirit of courage. The scientist is not bound by ancient tradition. Copernicus dared to cast aside the Ptolemaic theory, though it had dominated man's thought for centuries. Vesalius challenged the authority of Galen's anatomy, even though it had ruled since the time of the Romans.

Third, science is the spirit of tolerance. The scientist knows that there is no monopoly upon truth. He sees the advance of science as a great cooperative venture of all nations and peoples down through the years. The rôle of every science is an international one.

And finally, the scientist is humane. He is concerned for the future of mankind. The picture of the scientist as a man who shuts himself away in his laboratory like a hermit in a cave is an unfair picture.

Let Einstein, whose theories represent man's greatest flight to-day into the world of the abstract, speak for the scientist's interest in the concrete facts of life. Addressing the students of the California Institute of Technology upon one occasion, he said:

> It is not enough that you should understand about applied science, in order that your work may increase man's blessings. Concern for the man himself and his fate must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavors. Never forget this in the midst of your diagrams and equations.

To-day, as we look about us at a world over which hangs the terrifying possibility of another general war, we too must make our chief concern "man himself and his fate."

We must make it plain that science is no blind and unbridled force, careless of man and his future. The scientist is thinking of the welfare of mankind.

The scientist is conscious of the smallness of his knowledge. But he is also conscious of the greatness of the power which so little knowledge has given mankind. And so he faces the future with courage.

The ancient Psalmist, standing beneath the stars, exclaimed:

> When I consider Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which Thou hast ordained; What is man, that Thou art mindful of him? And the son of man, that Thou visitest him?

But the ancient psalmist understood the greatness of man as well as the greatness of the universe, for he added:

> Yet Thou hast made him little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou hast made him to have dominion over the works of Thy hands; Thou hast put all things under his feet.

Science looks forward with confidence and courage to the day when man shall realize the best that is in him. In the task of realizing that day, scientists and journalists must work side by side.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE LALOR FOUNDATION

THE Lalor Foundation is organized for the advancement of scientific research and encouragement of the arts. Its activities are maintained through income from a permanent endowment fund contributed by members of the Lalor family.

The trustees are of the belief that the energy to-day directed toward research in pure science is dispropor-

[8] David Dietz, "The Story of Science," fourth ed., Dodd, Mead and Company, 1936. Pages 350–353.

tionately small compared with the effort and money expended in industrial research and applied science. Further support for purely scientific research is imperative if the boundaries of our knowledge are to be broadly extended and if overall well-balanced progress is to be maintained. The trustees have felt that a series of awards could be designed to contribute to this need. Accordingly, current income received by the foundation will be expended for awards to mature scholars of demonstrated ability to afford opportunity to them to carry on advanced research and study under the freest possible conditions.

The foundation will maintain five awards per year of $2,500 each to be paid over a twelve months' period. Appointment is open to both men and women residents of the United States and no age limit is prescribed, but the usual range of ages will be between 25 years and 40 years. High intellectual and personal qualifications as well as creative ability and capacity for productive scholarship are essential elements in the appraisal of candidates.

The fields of work in which awards will be granted are determined by the board of trustees. Prospectively for the next several years awards will be for work in various fields of chemistry and intimately related sciences. In general, the awards may be used for work anywhere. However, in recognition and memory of the late Dr. Arthur Amos Noyes, founder of the Research Laboratory of Physical Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the awards for each of the next four years will be specifically assigned to work at that institution.

Recipients of awards are to present complete reports at the conclusion of their terms of appointment as well as informal interim reports on request. The Lalor Foundation, at its option, may contribute to the publication of important research of high merit accomplished by holders of its awards. The qualifications and attainments of the candidates as well as their proposed program of work will be passed upon by the advisory board and recommendations made to the trustees. Final selection and announcement of awards for 1937–38 will be made in February, 1937.

Officers of the foundation are:

President ..... Charles L. Reese
Vice-president ..... Anna Lalor Burdick
Treasurer ..... Elwyn Evans
Secretary ..... C. Lalor Burdick
Assistant Secretary ..... Doris M. Jarmon

Members of the advisory board are:

Dr. Roger Adams, head of the department of chemistry, University of Illinois.

Dr. Katharine Blunt, president, Connecticut College for Women.

Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor, *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.*

Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Charles A. Kraus, head of the department of chemistry, Brown University.

Dr. Arthur B. Lamb, professor of chemistry, Harvard University.

GIFT BY THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND TO THE COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH IN MEDICAL ECONOMICS

DR. EDWIN R. EMBREE, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, announces that the fund has made a grant of $165,000 over a five-year period to the Committee on Research in Medical Economics. This committee has recently been incorporated in New York, with Michael M. Davis as chairman, the other members being Robert E. Chaddock, professor of statistics, Columbia University; Henry S. Dennison, president, Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass.; Walton H. Hamilton, professor of law, Yale University, and director of the Bureau of Research, Social Security Board, Washington; Alvin S. Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research, New York; Paul U. Kellogg, editor of *The Survey Graphic,* New York; Harry A. Millis, professor of economics of the University of Chicago; Fred M. Stein, retired banker, New York.

The committee will have an advisory board, to be enlarged as required, the following physicians now being members: Drs. Samuel Bradbury, Philadelphia; Alfred E. Cohn, New York; Alice Hamilton, Washington; Ludwig Hektoen, Chicago, and Franklin C. McLean, Chicago.

This committee will conduct and assist studies in the economic and social aspects of medical care; will train personnel for this field, and, in cooperation with the medical profession and other agencies, will furnish information and consultation services in behalf of rendering medical care more widely available to the people at costs within their means. The committee will have headquarters in New York City.

Since 1928, Mr. Embree stated, "the Julius Rosenwald Fund has been actively at work with the aim of reducing the costs of medical services and of making them more accessible to people of small incomes. Now the organized medical profession, hospitals and many industrial and governmental agencies are engaged in practical experiments in different parts of the country, organizing medical care to reduce costs or developing methods of getting these costs into the family budget.

"Hence there is now less need for the promotion of action than for the guidance of action through scien-