

tioned, Sumner was a member of many local and national societies devoted to the various subdivisions of biology. Personally he was a man of distinctly superior intellect, kindly and unostentatious on all occasions but fearlessly honest and always ready to champion the cause of the minority. Those who knew him will miss a friendly and always intellectually stimulating association.

WESLEY R. COE

RECENT DEATHS

DR. JOSEPH MCFARLAND, professor emeritus of pathology of the University of Pennsylvania, died on September 22 at the age of seventy-seven years.

ANNIE W. FLEMING, assistant professor of mathematics at Iowa State College, died on September 19. She had been a member of the department of mathematics since 1900.

FRANK W. GARRAN, dean of the Thayer School of Engineering of Dartmouth College, died on September 19 at the age of fifty-one years.

DR. SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, the neuropsychiatrist, died on September 25. He was seventy-eight years old.

CHARLES W. GILMORE, curator of vertebrate paleontology at the U. S. National Museum, died on September 27 at the age of seventy-one years.

EUGENE J. CARPENTER, of Portland, Ore., soil conservationist in the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Pacific Coast Region, died on September 11.

E. LANCASTER-JONES, since 1938 keeper of the Science Museum Library, South Kensington, England, died on September 9 at the age of fifty-four years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

JOINT HEARINGS IN THE CONGRESS ON SCIENCE BILLS

IN response to President Truman's message to Congress urging the early establishment of a single Federal Research Agency as one of the legislative measures needed for the future welfare and security of the nation, Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.), and Senator Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.), announced on September 25 that joint hearings on several science bills now before the Senate would begin on October 8. Because of the similarity of purpose and related character of the bills which have been referred to the Senate Military Affairs Committee and to the Senate Commerce Committee, Senators Kilgore, Magnuson and Pepper, heading subcommittees which are to consider S. 1297 (Kilgore-Johnson-Pepper), S. 1285 (Magnuson) and S. 1248 (Fulbright) have arranged joint hearings on these measures. Senator Pepper is in Europe and is expected to participate actively in these joint hearings upon his return.

All three bills provide for increased Government support of scientific research but have different detail as to the scope of research and methods of administration. The hearings are designed to summarize expert public opinion and to develop a legislative program with respect to Federal support for research for national security, a rising standard of public health and the general welfare.

Senators Kilgore and Magnuson stated:

We are in full accord with the President's plea for early adoption of legislation to establish a central scientific agency of the government with sufficient funds to encourage and support scientific research for the national interest. In order to expedite such legislation we have

agreed to hold joint hearings on the various science bills referred to our individual subcommittees.

We also support wholeheartedly the President's decision that until such an agency can be established on a full operating basis, the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the Research Board for National Security should continue. There must be no gap between wartime and peacetime program of research if the Nation is to derive full profit in the future from what we have learned in the past.

The atomic bomb has demonstrated, perhaps more vividly than any other single happening in history, the overwhelming importance of science in our national life. The same skill and scientific know-how which helped to bring rapid and decisive victory on the war fronts must now be used for the purpose of peace and national security. By continuing to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, as the Founding Fathers so wisely ordered, we shall be able to make large strides in improving our national health, in making secure our national defense, and in promoting prosperity and full employment.

In his message to the Congress, President Truman specifically called for a single Federal research agency which would perform the following functions:

1. Promote and support fundamental research and development projects in all matters pertaining to the defense and security of the Nation.
2. Promote and support research in the basic sciences and in the social sciences.
3. Promote and support research in medicine, public health and allied fields.
4. Provide financial assistance in the form of scholarships and grants for young men and women of proved scientific ability.
5. Coordinate and control diverse scientific activities

now conducted by the several departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

6. Make fully, freely and publicly available to commerce, industry, agriculture and academic institutions, the fruits of research financed by Federal funds.

The joint hearings are expected to continue three or possibly four weeks. Prominent scientists, heads of Government agencies concerned with research and development, representatives of industry and labor, educators and others will be invited to testify on the need for a national program of scientific research. Witnesses who have been invited to appear to testify in the first week of hearings include:

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president, the Johns Hopkins University; Dr. James Conant, president, Harvard University; Professor Harlow Shapley, Harvard University; Eric Johnston, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Ira Mosher, National Association of Manufacturers; William Green, American Federation of Labor; Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations; Edward O'Neal, Farm Bureau Federation; Charles Goss, National Grange; James G. Patton, National Farmers Union; Dr. Vannevar Bush, Office of Scientific Research and Development; Harold D. Smith, Bureau of the Budget; Robert P. Patterson, War Department; James V. Forrestal, Navy Department; Jerome C. Hunsaker, National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics; Henry A. Wallace, Department of Commerce, and Harold L. Ickes, Department of the Interior.

A list covering witnesses for the subsequent weeks is now in preparation. It is hoped that all those who wish to express themselves on this major legislation will forward statements to the Subcommittee on War Mobilization of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, or, if time permits, appear in personal testimony.

FELLOWSHIPS OFFERED BY THE EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

To assist universities in reducing the postwar scarcity of young men with advanced technical training, the Eastman Kodak Company is expanding its grants of annual fellowships to aid graduate students of chemistry, physics, mechanical and electrical engineering and business administration. There will be twelve fellowships for doctoral work and ten fellowships for master's work. The previous Eastman Kodak grants were confined to the field of chemistry and chemical engineering and numbered only six. The fellowships carry no provision requiring the recipients subsequently to work for the company.

Of the awards to be granted persons pursuing doctoral training, one fellowship is designated for chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; another is for work in organic chem-

istry at the University of Illinois; and another is for the study of physical chemistry at the University of Rochester under the direction of Professor W. A. Noyes, Jr. The nine other fellowships for doctoral work—six in chemistry and three in physics—will be rotated among various universities from year to year.

To encourage graduate training in the field of mechanical engineering, the Eastman Kodak Company is offering four fellowships to men majoring in design in work toward their master's degree. It is planned that two fellowships will be awarded, in addition, to students completing their master's degree in electrical engineering. These six fellowships are to be utilized at different universities each year. Four fellowships are being offered to young men doing graduate study in outstanding schools of business.

Selection of recipients for any of these fellowships will be the responsibility of the respective college or university where the fellowship is awarded for that particular college year. The only qualifications prescribed by the company are that the award shall be made on the basis of the recipient's demonstrated ability in his major field, his soundness of character, the faculty's confidence in him, his cooperativeness and his financial need.

THE JOHN SCOTT AWARD

JAMES SMITHSON was not the only early foreign benefactor of American science and technology. In 1816 a citizen of Edinburgh, Scotland, named John Scott, willed \$4,000 in trust to the City of Philadelphia in order to provide "a copper medal and a premium of \$20" to outstanding citizens who had promoted and contributed to the welfare of mankind. Why John Scott made this bequest to a city and country he had never visited is not entirely clear. It is supposed that his recognition of Philadelphia and Americans resulted from an earlier acquaintance with Benjamin Franklin. By the turn of the century the John Scott fund was worth \$100,000, and in recent years each award carries an honorarium of \$1,000.

Awards have been made from time to time by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, whose principal duty is to administer the funds of the estate of Stephen Girard. The recipients of the John Scott Award are chosen by the board upon recommendation of a scientific advisory committee. In the past the award has been made to such scientists and inventors as Sir Alexander Fleming, John C. Garand, Thomas A. Edison and Madame Curie.

On September 20, 1945, the John Scott Award was shared by a chemist, Dr. Lyle D. Goodhue, and an entomologist, Captain William N. Sullivan, Jr., Sn.C., for their discovery of the Freon-type of insecticidal