In making these gifts to the university, Lord Nuffield wrote:

Although I can not claim any expert knowledge of university policy, I have gathered from such observations as I have been able to make that it is not the desire of universities generally to compete with one another for preeminence in every branch of science. But felicitous appointments, opportune benefactions or other happy accidents from time to time stimulate particular developments. I understand that one branch of physical science with which the name of Oxford is particularly associated at present is physical chemistry, and I am aware of the importance of that subject in relation to other sciences which are of special concern to industrialists. Having heard of the unsatisfactory conditions in which the physical chemists in Oxford are obliged to work, I should be happy to give the university a sum sufficient for the building and equipment of an up-to-date laboratory of physical chemistry.

It is not, however, in the scientific branches alone that the universities are often unable to meet the demands of industry. In the meeting of the demands for new knowledge in the non-scientific subjects there is an even greater lag than in scientific subjects between research and its practical application. This is in some respects comparable with the separation between the clinical and the laboratory aspects of medical science which recent developments in Oxford are designed to bridge. Struck by this analogy, I have been wondering during the past year whether there is any way to bridge the separation between the theoretical students of contemporary civilization and the men responsible for carrying it on; between the economists, the political theorist, the student of government and administration on the one hand, and on the other hand the business man, the politician, the civil servant and the local government official, not to mention the ordinary every-day man and woman.

It is also announced that Lord Nuffield has made a gift of £300,000 to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. This is his second large donation to the infirmary, having already given £150,000. He has also placed £100,000 in the hands of trustees for the development of orthopedic surgery, and an organized service for the early discovery and the cure of crippling disabilities on a carefully considered plan in South Africa. The organization will be based on information to be gathered and collated by Professor G. R. Girdlestone, who will visit South Africa for the purpose during December and January.

GIFT FOR THE STUDY OF ARTHRITIS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

MADE possible by an endowment grant of $1,000,000 from the Horace H. Rackham and Mary A. Rackham Fund, a comprehensive study of arthritis, its prevention, cure and mitigation, will be conducted at the University of Michigan. This research project, under the terms of the gift, will be continued for at least five years, and may be continued for ten years if the Board of Governors of the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies so decides. It is in addition to the other large gifts which have come to the University of Michigan from this source; gifts which have made possible the erection of the new Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies Building, now nearing completion, and the large endowment of that school; the gift that made possible the establishment of the Institute for Human Adjustment, and other donations to this and to other institutions.

Preliminary announcement of this latest gift was made several months ago when it was stated that the sum of $10,000 would be available for the study of arthritis. At that time the research organization was tentatively set up and preliminary studies started. The original $10,000 will be merged into the amount expendible for the first year of the research.

The gift funds which endow the research have been set up by the Board of Regents as the Rackham Arthritis Research. The interest will be used annually to finance the research activities. These funds will be cumulative and any amount not used in a fiscal year will be available for the following year.

Following the arthritis study, the executive board may direct that the available funds be used for some other major research project. At any time after fifteen years, the whole sum may be added to the endowment fund of the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies, where it will be used continuously for research projects and other allied activities.

Preliminary work has been going forward rapidly since the first grant of $10,000 was made. The members of the executive committee are: Dr. Cyrus C. Sturgis, professor of internal medicine, director of the Simpson Memorial Institute for Medical Research and director of the department of internal medicine in the Medical School, chairman; Dr. Harley A. Haynes, director of the University Hospital, and Dr. Carl E. Badgley, professor of surgery and head of orthopedics in the department of surgery in the Medical School. Dr. Richard H. Fryberg, assistant professor of internal medicine, has been relieved from teaching and has been appointed director of the research.

AWARD OF THE WILLIAM H. PERKIN MEDAL

DR. FRANK J. TONE, president of the Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., father of Franchot Tone, motion picture actor, has been awarded the William H. Perkin Medal of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry for 1938 for "valuable work in applied chemistry, including the development of abrasives and refractories."

The medal will be presented at a joint meeting of

the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry and the American Chemical Society on January 7, at The Chemists' Club. Professor Marston Taylor Bogert, of Columbia University, will make the presentation. The official statement of the reasons for conferring the medal reads:

Dr. Tone's innumerable contributions to the development and perfection of practicable and commercial processes in the field of applied chemistry extend their benefits to the field of all useful arts. He has played the key part in building up from humble beginnings two major industries—synthetic abrasives and refractories—which, although related, are widely divergent in their manufacturing practice and fields of application. He discovered silicon monoxide, fibrous silicon oxycarbide and electric furnace mullite and spinel. He was a pioneer in the commercial development of synthetic abrasives and refractories, particularly silicon carbide and silicon carbide resistor elements.

Dr. Tone is a former president of the American Electrochemical Society and a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Ceramic Society, the Society of Chemical Industry in London, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and Phi Kappa Psi. He was the first recipient of the Jacob F. Schoellkopf Medal of the Western New York Chapter of the American Chemical Society in 1931. The American Electrochemical Society conferred on him the Edward Goodrich Acheson Medal in 1935. He also received medals at the Paris Exposition in 1900, the Pan American Exposition in 1901 and the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

The Perkin Medal was founded in 1906 in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the coal tar color industry, the first medal being awarded to Sir William H. Perkin, discoverer of aniline dyes. The medalist is chosen by a committee representing the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Chemical Society, the Electrochemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the Société de Chimie industrielle.

Former Perkin medalists besides Sir William Perkin have been: J. B. F. Hemeshoff, Arno Behr, E. G. Acheson, Charles M. Hall, Herman Frasch, James Gailey, John W. Hyatt, Edward Weston, L. H. Baekeland, Ernest Twitchell, A. J. Rossi, F. G. Cottrell, Charles F. Chandler, Willis R. Whitney, William M. Burton, Milton C. Whitaker, Frederick M. Becket, Hugh K. Moore, R. B. Moore, John E. Teeple, Irving Langmuir, E. C. Sullivan, Herbert H. Dow, Arthur D. Little, C. F. Burgess, George Oenslager, G. O. Curme, Jr., Colin G. Fink, Warren K. Lewis, Thomas Midgley, Jr.

AWARD OF THE JOHN FRITZ GOLD MEDAL

DR. PAUL DYER MERICA, director of research of the International Nickel Company and vice-president of the International Nickel Company of Canada, has been awarded the 1938 John Fritz Gold Medal for "important contributions to the development of alloys for industrial uses." The award is made annually for notable scientific or industrial achievement by a board composed of representatives of the four national engineering societies of civil, mining and metallurgical, mechanical and electrical engineers.

The official statement points out that Dr. Merica's extensive research in theoretical and practical metallurgy has increased scientific knowledge in both ferrous and non-ferrous fields. He has contributed generously to the science of metals, his work having covered the magnetic mechanical properties of steel; railway materials; failure of brass; the constitution, manufacture and application of light alloys of aluminum; heat treatment of cast aluminum alloys; the precipitation theory of hardening of metals, and nickel and nickel alloys.

Dr. Merica was born in Warsaw, Ind., on March 17, 1889. He studied from 1904 to 1907 at De Pauw University, which in 1934 conferred upon him the degree of doctor of science. In 1909 he received the bachelor of arts degree from the University of Wisconsin, and in 1914 the Ph.D. degree from the University of Berlin. Following five years of work as research physicist in the U. S. Bureau of Standards, he became in 1919 director of research of the International Nickel Company.

Dr. Merica is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Chemical Society, the Electrochemical Society, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Physical Society, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Institute of Civil Engineers, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Metals, the Iron and Steel Institute, the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Metallkunde. He is the author of many articles and monographs in scientific and technical publications. In 1929 he received the James Douglas Medal.

Among the thirty-three previous recipients of the John Fritz Medal were Lord Kelvin, Thomas Edison, Guglielmo Marconi, Elihu Thomson, John R. Freeman, John F. Stevens, Elmer A. Sperry, Daniel C. Jackling, Michael I. Pupin, J. J. Carty, J. Waldo Smith, Frank Julian Sprague, William Frederick Durand and Arthur N. Talbot.

The Board of Award was composed as follows: