

materials purchased. If this work can not be done on account of lack of funds, there is the possibility that the government will lose millions of dollars due to inferior materials being used by contractors.

Essential safety work and fundamental research for the mining industry of the Bureau of Mines will be rescued if the funds are granted to that bureau. Similarly, it is contemplated that the coastal mapping and triangulation work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey can be speeded up with employment of engineers and other technical men now out of work owing to the depression. The Bureau of Fisheries sees possibilities of serving the public good by expansion of its fisheries conservation and propagation work.

Applications have also been filed by Secretary Roper for public-works funds for reconditioning projects: Aeronautics, \$487,500; the Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$79,200; the Bureau of Fisheries, \$230,000; the Bureau of Lighthouses, \$2,283,920; navigation and steamboat inspection, \$30,000; the Bureau of Standards, \$148,500. These funds will be for repairing and modernizing buildings and equipment and are not expected to aid materially in salvaging scientific research.

Although no formal applications have been made by Secretary of the Interior Ickes for public works funds for carrying on some of the curtailed activities of the Geological Survey, such grants may be sought. Secretary Ickes has announced his determination to attempt to secure work for furloughed employees of his department with some of the new agencies of the government.

The effect of the economy program on the many research projects of the Department of Agriculture is not yet known. Changes are being made slowly and it may be several weeks before the details will be known. It is known that Secretary Wallace is determined that the scientific research of the department shall not be disrupted.

THE CHICAGO MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

At the meeting of the American Chemical Society, which opens on September 10 at the Chicago world's fair, there will be a banquet to honor those who attended the chemical meeting in 1893. *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* points out that it is notable that those whose careers began at an American Chemical Society meeting at a world's fair forty years ago, when chemistry was but meagerly represented, can again gather at a world's fair where science is the keynote, and where the gains of forty years in chemical science and in chemical appreciation are so unmistakably shown by the character of the exhibits

and by the place of honor given this branch of knowledge.

The following men now living are known to have attended the meeting of the American Chemical Society in 1893: W. D. Bigelow, A. W. Burwell, Pontius Conradson, F. B. Dains, Moses Gomberg, G. A. Goodell, C. H. Herty, William Hoskins, H. A. Huston, Louis Kahlenberg, J. B. Lindsey, K. P. McElroy, C. E. Munroe, W. A. Noyes, C. L. Parsons, C. L. Reese, George W. Rolfe, Ludwig Saarsbach, A. H. Sabin, F. T. Shutt, H. E. Smith, Alfred Springer, Julius Stieglitz, A. L. Winton.

Should there be omissions from this list it is requested that Gustav Egloff, 2120 Straus Building, Chicago, be notified. The veterans of 1893 will be the guests of the Chicago Section on this occasion.

Four distinguished chemists from abroad will be guests of the society during its meeting. *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* gives brief sketches of these men, directing attention to their principal interests and achievements:

GEORGE BARGER is fifty-five years of age and is the first occupant of a chair of medical chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. This chair was founded in 1919. He is an organic chemist who has devoted himself especially to the study of substances of biological and pharmacological interest. He prefers clear-cut results to speculation, and is most interested in the determination of the constitution of natural substances, and its confirmation by synthesis (of late years thyroxine, methionine, various alkaloids). Professor Barger is a corresponding member of various European academies, chemical and biological societies, and has received several honorary degrees including an M.D. degree from the University of Heidelberg.

J. N. BRØNSTED, professor of physical chemistry at the Physical-Chemical Institute of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, is interested at present in problems having to do with the theory of acids and bases, and acid and basic catalysis, as well as the general theory of solutions.

PAUL KARRER, of Zurich, has confined his research during recent years chiefly to the pigments of plants and the vitamins. In connection with his work on the carotinoids he took up the question of the purification and constitution of vitamin A, and succeeded in preparing it in a highly purified state and also in elucidating its chemical constitution to a considerable extent. He has recently started some investigations on vitamin C.

RICHARD WILLSTÄTTER, formerly professor of chemistry at the University of Munich, is now carrying on private research in the laboratories of the Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften at Munich. He was Nobel Prize Laureate in chemistry in 1925. He celebrated his sixtieth birthday in 1932. From 1893 to 1910 Dr. Willstätter worked upon alkaloids, from 1904 to 1910 on quinones, later on the benzene theory, catalytic hydrogenation using

platinum, experiments to convert cellulose into sugar, investigations on chlorophyll, and the isolation of a series of pigments from flowers. Since 1918 he has been conducting investigations on enzymes, using the method of selective absorption based on the work of A. Danilewski,

and in studies on efficient adsorbing substances, such as the different hydrates of aluminum. Dr. Willstätter, as has already been announced in *SCIENCE*, has been selected by the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society to receive the Willard Gibbs Medal September 13.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE Penrose Medal of the Society of Economic Geologists was presented to Dr. Louis De Launay, French mining engineer, at the annual dinner at the Princeton Inn on July 7. Dr. B. S. Butler, of the University of Arizona, president of the society, was in the chair, and Charles Le Ganissel received the award on behalf of Dr. De Launay, who was unable to be present.

AT a recent meeting of the Georgia Section of the American Chemical Society the Herty Medal for 1933 was presented to Dr. Fred Allison, professor of physics at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, for his work on magneto-optics.

THE Rainer Medal of the Society for Zoology and Botany at Vienna has been conferred on Dr. Paul Buchner, professor of zoology at Breslau.

DR. F. G. DONNAN, professor of general chemistry in the University of London, has been elected an honorary member of the German Bunsen Society.

AMONG those on whom the degree of doctor of laws was conferred by the University of Glasgow at the end of June were Professor Albert Einstein, Léon William Collet, professor of geology in the University of Geneva, and Dr. William Blair Bell, professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Liverpool.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY has conferred the degree of doctor of laws on Dr. Oscar Riddle, of the Carnegie Institution, and on Professor Chancey Juday, of the University of Wisconsin.

THE degree of doctor of science was conferred on Dr. Linus Carl Pauling, assistant professor of theoretical chemistry at the California Institute of Technology, at the sixty-fourth commencement exercises of the Oregon State Agricultural College.

AT the commencement exercises of Ohio Northern University the honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred on Dr. J. M. Rogoff, associate professor of experimental medicine at Western Reserve University.

DR. WILMER KRUSEN, president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, received the honorary degree of doctor of science at the commencement exercises of Franklin and Marshall College.

DR. EDWIN GRANT CONKLIN, who retired last month as Henry Fairfield Osborn professor of biology at Princeton University, has been requested by the board of trustees to serve as lecturer in biology next year.

A UNITED PRESS dispatch states that Professor Albert Einstein will cooperate in the administration and direction of the physics institute of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem. Dr. Einstein is reported to have sent a cable to the effect that he would accept a chair at the university if certain reforms he suggested were carried out.

THE Galton chair of eugenics in the University of London has been filled by the appointment of Dr. R. A. Fisher, who since 1919 has been engaged in scientific research in the statistical department of the Rothamsted Experimental Station. He succeeds Dr. Karl Pearson, who has been Galton professor and director of the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics since its establishment.

THE Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology has elected to Imperial College fellowships the following old students of the college: Emeritus Professor P. F. Frankland, Emeritus Professor Henry Louis, Sir Basil Mott and Dr. A. E. H. Tutton.

AT the University of Leeds, E. A. Spaul, of Birkbeck College, University of London, has been appointed professor of zoology and Dr. E. R. Flint has been made director of surgical research.

DR. E. L. MILOSLAVICH, formerly associate professor of pathological anatomy at the University of Vienna and later professor of pathology and director of the department of pathology and bacteriology at Marquette University, Milwaukee, has been appointed professor of legal medicine and director of the Medico-legal Institute at the Royal University, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

ARNO B. CAMMERER, associate director of the National Park Service, has been appointed director to succeed Mr. Horace M. Albright, who resigned voluntarily to become vice-president and general manager of the United States Potash Company, operating mines and refineries at Carlsbad, New Mexico. Arthur E. Demaray, senior assistant director of the National Park Service, has been appointed associate director.