

### THE ISLE ROYALE NATIONAL PARK

THE Department of the Interior announces the establishment of Isle Royale National Park in Lake Superior, Michigan, which was first projected by Congress in 1931.

This newest addition to the Federal park system, one of the few remaining wilderness areas in the continental United States, comprises 133,405 acres, of which the State of Michigan donated approximately 3,000 acres and appropriated \$100,000 for the purchase of 5,000 acres in private ownership. In the public domain were 10,266 acres, and with \$700,000 set aside by President Roosevelt from emergency funds appropriated in 1935, the balance of the total acreage embraced in Isle Royale and some 40 odd adjacent islands were acquired. Congress two years ago authorized the addition to the park, when established, of the lands thus acquired with emergency funds.

Isle Royale, once the home of aboriginal Indians who mined and smelted copper, is 44 miles long and about 8 miles wide at its widest point. Of rocky, rugged topography, almost entirely a wilderness, it contains more than 30 inland lakes. Isle Royale proper and the islands forming the archipelago are in northwest Lake Superior, about 60 miles from the Michigan mainland and some 20 miles from the Canadian shore.

In past years Isle Royale has been popular as a summer resort and the home of a few commercial fishermen. To-day there are still some summer residences occupied each summer. Neither these summer residents nor the remaining fishermen will be disturbed. They will be allowed to remain under permit issued by the National Park Service, the principal difference being merely in ownership of the property thus occupied.

Isle Royale is of considerable interest to archeologists and geologists because of the wealth of material, and is of considerable biological value because of the insular character of its flora and wildlife, the absence of many mainland forms of life and the distinctive mixture of northern and southern elements. The scenic beauty of the archipelago, with its virtually untouched wilderness character, however, is considered the chief justification for its preservation for future generations as a national park.

### THE NEW BUILDING OF THE COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES

THE dedication of the recently completed building for geology and geophysics of the Colorado School of Mines took place on March 15. Dr. Everette L. DeGolyer, geologist and geophysicist, of Dallas, Texas, gave the dedicatory address, in which he surveyed the

development of geology and geophysics, and discussed particularly their application to the present.

The new building has been named Berthoud Hall in honor of Captain Edward L. Berthoud, the first professor of geology at the Colorado School of Mines, who was prominent in the economic, scientific and political development of Colorado. It comprises a main section which houses the department of geology and two large wings in one of which is the department of geophysics and in the other the college museum. The building together with its equipment represents an investment of about half a million dollars. It has three main floors, an upper fourth floor for storage, and a basement, and is completely air-conditioned and modern in every respect. Housed in the museum will be the School of Mines collection of minerals and fossils, included in which is the collection of crinoids recently donated by Mrs. John T. Barnett, of Denver. The murals which were painted by Irwin D. Hoffman for Treasure Mountain at the Golden Gate International Exposition and which were procured for the School of Mines by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Lee Whatley, of Denver, also will be displayed.

During the morning of Engineers' Day, technical sessions in geology, geophysics, petroleum, mining and metallurgy were held. Papers were read by men prominent in the mineral industries. Immediately following the dedication program Dr. Francis M. Van Tuyl, head of the department of geology; Dr. C. A. Heiland, head of the department of geophysics, and Dr. J. Harlan Johnson, curator of the museum, and members of the department of geology and geophysics held open house for the large number of guests of the college who had come to have their first view of the new building and its equipment.

### THE DELAMAR INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

DR. WILLARD C. RAPPLEYE, dean of the School of Medicine of Columbia University, announces that the degree of doctor of public health has been established at the DeLamar Institute of Public Health to meet the greatly increased demand for specialized training in the field. The large expansion of public health activities and the increase in federal, state and local appropriations for such programs are creating many new positions which call for specialized education of a high order. The new degree has been introduced at Columbia University as part of the program of the institute for supplying properly trained and qualified physicians to fill these posts.

Students who wish to matriculate for the degree must be graduates of an approved medical school and have served an internship of at least one year in a recognized hospital. The program of studies for the degree

includes two years of graduate work, one of which must be spent at the institute. If the student so chooses, permission may be granted to do one year of field work in some locality other than New York.

Dr. Rappleye points out that the introduction of the new degree is part of an expanded program in public health planned by the institute under the new arrangement. The Departments of Health of New York City, New York State and Puerto Rico will cooperate in the training of specialists. He states further:

Matriculated students will receive their basic training during their first year of study at the institute. For the second year they may elect the subject in which to major and do field work in cooperation with and under the supervision of any one of the departments.

Those who wish to specialize in the health problems of tropical countries may attend the School of Tropical Medicine in Puerto Rico, which is conducted under the auspices of the university. This arrangement is particularly suited for Latin American students who, besides receiving instruction in their native language, will be able to study under the tropical and semitropical conditions which are similar to those that will confront them in their own countries.

The cooperation of the institute with the State and City Departments of Health will have the added advantage of offering departmental employees who are engaged in public health the opportunity to do graduate work. The fact that the institute is located in the same building as the city health center which serves the Washington Heights and Riverside districts of Manhattan will enable students to receive practical training in all phases of public health. The health center will serve the institute in the preparation of students for the practice of public health just as the hospitals connected with medical schools play an important rôle in the education of a doctor.

The first year of study will be devoted primarily to courses dealing with the fundamental aspects of public health, such as administration and practice, biostatistics, epidemiology, sanitary science, industrial hygiene and nutritional diseases. The student in his second year may concentrate on one of the subdivisions of public health.

In an increasing number of situations it is required, often by legal regulations, that the candidate for public health posts must hold an advanced degree. Prospective students often will enroll only in those university departments or schools which provide the degree of D.P.H., which is coming to be generally recognized as the professional designation in public health in a manner similar to the M.D. and the D.D.S. in medicine and dentistry, respectively.

#### THE CLEVELAND MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

THE thirty-third annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association will meet at Cleveland

from June 23 to 27. There will be addresses and group discussions by many well-known government officials, teachers, rural leaders, research workers and homemakers. The year's progress will be demonstrated through the exhibits in the convention.

Dr. Helen Judy Bond, of Teachers College, Columbia University, president of the association, will speak briefly at the open meeting on Monday evening. She will be followed by the Honorable T. V. Smith, representative-at-large from Illinois and professor of philosophy at the University of Chicago, whose subject is to be "Civic Skills and Political Skills."

At the second general session on Tuesday evening, when there will be a panel discussion on "The Family and Social Change," Miss Elizabeth Dyer, of the University of Cincinnati, will preside. Those taking part include President Winfred G. Leutner, Western Reserve University; Dr. Viva Boothe, acting director of the Bureau of Business Research, the Ohio State University; Professor Carl Rogers, the Ohio State University, and Dr. Leyton E. Carter, director of the Cleveland Foundation. Miss Edna P. Amidon, of the U. S. Office of Education, will summarize the discussion.

The topics for many of the meetings concern actual homemaking problems and the ways in which the newer educational methods and scientific facts are used to solve them. The sessions devoted to housing will be under the direction of Miss Willie Vie Dowdy, chairman of the housing division of the American Home Economics Association and a member of the Georgia Extension Service. Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics, will preside at a meeting at which "Home Economists and Public Housing Projects" will be discussed by representatives of the U. S. Housing Authority, the Farm Security Administration and the Lakeview Terrace Housing Project in Cleveland.

A meeting of the textiles and clothing division will deal with four practical aspects of clothing: construction, economics, health and esthetics. Mrs. Esther G. Kramer, of the Arkansas Agricultural Extension Service, will preside at the meetings of the extension service department. Working relationships between home economics and social welfare and public health agencies will be the subject of a meeting which will emphasize the rapidly developing role of the home economist in the community welfare agencies and rural public health work. Miss Marjorie Heseltine, of the U. S. Children's Bureau, will preside. Home economists of the Farm Security Administration, under the supervision of Mrs. Clara V. Thompson, will conduct a special session. Institution administrators will also conduct sessions, and a session on consumer problems will be the last event on the week's program.