reader in experimental psychology at University College, London (1900–04); later Wilde reader in mental philosophy at Oxford (1904–20); during the war, major in the Royal Army Medical Corps; then professor of psychology at Harvard (1920–27); finally professor and head of the department of psychology at Duke University (1927–38). His academic degrees and honors include the following: Cambridge University, M.B., and Fellow, St. John's College (1898); Oxford University, A.M. (1908), and Fellow, Corpus Christi College (1912); University of Manchester, Honorary Sc.D. (1919); Fellow, Royal Society of London (1912); Honorary Fellow, St. John's College, Cambridge (1938).

McDougall's psychological activity was of a varied character formally: he was systematist, acute empirical observer, clinician, experimentalist. In addition to his intensive early experiments in the psychophysiology of vision, he has published experimental work on auditory perception, memory, mental fatigue, drug effects, animal behavior, evolutionary theory. Unfortunately, most of the voluminous clinical notes made during the four years of war work with shell-shocked soldiers remain unpublished.

Although occupied at first more with their physiological correlations and later with their social aspects, McDougall attempted from the beginning to develop a system of concepts in terms of which the whole range of mental events might be interrelated. Accepting as fundamental the directed, purposive features of behavior and their evolutionary development, he developed a biological conception of fundamental urge systems. Behavior in all its complexities was interpreted as an expression of their action and conflict at different levels of organization. This conception was differentiated in its detailed application to problems in the fields of animal and human behavior, normal, abnormal, primitive, social.

McDougall was the most fundamentally biological of all psychologists, and his stress on heredity and eugenics bore major experimental fruit. Typical of his views as to the possible contributions of psychology to biology was his sustained experimental test, during the last seventeen years of his life, of the Lamarckian theory. For, if substantiated, it would provide an essentially psychological explanation of the dynamics of the evolutionary process itself. Significant also was his elaboration of the implications of psychology for the related social sciences and for philosophy.[2]

In this country McDougall, the man, was unfortunately known well by relatively few of his fellow psychologists. His deep family attachments are revealed in his own writings. To each of his departmental colleagues he was a personal friend, and his department was run intellectually and administratively in a spirit of absolute democracy. Characteristic to the end were his vigor, keenness, flexibility, open-mindedness. Always bold in his thinking and insatiably curious concerning every type of mental phenomenon, he believed that study at the fringes of psychology (as in psychic research) would yield valuable further insights into human nature. His great courage and strength of character were brought into relief during his last months. Very weak, and suffering from a painful cancer, he wrote the final chapter of his last book lying on his back, and, until physically unable, walked to the laboratory to run final control trials in his Lamarckian experiment.

An evaluation of McDougall's psychology in relation to current trends would be premature. Similar answers to many of the problems he discussed are being approximated by others, though often in other terms. His own terminology seems not to have readily suggested functional tests for its own further refinement. Any scientist must be viewed against the contemporary background of his own science. So considered, McDougall was unique in breadth of view and variety of contribution. During a period of psychology characterized by perhaps premature specialization and a tendency to turn toward the problems of other fields, McDougall performed the great service of facing steadily the vast range of phenomena which in the broadest sense are the concern of the *psychologist*, of pointing in masterful fashion to their essential features and of showing how in terms of his comprehensive set of concepts, their interrelationship might, to a first approximation, be understood. When highly satisfactory answers to all the problems with which he wrestled have been finally formulated psychology will have become a science indeed, and the goal of a great mind achieved.

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[2] A bibliography of McDougall's work, appearing in *Character and Personality*, March, 1939, lists 147 titles of articles and books.

RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

ADMIRAL RALPH EARLE, U.S.N., retired, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute since 1925, died suddenly on February 13 at the age of sixty-five years.

FRANK DEAN TUBBS, who was professor of geology at Bates College, Lewiston, Me., from 1907 to 1929, died on February 23 at the age of seventy-four years.

A CABLE from Bermuda to *The New York Times* dated February 21 reports that on February 20 Dr. Alfred George Jacques, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, was drowned, and Dr. Marie Lebour, of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Plymouth, England, had a narrow escape when the dinghy in which they were dredging for specimens

upset. Dr. Jacques, who was in his forty-third year, was unable to swim. Dr. Lebour, who is now seventy years old, was able to keep afloat until rescued.

THE death is announced of Professor S. P. L. Sörensen, director of the chemical department of the Carlsberg Laboratory at the University of Copenhagen, at the age of seventy-one years.

PROFESSOR KARL SCHRÖTER, emeritus professor of botany in the Federal College of Technology, Zurich, has died at the age of eighty-four years.

IT is stated in *Nature* that the British Minister of Health has approved an order made by Slough Town Council under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, for the preservation of Observatory House, Slough, the residence of Sir William Herschel, where he set up his 40-ft. telescope, and also of his son, Sir John Herschel.

A CEREMONY in commemoration of the biologist and physician, Lazzaro Spallanzani (1729–1799) will be held at Padua next spring during the meeting of the International Congress of Experimental Biology.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WORK on the eighty-nine PWA projects for physical improvements in the national parks and monuments, from PWA allotments amounting to $2,090,500, which were announced in 1938, was under way before January 1. Ranging from allotments for $500 to $230,000 for one project, most of the work involves improvements to utilities, including sanitation facilities, water systems, lighting and power plants in the various areas of the Federal park system. In Yosemite National Park, California, there are ten miscellaneous projects that will be carried out at a cost of $200,600.

At Lassen Volcanic National Park, California, five projects are in progress involving a total expenditure of $76,500. One at Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico, involves the installation of modern plumbing facilities in the caverns, 750 feet below the surface. This entails pumping raw sewage to the surface, requiring a special type pump—a problem seldom experienced by sanitary engineers.

At Lava Beds National Monument, California, a well will be drilled 900 feet through a lava cap in an effort to find water. The water has now to be hauled some distance in tanks and barrels. At Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona, a pump house and new pipe line will be installed to increase its fresh water supply obtained from a well at "Pig River" twelve miles away. A well drilled at Petrified Forest several years ago produced only salt water.

Some of the larger projects undertaken in the national parks and monuments are:

At Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona, a schoolhouse and teacher's residence together with schoolroom equipment, to cost $35,000; Giant Forest, in Sequoia National Park, California, an improved water system to cost $36,000; modern water and sewage systems at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, $42,000; an extension to the storage reservoir at Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, $35,000.

Boulder Dam Recreational Area, Nevada, will have increased facilities at the Hemenway Wash area being developed on the shore of Lake Mead. These will include water, sewage, electricity and an irrigation system. This project will cost $150,000.

Olympic National Park, Washington, will get an administration building, custodian's home, warehouse and garage on land donated to the Federal Government by the city of Port Angeles, Washington. A new fire lookout tower, fire patrol cabins and trailside shelters will be provided. The projects for this park will cost $90,000, with an additional $25,000 for the extension and reconstruction of the telephone and radio systems, and $90,500 for miscellaneous trail construction.

In Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, $230,000 will be spent for improvement and extension of the water, sewage and electric systems for Old Faithful, West Thumb, Fishing Bridge and Canyon. An additional $12,500 are expected to go on five secondary fire lookouts.

An allotment of $45,000 for the Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York, will permit the replacing of an old six-inch water main from the tip of Manhattan Island to Bedloe's Island.

Most of the other projects involve relatively small sums, and have to do with sewage, water, sanitary facilities and similar improvements. The Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts, will have its separate and inadequate heating plants replaced by a new central plant in the old custom house, to serve Derby House and Hawkes House.

THE DEDICATION OF THE McDONALD OBSERVATORY

THE ceremonies attending the dedication of the McDonald Observatory at Fort Davis, Texas, to be held from May 5 to 8, will be conducted jointly by the University of Chicago and the University of Texas. On this occasion an astronomical symposium will be held under the auspices of the observatory and of the Warner and Swasey Company, under the general title "Galactic and Extragalactic Structure." Those wishing to attend the dedication and the symposium are