you yourself write should not be suppressed "unless it would result in military advantage to the enemy." Now what shall we do with the 461 copies of SCIENCE that we are holding for foreign subscribers? Please answer this question definitely. Please also tell me what should be written to foreign subscribers who have not received their copies of SCIENCE on account of the censorship.

I shall take it for granted, unless you write to me to the contrary, that our correspondence may be shown to others and published in SCIENCE, should that seem to me to be in the interest of science and the nation.

LETTER FROM COLONEL W. PRESTON CORDERMAN TO J. MCKEEN CATTELL, JULY 21, 1942

In order to avoid any further confusion concerning the jurisdiction of Postal Censorship, we reiterate that Postal Censorship is not concerned with publications distributed within the continental limits of the United States. However, Postal Censorship is charged with the responsibility of examining publications and communications which are placed in the international mails for export, and the suppression of any material which would be of aid to the enemy and injurious to the welfare of the United States and Allied Nations.

Thus, we believe you will understand, the duties of Postal Censorship include safeguarding scientific and technical information which would be of military value to the enemy. It was the considered opinion of the examiners of the Technical Data License Division of the Board of Economic Warfare that the articles ordered deleted from your publication would be of military value to the enemy. Your publication received an export license with a provision that the objectionable material be deleted before the magazines were placed in the mails for export.

Again we state that Postal Censorship has no objection to the mailing of SCIENCE to foreign subscribers provided the war-time restrictions of censorship are complied with and that excisions of objectionable material noted in the licenses are made prior to international mailing. This is not an arbitrary rule applied only to SCIENCE, but is a principle that is adhered to by all publications containing technical, scientific and professional data, which are exported.

Our letter of July 14 informed you that for your magazine no "special type of wrapper" need be used. The only requirement in this respect is that the Technical Data License be placed in a prominent position on the front of the wrappers.

You may send the 461 copies of your publication to foreign subscribers provided objectionable material is deleted and the export license is placed on the wrappers. Copies of every issue of your publication may be mailed to foreign subscribers and contributors provided those issues are licensed and provisions of the license are complied with.

Your cooperation in aiding the purpose of censorship will be greatly appreciated. Naturally, we have no objection to your publication of our correspondence if you feel a useful purpose will be served by your so doing.

OBITUARY

WADE HAMPTON BROWN

WADE HAMPTON BROWN died at Rice Lake, Wisconsin, on August 4, 1942. His sudden death terminated a career of original thought and pioneer research of such caliber and scope as to render premature any present attempt to appreciate or evaluate his position in American medicine.

Dr. Brown was born in Sparta, Georgia, on October 18, 1878. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of Nashville in 1899 and his degree in medicine from Johns Hopkins in 1907. He instructed in pathology at the University of Virginia and at the University of Wisconsin until 1911, when he was made professor of pathology at the University of North Carolina. His interest in education began in premedical years as a teacher in the rural schools of Texas and was maintained throughout his life, but an opportunity to devote full time to research offered broader fields for his abilities and in 1913 he began his long association with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He was made a full member of the scientific staff in 1922 and continued active research, first in New York and later in Princeton, throughout the remainder of his life.

His early work was concerned with pathological pigmentations and it is a commentary on his ability that his original observations still hold despite the introduction of new and refined techniques. His research in experimental syphilis, the chemotherapy of trypanosome and spirochete infections and cancer were of profound influence. He contributed much to the knowledge of the biology of syphilis, played a dominant role in the elaboration of tryparsamide and discovered and successfully transplanted the rabbit tumor which now bears his name. However, the greater and more fundamental significance of this work is referable to coincident observations on animal behavior which prompted his major undertaking, the study of constitution and environment in relation to disease.

With the exception of preliminary observations reported in a Harvey Lecture in 1929, the results of

this study remain unpublished and the work is known only by his intimate laboratory associates. It was Dr. Brown's plan to start the organization and publication of the material this fall, and his untimely death deprives medicine of basic contributions. It is essential that some arrangement be made to organize and report the work, for its implications from the point of view of human constitution and the inheritance of disease types are revolutionary and demand a reconsideration of fundamental tenets in genetics and pathology.

Dr. Brown's interest was focused on the relationship borne by constitutional factors to disease susceptibility, and his natural abilities combined with great patience and an unlimited capacity for work rendered him particularly fit to undertake the problem. His observational powers were developed to an unusual degree and his eyes and fingertips sufficed for laboratory equipment. The last thirteen years were spent in intimate contact with his animals and he was able to tell accurately the remote ancestry of any particular rabbit from its physical conformation and habits. Moreover, in the majority of cases, he could foretell the ultimate fate of an animal on a basis of past history and pedigree. His patience exceeded the patience of Job, and the constitutional project was undertaken with the full knowledge that several generations of research workers would be required to finish the experiments he began. His capacity for work was also proverbial. His day began at 9 and rarely terminated before midnight. No task was too arduous for him if a grain of knowledge could be extracted from its performance. He had great sympathy for his technicians and helpers but hesitated to relinquish any phase of the work, however menial, for fear that essential data should be misjudged or lost through careless observation.

He possessed a broad sense of humor and a ready wit and his vast knowledge of public as well as of scientific affairs made him a brilliant conversationalist. A remarkable ability to organize and present a complex subject without forewarning or to clarify a confounded situation with a concise and penetrating analysis made his discussions and opinions sought after and remembered. His advice and time were always at the disposal of any one in need and his concern was not altered by the status or problem of the petitioner.

Dr. Brown was a gentleman in an almost forgotten sense of the word. His old-fashioned courtesy, consideration and tolerance, his great interest in everything and everybody and his unfailing friendliness set him apart, and his memory will be inspiration and refreshment to all who knew him.

HARRY S. N. GREENE

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. STEPHEN WALTER RANSON, professor of neurology and director of the Neurological Institute of the Medical School of Northwestern University, died on August 30 at the age of sixty-two years.

MARCUS STULTS FARR, associate professor emeritus of geology and paleontology of Princeton University, died on August 27 at the age of seventy-two years. He had been a member of the faculty for forty years.

DR. HOWARD CHESTER PETERS, since 1937 instructor in the department of physiology of the University of Tennessee, died on July 13 at the age of thirty-three years.

THE Lake County, Indiana, Medical Society has established the Oberlin Award in memory of the late Dr. Thomas W. Oberlin, of Hammond, one of its charter members. It will be presented each year to a Lake County citizen or institution making the greatest contribution to the health of the people of Lake County. The award consists of a plaque with the following inscription: "Presented by the Lake County Medical Society in recognition of significant contributions to the health and consequent welfare, security and happiness of the people of Lake County."

ACCORDING to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, a tablet was unveiled at St. Anthony, Newfoundland, on August 4, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the late Dr. Wilfred Grenfell on the coast of Labrador. Sir Wilfred established the mission in Labrador in 1892. Since his death on October 9, 1940, the activities of the mission have been carried on under the direction of Dr. Charles S. Curtis, St. Anthony. During the fifty years of Sir Wilfred's missionary work five hospitals have been established there, five nursing stations, two boarding schools, one day school and children's home, social services to improve the lot of the coast people, two hospital ships and a supply ship. The inscription on the new tablet reads "In gratitude to God for the Labrador Doctor."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

MILITARY TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

TRAINING leading to an officer's commission in the Navy or Army is available at the University of Michigan to physically fit male students through the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Enrolment in either of the R.O.T.C. programs is on