

DR. EDWARD MARTIN, emeritus professor of surgical physiology at the University of Pennsylvania, died on March 17 at the age of seventy-nine years.

FREDERIC ALBERT MOLITOR, consulting railroad engineer of New York City, died on March 12, at the age of sixty-nine years.

KURT WALWER, vice-president and director of Pfaltz and Bauer, Inc., died suddenly on March 9. He was forty-six years old.

MAJOR FREDERICK GEORGE JACKSON, the British

Arctic explorer, died on March 13, at the age of seventy-eight years.

A REUTER'S dispatch reports that Professor Gustav Bayer, of the University of Innsbruck, has died by suicide. He is said to have poisoned his daughter and then himself, presumably to escape possible arrest by the Nazi government. Other deaths by suicide include Professor Gabo Nobl, dermatologist and head of the Vienna General Clinic, and his wife; Professor Wolfgang Denk, head of the second surgical clinic of the University of Vienna, and Dr. Jonas Borak, x-ray specialist.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

A SYMPOSIUM in appreciation of the scientific contributions of William Wallace Campbell, director emeritus of Lick Observatory and president emeritus of the University of California, will be held at the Harvard College Observatory at 3:00 P. M. on March 31 with Dr. Annie J. Cannon as chairman. The following papers will be presented: "Biographical Sketch," Dr. Harlow Shapley; "Eclipses and Eclipse Expeditions," Dr. Donald H. Menzel; "Planetary Atmospheres," Dr. George Z. Dimitroff; "Pioneer Studies of Stellar Spectra," Dr. C. Payne-Gaposehkin; "Spectroscopic Binaries," Dr. Samuel L. Thorndike (Wellesley College); "Stellar Motions," Dr. Priscilla F. Bok, and "Nebular Spectroscopy," Dr. Fred L. Whipple. It will be open night at the observatory, and Dr. Charles H. Smiley, of Brown University, will give an illustrated lecture entitled "The Story of the Lick Observatory."

At the fifth annual meeting of the American Institute of Nutrition, to be held in Baltimore on March 30 at the time of the meeting of the Federation of Biological Societies, there will be a dinner in honor of Professor Russell H. Chittenden, emeritus professor of physiological chemistry of Yale University, director of the Sheffield Scientific School from 1898 to 1922. The speakers will be Dr. Mary S. Rose, president of the institute and editor of the *Journal of Nutrition*, and Professor Chittenden, who will speak on "Some Changing Viewpoints in Nutrition."

DR. STERLING TEMPLE, director of the Roessler and Hasslacher Chemicals Department of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been awarded the Jacob F. Schoellkopf Gold Medal of the Western New York Section of the American Chemical Society. The medal is given for distinguished service in chemical research. Dr. Temple is the eighth chemist to receive the award, which was founded in 1931 by Jacob F. Schoellkopf, industrialist and financier of Buffalo.

THE John Fritz medal was presented to Dr. Paul Dyer Merica, vice-president of the International Nickel Company, at a dinner given in his honor on March 17 by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. The medal was awarded in recognition of his "important contributions to the development of alloys for industrial uses." R. C. Allen, past president of the institute, presided at the dinner. Arthur S. Tuttle, chairman of the 1937 John Fritz Medal Award Board, made the presentation. Dr. Zay Jeffries, of the General Electric Company, Nela Park, Cleveland, reviewed the career and achievement of the medalist, after which Dr. Merica responded. The award of the John Fritz Medal is made jointly by the four national engineering societies—the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

THE Sir Edward Frankland Medal and Prize of the British Institute of Chemistry was presented to L. Smith, of the Sir John Cass Technical Institute, at the sixtieth meeting of the society, which was held on March 1. The Meldola Medal was presented to R. P. Bell, of Balliol College, Oxford.

THE James Alfred Ewing Medal of the British Institution of Civil Engineers has been awarded to Charles Samuel Franklin. The medal, which was founded in 1936, is given irrespective of membership in the institution "for specially meritorious contributions to the science of engineering in the field of research."

THE following awards were made at the recent meeting in Toronto of the Royal Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: The Barlow Memorial Prize to Dr. H. C. Gunning, of the Geological Survey, for the outstanding paper submitted during 1937 on applied or economic geology; the Randolph Bruce Gold Medal to E. L. Longmore, for many years mill super-

intendent of Hollinger Gold Mines, South Porcupine, Ont., the award being made for outstanding contributions to the art of treating gold ores; the Inco Medal to Robert Lepsoe, research chemist, of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Trail, B. C., as a distinction for his successful work on the recovery of sulfur and sulfuric acid from smelter gases.

AMONG honorary degrees conferred by Boston University on March 14, Founders' Day, was the doctorate of laws on Dr. Leonard Carmichael, president-elect of Tufts College, and the doctorate of science on Dr. William Elisha Chenery, laryngologist and trustee of Boston University.

THE doctorate of laws will be conferred at the spring graduation ceremony of the University of Aberdeen on Edwin John Butler, secretary of the Agricultural Research Council since 1935, and on Gunnar Dahlberg, director of the Institute of Medical Genetics, Uppsala, Sweden.

PROFESSOR E. S. GOODRICH, Linacre professor of zoology and comparative anatomy in the University of Oxford, has been elected a member of the Section of Zoology of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science.

DR. RAYMOND GRÉGOIRE, professor of surgery in the faculty of medicine of the University of Paris, has been elected a fellow of the Academy of Medicine.

PROFESSOR LORRAIN SHERMAN HULBERT, emeritus professor of mathematics at the Johns Hopkins University, was eighty years old on March 8. To celebrate the occasion, a number of his colleagues gave him a dinner on that day at the Johns Hopkins Club.

DR. LEE A. DUBRIDGE, Harris professor of physics and chairman of the department, has been appointed dean of the faculty of arts and sciences of the University of Rochester. He succeeds Dr. Leonard Carmichael, who has been elected president of Tufts College.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The department of psychology at Clark University has now been remanned by the appointment of two additional members. Dr. Raymond B. Cattell, who received his training at the University of London, has accepted an associate professorship of genetic psychology. Donald E. Super, trained at the University of Oxford and Columbia University, has accepted the position of assistant professor of educational psychology. These two men will report for duty at the opening of the next academic year in September."

J. S. TURNER, for the last three years demonstrator in botany at Selwyn College, University of Cambridge, has been appointed professor of botany at the University of Melbourne.

DR. NORMAN MACL. HARRIS, chief of the Laboratory of Hygiene of the Department of Pensions and National Health at Ottawa, having reached the age limit, will retire on April 1.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has nominated Leo Otis Colbert, of Massachusetts, to be director of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Mr. Colbert is now chief of the Division of Charts. He will succeed Dr. R. S. Patton, who died on November 25, 1937.

DR. IRVINE T. HAIG, since 1935 assistant chief of the Division of Silvics of the U. S. Forest Service, has been made chief of the division.

THE Missouri State Conservation Commission has appointed Arthur L. Clark, of Hartford, Conn., director of the Connecticut Fish and Game Department, to be head of the newly established section of fish, game and forestry.

DR. GUY FRANKLIN MACLEOD, professor of entomology at Cornell University, next year has leave of absence, which he will spend as research associate in the division of agriculture of the College of Agriculture of the University of California. His headquarters will be at Berkeley.

DR. G. J. HUCKER, chief in research in bacteriology of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, has returned to the station following an absence of several months in New Zealand, where, upon the invitation of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture, he was engaged in a study of bovine mastitis and in the organization of a research program dealing with the causes and control of mastitis under New Zealand conditions.

PROFESSOR S. A. MITCHELL, director of the Leander McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia, gave a lecture on March 17 under the auspices of the New York University Chapter of Sigma Xi on the joint expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun made by the National Geographic Society and the U. S. Navy.

DR. JOHN VON NEUMANN, professor of mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, gave on March 11 the sixth of a series of Dohme lectures at the Johns Hopkins University.

DURING the first week in March, Dr. Walter A. Shewhart, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, gave a series of four lectures at the Graduate School of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The subjects were: "Statistical Control"; "How to Establish Limits of Variability"; "How to Present the Results of Measurements of Physical Properties of Constants"; "The Specification of Accuracy and Precision."

DR. KURT GOLDSTEIN, professor of clinical neurol-

ogy at Columbia University, lectured at Duke University on February 28 on "Changes in Abstract Behavior Produced by Brain Injury."

DR. F. VON WETTSTEIN, director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Biology at Berlin-Dahlem, lectured at the Iowa State College on March 10 and 11. His topics were: "Origin of Species in Plants" and "Plasmatic Heredity."

At the twentieth anniversary meeting on March 21 of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, which was held at McGill University, Lord Tweedsmuir gave an address on "The Mind of the Citizen"; Sir Edward Beatty reviewed organized mental hygiene work in Canada during the past two decades, and Dr. Livingston Farrand, formerly president of Cornell University, spoke on modern aspects of mental therapeutic work.

THE seventy-fifth annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences will be held in the building of the academy on April 25, 26 and 27. The annual dinner will be held in the academy building on the evening of April 26. In compliance with the request of the Committee on Arrangements, President and Mrs. Lillie will be in the library to meet members and guests at 7:00 P.M. Luncheon will be served in the library at 12:30 on Monday and Tuesday and at the close of the business session on Wednesday.

THE third meeting of the Conference on Methods in Philosophy and the Sciences will be held at the New School for Social Research in New York on Sunday, May 8. The morning session will be in the nature of a symposium on problems of method in psychology. Dr. A. F. Bentley, Professor Kurt Lewin and Dr. Edwin B. Holt will contribute papers at this meeting. The afternoon session will be devoted to brief papers on and discussion of the effects of the growing trend towards authoritarianism on the practice of scientific method and the application of its results. Further information can be obtained from the secretary, Dr. Gail Kennedy, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

THE Kips Bay-Yorkville Health and Teaching Center at 411 East 69th Street, New York City, was dedicated on March 16. The ceremonies were presided over by Dr. John L. Rice, Commissioner of Health. The speakers included Mayor La Guardia, Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, president of Cornell University, and Dr. Livingston Farrand, president emeritus. The building, erected at a cost of \$314,000, will be conducted by the city in cooperation with Cornell University Medical College and the Society of the New York Hospital. It will serve the district extending from 34th Street to 89th Street and from Fifth Avenue to the East River.

At a recent dinner in New York City of alumni of

the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, President Robert E. Doherty announced that the sum of \$1,450,000 had been raised toward the four million endowment fund. It is stated that this sum will be doubled by the Carnegie Corporation should the entire amount be collected by 1946.

APPLICATIONS for grants from the Cyrus M. Warren Fund of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences should be received by the chairman of the committee, Professor James F. Norris, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, not later than May 1. Grants are made to assist research in the field of chemistry. On account of limited resources, grants to an individual are seldom made in excess of \$300. The application should be accompanied by an account of the research to be undertaken, a statement of the sum requested and the manner in which the money is to be expended.

Nature reports that in the congregation of the University of Oxford on February 1 the vice-chancellor announced that the claim of the company which has been suing the university for £750,000, following the conviction of B. J. Owen, formerly director of the Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering, had been settled by a payment by the university of £70,000. This is said to end satisfactorily a trouble that has been threatening the university off and on during the past seven years. It began in 1926, when the director of the Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering sold to the plaintiff company patents relating to the extraction of sugar from beet which were stated to be novel and excellent, but which proved to be worthless. The company believed that the director was acting throughout as agent of the university and that the representations he made in that capacity resulted in the loss by the company of much of its capital.

PUBLICATION of "The University of California Publications in Pharmacology," under the editorial supervision of Drs. Gordon A. Alles, T. C. Daniels, Mayo H. Soley and Chauncey D. Leake, has been announced. They will contain reports of original pharmacological studies from the university laboratories, together with occasional review and general articles. The studies will appear irregularly in a series, but will be consecutively pagged to form volumes of about 500 pages. The first number will appear in the spring.

THE *British Medical Journal* states that a new journal dealing with the physiology and pathology of old age, entitled *Zeitschrift für Altersforschung*, began in January under the editorship of Professor E. Abderhalden and Professor M. Bürger. The journal will appear quarterly, and is published by T. Steinkopff, of Dresden and Leipzig.

IN the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association during the Kansas City session in 1936, Dr. Harrison H. Shoulders, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution for the development of a plan whereby suitable recognition in the form of a medal or a testimonial might be given to fellows of the association who have rendered distinguished service in the science of medicine. In accordance with this action, a special committee, known as the Committee on Distinguished

Service Awards, consisting of five members, was established. The first committee includes: Drs. H. H. Shoulders, Tennessee; J. W. Ames, Colorado; J. D. Brook, Michigan; J. F. Hassig, Kansas, and Grant C. Madill, New York. This committee is authorized to receive nominations for the award, which is to be given on the basis of meritorious service in the art and science of medicine. It will include a distinguished service medal and a citation.

DISCUSSION

SCIENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE masterful presentation of Professor E. G. Conklin in his "Science and Ethics"¹ of the disciplinary and educational value of science and its place in and contribution to world society as well as the future outlook for science in general deserves the commendation of men in all branches of this large and productive division. Professor Conklin's long and able service in the Biological Sciences in America peculiarly fits him to adequately present the outlook both from retrospect and prospect. No one acquainted with him would ever call into question the seriousness of his purpose nor the fairness with which he attempts to portray in this thesis his own firm convictions. With due respect and appreciation of his point of view there are a great many men active in science in this locality who regret exceedingly the implications and attitudes that will be left in the minds of many by the statement on page 600, "The President of The University of Chicago has recently called science a failure in the educational process and has urged a return to philosophy as the only sure road to sound discipline and true culture."

Without making any attempt to consider argumentatively the proper understanding of any particular type of verbal or written statement, for such argumentation has already received many pages of attention, and particularly in consideration of the old truth, "Actions count for much more than words," it is the purpose of this short communication to attempt to modify to some extent the impressions that will have remained after reading this particular sentence.

The writer has served as a member of the science faculty of the University of Chicago under four presidents. My impressions are that (a) never before in the history of the institution have as great a number or as great a percentage of students been exposed to methods and content of science as at present; (b) with the possible exception of the original organization and beginning of the university, under President Harper, there has probably never been a greater impetus toward

strengthening the faculties in science with men of the highest caliber obtainable under the existing conditions; and (c) a larger portion of available funds of the university are now devoted to scientific investigation, especially to pure research in science, than ever before.

It is generally known that the University of Chicago has embarked upon an experimentation with the curriculum, especially in the college, and this movement has had the vigorous support of President Hutchins. With regard to its effects upon science in general, several things have happened, among which brief mention may be made of the following: (a) Whereas previous to the reorganization of the curriculum, involving removal of many courses but no more in science than other divisions, the number of students in the first two years being exposed to any study of zoology was of the order of 250 to 300 per year, whereas at the present moment this number will be of the order of 700 students. Practically 100 per cent. of all freshmen and sophomores in the University of Chicago, and whether major students in humanities, social sciences or natural sciences, take courses in both the biological and physical sciences. Previous to the introduction of the new plan, first- and second-year students actually exposed to the laboratory disciplines in zoology numbered approximately 150, whereas under the new plan the number is of the order of 300. (b) Under the old régime the majority of freshmen and sophomore students came directly under the influence of perhaps one or two major instructors, whereas at present the number of major instructors in the biological sciences alone is 14; to this there should be added that some 5 or 6 younger men, having attained their Ph.D. degree, constitute the major assistance, practically all of whom are productive scholars in science.

During the depression Herculean measures were adopted to maintain intact the faculty of the entire university, and in some respects departments in science fared better than some departments in other divisions. Although the salary for faculty members on a four-quarter appointment in the clinical depart-

¹ SCIENCE, 86: 595-603 (Friday, December 31, 1937).