

DR. JACOB ELLSWORTH REIGHARD, professor of zoology at the University of Michigan until his retirement with the title emeritus in 1927, died on February 14 in his eighty-first year. He served for forty-one years on the faculty and for seventeen years as director of the university museums.

DR. WILLIAM DICK CUTTER, secretary of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association since 1931, from 1923 to 1928

dean of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, died on January 22 at the age of sixty-three years.

ARTHUR HENRY PRATT, consulting civil engineer and chief hydraulic engineer of the Public Service Commission of New York, died on February 1 at the age of sixty-seven years.

MERRILL J. MACK, professor of dairying at the Massachusetts State College, died on February 9. He was thirty-nine years old.

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### NEW HAVEN INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL SERVICE

NEW HAVEN COUNTY physicians in cooperation with the Department of Preventive Medicine of the Yale School of Medicine have approved the creation of an Industrial Medical Service in factories which do not now have adequate medical service.

Plans have been drawn up for the organization of the service in five plants in New Haven County, each having a personnel of not more than 300 persons. The service will consist of a director, who shall be a physician trained in industrial medicine and is to be responsible for administration and for meeting problems in industrial hygiene, and a nurse trained in industrial medicine. A grant to defray some of the initial expenses has been made by the New Haven Foundation.

"It is estimated that two years will be required to determine whether this service is justifiable and worth continuing or not. At the end of this period the Section of Preventive Medicine of the Yale School of Medicine will review the project. The opinion of the New Haven Medical Association will be solicited at that time."

The functions of the proposed Industrial Medical Service will be:

1. To serve as a demonstration that adequate medical service for small plants is possible.
2. To act in a consultative capacity for those plants in determining the nature of actual or potential hazards (such as the introduction of new factory methods) and to render advice concerning their correction and avoidance. This service is to complement rather than to supplement the service available to industry by the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene of the State Department of Health.
3. To initiate programs of disease prevention in those plants when they seem necessary or advisable. This does not include medical care, which remains in the hands of the family physician.
4. To arrange for pre-employment and periodic physical examinations. These will be given by local physicians.
5. To carry on research problems which have to do with the health of workers in various types of industries and to use the data in an effort to decrease the incidence of disease.

A committee from the New Haven Medical Association will censor the operation of the plan to handle any complaints and any proposed changes. A monthly list of accidents and illnesses in those plants which use the service will be examined by the committee.

### HEALTH SERVICES OF THE COMMONWEALTH FUND

THE Commonwealth Fund reported on January 19 that it had appropriated \$1,841,332.46 in the year ending September 30, 1941, for purposes associated with "the welfare of mankind," in accordance with the wish of its founder, Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness.

In the past year the fund gave subsidies or consultant services in twenty-eight states in support of four main objectives: the encouragement of research and of good teaching in medical schools; the enrichment and extension of public health services to rural communities; the provision or improvement of hospital facilities and the standardization of hospital services in rural communities; and the strengthening of community facilities for mental health services.

Since most medical research undertakings aided by the fund are of long duration, only three of the thirty-eight pieces of research subsidized during the year were new. These were a clinical statistical review of a series of cases of essential hypertension, at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center; a study of gynecological diagnostic methods, at Cornell University Medical School; and a study of cancer-producing substances from human tissues, at the University of Chicago.

At five schools of medicine departments of preventive medicine were subsidized; special provision was made during the year for the expansion of this department at Tulane. At one school, the University of Louisville, the department of psychiatry was subsidized. At four the fund helped to meet the cost of borderline services designed to link the departments of psychiatry and pediatrics. A grant was made to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston to enlarge a psychiatric service forming part of the department of medicine. Seven promising young men

already committed to teaching or research as a career were given fellowships for advanced medical study.

Aid for rural public health services was concentrated in four southern states: Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Oklahoma. In the first of these the fund has been active for seventeen years. In four counties in Tennessee, three in Mississippi and one in Oklahoma local health departments have been built up to a point where they illustrate the value of adequate staffing and a planned program, and, with direct and indirect aid from the fund, the technical and administrative services of the state health departments have been strengthened. The state health laboratory of Oklahoma, for example, did 50 per cent. more work in the first six months of 1941 than in all of 1938. Progress in the control of tuberculosis by artificial pneumothorax and of gonorrhea by sulfonamide therapy marked the work of the county health departments to which the fund gives financial or technical assistance.

No new hospital award was made this year, but a community hospital at Pittsfield, Ill., was completed and one at Mt. Pleasant, Mich., was begun. The capacity of a hospital at Kingsport, Tenn., was doubled, the cost being divided between the fund and the community. The twelve hospitals already in service under this program were used almost to normal working capacity and their earned income rose faster than their operating expenses. At several hospitals visiting instructors from leading medical schools stimulated staff education through long informal clinical institutes.

Mrs. Edward S. Harkness is honorary president of the Commonwealth Fund. Malcolm P. Aldrich is president; the board of directors now includes Mr. Aldrich, Phil W. Bunnell, Samuel H. Fisher, George Welwood Murray, Dean Sage and William E. Stevenson.

### STALIN PRIZES

IN 1941, several outstanding Soviet scholars and mathematicians received Stalin Prizes for scientific contributions made during the last six or seven years.

The Stalin Prizes were established in honor of the sixtieth birthday of Joseph Stalin in 1939. They are divided into three classifications: 1st prize, 100,000 rubles; 2nd prize, 50,000 rubles; 3rd prize, 25,000 rubles.

The Soviet mathematicians receiving first prizes were:

Vinogradov, Ivan Metveyevich, member of the Academy of Science of the USSR, for his work published in 1937, entitled "A New Method in the Analytical Theory of Numbers."

Gelvich, Petr. Augustovich, Major General of Artillery, professor of the Artillery Academy of the Red Army, for his scientific works: "On Dispersion, Prob-

ability of Hits, and Mathematical Anticipation of the Number of Hits," published in 1934; "Theoretical Fundamentals for the Elaboration of Gunnery Rules," published in 1936; and "Firing at Rapidly Moving Targets," published in 1940.

Kapitza, Peter Leonidovich, member of the Academy of Science of the USSR, for his work "Turbodetander for Obtaining Low Temperatures and Its Application for Obtaining Liquid Air," published in 1939.

Muskhelishvili, Nikolai Ivanovich, member of the Academy of Science of the USSR, professor of the State University in the city of Tbilisi, for his work published in 1935, "Some Basic Problems in the Mathematical Theory of Elasticity."

Mathematicians receiving second prizes were:

Alikhanov, Abram Issaakovich, member correspondent of the Academy of Science of the USSR, and Alikhanian, Artem Issaakovich, scientific worker of the Physico-Technical Institute of the Academy of Science of the USSR, for their scientific work on radio published in 1936, 1938 and 1940.

Kholmogorov, Andrei Nicolayevich, member of the Academy of Science of the USSR, and Khinchin, Alexander Yakovlevich, member correspondent of the Academy of Science of the USSR, professors at the Moscow State University, for their scientific works on the theory of probability: "Asymptotic Laws of the Theory of Probability," published in 1936, "On Analytical Methods in the Theory of Probability," published in 1938, and "Limit Laws of the Sums of Independent Chance Quantities," published in 1938.

Pontriagin, Lev Semenovich, member correspondent of the Academy of Science of the USSR, professor of the Moscow State University, for his work published in 1938, "Topological Groups."

Sobolev, Sergei Ljvovich, member of the Academy of Science of the USSR, professor of the Moscow State University, for his works on the mathematical theory of elasticity: "Some Questions in the Theory of the Expansion of Vibrations," published in 1937, and "On the Theory of Non-Linear Hyperbolic Equations with Partial Derivatives," published in 1939.

### THE INTER-AMERICA BUREAU OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

THE New York Academy of Medicine, realizing the responsibility of North American physicians in the advancement and dissemination of knowledge of the medical sciences in the Western Hemisphere, has organized an Inter-America Division whose purpose is to cultivate friendship, understanding and sympathy with the medical men in other countries of the Americas.

It is pointed out that the present war has dimmed the light of the medical sciences in many, if not all, of