cause his own particular views may in certain cases fail to prevail, his contribution is in any way to be held lightly. Quite the contrary is the fact. Such approximation to truth as the human mind can ever attain is always the result of the clarifying increments made by successive generations of thoughtful men.

Men possessing such a combination of qualities as those of Henry Fairfield Osborn are all too rare. The good administrator is a familiar figure, the eminent scientist has many exemplars, even the scientist of deeply religious convictions, such as Osborn held, is by no means unknown; but it is *extremely rare* to find these gifts combined in one man, and when they are conjoined with a remarkable charm of personality and sterling integrity of character, we are confronted with one of the most unusual of the benefactions of a generous Providence.

Such a man was he in whose honor we have assembled in this place he loved. A distinguished scientist, a faithful friend, a great citizen—his memory will be kept ever green as long as this institution endures.

JAMES R. ANGELL
THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

OBITUARY

RAYMOND DODGE

RAYMOND DODGE, A.B., Williams, 1893; Ph.D., Halle, 1896; honorary Sc.D., Williams, 1918; emeritus professor in Yale University, died on April 8 at the age of 71 years. He was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1871.

In the death of Professor Dodge, American psychology has lost one of its most stalwart pioneers. Few of his contemporaries have made so fundamental contributions and had so little occasion to recant. Endowed with a fertile imagination, practical ingenuity, far-sighted perseverance and a critical and philosophical bent of mind, he became a bold and rigorous experimenter in the development of psychological techniques and in the implementation of his findings both in theory and widely varied applications. He was a level-headed and inspiring person. Young psychologists might well find in him a model of an upright scientist.

We note six distinct epochs in his career: his formative period in philosophy at Williams; his association with Benno Erdmann in Halle; the 26 years of teaching and research at Wesleyan University, Connecticut; the association with Benedict in research on nutrition in the Carnegie Institution of Nutrition; the war episode; and the professorship at Yale.

After a year of graduate work at Williams he went to Germany to continue his studies in philosophy. He there set up a life-long and intimate association with Professor Erdmann, took his doctorate under him and became his assistant and collaborator in extensive researches and publications in the field of experimental psychology of reading which he long regarded as his specific field of investigation, particularly the field of eye movements. For this he built the Erdmann-Dodge tachistoscope, the Dodge mirror tachistoscope and an apparatus for the photographing of eye movements. With each of these instruments he found scores of applications. He was the first to measure and classify eye movements and to utilize that technique in pure psychology, education, physiology, pharmacology, psychiatry and war.

In 1909–1910 he had sabbatical leave and spent one semester in the Marey Institute in Paris and another in Göttingen with the physiologist, Max Verworn. Here he also became closely associated with G. E. Müller in psycho-physics. In 1916–1918 he took leave of absence from Wesleyan and spent two years in research in Columbia University having to do mainly with neurophysiological characteristics of human variability. Later he spent one year in the nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Institution studying the psychomotor effects of light doses of alcohol.

With the coming of the war he entered war services with extraordinary vigor. In the Navy service he invented an instrumental device for the selection and training of gunners which has had wide and effective use. Of his activities in World War I he writes in his autobiography:

> My second excursion into the applied field was during the Great War. It really amounted to a concentration of my entire scientific experience into a few months of agonizing exploitation. Probably no one else on the Psychological Committee except the chairman had the privilege of participating in so many phases of war service. I was a member of the original planning committee formed at the spring meeting of Experimentalists at Harvard, of the Psychology Committee of the National Research Council, of the Committee on Fatigue of the National Committee of Defense, and of the Committee on the Classification of Personnel in the Army. I was chairman of the Committee on Vision and of the Committee on Psychological Instruction of the Psychology Committee, Psychological Consultant of the Training Section of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy for the selection of listeners, and, at the end of the war, responsible for the psychological side of the Lookout School at New London as Lieutenant Commander, U.S.N.R.F. Naturally I was not equally effective in all these enterprises, but all were, I think, reasonably successful. I was glad of all the opportunities for national service but especially glad to be in the anti-submarine warfare which aroused me more

than any other phase of the war. One of the great moments of my life was when, after months of work as consultant, I found myself an officer of the U.S.N.R.F. for scientific service. I have a suspicion that my appointment transgressed many Naval traditions.[1]

Dodge carried heavy editorial responsibilities: Editor, *Psychological Bulletin,* 1904–1910; *Psychological Review,* 1910–1915; *Journal of Experimental Psychology,* 1916–1920; *Psychological Monographs,* 1927–1931; associate editor of *Journal of Comparative Psychology, Psycho-Biology* and *Journal of General Psychology.*

He had many responsibilities in learned societies, notably, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council, chairman of the division of anthropology and psychology in 1922–1923, and American Psychological Association, president, 1916–1917.

His bibliography up to 1931 is published in the Psychological Register.[2] His autobiography appears in Volume I of the "History of Psychology in Autobiography."

In 1924 he went to Yale and associated himself with the psychological triumvirate—Dodge, Yerkes and Miles in the Institute of Human Relations, from which he retired in 1936.

CARL E. SEASHORE

RECENT DEATHS

DR. JOSEPH CHARLES ARTHUR, since 1915 emeritus professor of botany at Purdue University, died on April 30 at the age of ninety-two years.

DR. JOHN H. SKINNER, professor of animal husbandry and dean emeritus of the School of Agriculture of Purdue University, died on April 28 at the age of sixty-eight years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE MARINE BIOLOGICAL STATION AT PORT ERIN

ACCORDING to the report of the acting director of the Marine Biological Station at Port Erin, work during 1941 was again determined by the continuance of war conditions. Visits by student classes have been rendered all but impossible by the ban on residence within the Port Erin Internment Camp of any but the permanent population of the village. Nevertheless, a number of postgraduate workers and one school class have been able to make use of the station's facilities, under police permit, while occupying rooms outside the camp area—a course recommended to other prospective workers. The closure of Port Erin to summer visitors has reduced the income from the aquarium to negligible proportions, so that this side of the work is being kept at care-and-maintenance level. Endeavor has been made, by cooperation with the Army Educational Scheme and in other ways, to render service to the members of H.M. Forces now in the island. There have been several organized visits by parties of soldiers, and the acting director has given numerous illustrated lectures, on marine and other topics, at two military centers. On the scientific side, the work of both staff and visiting research workers has been closely aligned with that of certain official and quasi-official investigations into (a) the reproduction and growth-rate of certain seaweeds of industrial importance, with a view to their rational harvesting, and (b) the further development, under war conditions, of the fishing potentiality of Manx waters.

More time than usual has this year been devoted to the library; a considerable overhaul has taken place, arrears of binding made good and an entirely new shelf-catalogue and an accessions register prepared.

With the help of one or two assistants with experience in library work, the collection of separata on marine biological and hydrographical subjects, numbering several thousand papers, has been entirely reorganized.

In view of the continued deprivation of income from the public aquarium and from fee-paying students, the departmental grant of the university to the station, for the session 1941–42, has been increased from £150 to £200. A renewal for the same session of the grant-in-aid from H.M. Development Commission of £100 is also acknowledged.

STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS

THE Executive Committee of the American Society for Testing Materials has recognized the desirability of providing for prompt modification of standards during the national emergency and that some appropriate method be established in anticipation of necessary changes, particularly in specification requirements, due to possible rapid shifts in the available supply of materials under present conditions.

The procedure planned, as given in the *Bulletin* of the society, provides that

> in the case of certain metals and alloying elements, for instance, scarcity and the need of conservation for defense purposes might point to the need of modifying the usual

[1] C. Murchison (Ed.), "History of Psychology in Autobiography," Vol. I, 1930, 99–121. Worcester, Mass.: Clark University Press.

[2] C. Murchison (Ed.), "The Psychological Register," Vol. III, 1932, 133–134. Worcester, Mass.: Clark University Press.