

News and Notes

Seventh Conference on Iroquois Research

THE value of an informal gathering for reporting research accomplished, for stimulating new research, and for integrating methods of related disciplines, was again demonstrated Oct. 5-7, when students of the Iroquois met for the seventh year at Red House, New York, to discuss the theme of stability and change in Iroquois culture history. The annual Iroquois Conference, which owes its inspiration to the late F. G. Speck and looks to W. N. Fenton to arrange the program, comprises mainly anthropologists, but specifically ethnologists, archaeologists, linguists, historians, a psychiatric case worker, museum directors, lawyers, and a superintendent of Indian affairs—who are either professional or amateur students of some aspect of Iroquois culture. From the principal universities, museums, and research institutions in Canada and the Northeastern states, students of Iroquoiana come to Red House Lake for the week end, without consideration of status. They join no society, pay no dues, and they have happily resisted organization. The place of meeting has contributed enormously to the success of the meetings: Charles E. Congdon, chairman of the Allegany State Park Commission, issues the invitations, annually proclaims the weather, and welcomes the conference to the park. People come to see the wildlife and the autumn foliage and to enjoy the hospitality of M. H. Deardorff, of Warren, Pennsylvania.

In previous years sectional discussions of research areas, substantive reports of field work, summaries of abstruse topics such as linguistics, a rigorous symposium on a theme, meeting separately and in plenary session have been tried, but this year the conference returned to general sessions interlarded with section meetings, so that everyone could hear the main papers and yet share his problem with a more intimate group having similar interests. *Rapporteurs* summarized research trends in a final general session. The success of the conference depended on the high level of general papers, the plan of conducting the meetings, the quality of personnel in attendance, and tightening up the program.

The conference moved forward on a central theme, which Fenton set in a paper entitled "Stability and Change in Iroquois Culture History" on Friday night. Discussion sought possible indices of stability in linguistics, archaeology, ethnology, and history. Apparently historic contacts have produced rapid change, diversity, and early conservatism in different areas of Iroquoia, the eastern groups remaining most conservative in archaeology and language from early times. The western groups show early change and later conservatism. The theme carried over into the presentation, Saturday morning, of "Iroquois Kinship," by Harry Basehart (Goucher), which proved the display piece of the meeting, and was followed by spirited discussion led by F. Lounsbury (Yale). Basehart finds

in changing kinship evidence of both historic contact and internal evolution.

While the ethnologists retired to explore possible methods for three related projects in personality and culture by A. F. C. Wallace (Pennsylvania), M. Randle (Brantford), and M. Teicher (Toronto), the archaeologists and historians heard Charles Wray (Rochester) describe the excavation of historic Seneca cemeteries. If it is true, as J. Witthoft (Pennsylvania Historical Commission) claims, that the Iroquois conferences have changed the face of archaeology in Pennsylvania, New York, and Ontario, we at least note with pleasure application of the direct historic approach to Huron and Iroquois townsites and the beginnings of sociological interpretations of settlement patterns, in which the findings of ethnology are employed to explain what the ground yields. The work of Ritchie (New York State Museum) and his associates in New York is being paralleled by the University of Toronto group for whom Norman Emerson spoke on "Historical Archaeology in Ontario," describing the splendid cooperative endeavor of the staff of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology with amateur scholars, of whom Frank Ridley (Islington), discoverer of the Lalonde pottery complex, which may be ancestral to both Huron and Onondaga ware, was present to display a magnificent collection of pottery vessels. K. E. Kidd, codiscoverer with Ridley, of the Ossossané ossuary, described by Pere Brébeuf in the *Relations*, shared some observations on ossuaries in general; Kidd is currently studying trade goods as Guggenheim fellow from Canada.

The Saturday night Indian party, a tradition at the conference, witnessed the Red House premier of *The Longhouse People*, a documentary film in color, directed by Alan Worgon and produced by the National Film Board of Canada, with Iroquois actors from the Six Nations Reserve. The picture appeals to persons familiar with the culture who recognize the people of Six Nations Reserve as represented by Deskaheh (Chief Alex General, Cayuga), George Buck (who sang for the first Fenton album), and Howard Skye. The film features several conspicuous incidents in Iroquois ceremonialism, including War Dance for rain, the False-faces, and the Hymn to the Dead Chief and the Charge to the New Chief from the Condolence Council. Use of the French flute introduces a malapropism for the reedy note of the native flageolet, but the theme is in keeping with the picture, although its use in the mourning scene is puzzling. The best comment came from Senecas present, who, with characteristic local pride, avowed they could themselves make as good a movie at Allegany.

Using two Seneca informants, Joe E. Pierce, a student of C. F. Voegelin, demonstrated the Indiana method of recording and testing intelligibility of Indian languages, which involves two magnetic recorders, and offers possibilities for translating long ethno-

logical texts. The recorded document is dubbed onto the second machine, stopping at intervals to record parallel strips of English translation. The test can be repeated on several subjects in the same and in distant communities. Lounsbury, addressing the Senecas present in Oneida, showed how similar results can be achieved without the apparatus, if the linguist knows one other related language.

A substantial number of persons remained for the Sunday morning session to hear the *rapporteurs* summarize progress in ethnology and archaeology. Martha Randle pointed up the relation of several research projects in ethnology to the theme of the conference. A drift away from studies in ceremonialism and more conservative topics may be noted; Basehart's kinship study links Morgan with the present; and three current projects approach personality and culture. Investigating ambitions of children at Six Nations Reserve, Randle finds no significant differences in aims of children from Longhouse and more acculturated families. Wallace's projected study of the life and times of Handsome Lake, the prophet, may entail devising new Thematic Apperception Tests to employ situations arising in Longhouse life, possibly patterned after native Indian drawings. Teicher's study at Deseronto represents pioneer work in the most acculturated Iroquois community.

Besides the trends already noted in archaeology, Witthoft, seconded by the historians and archaeologists present, suggested featuring ethnohistory at the next conference, an area in which archaeologists want help. What are the critical means of deciding where a town mentioned in the records is located?

The chairman then turned to Lt. Col. E. P. Randle, requesting a private estimate of the crucial administrative problem in the affairs of the Six Nations, to the solution of which a team of anthropologists and others might make a significant contribution. Representative government, though nearly thirty years old at Six Nations Reserve, has failed to gain the support of more than a minority of the population, and the hereditary council of chiefs, which went underground in protest against the Indian Act of 1924, remains the governing body of the Longhouse people, seconded by a faction of Christians called the Mohawk Workers, who otherwise withdraw from active participation in the life of the community. The people of Six Nations unite on one issue only—the integrity of their "Nation" and the preservation of their lands. In common they fear enfranchisement. What is the real basis of factionalism? How is factionalism related to the process of acculturation? What can be done toward producing unity in such a situation? What lessons does the history of the last generation of Six Nations Reserve hold for the administration of native peoples and, more important, what lessons does it hold for predicting the outcome of contacts between the great powers and peoples of so-called underprivileged areas? Here is an example of what administrators may expect wherever native cultures are suppressed in the name of progress. Here is a

laboratory for training students in the behavioral sciences.

The Iroquois Conference will continue on its present informal basis so long as present personnel desire to meet and share interests. It was decided, however, to go ahead with an *ad hoc* committee to explore ways and means of forming an Institute for Iroquois Research to get support for larger cooperative projects, to administer fellowships for the development of social scientists in the field of its interests, and to center its resources and activities in one of the institutions already identified with Iroquois research.

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Scientists in the News

After 11 years with the Department of Geology at The Johns Hopkins University, J. L. Anderson has entered commercial work and is associated with Ralph E. Davies in Houston.

Maurice Bender has left the protein division of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory to become pharmacologist for the Sanitary Chemistry Branch of the Medical Laboratories at the Army Chemical Center.

Recent additions to the field staff of the International Vital Statistics Cooperative Program of USPHS include Joseph A. Cavanaugh, formerly of Western Washington College, Irvin R. Vaughn, formerly Washington State vital statistics registrar, and John W. Morse, formerly in the Division of Venereal Disease, USPHS. They will be assigned to Latin-American countries. The statistics cooperative program, which is conducted by the National Office of Vital Statistics of USPHS, assists in the development and improvement of vital and health statistics in countries participating in the Point IV program of the Department of State.

Donald W. Collier has been appointed director of research for Thomas A. Edison, Inc., West Orange, N. J. Dr. Collier, who will have charge of the Edison Central Research Laboratories, has been with the Sharples Corporation of Philadelphia, where he was in charge of chemical research and process development.

John Thomas Godwin, of New Orleans, has been made head of the Division of Pathology and pathologist in the hospital at Brookhaven National Laboratory. He succeeds Sidney C. Madden, who recently accepted the professorship of pathology at the University of California at Los Angeles. In New Orleans he has been serving as pathologist for the Ochsner Clinic and Foundation Hospital and as lecturer in pathology, Tulane University School of Medicine.

James Norman Goodier, professor of applied mechanics at Stanford University, has been appointed

visiting lecturer at Harvard University for the first semester of the academic year 1951-52. **Arthur Kantrowitz**, professor of aeronautical engineering and of engineering physics at Cornell, has been appointed visiting lecturer in fluid mechanics for the second half of the year. Professor Goodier is lecturing on "Vibrations and Dynamics" and on "Elastic Stability." Professor Kantrowitz will lecture on "Shock Waves" and "Compressible Fluid Phenomena."

P. H. Hermans presented the McGregory Lecture in Chemistry at Colgate University. Dr. Hermans, director of the Institute for Cellulose Research of the Algemene Kunstzijde Unie N. V. (AKU), Utrecht, spoke on "Some Recent Topics of Cellulose Research."

Vincent Hernandez (MC, USN, ret.) has been appointed associate medical director for the overseas company of E. R. Squibb & Sons. Dr. Hernandez joins Squibb following more than 30 years' service in the medical department of the Navy. He will be concerned with clinical investigations of medical problems affecting those countries to which Squibb research can be of service.

Samuel P. Hicks is the first winner of the United Cerebral Palsy's Max Weinstein Research Award for the "outstanding scientific achievement" of the year in the field of cerebral palsy. Dr. Hicks is associated with Harvard Medical School and New England Deaconess Hospital in Boston, and with the Pondfield State Cancer Hospital in Walpole, Mass. The award, which consists of a plaque and \$1,000 in cash, was established with a fund left by the late Max Weinstein, chairman of the board of Russeks-Fifth Avenue, New York, to spur research in cerebral palsy.

John Laurence Kask has been promoted to the position of chief of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Foreign Activities. Dr. Kask, who has been assistant director of the service's Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations in Honolulu, will succeed **Hilary J. Deason**, who resigned in September because of poor health.

Henry A. Laughlin, president of the Houghton Mifflin Company, has been elected president of the Princeton University Press. He succeeds **Whitney Darrow**, vice president of Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Laughlin has been associated with the Riverside Press and Houghton Mifflin since 1914. The announcement was made at a dinner honoring Mr. Darrow, who, at 70, is retiring from the presidency because of the age limit set by the Press bylaws. Elected with Mr. Laughlin were **Hugh S. Taylor**, vice president; **Curtis W. McGraw**, treasurer; **Ricardo A. Mestres**, assistant treasurer; and **Datus C. Smith, Jr.**, secretary. The editorial board will consist of **Carroll C. Pratt**, **Jacob Viner**, and **G. E. Bentley**.

Joseph Augustin LePrince, sanitary engineer, has received the first Joseph Augustin LePrince Award, established by the National Malaria Society in his honor to recognize "outstanding accomplishment in

malaria control." Mr. LePrince, 76, lives in Memphis, and is best known for his work with William Crawford Gorgas in freeing the Canal Zone of mosquitoes. The award will be given by the National Malaria Society or its successor when circumstances warrant. The cash award was made possible this year by the Michigan Chemical Company.

David E. Lilienthal has received the 1951 Public Welfare Medal awarded by the National Academy of Sciences for eminence in applying science to the public welfare. Mr. Lilienthal was honored for his leadership as former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The award is a medal inscribed with Archimedes' phrase "Give me where I may stand and I will move the world," and was established through the Marcellus Hartley Fund set up by Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins in honor of her father. The presentation was made at the academy's dinner at Yale University by Oliver Buckley, president of Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Pascal F. Lucchesi, chief of the Bureau of Hospitals and medical director of the Philadelphia General Hospital, has been named executive vice president and medical director of the Albert Einstein Medical Center, which is being organized through the consolidation and expansion of three hospitals. Dr. Lucchesi was selected by a committee of 30 civic leaders headed by Albert M. Greenfield, representing the boards and medical staffs of Jewish Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, and Northern Liberties Hospital. Dr. Lucchesi is completing the first phase of a \$30,000,000 program at the Philadelphia General Hospital, where he was appointed superintendent in March 1946.

Martin Meyer retired as professor of chemistry at Brooklyn College on Nov. 1. He will continue his activities as a technical consultant and as director of the Chemical Branch, 1026 ORASU, First Army.

David C. Miller has been appointed assistant director of research in Philips Laboratories, Inc., and administrative assistant to the president. Since 1948, Dr. Miller has been a scientific warfare consultant for the Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense. He also taught an x-ray course in the graduate school at Georgetown University.

Joseph W. Mountin has been appointed chief of the Bureau of State Services, USPHS. Dr. Mountin succeeds **C. L. Williams**, whose retirement from the service ends nearly 40 years as a commissioned officer. He received his commission in 1912. Dr. Mountin entered the service five years later—in 1917. Both attained the rank of Assistant Surgeon General.

Roy C. Newton, vice president in charge of research in Swift & Company, has been named to receive the 1952 medal of the Industrial Research Institute, Inc. The medal has been awarded annually since 1945 for "outstanding accomplishment in leadership in or management of industrial research which contributes broadly to the development of industry or

the public welfare." The Industrial Research Institute was organized in 1938 under the auspices of the National Research Council. It has a membership of 120 companies, with research staffs totaling more than 25,000 persons. Among its broad objectives are the promotion of improved management of, and high standards in, industrial research.

James St. Clair Polson, of the RAF, has joined the Air Force School of Aviation Medicine as a British exchange officer. Chosen in August for a year of overseas duty as a medical observer in this country, he succeeds Wing Commander **James S. Wilson**, as British liaison officer at the school. Wing Commander Polson is one of four medical officers from foreign air forces who are sitting in on the latest class of aviation medical examiners. After his graduation he will be assigned to the faculty of the school.

The annual dinner of the City College (New York) Chemistry Alumni Association this year will be tendered in honor of **William L. Prager** and **Reston Stevenson**, who will retire from the chemistry faculty at the end of the current academic year.

Otto H. Schade, radio and television engineer of the RCA Tube Department, has been named the first recipient of the David Sarnoff Gold Medal Award of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers. The award was established this year by the Radio Corporation of America and named in honor of the RCA chairman of the board. Mr. Schade was honored for his recent development of a unique system of universal ratings and allied electronic testing equipment with which the quality of 35-mm motion-picture film can be measured in objective mathematical terms. The ratings, in turn, can be applied to determine the picture-reproduction quality of theatre television systems.

A. N. Steward, founder and former head of the Department of Botany at the University of Nanking and for many years curator of the herbarium at that institution, was recently appointed associate professor of botany and curator of the herbarium at Oregon State College. Dr. Steward returned last year to work at the Arnold Arboretum toward completion of his flora of the lower Yang-tse Valley. During the past summer, Dr. Steward continued his studies under a Guggenheim fellowship.

The following persons from abroad were recent visitors at the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia: **A. K. Zweede**, The Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture; **R. Belcher**, Birmingham, Eng.; **E. M. Meade**, Manchester University, Cheshire, Eng.; **A. von Kreveld**, research director, Coop. Condensfadrick, Lunwaiden, Holland; **F. A. Robinson**, Eng.; **Otto Hög**, chief of food control, Swiss Board of Public Hygia, Berne; **Yusuke Sumiki**, University of Tokyo; **W. A. M. Voss**, William Voss and Co., Waalwijk, Holland; **J. Roelofs Hyermans**, director, Leather Institute, T and O, Tilburg, Holland; **Clemens Schoepf**, Technische Hochschule Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Germany.

Grants and Fellowships

The **American Society for Metals** has established three annual \$2,000 awards for teachers of metallurgy in the U. S. or Canada whose "performance and influence upon the general progress of the profession are judged best" by a special committee appointed by the society's Board of Trustees. Candidates must be under 40 years of age on April 1 of the year during which the award will be made.

Applications for **Atomic Energy Commission Graduate Fellowships** in radiological physics must be in the hands of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies by *March 1, 1952*. Fellowships are awarded for study at the University of Rochester in cooperation with Brookhaven National Laboratory and at Vanderbilt University in cooperation with Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Annual basic stipend is \$1,500 and appointments are for one year.

The **Bank of America-Giannini Foundation** will offer scholarships in medical research to qualified U. S. citizens who apply through any of the accredited California medical schools. Further information may be obtained from the foundation at 300 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

The **William W. Coleman Scholarship Fund** has been established at Lehigh University for students in metallurgical engineering by William W. Coleman, chairman of the board of Bucyrus-Erie Corporation and 1895 graduate of Lehigh.

In its annual report for the year ended June 30, 1951, the **Commonwealth Fund** detailed gifts of \$1,008,242.50, out of total appropriations of \$2,879,383.99 for the year, for medical education. During the year the Fund made grants to seven institutions: the largest, \$344,725, went to the Cornell University Medical College for three years' support of a new clinic for comprehensive medical care in the outpatient department of the New York Hospital. This grant also continues partial support of a special clinic which is training teachers and conducting research in psychosomatic medicine. A sum of \$264,912 went to the University of Colorado School of Medicine for the first three years of an experiment intended "to demonstrate the practice of good general medicine." Grants were made to the department of rehabilitation and physical medicine of the New York University College of Medicine; and to a medical-psychiatric teaching program at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine; to a regional postgraduate educational service of the Medical College of Virginia and the University of Virginia. The Fund will contribute to the cost of training medical scientists for medical research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the next five years, and is helping in the development of field training at the Harvard School of Public Health. Appropriations for experimental health services amounted to \$679,471.84. Studies of schizophrenia by a combination of psychiatric, psychological, and physiological methods, carried on at Tulane Univer-

sity School of Medicine, were chief among 13 grants for medical research amounting altogether to \$454,768.50. Advanced fellowships were awarded to 19 Americans. Eleven men and women from other countries had fellowships for professional training or observation here. The capital of the Fund has been increased to \$81,000,000 through the termination of a trust established by Edward S. Harkness and by bequest from Mrs. Harkness, who also left the Fund her house at 1 East 75th St., New York.

The **National Multiple Sclerosis Society** has provided \$15,000 for an investigation at the Foundation of Applied Research, San Antonio, of a possible virus origin of multiple sclerosis. The project will be under the direction of James R. M. Innes, a graduate of Edinburgh and Cambridge universities, and USPHS special research fellow in 1948-51.

Under an initial Office of Naval Research grant of \$60,000, the Special Devices Center at the University of Rochester will investigate the design of equipment and instrument control in both military and industrial fields. Directed by S. D. Shirley Spragg, professor of psychology, an attempt will be made to build machines that will take into account the response characteristics of human beings.

In the Laboratories

The **Borden Company** has shifted the site of its proposed \$600,000 resorcin-manufacturing plant from Tacoma, Wash., to Dominguez (Los Angeles County), Calif. The new plant, the first of its kind on the West Coast, will produce an estimated 1,000,000 pounds of technical grade resorcin annually, resin glues, and industrial resins. Eventually, it is expected that the plant will also produce molding compounds.

A **Group on Transistors**, appointed by the Research and Development Board, will assist its Committee on Electronics to establish sound policies for the development and functional application of transistors by the armed services. University and industrial laboratory representatives are J. W. McRae, Bell Telephone Laboratories, chairman; E. Finley Carter, Sylvania Electric Products; E. W. Engstrom, RCA Laboratories; I. A. Gettings, Raytheon; A. G. Hill, MIT; and G. F. Metcalf, G-E. Six military representatives are also included in the group.

Lederle Laboratories Division of the American Cyanamid Company has appointed John T. McAndrew, Jr., of Jacksonville, Fla., as a chemist in the Pharmaceutical Section, and John A. Gorwich, of Muhlenberg College, as a biologist in the Chemical Section.

Parke, Davis & Company expects to start production in its new chloromycetin plant near Holland, Mich., by the end of the year. The world's first plant for the exclusive manufacture of an antibiotic by chemical means will be under the direction of D. J. Vink, and W. F. Roser will be manager of the chemical manufacturing department.

A **Research and Engineering Command**, with headquarters at Army Chemical Center, Md., has been formed to direct all research, development, and engineering activities of the Chemical Corps. William M. Creasy was named to head the new command and was also appointed commanding general of the center, thus becoming responsible for all research and development for the Department of the Army in toxicological warfare. Announcement has also been made that Henry M. Black has been made commanding general of the Materiel Command, which will soon be moved from the Chemical Center to Baltimore.

Sharpe & Dohme, Inc., has appointed two new research associates, Albert L. Brown, of Cornell, and Benjamin E. Sanders, of Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit.

Shell Chemical Corporation will add to its Houston facilities a unit for recovering sulfur from waste refinery gases, the output of which will be sold for conversion to sulfuric acid. Operation is expected by mid-1952.

Sias Laboratories, of Brooks Hospital, Brookline, Mass., has appointed Ernest H. Beutner research supervisor in charge of the microbiological program, and Arthur DeTore clinical chemist to supervise clinical laboratory work.

Miscellaneous

Sigmund Freud Archives, incorporated in the state of New York early this year, was organized by a group of psychoanalysts to obtain and preserve a complete compilation of Freud's writings, published and unpublished. Under an agreement with the Library of Congress, which will serve as curator, confidential material will be restricted on request of the donor. Anyone in possession of letters to or from Freud, as well as those who were personally acquainted with him, are asked to get in touch with the Archives at 575 Madison Ave., New York 22.

Technical assistance in fishery development under FAO has been extended to Ecuador, where E. C. Schweiger, of the Peruvian Guano Company, is preparing a plan for increasing the fisheries. A less detailed survey is being made in Brazil by C. J. Bottemane, of the Netherlands. Two other Netherlands experts, Arie van den Berg and H. van Pel, have been sent to Pakistan to advise the government on various problems. Alan Glanville, of England, is handling an assignment in Ceylon. S. Y. Lin, of China, has been working in Haiti since 1950, and S. W. Ling has been assigned to Thailand. Erik M. Poulsen and John Fridhjof, of Denmark are working in Chile. In addition, educational work is also in progress. In Chile a Fisheries Training Center will be in operation for ten weeks beginning in January 1952, which will draw some 50 South American students. Information about positions in the program may be obtained from the Fisheries Division, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.