

office has been established in Yunnan, and the work of the Cenozoic Laboratory in Peiping is proceeding without interruption under the direction of Drs. Weidenreich and W. C. Pei. Dr. Grabau continues his residence in Peiping, where he has completed the fourth volume on his pulsation theory.

Despite the tremendous losses which the survey has suffered, the staff has actually been increased and the work expanded. Intensive study is being given to the economic geology and mineral resources of the south-eastern provinces.

#### THE FATE OF AUSTRIAN SCIENTIFIC MEN

THE faculty of medicine of the University of Vienna has suffered severe losses. It is estimated by the Berlin correspondent of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association that about half of the assistant professors and instructors holding office at the time the Austrian republic was absorbed by the German Reich have lost their positions. The Jewish element has been prominent among these groups, whereas but few Jews have served as full professors in recent years.

The *Journal* gives the following particulars in regard to some of the better known faculty members: Professor Egon Ranzi, ordinarius in surgery and son-in-law of the Viennese surgeon, Anton Eiselsberg, has been forced to relinquish the directorship of the university's surgical clinic and has been retired on a pension because he had been an adherent of Schuschnigg. Professors Leopold Arzt and Wilhelm Kerl, both of them "Aryans" and ranking dermatologists, met the same fate at Ranzi for like reasons. Professor Arzt, decided anti-Semite, ardent proclerical and nephew of a late archbishop of Vienna, was in custody for a short time. Ernst P. Pick, professor of pharmacology and a pupil and successor of H. H. Meyer, was forced to retire on account of being a Jew. The physiologist Arnold Durig was also retired for reasons unknown.

As is generally known, Professor Otto Loewi, of Graz, who not long ago shared the Nobel prize with Sir Henry Dale, of London, has been deprived of his post and has spent some time in custody; he has lately been given his freedom. One of the younger psychiatrists, Professor Otto Kauders, also of Graz, has been dismissed, ostensibly on racial grounds. Foremost among Viennese psychiatrists and neurologists to be affected by the new régime was Sigmund Freud, who has subsequently been received with great honors in London. Hans Hoff, one of the younger psychiatrists, has emigrated to the United States. Professor Otto Marburg, ordinarius in neurology, has been deprived of his position; Erwin Stransky has suffered a like fate.

Among the internists who have lost their positions are G. Hitzenger, radiologist; David Scherf, cardi-

ologist; Julius Bauer, best known for his research on endocrinology and on constitution; Karl Glaessner, Otto Porges and Walter Zweig. The last named was a pupil of Ismar Boas. The tragic death of Professor Boas has previously been reported. He had made Vienna his refuge from Nazi Germany. After the annexation of Austria he ended his life with an overdose of barbitol. Still other faculty members to be dismissed were Moriz Oppenheim, dermatologist; Gottwald Schwarz, roentgenologist; Josef Friedjung, pediatrician; Richard Wagner and Heinrich Kahr, gynecologists, and Emil Froeschels, research phoniatician. Professor Heinrich von Neumann, the otologist, a "non-Aryan," was under arrest until the successful intercession of his patient, the Duke of Windsor. There have been other suicides in addition to Professor Boas: the pediatrician, Professor Wilhelm Knoepfelmacher; seventy-four-year-old Professor Oskar Frankl, gynecologist, and the dermatologist, Gabor Nobl, known for his injection therapy of varices.

The correspondent points out that in view of the circumstances this report can make no claim to completeness. It does, however, provide an idea of how the change in the political status of Austria has affected faculties of medicine.

#### GIFTS TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

GIFTS to Columbia University aggregating \$403,792 have been announced. The contributions, received during the past four months, will be applied largely to the support of research in medicine, chemistry, biology and other sciences.

The Rockefeller Foundation gave \$111,750, of which \$100,000 will be devoted to teaching and research in neurology over a five-year period. The remainder will be utilized as follows: Research on the constitutional aspects of disease, \$7,000; studies of the common cold, \$2,750; research in chemical embryology, \$2,000.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York contributed \$64,460, of which \$50,000 is for the endowment of the program of graduate medicine at the School of Medicine; \$8,260 is for chemical research in the department of biological chemistry; \$2,500 is for a study of young workers in a metropolitan area under the direction of the Institute of Educational Research at Teachers College; \$1,550 is for research in statistical analysis; \$1,500 for research on deficiency diseases in certain animals, and \$650 for research in biochemistry.

The John and Mary R. Markle Foundation gave \$54,800, of which \$24,600 is for work at the Institute of Cancer Research on biological effects of radiation, \$26,200 for establishment of a free-ranging breeding colony of primates in Puerto Rico, and \$4,000 for research in the department of pathology on cell proliferation in arteriosclerosis.

Other contributions of \$5,000 or over for scientific work are:

Three anonymous donors, through the Alumni Fund, for the School of Engineering, \$50,000.

The Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, \$2,100 for research in the department of zoology on the origin of hereditary abnormalities and lethal effects in early vertebrate embryos; \$2,160 for the study of obesity in childhood; \$3,600 for a study of primates; \$5,000 for investigations in the department of pathology on the relation of lipoids to the processes of growth and aging; \$5,600 for investigations in the department of pathology on cell proliferation in arteriosclerosis, and \$7,800 for the compilation and publication of results of investigations of psychosomatic problems in the department of medicine—a total of \$26,260.

An anonymous donor for research at the Institute of Cancer Research, under the direction of Dr. Francis Carter Wood, \$20,000.

The United States Public Health Service to the *American Journal of Cancer*, \$8,500.

The Florida Citrus Commission, for research on the nutritional aspects of citrus fruits, \$5,000.

#### AWARDS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

A LIST of the 1938 honors and awards, to be presented on December 6 to members and junior members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the society in New York City, has been announced by C. E. Davies, secretary of the society. An attendance of more than 3,000 engineers from all parts of the United States and Canada is expected at the meeting. The awards are as follows:

Awarded for some great and unique act of genius of engineering that has accomplished a great and timely public benefit, the Holly Medal will be given to Francis Hodgkinson, professor at Columbia University and consulting engineer, 138 E. 36th Street, New York City, for "meritorious services in the development of the steam turbine."

Bestowed for an outstanding contribution to permanent engineering literature, the Worcester Reed Warner Medal will be presented to Lawford H. Fry, railway engineer, Edgewater Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., for "written contributions relating to improved locomotive design and utilization of better materials in railway equipment."

Presented annually for an original paper or thesis of exceptional merit presented before the society, the Melville Medal for 1938 will be awarded to Alphonse I. Lipetz, chief consulting engineer in charge of research, American Locomotive Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for his paper on "The Air Resistance of Railroad Equipment."

For outstanding achievement in mechanical engineering for 1938, the Pi Tau Sigma Medal will be given to Wilfred E. Johnson, engineer with the General Electric Company, 1605 Winter Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr.

Johnson was picked from among hundreds of candidates proposed by engineering schools, the local sections of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and members of Pi Tau Sigma, engineering fraternity.

The Junior Award will be presented to Arthur C. Stern, consulting engineer, 928 Broadway, New York City, for his paper "Separation and Emission of Cinders and Fly Ash."

The Charles T. Main Award of \$150 for student engineers will be presented to Edward W. Connolly, 12347 Monica Avenue, Detroit, Mich., graduate of the University of Detroit, for his paper on "Economic Limitations in Engineering Design—with Concrete Examples."

The Postgraduate Student Award will be given to Marshall C. Long, 928 W. 34th Street, Kansas City, Mo., graduate student at Princeton University, for his paper on "An Investigation into the Angular Characteristics of an Adjustable Blade Current Meter."

The Undergraduate Student Award will be bestowed upon Donald C. McSorley, 434 S. Magnolia Avenue, Lansing, Mich., formerly of Michigan State College, for his paper on "Humidity Insulation."

#### THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL MEETING OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

As has already been reported in *SCIENCE*, fifty years of progress in the science of geology will be celebrated at the semi-centennial meeting of the Geological Society of America, which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, on December 28, 29 and 30. Dr. Arthur L. Day, of Washington, D. C., is president of the society.

A special anniversary day program on Friday, December 30, will describe the contributions made by geology to the development of the natural resources of the United States. Representatives of the major fields of geology, including mineralogy, economic geology, paleontology, seismology and petrology, will report advances already made and outline problems yet to be solved.

Professor Herman Leroy Fairchild, of the University of Rochester, who is now eighty-eight years old and the only surviving member of the organizing committee which met at Ithaca, N. Y., in December, 1888, to found the society, will participate. Six of the one hundred and twelve original fellows who are still living will be among the guests. They are, in addition to Professor Fairchild: Dr. Nelson H. Darton, U. S. Geological Survey; Dr. William F. E. R. Gurley, Chicago; Dr. Robert T. Hill, Dallas, Texas; Professor Frederick W. Simonds, University of Texas; Dr. Edward O. Ulrich, U. S. National Museum.

The Paleontological Society, the Mineralogical Society of America, the Seismological Society of America and the Society of Economic Geologists, associated societies, will hold their annual meetings as a part of the three-day program and will participate in the exhibits,