

of the faculty and staff as an important resource for war-time service, both on and away from the campus. To make such service most effective and readily available, the board of trustees has made it possible for faculty and staff members to retain their positions through leaves of absence without pay when called into the military and naval service of the United States or into service essential to the prosecution of the war. The number of persons now on leave in these services exceeds 100 for military service and about 20 for defense projects, in addition to 42 who have resigned.

The University of Illinois has already made a special contribution to the war program of this country through the many notable research activities of its scientific staff both past and present. The Engineering Experiment Station is the oldest in the United States and probably the most active, and the Agricultural Experiment Station is one of the nation's oldest and most active. Both independently of, and in cooperation with, various departments of the Federal Government, these stations are making important researches in many fields closely related to the war activity. Of even greater significance in directly aiding the Army and Navy are the research activities of the departments of physics and chemistry. I also must mention the research and war service of the professional faculty in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, of whom 42 are now on leave or resigned for military or naval service.

The university has two important extension organizations for rendering off-campus war-time service. The Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics has a staff of trained specialists who can present and interpret to the people the results of scientific research carried on by the Agricultural Experiment Station, often in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Division of University Extension has been most active in making many of the resources of the university available to the entire State of Illinois. The work of this division in the field of help to industry and other activities related to the war has been in progress for many months and is very comprehensive in its scope.

(A) Most impressive is the Engineering, Science and Management Defense Training Program. Under this program, training at the college level in engineering, chemistry, physics and production management is provided in those industrial areas of the state that are in the battle of production. At this time

there are in operation 28 different courses in 23 Illinois communities, for a total of 176 classes and an enrolment of 4,545 students.

(B) The Division has provided courses in conversational Spanish for the officers of the Air Corps at Chanute Field.

(C) It is having prepared by the appropriate staff members materials for courses for young men who, lacking the necessary college training for admission to the flying cadet schools of the U. S. Army, wish to prepare for the mental examination.

(D) It operates a Speakers' Bureau, an important contribution to the maintenance of civilian morale.

(E) There has been created a state-wide school and college civilian morale service to work in conjunction with the Office of Civilian Morale in Washington and the U. S. Office of Education.

(F) The Visual Aids Service of the division has acquired and is distributing motion picture films for exhibition in the classrooms on subjects that contribute to the understanding of and loyalty to fundamental American ideas and ideals.

(G) The division sponsors a research project in adult education that has been engaged in the preparation of materials and the training of teachers for the education of the foreign-born under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Justice.

(H) It conducts a number of institutes and conferences, several of which recently have been concerned with the problem of defense.

(I) Men in the armed forces, whose education is interrupted by their calls to service, are afforded opportunity to make some progress toward college degrees by the university courses that are taught by correspondence.

(J) In conjunction with the University Library, the division has projected a series of reading lists on the understanding of America, its aims, the war and the peace to follow.

The university radio station has been using all programs of a national defense nature that can be integrated with its own comprehensive 12-hour-a-day educational programs.

To maintain coordination of the many new war activities with the normal activities of the university, a Central War Emergency Committee was set up as soon as war was declared. This committee is both a clearing center and a policy recommending body of the greatest value to the administration of the university.

## OBITUARY

### ROBERT WILLIAM HEGNER

AFTER an illness of several months, Robert Hegner died on March 11, 1942, at the age of sixty-two years.

With increasing weakness and suffering during the last year of his life he showed the greatest courage and cheerfulness under the most trying circumstances.

He refused to give up and kept on with his lectures and the direction of the work of his department until only a short time before his death. His was an unusually active and fruitful career. Early important researches on insect embryology and a large series of books on zoology made him well known to zoologists, and extensive researches on the parasitic protozoa and the training of numerous graduate students gave him a position of leadership in the field of parasitology.

Dr. Hegner was born in Decorah, Iowa, on February 15, 1880. As a boy he was interested in the study of birds and was a pioneer in bird photography. He received his A.B. from the University of Chicago in 1903 and started graduate work in that institution. Later he changed to the University of Wisconsin, where he received the Ph.D. in 1908. For the next eight years he was a member of the zoology department of the University of Michigan. During this period he carried on researches in invertebrate embryology and published his first book, "The Germ Cell Cycle of Animals." Here, also, he published the first edition of his "College Zoology," which is still one of the leading college texts in the field of biology. The fifth edition of this book, which was completed shortly before his death, will soon appear.

In 1918, Dr. Hegner was called to the newly organized School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University to develop the work in medical zoology. Here he found his life's work in research and teaching in the field of the parasitic protozoa. From his researches he has published over 150 papers in journals in this country and abroad both on the biological and medical aspects of protozoology, including extensive contributions on malaria and amebic dysentery. He has been especially successful in training research students; forty men and women have taken the doctorate under his direction. Some of these students have already assumed positions of leadership in the field. He also found time to continue his series of text-books in general zoology and published important books on parasitology.

Dr. Hegner was a great traveler. Besides numerous trips to Europe, on which he combined scientific activities and recreation, he traveled widely in tropical America and the Orient. He directed a number of expeditions for the study of parasitic protozoa in tropical American countries, including Puerto Rico, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Guatemala and Colombia. For five months in 1926 he was visiting professor at the London School of Tropical Medicine, and he spent the year of 1929 organizing a Department of Protozoology at the School of Hygiene of the University of the Philippines. During 1938, at the request of the Government of Mexico, he spent five months at the Institute of Public Health in Mexico City, conducting research and helping in the organi-

zation of the division of parasitology. His wide experience in the tropics with human protozoan diseases influenced greatly his teaching and research. In addition he was interested in the habits and customs of the peoples he visited and brought home with him extensive photographic records which were the delight of his students and friends.

Dr. Hegner's varied activities also included editorial work and membership in numerous scientific societies in zoology, parasitology and tropical medicine. For many years he was the editor of the Century Biological Series. He was for several years the contributing editor of the *Quarterly Review of Biology* and served on the editorial boards of the *Journal of Parasitology*, *Biological Abstracts*, the *Journal of Morphology* and the *American Journal of Hygiene*. He was a charter member of the American Academy of Tropical Medicine and an honorary member of British and Belgian societies. In 1935 he was president of the American Society of Zoologists and, in 1936, of the American Society of Parasitologists. In 1939 he was given the honorary degree of doctor of science by Mount Union College.

Dr. Hegner had the ability, all too rare in scientists, of popularizing his subject. In addition to numerous magazine articles for the general public he wrote in 1935 "The Parade of the Animal Kingdom," which has been one of the most popular recent books on natural history, and, in 1938, "Big Fleas Have Little Fleas," in which in a delightfully humorous way he opened up for the lay public the wonders of the parasitic protozoa.

Never satisfied with his already important accomplishments in research, Dr. Hegner was constantly pushing ahead, and during the last years before his death developed in the study of bird malaria the most important research program of his career. In his last paper, published in September, 1941, he reported the very successful treatment of bird malaria with a new drug which is now being tried on human malaria. Few men will be missed more by colleagues and friends. He was charming in all his personal relations, and his keen sense of humor and wide experience made him the most interesting and stimulating of companions.

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#### W. L. SCOVILLE

DR. W. L. SCOVILLE died in Gainesville, Florida, on March 10, 1942, at the age of seventy-seven. He was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he began his pharmaceutical career in a drug store. Later he entered the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and received the degree of Ph.G. in 1889. He was professor