before November 1 on forms that will be supplied upon request. These forms contain full instructions respecting the information that must support the applications.

The funds from which the grants are made are derived from the income of endowments of the association by various gifts, from investments of reserve funds and from the income from the life membership fees of deceased life members. Although the income available for the support of research is as yet very limited, it fortunately has been increased in recent years by gifts from a friend of the association.

As a rule grants are not made to pay salaries of investigators or traveling expenses or for printing reports of the results of investigation. They are generally made for assistance in completing research projects that are well under way and for which valuable conclusions within limited periods may reasonably be expected. Often they complete the requirements for funds which have been partly met by the institutions with which the applicants are associated or from other sources.

F. R. MOULTON,
Permanent Secretary

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

AT the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences to be held at Brown University, Providence, R. I., on October 23, 24 and 25, there will be three general addresses. At 4:30 on the afternoon of October 23, Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the academy, will give an address over the coast to coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System on "How Science Could be Mobilized in the United States." In the evening, Dr. Harvey Fletcher, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, will give a public lecture on "Auditory Patterns—a Demonstration Lecture." At the dinner on the evening of October 24, Dr. Albert D. Mead, of Brown University, will speak on "Episodes and Personalities in the Development of Biology at Brown."

THE eightieth birthday of John Dewey, which occurs on October 20, will be celebrated on October 20 and 21 by a conference at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, under the auspices of the Progressive Education Association. There will be fourteen sessions, in which many leaders in philosophy and education will participate.

DR. GANO DUNN, president of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation and of Cooper Union, has been chosen as the 1939 recipient of the Hoover Medal, "awarded by engineers to a fellow engineer for distinguished public service." John V. W. Reynders, of New York, is chairman of a board of award representing the four national societies of civil, mining and metallurgical, mechanical and electrical engineers. "The medal signalizes great unselfish, non-technical service by engineers to their fellowmen." It will be formally presented to Dr. Dunn under the auspices of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers during the annual convention in New York City on January 22 to 26, 1940.

THE Roosevelt Memorial Association has awarded one of its Roosevelt Medals to Dr. George Washington Carver, of the Tuskegee Institute, distinguished for his work in agricultural chemistry.

DR. C. B. HUTCHISON, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of California at Berkeley, has been awarded the degree of doctor of agriculture, *honoris causa,* by the University of Sofia, Bulgaria. The degree was awarded on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the university. Dean Hutchison received the honor in recognition of the aid he gave to the university from 1924–27 while acting as a member of the European Mission of the International Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

DR. PETER DEBYE, professor of physics at Berlin, has been elected honorary member of the Indian Academy of Sciences at Bangalore, of the Chemical Society of the Netherlands and of the Physical Society, London.

A DINNER was given on October 12 by colleagues and former students in honor of Dr. Evarts A. Graham, since 1919 professor of surgery at the School of Medicine of Washington University, St. Louis.

DR. WARREN H. MCBRYDE, of San Francisco, Calif., has been elected president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He will take office at the sixtieth annual meeting to be held in Philadelphia from December 4 to 8. This is the first meeting to be held other than in New York City since the year 1890.

DR. HARDY A. KEMP, professor of bacteriology and preventive medicine at the College of Medicine of Baylor University, Dallas, Texas, has become dean of the College of Medicine at the University of Vermont. Dr. Kemp is also head of the reorganized department of bacteriology, hygiene and preventive medicine.

DR. ROBERT S. SHANKLAND has been appointed acting head of the department of physics at the Case School of Applied Science. He succeeds Dr. Dayton C. Miller, who retired in June, 1938.

DR. CARL WALDEMAR HAGQUIST, who served as acting professor of biology at the University of Rich-

mond during the last session, has been appointed professor of biology at Albany College, Portland, Oregon.

DR. GERALD F. TAPE, graduate assistant in physics at the University of Michigan, has been appointed for the current year instructor in physics at Cornell University.

DR. ALFRED S. LAZARUS, of the Hooper Foundation of the University of California and of the Connaught Laboratories of the University of Toronto, has been appointed instructor in the department of bacteriology and public health at the University of Colorado School of Medicine at Denver.

DR. CLARENCE F. HISKEY has been appointed instructor in chemistry at the University of Tennessee. He will continue the research on rhenium in which he has been engaged at the University of Wisconsin.

DR. CHARLES F. ROGERS, assistant biochemist for the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, has been appointed associate in biochemistry in the department of agronomy at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, to succeed Dr. Morris. He will continue in cooperation with plant physiologists on the biochemistry of corn.

ARTHUR FOLGER, since 1919 member of the Division of Animal Husbandry of the College of Agriculture at Davis of the University of California, has resigned to accept the post of regional director of the Farm Security Administration.

DR. ALFRED FRÖHLICH, formerly professor of pharmacology at the University of Vienna, has been appointed pharmacologist to the May Institute for Medical Research of the Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GORDON GUNTER, of the department of zoology of the University of Texas, has been appointed marine biologist for the Coastal Division of the Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission.

DR. J. H. SANDGROUND, formerly assistant professor of helminthology in the department of tropical medicine at the Medical School and the School of Public Health of Harvard University, has joined the staff of the Lilly Research Laboratories at Indianapolis. He has recently returned from the Netherlands East Indies where, as a fellow of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, he spent a year working in the Pathologische Instituut of the Geneeskundige Hoogeschool at Batavia.

DR. ARNE TISELIUS, professor of biochemistry at the Fysikalisk-Kemiska Institutionen, University of Uppsala, will deliver on October 19 the first Harvey Society Lecture of the current series at the New York Academy of Medicine. He will speak on "Electrophoretic Analysis and the Constitution of Native Fluids."

DR. A. A. BITANCOURT, sub-director of the Institute of Biology, São Paulo, Brazil, gave three lectures at the Iowa State College on October 2, 3 and 4. The titles of his lectures were: "The Influence on Agriculture of Destructive Insects and Plant Pathogens in Brazil," "The Coffee Borer and Its Control in the State of São Paulo" and "The Elsinoaceae as Plant Parasites in Brazil."

IT is reported that Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd will sail for the Antarctic about November 1 despite the withdrawal of one of his three vessels by the Government. The decision to keep the cutter *Northland* in home waters during the foreign crisis will necessitate a change in the plan of the expedition. The *Northland* was to have accompanied the *North Star* to New Zealand and then to Little America, while the old barkentine *Bear* put in at Valparaiso to pick up supplies. It will now be necessary for the *Bear* and the *North Star* to go to New Zealand and Antarctica first and then to return to Valparaiso to get the equipment and personnel waiting there.

IT is announced in the *British Medical Journal* that owing to the war there will be no annual meeting of the British Medical Association in 1940. It was to have been held at Birmingham.

Science Progress, which is issued quarterly and which is now in its thirty-fourth volume, has suspended publication on account of war conditions.

IT is reported that Germany is closing all but four of her universities; they are Berlin, Vienna, Munich and Jena.

APPLICATIONS are being received for Benjamin Peirce instructorships in mathematics at Harvard University for the academic year 1940–41. Candidates should ordinarily have the doctorate or its equivalent. Applications should be sent to, and further information may be received from the chairman of the department of mathematics.

THE City Service Commission of Milwaukee will hold an examination for the position of curator in "lower zoology" in the Milwaukee Public Museum to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement on pension of Thomas E. B. Pope. It will consist of a questionnaire in training and experience and in the submission of exhibits, particularly scientific publications. Candidates must have had at least one year of experience in a museum and at least three years of experience in either a museum, university, scientific bureau or other institution. The position is open to men only.

THE second annual instrumentation contest with a first prize of $200 is announced by the Industrial Instrument Section of the Scientific Apparatus Makers of America. Twelve prizes in all, amounting to $500, will be awarded. The contest is open to any person

not employed by an instrument manufacturer. Two themes are specified: instruments save money; instrumentation makes jobs. The contestant is to submit either an original report or an original essay in support of either theme. No manuscript should cover both themes. The contest will be judged by the following Jury of Award: M. F. Behar, editor, *Instruments;* C. S. Redding, president, Leeds and Northrup Company; H. B. Richmond, treasurer, General Radio Company; P. T. Sprague, president, The Hays Corporation, and chairman, Industrial Instrument Section S. A. M. A; L. G. Wilson, president, Precision Thermometer and Instrument Company; F. K. Taylor, vice-president, Taylor Instrument Company; Clemann Withers, treasurer, Sperry Gyroscope Company. The contest closes on November 15, 1939, and the judging will be held promptly. Copies of the rules of the contest and of the official entry forms can be obtained from the Scientific Apparatus Makers of America, 20 North Wacker Drive, R.3014, Chicago, Ill.

THE twelfth annual Science and Engineering Fair of the American Institute of the City of New York will be held in 1940 from April 14 to 20, inclusive. Ten thousand students of science are members of the institute. All exhibits are the actual creations of the student participants, and cash prizes amounting to more than two thousand dollars will be awarded for the best displays. Working models, experiments, live animals and plants, technical and mechanical projects and miniatures are but few of the types of exhibits which have been designed and executed for this year's fair. It is the annual fair of New York County, a continuance of the annual industrial fairs of the institute which began in 1828.

THE United States Sugar Corporation at Clewiston, Fla., has made a gift of $1,000 to establish the Napoleon B. Bernard Fellowship for research at the University of Florida. This marks the fourth gift by that organization to the university since 1937, the others being a similar $1,000 fellowship and two $2,000 scholarships. The new fellowship provides awards for "graduate study of the soil, climate and agriculture of the Everglades."

DEARBORN OBSERVATORY of Northwestern University is being moved 600 feet south and east to clear the site for the erection of the new Technological Institute. Under the direction of Dr. Oliver J. Lee, chairman of the department, astronomers at the university have stored the telescope lenses in underground vaults, lashed the telescope to the walls and moved the most delicate instruments out of the building. The 125-ton brick pier on which the telescope rests will be moved with the building. Using 700 jacks, each of 25-ton capacity, the entire structure has been raised about three feet, placed on rollers, and is being taken away on tracks, using two teams of horses and a tractor. Test borings indicate tha the new site of the observatory is directly over an old creek bed, which will give the building a firm foundation on a dense clay substratum.

DISCUSSION

THE ORIGIN OF THE HUMAN RACES

MANKIND may be divided into a number of races and, whereas various authors have different opinions about the question as to how many races there are, they are fairly unanimous in considering them to be the products of some natural force or forces. Presumably agencies similar to those responsible for the production of groups of nearly related species would be the cause of the human races.

It is a well-known fact that members of different races in all possible combinations may have fertile offspring. Therefore, there must be isolating factors which keep the races separated, as otherwise mankind would be a thorough mixture of a great many types, such as observed when studying a population, said to be of one race.

These isolating factors are thought to be natural, as opposed to human, in the same sense in which a house may be called a human and not a natural product, although in the last instance man, and all that which belongs to him, is part of nature. Here, in my opinion, a grave mistake is made. The human races are not maintained by an act of nature, but by human, that is, social, discrimination.

Proof for this lies in the nature of the qualities by which the races differ. They are all superficial and readily impress an untrained observer. The color of the skin, the shape of the eye or nose, the form of the hair which constitute the basis for the recognition of human races are visible to every one at the first glance and may therefore be subject to social selection. This causes their occurrence in large coherent sections of the human population.

The variations upon which the human races are based are by no means the only ones existing. Professor Komai has published a list of more than 80 inheritable variations common to the white race and the Japanese, although not occurring with the same frequency. Some of these, like color blindness, the presence of supernumerary fingers or toes and harelip are unobtrusive and free from social taboo. Others, like the blood groups, refer to inner organs or chemical substances and are invisible as such. None of