

pology of the U. S. National Museum, a position which he held until his retirement in 1941. In this capacity he published countless articles and many books. Among the latter are: "Skeletal Remains Suggesting or Attributed to Early Man in North America" (1907, 1918); "Physiological and Medical Observations among the Indians of Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico" (1908); "Early Man in South America" (1912); "The Most Ancient Skeletal Remains of Man" (1914, 1930); "Anthropometry" (1920); "The Old Americans" (1925); "Anthropological Survey of Alaska" (1930); "Children Who Run on All Fours" (1931); "Practical Anthropometry" (1939); "Alaska Diary" (1943); "Catalogues of Human Crania in the U. S. National Museum" (1924, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1931, 1942).

In 1896 Dr. Hrdlička married Marie Dieudonne, of New York City. Her death in 1918 was greatly mourned. In her honor there was established the "Aleš and Marie Hrdlička Foundation" in Czechoslovakia, which subsidized, in part at least, a chair of anthropology at the Charles University in Prague and the Czech journal *Anthropologie*, in publication since 1923.

Dr. Hrdlička's greatest contributions were in founding the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, of which he was editor from 1918-1942, and in establishing in 1929 the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, of which he was president from 1929 to 1932. To the journal he gave unstintingly of time, energy and devotion; in its formative years he was its financial "angel." To the association he gave years of wisdom and a rare, sympathetic insight into human nature. He was jealous of the reputation of the "science of anthropometry," feeling that "it will be practiced as long as man is interested in the study of his

kind." In protecting this reputation he at times leaned over backward to guard against what to him seemed impractical innovations or extravagant or unwarranted claims and deductions.

Many honors came to Dr. Hrdlička: the chairmanship of the Anthropological Society of Washington (1907), Section H of the A.A.A.S. (1918), of the American Anthropological Association (1925-1926) and of the Washington Academy of Sciences (1929). He had an honorary Sc.D. from Prague (1922) and Brno (1926). He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and of the American Philosophical Society.

In the Epilogue to "Alaska Diary" Dr. Hrdlička speaks of the volume as the views of "a medical man, an anthropological explorer, and a human human . . . a story of sustained, systematic assiduous search for evidence that might aid in clearing the aboriginal history of (Alaska)." This says what we all feel toward his memory: he was a great scientist, but first he was a warm-hearted, unselfish, lovable human being.

WILTON MARION KROGMAN

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

RECENT DEATHS

DR. FREDERICK PAUL KEPPEL, dean of Columbia College from 1910 to 1918 and from 1923 to 1941 president of the Carnegie Corporation, died on September 8. Since his retirement he had served with the State Department in Washington as a member of the Board of Appeals on Alien Cases.

Nature reports the death of T. J. Jehu, emeritus regius professor of geology of the University of Edinburgh, and at the age of fifty-eight years of Sir Stopford Brunton, Bt., the Canadian mining geologist.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

GIFTS AND GRANTS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

TWENTY-NINE gifts and grants to the University of Illinois amounting to more than \$127,000 were reported at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees. They are for research, for scholarships and for special items such as books.

The largest of the grants was \$75,000 from the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., for a three-year study of the synthesis of penicillin which will be conducted by the department of chemistry, and in addition the company has provided \$1,200 for a post-doctorate research assistantship in chemistry.

The sum of \$1,200 was received from the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., New York, in support of research into the amino-acid requirements of man and of \$2,400

to support research on calcium utilization by man. Grants were made by the William S. Merrell Company of \$7,500 for fellowship stipends to support research in chemistry; by the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, New York, \$7,000 in support of research on high blood pressure; by the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, two fellowships in organic chemistry of \$750 each; by Sharpe and Dohme, Philadelphia, \$1,500 for study of certain animal diseases; by Cerophyl Laboratories, Kansas City, \$1,200 for research in botany; by the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, \$4,500 for a research fellowship on insecticides; by the Eastman Kodak Company, \$1,000 for a fellowship in chemistry.

A gift of \$500 was made by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich., to the College of