

it ever since. Hence I am asked to write this note concerning the corporation, in tribute to Dr. Cattell. I do so with a special sense of affection and gratitude, for in the enterprise which he founded I found my own career, and I know that he considered one of the corporation's most valuable functions the opening of useful careers to many younger psychologists, both within its own employ and in new fields of endeavor where its pioneering work would help to develop opportunities.

From a financial standpoint, the progress of the Psychological Corporation was discouraging at the start. Its bank balance once dwindled to less than \$400. I recall the days when I worked in a corner of Dr. Cattell's offices and was somewhat in awe of him, but I soon learned to appreciate the kindness and wisdom back of his sharp, keen questioning. Between us we went into considerable debt on the corporation's behalf, but with the help of Dr. Henry C. Link and others who ventured to join the staff, or to work for the corporation with only the hope of future financial reward, sources of earned income, never subsidies, were gradually developed. By 1939, all the corporation's debts had been paid off. In 1943 its gross income was over \$600,000, and its first dividend, in the amount of \$2 per share, was declared by its board of directors. Of greater significance than these figures, however, has been the growth of the corporation's staff, the cooperation in its work of many psychologists and students throughout the country, and particularly the recognition it has gained for services of high standard and their practical usefulness to business organizations and to individuals.

In accordance with Dr. Cattell's aims in founding the corporation, namely, that its profits beyond limited dividends to its stockholders and reasonable compensation to those engaged in its work should be devoted to research, the corporation established in 1941 the James McKeen Cattell Grants-In-Aid of Research. Much of the corporation's work is, in itself, useful research in applied psychology done in cooperation with business organizations, but these grants-in-aid are made to graduate students and other psychologists whose independent studies seem likely to contribute valuable practical applications. Thus the corporation, both within its own sphere of work and through the investigations of psychologists elsewhere, continues to plow back an increasing share of its earnings into research.

With the same foresight and humanitarianism in later maturity that characterized his early life, Dr. Cattell established, in November, 1942, the James McKeen Cattell Fund by generous donation of his six hundred shares of the Psychological Corporation's stock. As stated in the Trust Agreement, the purposes of this Fund are to "enable the Trustees or their successors to administer such fund for scientific research and the dissemination of knowledge with the object of obtaining results beneficial to the development of the science of psychology and the advancement of the useful application of psychology." Thus, so long as the corporation is successful, its work and its dividends will contribute, as Dr. Cattell wished, to the advancement of psychology and serve to remind us of his faith both in psychology and in his fellow psychologists.

## SCIENCE SERVICE

By WATSON DAVIS

In a day when scientists were afraid and unconfident of what newspaper reporters might do to their researches through careless and inexperienced exposure to the public, J. McKeen Cattell was one of the little band of American scientists who risked their reputations in an experiment that had as its purpose the popularization of science.

When the original board of trustees of Science Service was convoked in 1921, Dr. Cattell was one of the three members who represented the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was continuously a trustee from that time until his death and his term of service is exceeded by that of only one other scientist.

For most of this time and until recent years, he was a member of the executive committee and he thus was called upon to give of his time and energy more frequently than most of the trustees. For almost half

of this time he was honored with the presidency of the institution, serving from 1928 until 1937 in this office.

The public was thus taken into the broad sphere of Dr. Cattell's many interests by his participation in the upbuilding of Science Service. This constituted a fitting rounding-out of his founding of publications in various scientific fields, his periodic issuance of critical and informative biographical directories of professionals in science and education, his development of scientific organizations, his pioneering in scientific psychology and his contending for freedom of teaching.

There were few scientific committees or organizations in which Dr. Cattell participated which were not enlivened and illuminated by his comments and criticisms. When he was not with the majority, he was consistently the loyal opposition that kept the

administration self-critical and free of complacency. Science Service in its formative years benefited in this way.

Those who labored along with the staff, under the direction of Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, in those early days of science's infiltration into the daily press realized the fundamental change in attitude that came over the scientific world as the result of the operation of Science Service under the encouragement of the scientists and newspapermen on its board of trustees. Science reporting was at first merely tolerated as a necessary evil and it finally became a respectable means of informing the public and the scientific world.

Early in the operation of Science Service Dr. Cattell decided that a selection from its report to newspapers could, with benefit to the scientists who read it, be printed as a supplement to each issue of *SCIENCE*. One of Dr. Cattell's considerations in doing this was to call the attention of scientists to the work of Science Service. This was beneficial to Science Service, and also, presumably, to the journal.

As the example of science reporting as practiced by Science Service gave rise to the present corps of science writers on newspapers and press associations, Dr. Cattell gave his aid to the widest possible publicizing of the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in which he always played a dominant role. In a sense he was looked upon by the gallery of science writers as one of the craft.

In the foundation of Science Service, Dr. William E. Ritter worked with E. W. Scripps, the great newspaperman. Dr. Ritter was instrumental in formulating plans and winning organized scientific support for the then new venture. Dr. Ritter's death occurred on January 10, just ten days earlier than that of Dr. Cattell. Thus there were lost to science within a fortnight two of our great pioneers in taking science to the reading world.

Truly this is the end of an epoch, and the years to come will reflect their pioneering.

## IN MEMORIAM

By Dr. L. O. HOWARD

I AM very glad to be asked to write for the special number of *SCIENCE*. I first met Cattell, I think, in 1899 at the Columbus meeting of the American Association, during my second year as permanent secretary, but I am 86 years old and I sometimes forget details. He introduced himself to me and told me he was just back from Europe, and I think that he had recently bought *SCIENCE* from Gardiner Hubbard and Alexander Graham Bell. He wanted me to consent to the taking over of the journal as the organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. I told him that it would cost too much and turned him down. But I was wrong, and he immediately talked things over with R. S. Woodward, who was then connected with the Columbia faculty and

with Sedgwick Minot, then connected with the Harvard Medical College, and they formed with me the first Committee on Policy of the Association. This committee did splendid work for the Association, until it was succeeded by the Executive Committee in 1920.

Cattell was a warm friend of mine from that time on, and I owe him a very great deal. He stood by me well during the twenty-two years of my permanent secretaryship and he was largely responsible for every good thing which the association ever did. I think, all things considered, that he was the most useful member the association ever had, and when we think of the big names included among them, in saying this I have said a very great deal.

## LEADER IN SCIENCE

By Dr. G. H. PARKER

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To many of us who were a few years younger than Dr. Cattell he was a life-long example of what an unflinching, upright seeker after scientific truth should be. No toil was too great, no effort too exhausting to hold him from worthy ends. With honest simplicity and vigor of purpose he set about his many tasks of helping science to its present high position. His abilities in psychological research and his directorship of laboratories in which such research could be carried out are now matters of no small historical significance.

As one who transformed the American Association for the Advancement of Science from a body of mild accomplishments to the most effective agent in the growth of the wide scientific interests in this country and abroad he will always be remembered. In this large undertaking he showed remarkable abilities as a business manager, as an editor and above all else as a protagonist for what was highest and best in a world growing rich in scientific attainments and traditions.