Encouragement of wider use of scientifically trained men in industry.

A survey to determine advantages to smaller industries of maintaining research laboratories.

Promotion of cooperative research activities generally.

Study of advantages of cooperative technical research by industrial groups.

Encouragement of educational institutions to train men who can organize and carry on industrial research programs, especially in small factories.

In the field of "pure research"—research which does not necessarily have a commercial aim—the Joint Committee plans:

To study the importance of pure research to the public generally, and the problem of its adequate financing.

To analyze and express, in the business man's language, the objectives and industrial possibilities inherent in the long-term trends of present-day pure research.

To promote the employment of scientists in industry for the purpose of interpreting the trends and results of pure research and visualizing possibilities of applications to specific industries.

The speakers at a session on "Research, an Increased Asset for National Progress," were: Dr. Willard H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., representing management; Dr. Carl Breer, of the Chrysler Corporation, New York, representing industrial laboratories, and Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of the Johns Hopkins University, representing independent laboratories.

Members of the Joint Committee include the following scientific men: Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. George B. Pegram, dean of the Graduate School, Columbia University; Dr. R. A. Millikan, chairman of the Executive Council of the California Institute of Technology; Dr. Ross G. Harrison, chairman of the National Research Council; Dr. F. R. Moulton, permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Dr. E. R. Weidlein, director of the Mellon Institute; Dr. Henry A. Barton, director of the American Institute of Physics, and Julius Weinberger, of the Radio Corporation of America.

Industrialists who are members of the committee are: W. B. Bell, president of the American Cyanamid Company, New York; J. C. Hilton, vice-president, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York; J. F. Lincoln, president of the Lincoln Electric Company, Cleveland, Ohio; John F. Tinsley, president, Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, and Philip C. Wentworth, treasurer, National Ring Traveler Company, Providence.

AWARD OF THE ROEBLING MEDAL OF THE MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA TO DR. SCHALLER

AT its annual luncheon, to be held on December 28 in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City in connection with the annual meeting of the Mineralogical Society of America, from December 28 to 30, the society will present the Roebling Medal to Dr. Waldemar Theodore Schaller, of the U. S. Geological Survey. Professor Esper S. Larsen, professor of petrography at Harvard University and former associate of Dr. Schaller on the U. S. Geological Survey, will make the presentation. The Roebling Medal was authorized by the Mineralogical Society in 1936. The medal is awarded for "Meritorious Achievement in Mineralogy and Allied Sciences." It has been named in honor of the late Colonel Washington A. Roebling, or Trenton, N. J. Colonel Roebling was by profession an engineer and, in connection with his father, John A. Roebling, constructed many famous bridges throughout the country. However, his chief interest, outside of his profession, was mineralogy and he maintained an intense delight in it throughout his life. He built up one of the most complete private collections in the United States and was so well acquainted with his specimens that although he collected some 16,000 different mineral specimens he was able to identify and describe them on occasion. His interest was not limited to the mere collection of rare specimens, but included the recent literature regarding them, and he often furnished specimens for research and analysis. His collection now forms part of the famous mineral display at the U. S. National Museum.

Dr. Waldemar Theodore Schaller, the second recipient of the Roebling Medal, was born in Oakland, Calif., and attended the University of California, from which he received a bachelor of science degree in 1903. Since that time he has been chemist and geologist with the U. S. Geological Survey, and this year will mark his thirty-fifth anniversary of service. In 1912, Dr. Schaller received his Ph.D. from the University of Munich. Dr. Schaller is a charter fellow of the Mineralogical Society of America, was its president in 1926 and since 1931 has been treasurer. He is a fellow of the Geological Society of America, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Washington Academy of Sciences, honorary member of the New York Mineralogical Society, member of the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and of the British, French, German and Austrian mineralogical societies.

In his mineralogical work, Dr. Schaller has published about 150 papers and reports dealing with mineralogy and has described more than 40 new mineral species. Among these is the mineral, kernite, the most important borax mineral found in the United States. Much of his work has also been devoted to the mineralogy of the potash fields of New Mexico and Texas. Dr. Schaller is one of the leading authorities in the world on rare and unusual minerals. One of his most interesting contributions has been a study of the crys-

tal cavities in the trap rock region of the Watchung Mountains of New Jersey. Dr. Schaller has also made a particular study of the interesting and beautiful minerals of pegmatites and their mode of origin.

PAUL F. KERR,
Secretary

MEDALS OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY FOR 1938

THE Charles P. Daly Gold Medal for 1938 of the American Geographical Society of New York has been awarded to Dr. Alexander Forbes, professor of physiology in the Harvard Medical School.

Early in 1931, largely at the suggestion of Sir Wilfred Grenfell, Dr. Forbes undertook a geographical survey in northern Labrador, and expeditions to that region were made under his leadership in 1931 and 1935 and under his direction in 1932. Dr. Forbes saw the possibilities in a new method of surveying from the air that was being developed by the American Geographical Society. Through his expeditions the opportunity was offered the society of thoroughly testing the method in the field and of demonstrating its practicability, and as a consequence, the northernmost end of the Labrador peninsula, previously almost wholly unknown, has been accurately mapped.

Louise A. Boyd, explorer and geographer, who returned on November 30 from her sixth expedition to the Arctic, has been awarded the Cullum Gold Medal for 1938 in recognition of her achievement in Arctic geographical research. She is the second woman to receive one of the awards of the society.

According to the official announcement made public by the society, Miss Boyd is the only woman to achieve an outstanding position in Arctic exploration. This past summer she penetrated the berg-infested waters off the coast of Greenland to a point further north than had been reached by ship by any other American, and to within thirty miles of the northernmost latitude (78 degrees 16 minutes N., 16 degrees 21 minutes W.) reached by the Duc d'Orléans in 1905. With her were a scientific staff consisting of a surveyor, a geologist, a hydrographer and a radio operator to carry on research on short wave transmission. This was her fourth expedition conducted under the auspices of the American Geographical Society.

Among other explorers who have received the Cullum medal in the past are: Peary, Nansen, Scott, the Duke of the Abruzzi, Shackleton, Prince Albert of Monaco and Bertram Thomas.

RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. WILLIAM MCDOUGALL, since 1927 professor of psychology at Duke University and from 1920 to 1927 professor of psychology at Harvard University, previously reader in mental philosophy at the University of Oxford and a fellow of Corpus Christi College, died on November 28 at the age of sixty-seven years.

DR. ALCAN HIRSCH, president of the Hirsch Laboratories, New York, and consulting chemical engineer, died on November 24 at the age of fifty-three years.

DR. DAVID ROBERT COKER, a plant breeder and cotton expert, died on November 28 at the age of sixty-eight years. Dr. Coker was the originator of staple cotton varieties. He was a trustee of the University of South Carolina.

M. GEORGES URBAIN, French chemist, died on November 5 at the age of sixty-six years. He was a professor at the Institute of Biology in Paris and for several years professor of theoretical chemistry and chairman of the section of chemistry of the School of Advanced Study at the University of Paris.

Nature reports the death of Dr. P. A. Murphy, professor of plant pathology in the Albert Agricultural College, University College, Dublin, on September 27, aged fifty-one years, and of Paul Helbronner, the geodesist, "free member" of the Paris Academy of Sciences, on October 18, aged sixty-seven years.

THE fortieth anniversary of the discovery of radium and the seventy-first anniversary of the birth of Madame Curie were commemorated on November 6 in New York by Polish-Americans and representatives of Poland and France, under the auspices of the New York State Conference of Polish Clubs and the United St. Stanislaus Societies. Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the Crocker Cancer Research Institute of Columbia University, made the principal address.

THE British Society of Chemical Industry celebrated on November 24 the centenary of Sir William Perkin, the discoverer in 1856 of the first aniline dyestuff, mauve.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

A DINNER in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the department of biology at Western Reserve University and the fifty years of service there of Dr. Francis H. Herrick, now professor emeritus of biology, was held on December 3. President Winfred G. Leutner served as toastmaster. Dr. E. G. Conklin, executive vice-president of the American Philosophical Society and professor emeritus of biology at Princeton University, gave the principal address.