special field. It is planned that the significance of American thought and achievement in the present crisis in our civilization form the general background of the series. Dr. Robert A. Millikan, chairman of the executive council of the California Institute of Technology, gave the first thirty-minute program. The proceedings were opened by the Honorable Roland S. Morris, retiring president of the society. Dr. Edwin G. Conklin, the newly elected president, was the principal speaker. Walter Lemmon, president of WRUL, and Sir Angus Fletcher, consultant on programs addressed to the British Empire, also spoke.

THE Brush Foundation of the Western Reserve University School of Medicine has received from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation a supplementary grant of $15,000 for one year to be used in completing its study of the growth and development of adolescent children. This study was begun in 1935 by the late Dr. T. Wingate Todd and has been continued by Dr. William Walter Greulich, director of the Brush Foundation and professor of physical anthropology and anatomy in the School of Medicine.

BY the will of Charles H. Hastings, the major part of his estate is left, in memory of his father, Charles Cook Hastings, to establish a foundation for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. The estate is reported to amount to more than two million dollars. After payment of annuities to friends and servants, the entire estate will go to the foundation. It is provided that the Charles Cook Hastings Home be built either on "several large parcels of property near Beaumont, Calif.; Banning, Calif.," or on the Mesa Alta Ranch, near Pasadena, which he owned. The will instructs the executors to build a sanatorium to be conducted and maintained on a strictly charitable basis.

WILLIAM R. WARNER AND CO., INC., of New York, has given funds for a two-year fellowship for study in the department of radiology at the Long Island Medical School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Grants have also been made to the New York University Medical School for the study of the conjugation of the sulfonamide drugs, to be carried out in the Pneumonia Service of the Harlem Hospital; to Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, to investigate the possibilities of detoxifying therapeutic agents used in the practice of dermatology; and to the Washingtonian Hospital, Boston, for the study of alcoholism. This study will involve the blood chemistry and psychometric findings of cases while under the influence of alcohol and during recovery.

THE facilities of Iowa State College have been accepted by the United States Navy for the establishment of a Naval Training School for Electricians. Beginning about June 1, eight hundred men at a time will receive sixteen weeks of training; the continuous program will probably last throughout the war. The departments of electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, mathematics and physics will provide instruction.

DISCUSSION

THE PALEONTOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

FOR better than forty years the University of Cincinnati has been bringing together a representative collection of the world-famous Cincinnatian (Ordovician) fossils. There was a time when it was all too true that the Cincinnati community slept while her unrivalled paleontologic heritage was scattered over the world and when no satisfactory collection existed or was available in the city. This was the state of affairs as late as 1902, when J. M. Nickles, in his "Geology of Cincinnati," quite rightly deplored the situation. Happily, most of the early collections, the basis for much of the early descriptive work, remained in the country, at least, and are preserved for all time in such institutions as the U. S. National Museum, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the American Museum of Natural History, the Walker Museum and other great centers of geological research. Now, after more than four decades of concerted effort, a research collection that is thoroughly representative has been amassed and safely preserved in Cincinnati's municipal University Museum.

With the acquisition by gift in the fall of 1941 of the collection of E. H. Vaupel, the last of the old-time private collections in the Cincinnati area finds a safe harbor. Mr. Vaupel is the last local survivor of that "age of giants" in the last century when the wonders of Cincinnati's hills were first being made known to science. His enthusiasm for fossils grew from his early association with S. A. Miller, Charles Dury, Charles Schlemmer, Charles Faber, August Foerste and Drs. George Austin and George Twitchell, all of whom stayed their days out on the Cincinnati uplift. His first inspiration for "dry-dredging" came from his youthful acquaintance with Edward Ulrich, of Covington and now of Washington, and Professor Charles Schuchert, another Cincinnati lad, now emeritus at Yale University. Beginning his cabinet in the

closing days of the "golden era," Vaupel's collection contained few types of original descriptions of the Cincinnati fauna, but has a very real compensatory asset in having been made after stratigraphic details and zonation were worked out. It comes in very large part from abandoned quarries and worked-out localities—many topotypic, and apparently lost forever to science. With a thorough knowledge of the usual run of Cincinnatian fossils, his chief interest was to discover new extensions of range, new localities and new forms. Herein lies the great scientific worth of the Vaupel collection. The inventory and cataloguing of Mr. Vaupel's collection proceeds apace, and within the year most of the thousands of specimens will be allocated to their proper niches in the fireproofed permanent research collections of the University of Cincinnati.

Fortunately for Cincinnati geologists, not all the historically famous old collections left their home area, as for a while it seemed likely they would. In 1889 the University of Cincinnati received the U. P. James collection by bequest. Although the bulk of the James types had gone elsewhere, this was the nucleus of type materials and research collections that have been added to with the years. The residue of the S. A. Miller collection was purchased from his heirs in 1917, some twenty years after Miller's death. Although much of the type material had been sold to other institutions by that time, some 2,000 types were discovered by painstaking comparisons when the collection was inventoried for the 1936 catalogue of the University of Cincinnati Museum types. Not all these type materials pertain to the Cincinnatian, however. Thousands of research specimens were added by the gift of the Charles Schlemmer collection, Dr. Twitchell's specialized collection of specimens and thin-sections of bryozoans and stromatoporids, an early collection of bryozoans and micro-fossils made by Mr. Vaupel, and the great general Cincinnatian collection that Charles Faber amassed in his later years. Faber's collection went to the university with an endowment sufficient to insure a permanent research curator of paleontology and a generous publication fund for paleontology at the University Museum.

Early in 1942 arrangements were completed by which the very extensive fossil collection of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History will be on deposit at the University Museum, where it will be thoroughly restudied, catalogued and made available for researchers. For better than three quarters of a century this collection has been growing; its quality is considerably better than one might anticipate from the statement made by Nickles in 1902 that "the paleontological collection of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History consists mainly of odds and ends which have come to it piecemeal." Those "odds and ends" are a large number of old-time local collections and much foreign material acquired years ago by exchange. It apparently embraces a good many type specimens which have been in essence lost to science until now. The collection contains as well a splendid array of rare and undescribed specimens that were added "piecemeal." The society is to be congratulated for having kept its collection intact through the years, even though not sponsoring paleontological research or having facilities for exhibiting extensive fossil materials. Cincinnatians are especially grateful to the society for keeping the collection permanently in the city, and particularly for making it available at this time, which is one of great recrudescence of local paleontologic interest.

In addition to these invaluable older collections which have come to the University of Cincinnati by gift and purchase, the faculty and students of the Department of Geology and Geography have been for many years assiduously collecting fossils and data from the disappearing old-time sites in the Cincinnati hills, the while keeping pace with new exposures and excavations. An enormous aggregate of research material is the result. Thus generosity and industry have in part redeemed the loss of many early collections, and a truly rich representation of Cincinnatian paleontology and the necessary comparative materials are now preserved in Cincinnati. There they await the long years of research ahead before the store of knowledge is exhausted and the full story of the Cincinnatian epoch told.

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ORIGIN OF THE TERM "EUTHENICS"

IN my article on "The Term 'Euthenics,'"[1] I discussed the possibility of a wider adoption of the term. Since then question as to its origin has been raised, and I have asked Dr. C. B. Davenport, who was one of the first American advocates of its use, to make a statement on that subject. He writes:

> You may recall that in June, 1910, Mrs. E. H. Harriman announced her plan to start the Eugenics Record Office and the newspapers made quite a good deal of it at the time. Mrs. Ellen H. Richards soon thereafter prepared a small book entitled "Euthenics" (with a subtitle, "The Science of Controllable Environment") and some time later a course in euthenics was given at Vassar. So far as I know Mrs. Richards was the first to use this term.

Mrs. Richards pointed out that the concept was well defined by the Greeks and appeared in two forms:

[1] SCIENCE, 94: 2450, 561–562.