that the University of Washington ranks sixth in enrollment among state universities (ninth among all universities) and ranks fourth in proportion of population enrolled in institutions of higher learning (Utah, California, and New York are the highest; New Jersey, Arkansas, and Delaware, the lowest).

This is a very interesting and informative "House Organ." I wonder how many colleges have them? They seem more sensible than the old gossip, name-printing, athletics-oriented alumni bulletins.—R. B.

**Western Reserve University.** Dean James E. Cutler, of the School of Applied Social Sciences, was recently awarded a Distinguished Service Certificate by the Community Fund of Cleveland for his development of "the highest type of graduate education for the profession of social service." Those who are familiar with the training in the various fields of social work which has been developed in the School of Applied Social Sciences at Western Reserve and his numerous personal friends join in felicitating Dean Cutler upon his reception of this award from one of the best organized and effective Community Funds in the country.—R. B.

**University of Wisconsin.** William Fusan has gone to the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, for this semester as instructor.

William L. Kolb has received a similar semester appointment at Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Melvin Brooks has been appointed assistant professor in the rural sociology department of Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas.

E. A. Rosas has just completed his twenty-seventh book and has gone to Florida for a rest, stating that he will do "no more writing of any kind—for two or three months."

**University of Wyoming.** An Institute for Intensive Training in Spanish and Portuguese will be held here June 23 till August 22, 1941. For further information, see the item under Portuguese and Spanish in Announcements and Meetings above.

**Yale University.** The Bulletin of the Associates in the S. of S. for January 1941 contains some interesting remarks and questions occasioned by the preliminary releases of the 1940 Census. The writer is especially concerned with what may happen when there are more women than men as may well happen by 1945. He mentions many things, but not polygyny which would seem a logical solution and ought to be a not unfamiliar idea to all students of the anthroposociologic-science which is alleged by some still to flourish at Yale in Sumnerian splendor. (Perhaps Yale will admit women after 1945.)

There is a very nice little essay on "Why Study Sociology?" which all should read who are seriously concerned about the "practical" value of sociology. Sociology as a means of "making a good living" is pretty much a frost and, for 95 percent of the students who "take it," will always be so—I hope; it should be an invaluable aid to "living a good life," and I hope this highly "practical" aspect of it always will be the major emphasis in undergraduate work. (These are Bainal remarks—not the conclusions of the Mr. Anonymous of the Bulletin—though his bias seems to be similar.)

During the fall semester, the Sociology Club heard two distinguished men. Frank H. Hankins spoke on "The Japanese Population Problem and Cultural Determinism." John Collier spoke on "The Indian and the Indian Affairs of the United States."—R. B.

**OBITUARY NOTICES**

**GEORGE E. VINCENT (1864–1941)**

With the death of *George Edgar Vincent* on February 2, there ended one of the most brilliant and influential careers in the sphere of education and philanthropy

---

1 This notice was written by Mr. Lichtenberger in the wilds of Arizona where he had no access to data except the little he could send him. He hesitated to undertake the task under the circumstances, but knowing that there was a deadline, he met it with this very eloquent appreciation of the life and work of one of the earliest sociologists and one of the first men to become sociology's friend and advocate in high places. A volume could and should be written on the career of George E. Vincent, but this brief notice must serve to express the admiration and respect of all who knew his work and the deep sense of personal loss sustained by all who knew him personally.—R.B.
in the social history of America. It is given to but few men to have left such a record of achievement in so wide a range of social activities.

First of all was his contribution to the development of the then new science of sociology. He was a pioneer in this subject and throughout his life he never ceased to regard himself as belonging to this fraternity. He was a charter member of the Society and a constant member till his death. There was an interval, however, in which he devoted his energies to another service. Soon after graduating from Yale in 1885, he identified himself with the Chautauqua movement in which he was reared and of which his father, the late Bishop (Methodist) John Heyl Vincent, was the chief founder and promoter. Young Vincent became successively literary editor of the Chautauqua Press, vice principal, principal, and president of the Chautauqua Institution. Through programs, lectures, publications, and administrative leadership, he made Chautauqua one of the outstanding contributions to American culture.

Intellectually eager and able, he felt the need for more thorough academic training, so in the fall of 1892 he became a fellow in sociology at the University of Chicago, acquiring his doctorate in that subject in 1896. He remained on the staff and advanced through the ranks to a full professorship in 1904. It was under the inspiration and guidance of Albion W. Small, whom he always regarded as one of the greatest teachers in America, that he acquired his reputation as a scholar in this field. He published jointly with Small, while he was still a graduate student, *An Introduction to the Study of Society*, which, if it did not prove to be a classic in the light of later developments in the subject, nevertheless had the merit of being the first textbook in sociology in an American university, and set the pace for future achievements. In 1896, he published independently his own study *Social Mind and Education*, a pioneer work in this field. Perhaps it should be said that his greatest contribution to sociology was not so much in his writings as in his popularization of the sociological point of view both in the classroom and in public address, a service much needed at the time. From 1900 to 1907, he served as dean of the Junior College and of the faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science, an experience which proved valuable in his future career.

Upon the retirement of President Northrup, of the University of Minnesota in 1911, Vincent was called to succeed him. Here his executive and administrative abilities had wide scope and a period of expansion of the University's activities ensued, including the establishment of the Mayo Foundation of Medical Research. Probably the strong sociology department for which Minnesota is still noted is due, at least partially to the sociological interest of President Vincent.

In 1917, in the midst of the World War, Vincent resigned to become the executive head of the Rockefeller Foundation to which he devoted twelve years of the most vigorous and brilliant period of his career. This was the decade, during his tenure of office, of the greatest expansion of the Foundation in the work of medical research in this country and throughout the world. The great Union Medical College and Hospital in Peking is a good example of the assistance rendered to other countries abroad. During Vincent's administration, John D. Rockefeller enlarged the endowment of the Foundation with an additional gift of $50,000,000 in order that Vincent still further might enlarge the scope of its worldwide medical activities in its battle against misery, pestilence, and disease. Large contributions were made by the Foundation to many universities for the expansion and improvement of their medical equipment and training. No one outside the medical profession, if indeed within it, has made a greater contribution to the development of the public health services in the United States than George E. Vincent through the wise expenditures of the Foundation's funds in this sphere. When the history of the Rockefeller
Foundation is written, one of the most important chapters of it will read almost like a biography of this period of Vincent's life.

Dr. Vincent, son of Bishop John H. and Elizabeth D. Vincent was born in Rockford, Illinois, on March 21, 1864. Prior to his entering Yale, he attended the public schools in Plainfield and the Pingry Academy of Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he spent much of his youth. During his conspicuous career, he received many public honors, among which was the L.L.D. degree from the universities of Chicago, Yale, Michigan, and Minnesota. He served on several public institutional boards and his advice and counsel was sought by many public service organizations. He was a past president of the American Sociological Society, the one learned society in which he maintained his active membership throughout his entire life.

Possessed of a brilliant intellect, a rapid and vivid flow of language, an affable and charming personality, a keen sense of humor, and a broad and sympathetic outlook on world affairs, he was sought after as a public speaker and lecturer through the entire country. By many, he was regarded as the most entertaining and fascinating after-dinner speaker in America. J. P. Lichtenberger

University of Pennsylvania, Emeritus.

ULYSSES GRANT WEATHERLY (1865–1940)

Ulysses Grant Weatherly, whose death occurred in Cortland, New York, on July 18, 1940, was a contemporary of Small, Blackmar, Giddings, Ross, Cooley, and Thomas, although he did not get into the teaching of sociology until a few years after they did. He was born in West Newton, Indiana, April 2, 1865, and practically all of his professional career was pursued in Indiana. He received an A.B. degree from Colgate University in 1890 and, after some study in Heidelberg and Leipzig, received a Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in 1894. He taught for one year in Central High School, Philadelphia, and was then appointed assistant professor of history in Indiana University in 1895. He continued in that position, with promotion to the rank of associate professor, until 1899, when he was made head of the department of Economics and Social Science in Indiana University. In preparation for this work he spent a part of the year in study at Columbia University. He had been preceded from 1888 to 1899 by teachers of sociology in Indiana University all of whom became recognized as important sociologists or economists: Jeremiah W. Jenks, E. A. Ross, John R. Commons, Frank A. Fetter, and E. L. Bogart. In his early years, Weatherly taught courses in General Sociology, Anthropology, Criminology, Charities, and Race Relations. During those years, he formed contacts with the social agencies of Indiana and took an active part in the state conferences of social work. During several summers, he taught in the universities of Colorado, Illinois, Oregon, Cornell, and Columbia. He remained head of the department of Economics and Sociology until 1935, when he retired to Cortland, New York. There he spent much time reading in the library of Cornell University which was located not far away.

Weatherly was a charter member of the American Sociological Society when it was organized in 1905; he was a member of the executive committee from 1907 to 1910, vice-president from 1920 to 1923, and president in 1923–24. He was the author of Social Progress (Lippincott, 1926) and of many journal articles. He spent several months one year touring the West Indies with Robert E. Park, studying race relations, and wrote two journal articles on race relations in Hayti. He was kept occupied in teaching undergraduate students and made a significant success of this, for he was regarded by his students as a very stimulating and enlightening teacher. Edwin H. Sutherland

Indiana University