

and the changes in this which occur with time, and far from enough also in the evolution of the processes that result in destructive lesions of the arteries. On this subject it is desirable accordingly to concentrate research. And if the suggestion is correct, that this

is the direction in which knowledge needs to be expanded, pressure toward this end through scientific investigation ought unremittingly to be maintained. One day the line will be breached and something gained to eliminate the painfulness of slow death.

## OBITUARY

### RECENT DEATHS

DR. GUSTAVE M. MEYER, who until his retirement in 1941 was associate in biochemistry at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, with which he had been connected since 1909, died on May 9 at the age of sixty-nine years.

CHARLES F. JACKSON, from 1936 to 1942 chief engineer of the mining division of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, died on May 3. He was fifty-nine years old.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM J. HENDERSON, of the depart-

ment of physics of Purdue University, died on May 10. He was thirty-five years old.

DR. HERBERT NEWBY MCCOY, of Los Angeles, from 1917 to 1934 vice-president of the Lindsay Light and Chemical Company, Chicago, previously for sixteen years a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, died on May 7 at the age of seventy-four years.

DR. FRED A. HARVEY, director of research for the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, known for his work in ceramics, died on April 27. He was sixty-three years old.

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### THE ARGENTINE DECLARATION

IN October, 1943, one hundred and fifty eminent Argentine citizens signed and published a "declaration of effective democracy and American solidarity." The Argentine Government replied by dismissing summarily all signers of the declaration who held official positions. Among the dismissed were Bernardo Houssay, J. T. Lewis and Oscar Orías, heads, respectively, of the institutes of physiology in Buenos Aires, Rosario and Córdoba.<sup>1</sup>

In February, 1945, the Argentine Government decreed the reinstatement of the dismissed professors and officials, and a majority of the one hundred and fifty promptly returned to their posts. Houssay, Lewis, Orías and several others, however, declined reinstatement, pointing out that the new decree not only expressed no regret or explanation of the unjust dismissal, but carried, on the contrary, the implication that the signers had been guilty of a serious offense for which they were now being forgiven. Happily, the situation has been clarified by action of the several universities, Córdoba leading the way. In each case, the university has taken the stand that the dismissal of the professors was an illegal act and an encroachment on the autonomy of the institution. They hold that the professors have never lost their posts. On this ground the dismissed teachers have been invited to resume their duties. Houssay, Lewis and Orías have accepted the invitation, and a regrettable chapter

in the history of Argentine science has thus come to an end.

ROBERT A. LAMBERT

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

### REHABILITATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

A PROJECT for research on "Social Psychological Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped" is the subject of a contract between Stanford University and the Office of Scientific Research and Development, recommended by the Committee on Medical Research.

On the research staff of the project are Tamara Dembo, research director; Helen H. Jennings, research associate in psychology; Ralph K. White, assistant director, and Milton Rose, psychiatrist. The Advisory Board, headed by the chairman of the department of psychology, Dr. Ernest R. Hilgard, includes the following members of the department of psychology and of the School of Medicine; Roger G. Barker, Paul R. Farnsworth, George S. Johnson, Donald E. King, Quinn McNemar and Calvin P. Stone.

The project has as its aim the investigation of stigmatizing attitudes toward physical handicaps, through investigation of different degrees of maladjustment as shown in the inter-personal behavior between physically handicapped and non-handicapped people. While emphasis is placed upon the problems of the war-handicapped, the study includes those handicapped in civilian life.

<sup>1</sup> SCIENCE, November 26, 1943, page 467.