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#### THE GENETIC VIEW-POINT

#### By Dr. ALBERT F. BLAKESLEE

DEPARTMENT OF GENETICS, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

### $(A + \frac{hD}{2}) \cdot (Z - \frac{hD}{3})$

THAT I am a retiring president to-night is not my fault. I tried not to do it. I suggested to your secretary that in the future the president of the society make his retiring address the year after he presides and offered to forego or postpone my retiring address this year to set the scheme in operation. Your secretary refused to permit this innovation. (The American Naturalists, I now realize, is one of those societies which is run by the secretary). "I have had trouble enough now," the secretary said, "in trying to explain why the society elected the president they did. If the president should hang over another year before he retired, I should have either

<sup>1</sup> Presidential address delivered at the annual dinner of the American Society of Naturalists, Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1931.

to remember the old excuses or to invent new ones. If I had my way," he said, "the formalities of the society would be confined to one day at the annual meeting. Let the president be elected and clothe himself with the insignia of his office in the morning, preside in the afternoon, and retire in the evening, at the Naturalists' dinner. The rest of the year the society can best do without a president altogether, while the secretary runs the society with the aid of his stenographer."

The secretary's arguments were hard to combat. So I tried next to obtain a substitute, an eminent foreign biologist who happened to be on a lecture tour in this country. This suggestion of a substitute met with the immediate (and I might say enthusiastic) approval of the secretary. All seemed working out to the welfare of the society as well as to the pleasure of the secretary, when I received a letter from my

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Its clear, direct style, the many pictures and diagrams, the constant application of theory to the chemistry of every-day life and especially to modern industrial processes, have always made this book interesting to students, and, consequently, unusually teachable. Revision has strengthened these features. Many new drawings, charts and photographs have been introduced. The recent startling progress in industrial chemistry has been duly described. Hydrogenation of petroleum, the newer methods of making industrial alcohols, the new use of anhydrous ammonia as a convenient source of hydrogen, helium developments, neon tubes, the latest knowledge of vitamins, the tremendous recent changes in the aluminum industry, and the newest alloys are all given up-to-theminute treatment.

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