

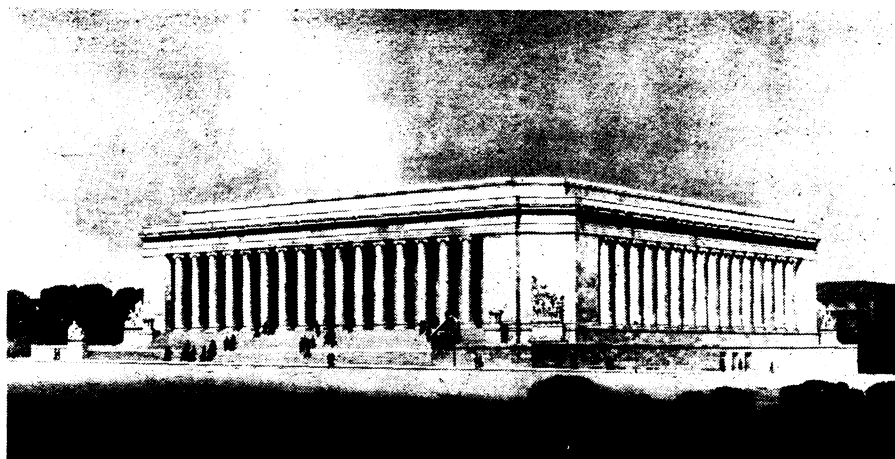
Classic Building For Industrial Research

General Science

CLASSICAL in architecture and faced with massive columns is the new home being planned for the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research in Pittsburgh.

When the present home of the Institute was completed, in 1915, it was felt that the industrial fellowship procedure created by Robert Kennedy Duncan had passed from the experimental to the practical stage. The building, which was given to the institution by Andrew W. and Richard B. Mellon, incorporated the best laboratory constructional features of that period. It was thought then that it would provide adequate space for growth for many years but for practically 10 years the institute has had a waiting list of companies. A second building, on the site of which the new edifice will rise, was acquired in 1927, and gave temporary relief.

The new building will provide a greatly increased number of laboratories and give more commodious quarters for the general departments. The present library contains 11,000 volumes; the new library is planned to accommodate 250,000 volumes. Research in pure chemistry will be ex-



Proposed Building of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research

panded. More elaborate chemical engineering laboratories are to be available in the new building. Certain rooms will be especially equipped for research on electrochemistry, spectroscopy, low temperature, radiations and high pressure. Other special features to be included are a large lecture hall, a dining hall, an industrial fellowship museum, and an underground garage.

The Ionic laboratory structure will be seven stories high, approximately

300 feet by 400 feet, with monolithic columns along all four sides. The main entrance, which is located on the third floor, is reached by steps extending along the entire front of the building. The laboratories are to face on interior courts. Additional laboratory suites can be constructed in the interior courts without marring the beauty of the general appearance and without interfering in any way with the original laboratory units.

Science News-Letter, June 7, 1930

Mammalogists Disapprove "Ingagi"

Natural History

A PROTEST against the film "Ingagi" widely shown throughout the country was made by the American Society of Mammalogists at its recent meeting, and was announced by Dr. William K. Gregory of the American Museum of Natural History.

The formal resolution adopted read: "That in accordance with the facts brought out in the discussion of the film 'Ingagi,' which has been viewed by many of our members, the American Society of Mammalogists hereby expresses its utter disapproval of this film, which grossly misrepresents the natural history of Africa, while pretending to be a truthful record of a scientific expedition."

A statement issued on behalf of the society further stated:

"The American public should un-

derstand that certain animals shown in the film have never been found in the wild state in Africa. Also that a man made up as a gorilla is represented as carrying off a native woman. In response to many protests and letters, certain members of the American Society of Mammalogists who have done field work in Africa have viewed the film and are unanimous in deploring its numerous fictitious features which are misleadingly mingled with genuine natural history records."

The American Society of Mammalogists is the leading organization of specialists on mammals of which great group of animals man and the higher apes are the most advanced members. The resolution on "Ingagi" was sponsored by Dr. Gregory, Harold J. Coolidge, Jr., assistant curator of

mammals, Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College; H. E. Anthony, curator of mammals, American Museum of Natural History; and James L. Clark, in charge of taxidermy and animal restoration at American Museum of Natural History.

The British Embassy stated in response to an inquiry that there is no Englishman by the name of Sir Hubert Winstead. This is the name of the person credited in the film "Ingagi" with leading the African expedition claimed to be described in the film. Information from official British sources was requested after scientists had condemned the motion picture on the grounds of inaccuracy and misrepresentation of scientific facts.

Science News-Letter, June 7, 1930