

a third of the abstracts cover chemical patents. Nearly 3,000 scientific, technical and trade periodicals published in thirty-one languages are systematically examined and made available through *Chemical Abstracts*. It is the agency through which American research workers and industrialists are enabled to maintain continuing contact with the progress of chemical science in other nations.

The official statement giving the basis for the award reads:

Under Professor Crane's editorship, the completeness of this abstract service has been developed and safeguarded and the abstracts have been supplemented by unusually thorough annual and ten-year indexes. The third Decennial Index, now in course of publication, will, for example, contain over 2,000,000 entries and will require about 9,000 large pages of fine print.

Professor Crane's publications have been chiefly in the field of chemical literature. For twenty-three years he has been chairman of the Committee on Nomenclature, Spelling and Pronunciation of the American Chemical Society. He has been active in the work of the Committee of the International Union of Chemistry for the Reform of Inorganic Chemical Nomenclature. He is the author of numerous reports on nomenclature, including "The Pronunciation of Chemical Words," which is widely used in radio-broadcasting. He is co-author with Austin M. Patterson of "A Guide to the Literature of Chemistry" and

is a member of the Executive Committee of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of the National Research Council.

Professor Crane was born in Columbus, Ohio, on February 14, 1889, and was graduated from the Ohio State University in 1911. He has been associated with *Chemical Abstracts* since his graduation. He holds membership in the American Chemical Society, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Lambda Sigma, Alpha Tau Omega and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is interested in community development and for two years served as mayor of Upper Arlington, Ohio.

The medal, formerly called the Grasselli Medal, which was founded in 1920 as an "annual tribute to distinction in applied chemistry," will be presented at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry on November 5 at the Chemists' Club, New York City. The presentation will be made by Dr. A. E. Marshall, of New York. Dr. Austin M. Patterson, of Antioch College, will speak on the life and accomplishments of the medallist, who will deliver an address on "Words and Sentences in Science and Industry."

Previous recipients of the medal have been: Allen Rogers, W. H. Fulweiler, B. D. Saklatwalla, E. R. Berry, C. R. Downs, Harold J. Rose, Bradley Stoughton, Per K. Frolich, L. V. Redman, G. L. Clark, James G. Vail, Floyd J. Metzger, Edward R. Weidlein and Walter S. Landis.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. WILLIAM J. ROBBINS, since 1930 dean of the Graduate School of the University of Missouri, has been appointed director of the New York Botanical Garden and professor of botany at Columbia University.

DR. LUDVIG HEKTOEN, of Chicago, chairman of the National Research Council and of the research committee of the American Medical Association, has been appointed executive director of the National Advisory Cancer Council, which, jointly with the Public Health Service, will be responsible for the administration of the National Cancer Institute act.

AMONG those on whom the doctor's degree, *honoris causa*, was conferred at the recent celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the University of Athens, were Dr. George D. Birkhoff, professor of mathematics at Harvard University and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of political economy at Yale University; Dr. Haven Emerson, professor of public health administration and director of the Institute of Public Health of the College of Physicians and Sur-

geons of Columbia University, and Dr. Edward L. Thorndike, director of the Institute of Educational Research of Teachers College, Columbia University.

At the seventy-third annual convocation of the University of the State of New York, the honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred on Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and on Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City. The ceremony was the closing event of the convocation, at which the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the State Museum was observed.

DR. FLORENCE R. SABIN, member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, on October 8 was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of science by Oberlin College, on the occasion of its centennial marking the beginning of college education for women and of coeducation.

ALUMNI membership in the Society of Sigma Xi has been conferred by the Cornell chapter on Dr. Edward Bausch, chairman of the board of the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company at Rochester, New York.

During the past fifteen years five alumni memberships have been granted.

DR. FRANZ EDUARD SUESS, professor of geology at the University of Vienna, celebrated his seventieth birthday on October 7.

PHILIP GEORGE LANG, JR., of Baltimore, engineer of bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was elected president of the American Welding Society at the recent New York meeting. Colonel G. F. Jenks, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, was elected senior vice-president. The Samuel Wylie Miller Memorial Medal for "meritorious achievement contributing conspicuously to the advancement of the art of welding and cutting" was awarded to H. Sidney Smith, consulting engineer of the Union Carbide Company, New York.

At Cornell University the title of professor emeritus has been conferred on Dr. Frederick Bedell, of the department of physics; on Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft, of the department of physical chemistry, and on Professor Edgar H. Wood, of the School of Engineering.

PROFESSOR J. H. VAN VLECK, of Harvard University, has been appointed visiting professor at Princeton University for the first half of the present academic year.

DR. WILLIAM N. PARKINSON, since 1929 dean of the School of Medicine of Temple University, has been elected vice-president of the university.

In the College of Applied Science at Syracuse University, Professor Cecil S. Camp, of the Mississippi State College, has been appointed assistant professor of civil engineering, and Dr. Charles D. Luke, of the De Florez Engineering Company of New York City, has been appointed assistant professor of chemical engineering.

PROFESSOR J. B. S. HALDANE has been appointed the first incumbent of the chair of biometry at University College, London. This chair was established in memory of W. F. R. Weldon, distinguished for his work on biometrics, by Mrs. Weldon, who bequeathed her residuary estate in trust for the foundation of "a professorship of biometry for the higher statistical study of biological problems."

DR. C. K. INGOLD, professor of organic chemistry at the University of London, has been made director of the chemical laboratories of the university. Dr. Ingold lectured at Stanford University during the spring quarter.

DR. ALFRED KÜHN, of Göttingen, has been appointed professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at the University of Berlin.

The following specialists have been appointed incumbents of the Multiple Industrial Fellowship recently established at Mellon Institute by the Cotton Research Foundation: D. M. Musser, who received the Ph.D. degree last June from the University of Wisconsin; Dr. R. F. Nickerson, formerly physical chemist at the Worcester, Mass., State Hospital, and Dr. H. S. Olcott, recently research associate in biochemistry at the University of Iowa. The work of this group is being guided by Dr. L. W. Bass, assistant director of the institute.

DR. G. E. F. LUNDELL, assistant chief of the Division of Chemistry of the National Bureau of Standards, has been appointed chief to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Percy H. Walker. Dr. Lundell will be succeeded as assistant chief of the division by Dr. C. E. Waters, who has for many years been in charge of the section on organic chemistry.

G. E. ALTSTATT, plant pathologist, has been made acting chief of the Division of Plant Pathology and Physiology of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station during the illness of Dr. J. J. Taubenhause, who is now convalescent.

DR. CHARLES HOWE ELLER, Richmond, director of the bureau of rural health of the Virginia State Department of Health, has been appointed health officer of the Eastern Health District in Baltimore. He succeeds Dr. Harry S. Mustard, who resigned to become Hermann M. Biggs professor of preventive medicine in the New York University College of Medicine.

DR. ROBERT CUSHMAN MURPHY, curator of oceanic birds at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, returned on October 12 from an expedition along the Pacific coast of Colombia from Panama to Guayaquil.

DR. PAUL WEISS, associate professor of zoology at the University of Chicago, has returned from a six months' leave in Europe, during which he gave lectures and engaged in research on the nervous system. He visited Belgium, Sweden, England, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Holland.

DR. CARL J. WIGGERS, professor of physiology at the School of Medicine of Western Reserve University, has returned from the Orient, where he delivered a series of sixteen lectures in Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Peiping, Seoul, Kyoto and Tokyo. He plans to address the sixth National Congress of Medicine in Cordoba, Argentina, in October, 1938, the other guest speakers being Professor Gregorio Marañón from Madrid and Professor Volhard from Germany.

At the U. S. Geological Survey A. A. Baker and M. N. Bramlette have completed this season's field

mapping of the geology in a part of the Strawberry Valley quadrangle, Utah County, Utah, an area containing deposits of oil shale, coal, oil, gas and phosphate; C. B. Hunt has completed another season's field study and detailed mapping of the structure, igneous rocks, mineral resources and physiography of the Henry Mountains, Utah; W. G. Pierce has returned to Washington, having spent five months continuing a study of the geologic structure and fuel resources on the west side of Big Horn Basin in Park County, Wyoming; A. H. Koschmann has completed field studies of the geology and ore deposits of the Cripple Creek district and the Chattanooga district near Silverton, Colo.; field studies in the LaPlata Mountains, southwestern Colorado, conducted in cooperation with the State of Colorado, have been completed by E. B. Eckel and A. C. Spencer; W. H. Monroe is making a reconnaissance study of the Upper Cretaceous formations of Alabama with special attention to the correlation of these formations with those of Mississippi and Georgia.

PROFESSOR E. V. HUNTINGTON, of Harvard University, delivered two lectures during July at the third annual conference of the Cowles Commission for Research in Economics at Colorado Springs.

THE Dohme Lectures at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine will be given on November 10, 11 and 12 by Einar Lundsgaard, professor of physiology at the Institute of Medical Physiology of the University of Copenhagen. The titles of the separate lectures are as follows: "The Chemistry of the Anaerobic Muscular Contraction," "The Metabolism of the Aerobic Working Muscles" and "The Metabolism of the Isolated Liver."

SIR HUMPHRY ROLLESTON gave the inaugural address at the opening on October 6 of the ninety-sixth session of the School of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THE autumn meeting of the National Academy of Sciences will open on October 25 at Rochester, New York. Members will be welcomed by Dr. Alan Valentine, president of the University of Rochester, and Dr. Frank R. Lillie, president of the academy, will respond. Sessions for the reading of scientific papers will be held on Monday and the two following days. In the afternoon of Monday members will be received at a tea given by President and Mrs. Valentine at Eastman House. The evening will be given over to a special concert at the Eastman Theater. On Tuesday visits to the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company and the Eastman Kodak Company have been arranged. At the subscription dinner in the evening Dr. E. O. Lawrence, of the University of California, will be

presented with the Comstock Prize. The address at the dinner will be made by Arthur C. Parker, director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, on "The Anthropologist Looks Ahead."

THE two hundred and sixteenth regular meeting of the American Physical Society will be held at the University of Chicago on November 26 and 27. Other meetings for the current season are as follows: December 17 and 18, Stanford University; December 28 to 30, annual meeting, in conjunction with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Indianapolis, Ind.; February, 1938, New York, N. Y.; April, 1938, Washington, D. C.

THE United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations on November 8 for the positions of associate geophysicist, at a salary of \$3,200 a year, and assistant geophysicist, at a salary of \$2,600 a year. At present a vacancy in the position of associate geophysicist exists in the U. S. Geological Survey. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education and experience, such ratings being based upon candidates' sworn statements in their applications and upon corroborative evidence. An examination also will be held on November 8 for the position of cottonseed technologist at a salary of \$3,800 a year. Full information can be obtained by addressing the commission at Washington, D. C.

THE Edward Martin Biological Laboratory of Swarthmore College was dedicated on October 2. President Aydelotte introduced as speakers Dr. Laurence Irving, as director of the laboratory; Dr. James Rowland Angell, as the principal speaker for the occasion, and Dr. Edward Martin, for whom the building was named. The building and endowment represent the gift of Fred M. Kirby to the college as a symbol of his friendship for Dr. Martin and to record his admiration for his devotion to public service, science and education. The building contains laboratories and equipment for teaching and research in biology and psychology.

A LUNCHEON of the Benjamin Franklin Memorial and the Franklin Institute was given on October 12 in the memorial chamber of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, to make public plans for the dedication of the Benjamin Franklin Memorial next spring, when the statue of Franklin will be placed in Franklin Hall. Representatives of the federal, state and municipal governments, as well as of foreign countries, will participate. At the luncheon Philip Staples, president of the Franklin Institute, outlined the plans and activities of the various committees and Dr. George Wharton Pepper, honorary chairman of the

Dedication Committee, presented a résumé of the project and explained the sponsorship of the erection of a national memorial to "Franklin—the Scientist, the Diplomat, the Printer, the Great American."

THE University of Colorado Museum is moving into its new building, which was finished about September 15 at a cost of \$150,000. It was built with the co-operation of the Public Works Administration. There

are four floors, two of which are for exhibitions, one for teaching, research and administration, and one for the housing of the study collections. There will be exhibits in biology, southwestern archeology, geology, mineralogy and paleontology. It is hoped that it will be possible to open the museum to the public about the middle of November. Professor Hugo G. Rodeck is curator.

DISCUSSION

A PSYCHIATRIC ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT-DAY MADNESS IN THE WORLD

It has often been stated that the world to-day is insane. When one looks upon the various nations racing madly toward the next war, toward the despotism that reigns over many countries, on the self-inflicted poverty, on the mad desire not to cooperate with others, it is not strange that the world may be regarded as mad.

Insanity, however, is a broad term which covers many different types of personalities and many different types of diseases. Even after a full study it is often impossible to come to a definite conclusion. Nevertheless, it is important to make a diagnosis because upon the diagnosis depends the therapy.

Such a diagnosis is submitted in the following analysis of the various countries. There are many difficulties, many objections and much conflicting evidence to the following statements, but they are submitted in an effort to arouse interest, to stimulate the ideas and the controversy that is necessary in order to throw light upon the events of the day. It is possible that there will be objections; that is too bad. An individual or country must be able to look at itself, to laugh at itself and to understand itself as it is. Whenever a country or an individual becomes too upset by criticism, then that person is basically unstable. The well-balanced man is not affected by criticism, except that it makes him reflect and take into consideration the objections which are offered to his personality. It is with this hope that the following statements are made.

The United States is suffering from a typical manic-depressive psychosis. In the manic phase, just as in the manic patient, it is happy, elated, very active, dreaming great dreams, doing many things beyond its capacity and speaking loudly of the success which it is achieving. Such a manic attack reached its climax in the years before 1929. Following the crash in 1929 came the depressive episode, and here again the analogy between this depression and the manic-depressive depression is striking. In both instances is there a marked retardation, marked ebbing of energy, many complaints, inability to think through clearly, insom-

nia, bad dreams, fears, a poor appetite and a decline in the birth rate. He needs to learn to smooth out his swings.

France reminds me of an elderly, fearful spinster, gingerly treading her way, holding her skirts high, suffering from an excessive emotionalism and apprehensiveness. She was born in the eighteenth century with violent labor pains and much hemorrhage. She is excessively dependent on her brother, John Bull. She is of basically good character but unstable, is brilliant but unreliable.

Germany is going through a depressive phase with marked paranoid symptoms. The depression has been chronic; the paranoid ideas have been coming on gradually in the last few years. She feels that other people are to blame for her own inadequacy. She accuses others with the typical rationalization used by paranoids for her inferior condition. She is, again like most paranoids, eminently logical. She is extremely capable and full of energy and, again like the paranoid patient, goes into meticulous and infinitesimal detail to prove that she is right in her accusations. Such persons are always potentially very dangerous, because they possess reason and great energy. It is hoped, however, that with the lifting of the depression the paranoid symptoms will tend to subside and trust in others will replace suspicion of others. Germany needs to learn to place less emphasis on intellect and to be more tolerant of human emotions and errors.

Italy is really a feeble-minded person who has seen others grow great, who envies them and feels that he too can become a great person. The consequence has been much blowing of the horn, beatings upon the chest, large statements of the greatness of the individual, without any real intellectual attempt, or for that matter ability, to become important. In such instances a spanking often does good; on the other hand, it often leads to sulkiness. What is far more important for such a feeble-minded person is the need for his neighbors to put their foot down on anything that is wrong, while giving him great praise for what he does that is right, no matter how small.

Japan is a small, dynamic, psychopathic personality with marked temper outbursts and ideas of grandeur. Because of its basic characteristics it antagonizes