

\$240,000 more next year, but this again will probably replace emergency funds.

The National Bureau of Standards will receive \$52,000 more under the proposed budget than the present year's appropriations. None of this will be available for scientific research, however. The bureau must do a certain amount of routine testing of materials, instruments and so on, and the new funds will provide for an increase in this work and for some necessary improvements in the plant.

The total amount for scientific research and the administration of scientific bureaus and offices comes to about \$42,000,000 for the fiscal year 1936-1937. This is more than has been spent for this purpose in recent years, but it represents only about six tenths of one per cent. of the total budget.

THE WASHINGTON AWARD OF THE WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS

DR. CHARLES FRANKLIN KETTERING, vice-president of General Motors Corporation in charge of research, Detroit, has been elected to receive the Washington Award of the Western Society of Engineers for 1936 for his "pre-eminent services in promoting the public welfare through his outstanding contributions to the increase of personal mobility and his driving force for the cause of research as an instrument to increase the welfare and happiness of all mankind." The award will be formally presented to Dr. Kettering at a dinner to be held in Chicago on February 27.

The award, founded by Mr. Alvord in 1917 and first conferred in 1919, is given annually—when deserving candidates are found—by the Washington Award Commission as "an honor conferred upon a brother engineer by his fellow engineers on account of accomplishments which pre-eminently promote the happiness, comfort and well-being of humanity." The commission is composed of eighteen members, representing five great engineering societies of the United States, namely: The American Society of Civil Engineers, The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Western Society of Engineers.

The recipients of the award since its foundation are as follows:

1919—Herbert C. Hoover, "for his pre-eminent services in behalf of the public welfare."

1922—Robert W. Hunt, "for his pioneer work in the development of the steel industry and for a life devoted to the advancement of the engineering profession."

1923—Arthur N. Talbot, "for his life work as student and teacher, investigator and writer and for his enduring contribution to the science of engineering."

1926—John Watson Alvord, "for his pioneer work in

developing the fundamental principles of public utility valuation and his marked contributions to sanitary science."

1927—Orville Wright, "for fundamental scientific research and resultant successful airplane flight."

1928—Michael Idvorsky Pupin, "for devotion to scientific research leading to inventions which have materially aided the development of long distance telephony and radio broadcasting."

1929—Bion Joseph Arnold, "for pioneering work in the engineering and economics of electrical transportation."

1930—Ralph Modjeska, "for his contribution to transportation through superior skill and courage in bridge design and construction."

1932—William David Coolidge, "for his scientific spirit and achievement in developing ductile tungsten and the modern x-ray tube."

1935—Ambrose Swasey, "for his distinguished contributions as a builder of instruments, institutions and men."

The winner of the award is presented with a suitably inscribed bronze plaque mounted upon a marble base.

THE NEW YORK THEODORE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

THE New York Theodore Roosevelt Memorial was dedicated on January 19, with addresses by the President of the United States and other distinguished speakers. The program was as follows:

"America," led by Boy Scouts of America.

Tribute from the Nation, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Report for the Board of Trustees, Mr. Kiernan.

Dedication of Memorial and Presentation to the City of New York, Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of the State of New York.

Acceptance of Memorial and Delegation of its Administration to Trustees of The American Museum of Natural History, Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of the City of New York.

Guiding Principles for Memorial Administration, A. Perry Osborn, Trustee, The American Museum of Natural History.

"The Battle Hymn of the Republic," Roland Hayes.

Appreciations, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

Address, James R. Garfield.

In the course of his address the President said:

It is fitting that this memorial perpetuating the life and work of one who stirred such great interest in the field of natural history should itself be an adjunct of the American Museum of Natural History. And may I say that I am very proud of the fact that for forty years I have been a member of this museum. My friend, and our friend, the late Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, so long the head of this noble institution for the increase and diffusion of scientific knowledge, and for many years a

devoted colleague of him in whose honor we are gathered to-day, advocated this memorial soon after Theodore Roosevelt's death. Each and every one of us feels sadness to-day that Professor Osborn could not have lived to take his part in this, the culmination of this great desire; we know that his spirit is with us.

The Roosevelt Memorial, which is a New York State undertaking in which the city and private individuals have cooperated, was first advocated by Professor Osborn soon after Theodore Roosevelt's death on January 6, 1919. In 1920 the Legislature appointed a commission to investigate and to make an appropriation.

Ground was broken on October 16, 1929, and the cornerstone was laid on October 27, 1931. The building has been under construction ever since, but numerous delays were encountered because of construction difficulties and because additional appropriations were slow in forthcoming. Up to the present \$3,687,000 has been appropriated.

The structure is practically completed, although there are a number of unfinished details which are expected to cost about \$100,000. One thing lacking is the large equestrian statue of Roosevelt with two accompanying figures on foot, one an American Indian and the other a native African. This statue, the work of James E. Fraser, will occupy a dominant position in front of the memorial entrance.

ATLANTIC CITY ADOPTED AS MEETING PLACE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE FOR DECEMBER, 1936

At the close of the Saint Louis meeting certain affiliated societies expressed the opinion that they had reason to believe that the change from March to January for the assembling of the new Congress and the inauguration of the President would interfere with holding a successful meeting of the association in the Capital City in December, 1936. This view was presented in person to the chairman of the executive committee and the permanent secretary by secretaries or representatives of several prominent affiliated societies.

The matter was immediately taken up in Washington with the chairman of the local committee, the representatives of affiliated societies in Washington and others involved in the question.

After an exchange of telegrams with members of the executive committee, the chairman authorized the Washington members to check further the situation in that city, study possible solutions of the difficulty and present their recommendations. This was done in the following form:

Careful consideration has been given to all aspects of the problem. Local members of the executive committee had also a conference with Dr. E. B. Wilson, who was in Washington on other business and took time enough to go over the situation fully. It was unanimously agreed that a successful meeting in Washington could not be assured for December, 1936.

It was further agreed that a joint meeting between Washington and Baltimore was not feasible, since the plan would resolve itself inevitably into two separate gatherings.

Finally, it was unanimously agreed to recommend that a meeting be intercalated in our series to care for the emergency.

It seemed likely that of all places mentioned Atlantic City had the most favorable conditions for the prompt and effective assumption of an unexpected responsibility. Inquiry has resulted in the offer of a favorable contract for this plan. The local members have heard the proposal and discussed it in full. We favor its acceptance.

E. B. MCKINLEY
A. F. WOODS
HENRY B. WARD

The executive committee has voted in favor of these proposals, and notices are being sent out this week to officers of all associated societies. The ample accommodations offered by Atlantic City will enable the association to furnish each organization with conditions that are especially desirable for its particular needs. The permanent secretary's office will be glad to receive information from all regarding their wishes.

HENRY B. WARD,
Permanent Secretary

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

At a recent meeting in New York of the board of directors of the American Chemical Society, Dr. James F. Norris, professor of organic chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, completed eleven consecutive years as director of the American Chemical Society. For two years he was a member *ex-officio* by virtue of his presidency of the society. Since then he has twice been reelected. A luncheon was tendered by the directors in honor of Dr. Norris

and he was presented with a brief case by those in attendance "as a testimonial for long and faithful service."

DURING the annual meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists in New York City a reunion luncheon was held in honor of Professor Leo F. Rettger. A group of fifty graduates and present students in the department of general bacteriology of Yale University participated.