1919, and a summer in Venezuela in 1934. His studies touched eventually almost every country south of the United States, a first paper on the Canal Zone reaching publication in 1914 and the last several papers on fossil floras of South America, in 1945. As a teacher of general paleontology he was well informed outside his special field, this interest leading to several papers on fossil vertebrates, and several on the invertebrates, and ultimately to a textbook on general paleontology, published in 1929. Even in his busiest period as teacher and administrator, he found time to make at least a few contributions every year. It is a record few can achieve in any field.

As an individual Berry was a man of penetrating intelligence and personal charm, a fearless personality and an independent thinker, always a nonconformist and somewhat of a rebel. He had few pretensions to greatness—he preferred to be addressed as "Mister" and was known to rebuke those who persisted in calling him by other titles. His criticisms of those with whom he differed were often vigorous to the point of harshness, sometimes even unfair. Yet beneath this all he was really a kindly and amiable man.

As a university administrator his strong personality at times led him into disagreements with the faculty, with the student body, and with the sports-writers. The "degree-less dean," as the newspaper reporters were fond of calling him, was, however, a successful administrator.

As a scientist Berry was a resourceful and indefatigable worker, as the volume of his publications testifies. Perhaps owing to his newspaper experience, he wrote his manuscripts rapidly and apparently did little revising, a trait that at times betrayed him into unexpected obscurities of expression and faults of syntax. However, his writing was in general forceful and always interesting.

As a teacher he was vigorous, inspiring and generally provocative. He had strong convictions and maintained them stoutly, sometimes with caustic sarcasm. He taught his students to seek a solid foundation for their work, to refuse to accept too complacently the weight of authority, and to work out for themselves the answers to problems. One curious trait was his persistent discouragement of his students' taking up paleobotany as a professional field—he had only one student who, much against Berry's wish, became a paleobotanist. His thirty-odd years of teaching, however, have left a large body of men who look back with both respect and affection on their association with him.

There can be little doubt that Edward Wilber Berry was one of the outstanding scientists of his day. With his passing, geology, and particularly paleobotany, has lost a stalwart figure. Those who knew him have lost a very good friend.

JOHN B. REESIDE, JR.

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. MAURICE J. BABB, professor emeritus of mathematics of the University of Pennsylvania, died on October 24 at the age of seventy-five years.

PROFESSOR RODNEY B. HARVEY, for twenty-five years professor of plant physiology at the University of Minnesota, died on November 4 at the age of fifty-five years.

DR. EUGENE COOK BINGHAM, research professor of chemistry at Lafayette College, died on November 6 at the age of fifty-six years.

DR. MARGARET BARCLAY WILSON, professor emeritus of the department of physiology and hygiene of Hunter College, New York City, died on October 8 at the age of eighty-two years.

AN Associated Press dispatch reports the death at Lwow, Poland, at the age of fifty-three years, of Professor Stefan Banach, the mathematician.

A PROGRAM honoring the memory of Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, on the fiftieth anniversary of his discovery of x-rays, was held on the evening of November 8 at the New York University College of Medicine.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

COMMITTEE ON THE GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

THE appointment of a "Committee on Growth," with membership designed to be broadly representative of the fields concerned in cancer research, both basic and clinical, has already been announced by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences. The committee was created, within the Division of Medical Sciences of the council, as a result of action by the American Cancer Society designating the academy as its scientific adviser for research.

The committee wishes to call the attention of interested investigators to the general outline of endeavor which it proposes to foster and the general principles by which it will be guided. The committee accepts the interpretation of its field of interest as including reliance on, contact with and support of research in the basic sciences bearing broadly on the whole phenomenon of growth.

The committee has adopted the following major principles by which, in so far as possible, it will be guided in its sponsorship of research and training programs: