

closing days of the "golden era," Vaupel's collection contained few types of original descriptions of the Cincinnati fauna, but has a very real compensatory asset in having been made after stratigraphic details and zonation were worked out. It comes in very large part from abandoned quarries and worked-out localities—many toponymic, and apparently lost forever to science. With a thorough knowledge of the usual run of Cincinnati fossils, his chief interest was to discover new extensions of range, new localities and new forms. Herein lies the great scientific worth of the Vaupel collection. The inventory and cataloguing of Mr. Vaupel's collection proceeds apace, and within the year most of the thousands of specimens will be allocated to their proper niches in the fireproofed permanent research collections of the University of Cincinnati.

Fortunately for Cincinnati geologists, not all the historically famous old collections left their home area, as for a while it seemed likely they would. In 1889 the University of Cincinnati received the U. P. James collection by bequest. Although the bulk of the James types had gone elsewhere, this was the nucleus of type materials and research collections that have been added to with the years. The residue of the S. A. Miller collection was purchased from his heirs in 1917, some twenty years after Miller's death. Although much of the type material had been sold to other institutions by that time, some 2,000 types were discovered by painstaking comparisons when the collection was inventoried for the 1936 catalogue of the University of Cincinnati Museum types. Not all these type materials pertain to the Cincinnati, however. Thousands of research specimens were added by the gift of the Charles Schlemmer collection, Dr. Twitchell's specialized collection of specimens and thin-sections of bryozoans and stromatoporids, an early collection of bryozoans and micro-fossils made by Mr. Vaupel, and the great general Cincinnati collection that Charles Faber amassed in his later years. Faber's collection went to the university with an endowment sufficient to insure a permanent research curator of paleontology and a generous publication fund for paleontology at the University Museum.

Early in 1942 arrangements were completed by which the very extensive fossil collection of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History will be on deposit at the University Museum, where it will be thoroughly restudied, catalogued and made available for researchers. For better than three quarters of a century this collection has been growing; its quality is considerably better than one might anticipate from the statement made by Nickles in 1902 that "the paleontological collection of the Cincinnati Society of Natural

History consists mainly of odds and ends which have come to it piecemeal." Those "odds and ends" are a large number of old-time local collections and much foreign material acquired years ago by exchange. It apparently embraces a good many type specimens which have been in essence lost to science until now. The collection contains as well a splendid array of rare and undescribed specimens that were added "piecemeal." The society is to be congratulated for having kept its collection intact through the years, even though not sponsoring paleontological research or having facilities for exhibiting extensive fossil materials. Cincinnatians are especially grateful to the society for keeping the collection permanently in the city, and particularly for making it available at this time, which is one of great recrudescence of local paleontologic interest.

In addition to these invaluable older collections which have come to the University of Cincinnati by gift and purchase, the faculty and students of the Department of Geology and Geography have been for many years assiduously collecting fossils and data from the disappearing old-time sites in the Cincinnati hills, the while keeping pace with new exposures and excavations. An enormous aggregate of research material is the result. Thus generosity and industry have in part redeemed the loss of many early collections, and a truly rich representation of Cincinnati paleontology and the necessary comparative materials are now preserved in Cincinnati. There they await the long years of research ahead before the store of knowledge is exhausted and the full story of the Cincinnati epoch told.

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ORIGIN OF THE TERM "EUTHENICS"

IN my article on "The Term 'Euthenics,'" I discussed the possibility of a wider adoption of the term. Since then question as to its origin has been raised, and I have asked Dr. C. B. Davenport, who was one of the first American advocates of its use, to make a statement on that subject. He writes:

You may recall that in June, 1910, Mrs. E. H. Harri-man announced her plan to start the Eugenics Record Office and the newspapers made quite a good deal of it at the time. Mrs. Ellen H. Richards soon thereafter prepared a small book entitled "Euthenics" (with a subtitle, "The Science of Controllable Environment") and some time later a course in euthenics was given at Vassar. So far as I know Mrs. Richards was the first to use this term.

Mrs. Richards pointed out that the concept was well defined by the Greeks and appeared in two forms:

¹ SCIENCE, 94: 2450, 561-562.

eutheneo (Demosthenes, Aristotle, Herodotus) and *euthenia* (Herodotus).

CARL E. SEASHORE

NORWEGIAN MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF GÖTEBORG

It may interest readers of *SCIENCE* to hear that a petition subscribed by practically all members of the R. Society of Göteborg resident in the city has been presented to the Swedish minister for foreign affairs asking him to intervene in favor of three Norwegian members of the R. Society who have been illegally imprisoned and subjected to severe treatment by the present authorities in Norway. The following is a translation from the Swedish original, which carried the signatures of fifty-two members:

To his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

Three foreign members of the Royal Society of Science and Letters of Göteborg, *viz.*, the principal of the University of Oslo, Didrik Arup Seip, and the professors of the same university, Anton Wilhelm Brögger and Francis Bull, have already for a considerable time been deprived of their liberty. They are known to us as eminent scientists and scholars and are citizens beyond reproach. As far as we know none of them has been convicted of any crime against the laws of their country by a legal court of justice or even been accused of any criminal offence.

To all of us their fate has given great pain. The fact that Professor Seip, for reasons unknown to us, has been subjected to a treatment of inhuman cruelty has further increased our anxiety on their behalf.

We subscribed members of the Royal Society resident in Göteborg herewith apply to your Excellency with the request that everything in your power shall be done in order to set our fellow members at liberty and enable them to resume their studies and research.

It is greatly to be feared that any action taken by the Swedish government according to the request will be void of effect under present circumstances.

HANS PETTERSTON,

Member of the R. Society of Göteborg

MARCH 2, 1942

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA—A CORRECTION

A MISLEADING note as to the situation in the Medical School of the University of Georgia appeared in *SCIENCE* of March 20. This note implies that several of our faculty members have been dismissed for advocating coeducation of negro and white students. None of our faculty has been dismissed and the coeducation question has not been raised on our campus. The regents have given us every possible financial aid and encouragement in living up to the standards set by the American Medical Association. We have done so, and will continue to do so.

Action was taken by the council without investigating the merit of the school or of its graduates. It was apparently based upon the action of a legally constituted board of regents in dismissing administrative officers in schools in other parts of the state. Fortunately, this action does not affect the diplomas of students now in school or those entering before September first. Our dean was told by Dr. Wilbur with the full membership of the council present that no reflection was being cast upon the teaching and research of the school. Unfortunately, this was not made public.

W. F. HAMILTON

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

QUOTATIONS

RUSSIAN INTERCHANGE

WE look forward when the war is over to enjoying happy relations with the Russians and to that vigorous exchange of scientific and artistic thought which is the best part of comradeship, whether between men or nations. In the meantime we are anxious to contribute in every way we can to the strength of their arms and their defences; and for the medical profession the course is plain: we would like to put at their disposal whatever information may be useful, and to find whatever equipment they need.

Something has already been done in both directions by the Anglo-Soviet Medical Committee; the appeal made by Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, president of the committee, for surgical instruments has met with a good response which he acknowledges on another

page; instruments worth about £3000 have reached him and less than 10 per cent. of these required repair. Those in perfect condition were greased and forwarded at once, while those needing overhaul or replating are being put quickly in order. A subcommittee dealing with medical supplies have been advising Mme. Maisky, wife of the Soviet Ambassador, on the purchase of surgical instruments, x-ray sets, autoclaves and other equipment, and during the past three months seventy large cases of instruments, some weighing a quarter of a ton, have been dispatched. In addition, Sir Philip Manson-Bahr and Mr. G. F. Home are compiling a book for the committee, probably to be called "Reviews of British War Medicine," consisting of articles by recognized authorities. This is being translated into Russian by doctors who have volunteered for the task and will be printed as quickly