

(*School and Society*, December 23, 1944). It shows that the teaching staffs of Columbia and California include more than 2,300 persons, while several other universities have more than a thousand teachers. Conversely, some strong schools have fewer than 300 staff members.

Column III is the number of scientists starred in 1933–1944 per 100 members of the 1944 teaching staff. It indicates that in this respect the leading universities are the California Institute of Technology, Princeton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Chicago, Michigan and Stanford. Thus the three leaders in total numbers (Column I) fall behind the fourth (Chicago), but three which are among the second five in Column I lead in Column II, and seven surpass Harvard. This is possible because these three specialize in the sciences in which starring is done, while Chicago, Harvard and Columbia, for example, offer instruction in many fields not recognized by starring, the humanities, and the social sciences, law, education and divinity, for example. Column III gives support to the claims of alumni of certain other schools that Harvard's average scientific faculty strength is not as great as Princeton's or Chicago's, for example, despite its leadership in the number of starred scientists on its staff.

Another manner of rating the strength of institutions in so far as it is revealed by starred scientists is the number of alumni who win stars. Collegiate alumni are considered in Columns IV, V and VI. Column IV is the number of scientists first starred in 1933, 1937 or 1944 who received their college degree at the institutions in this list which graduated three or more. It shows that Harvard led with 44 such alumni, followed by Chicago 36, California 30, Cornell 21 and Yale 18. Since enrolments vary widely, an effort has been made to discover the output in proportion to enrolments.

Column V is the approximate number (nearest 100) of undergraduate college men in attendance November 1, 1922, according to Raymond Walters' report (*School and Society*, February 24, 1923). The approximate median date of graduation of these scientists is 1922.

Column VI is a ratio between attendance and starred collegiate alumni. It is based on the reasonable assumption that the 1922 enrolment of men in the college was approximately the average number enrolled during the years when most of the scientists who were starred in 1933–1944 graduated from college. The numeral is the approximate number of starred college alumni per 1,000 male college students. It was obtained by dividing eleven times the enrolment into the number of starred college alumni (the starring was spread over eleven years). Men only are considered, as very few women won stars—only 4 of the 250 starred in 1944. College men, instead of all undergraduate men, are considered because most starred men attended the college rather than the schools of agriculture, engineering or education, for example.

According to the information at hand, presented in Column IV–VI, the leading colleges in the yield of starred alumni of the last three starrings in proportion to size are Chicago, Cornell, Hopkins, Harvard and Yale, with Chicago doing about 50 per cent. better than Harvard or Yale.

Other colleges which have had relatively many of their college alumni starred lately, but for which data comparable to those in Table I are not at hand, are Amherst, California Institute of Technology, Dartmouth, Denison, Haverford, Missouri, Nebraska, Pomona, Oberlin and Swarthmore.

STEPHEN S. VISHER

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

## THE SOCIETY FOR FREEDOM IN SCIENCE

It has come to our knowledge that statements have been made in the United States alleging that the Society for Freedom in Science is partly a political organization. Such allegations are completely untrue. The society includes members of all shades of political opinion from Conservative to Socialist. It opposes totalitarianism in the sphere of science whatever the political complexion of the Government imposing it.

J. A. CROWTHER

A. G. TANSLEY

JOHN R. BAKER, *Secretary*

*Executive Committee of the Society*

## SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

### CLIMATOLOGY

*Methods in Climatology.* By VICTOR CONRAD. 228 pp + x, 3 App. Index, 46 figs. and 46 tables. Harvard University Press. 1944. \$4.00.

THE impact of weather on military strategy and tactics in the present global conflict has confronted innumerable planners and operators, journalists and

scientists with "practical" problems in applied climatology—a field which *ante bellum* meagerly supported only a very small "profession." Dr. Conrad's book therefore appears before an eager group of consumers for whom no other adequate guide book on climatological method is available in English. However, readers expecting instructions for correlating clima-