Bureau since 1929, died on November 16 at the age of sixty-two years. Mr. Hayes was one of the organizers of the hurricane warning service in the West Indies and of the national weather forecasting service in Argentina.

DR. H. R. BRITON-JONES, professor of mycology and dean of the college at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture since April, 1926, died at Trinidad on November 4.

DR. C. H. SAMPSON, principal of Brasenose College, Oxford University, died on November 5 at the age of seventy-seven years. Dr. Sampson was appointed senior tutor at the college in 1894. He became principal in 1920.

# SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

## RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

ORGANIZATION of the Ohio State University Research Foundation was announced on November 3 as incorporation articles were filed in the office of Secretary of State George S. Myers. The incorporators are:

Charles F. Kettering, Dayton, president of General Motors Research Corporation.

James F. Lincoln, Cleveland, president of Lincoln Electric Company.

Charles E. MacQuigg, metallurgical engineer and manager of the Union Carbide and Carbon Research Laboratories, Long Island City, N. Y.

Julius F. Stone, chairman of the university's board of trustees, a Columbus industrialist.

Charles F. Michael, Bucyrus, president of Ohio Locomotive Crane Company and president of Ohio Manufacturers' Association.

Hurlbut S. Jacoby, director of industrial research at the Ohio State University since January 1, 1935, is named as the corporation's agent.

Articles of incorporation set forth that the corporation is not for profit, and it is added that none of the incorporators and those to be announced later as "members" of the corporation will receive remuneration in the form of royalties or other compensation resulting from the foundation's activities.

Mr. Jacoby has made the following statement:

The basic objective of the foundation is to provide an instrument with which the university can work in closer relationship with industries, especially those of Ohio, in solving their research problems.

Existing university research agencies, such as the Engineering Experiment Station, have been doing important work, and they will continue to do so. But many of the problems of industrial research to-day overflow into scientific areas outside the field of engineering proper.

It is believed and hoped that the proposed research foundation, through cooperative arrangements with concerns wanting research done and the revenues secured in this way, will be able to assist also in types of research other than industrial.

So-called "pure research" in chemistry and physics, for instance, may bring discoveries not immediately useful to industry but of greatest importance a little later.

The organization rests upon five classes of membership, each class choosing three directors. The 15 directors will be the managing group, responsible for the progress of the foundation and its work. The five classes are:

1. Industrial counsellors, 10 to be selected from the membership of Ohio industrial organizations, such as the Ohio Manufacturers' Association.
2. National counsellors, 10 to be selected from membership of the American Engineering Council and the National Research Council.
3. Alumni members, 10 to be selected from the ranks of Ohio State graduates manifesting particular interest in research and who have attained distinction in that field.
4. Trustee members, the seven university trustees as individuals being members *ex officio*.
5. Research members, including *ex officio* these persons having to do with research at the university or in closely allied agencies; deans of all colleges; director of the Engineering Experiment Station; director of the Bureau of Educational Research, director of the Bureau of Business Research, director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, director of the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory on Gibraltar Island, Lake Erie.

The first annual Industrial Research Conference at the university was held on November 6. The speakers included Charles F. Michael, president of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association; David E. Ross, of the Purdue University Research Foundation; J. L. Morrill, vice-president of the university; James Hurlbut Jacoby, director of industrial research, the Ohio State University, and Julius F. Stone, chairman of the board of trustees. At the banquet in the evening the principal speakers were: Dr. Charles F. Kettering, of the General Motors Company, and Dr. George W. Rightmire, president of the university.

## COAL RESEARCH

A GROUP of technical men drawn chiefly from the coal and railroad industries will meet at the Carnegie Institue of Technology on December 3 to hear mem-

bers of the Coal Research Laboratory give reports which will interpret the work done by the organization and its meaning to the industry.

Following the technical discussions, Dr. Thomas S. Baker, president emeritus of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the founder of the laboratory, will give a dinner in honor of Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, and one of the original sponsors of the laboratory. The dinner will be attended by representatives of the Buhl Foundation, the largest contributor to the laboratory, and of firms supporting the research organization, executives of coal companies and of coal-carrying railroads.

The technical discussions will take place in the theater of the College of Fine Arts. Dr. Robert Ernest Doherty, now president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, will deliver an address of welcome before the assembled delegates. Three papers reporting the activities of the coal laboratory will be given by members of the staff. William B. Warren will explain "The Relation of the Work of the Laboratory to Practical Carbonization." M. A. Meyers will speak on "The Combustion of Solid Fuel." During the afternoon session Dr. H. C. Howard will deliver a paper on "The Chemistry of Bituminous Coal." These papers will be discussed by experts from industry, including Dr. C. M. A. Stine, vice-president in charge of research for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.

The Coal Research Laboratory was founded six years ago as the outgrowth of the International Conferences on Bituminous Coal, which were organized by Dr. Baker, when he was president of the Institute of Technology. Three international coal congresses have been held under its auspices. The published proceedings of these meetings are standard reference works on coal and the many by-products derived from it.

In 1928, with the cooperation of Mr. Taylor and of the U. S. Steel Corporation, the Carnegie Institute undertook the organization of the Coal Research Laboratory. Dr. Baker approached the Buhl Foundation of Pittsburgh. The outcome was that in 1930 he was able to announce that $425,000 had been given for a five-year program of research on coal. Besides the Steel Corporation and the Buhl Foundation, which made the largest contributions, the following companies gave support to the laboratory: The General Electric Company, the Koppers Company, the New York Edison Company, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. The Carnegie Institute of Technology has also contributed largely to its financial support. Dr. H. H. Lowry, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, was appointed director of the laboratory and work was begun in 1930. Dr. Lowry chose as the main study for the laboratory "The Mechanism of the Thermal Decomposition of Coal." Working on the several phases of this problem, the staff, which has averaged in number some twenty-three workers, has contributed forty-three papers, and has completed six more and has thirteen in preparation. The original grant to the laboratory has been so administered as to continue the program through the sixth year.

Dr. Baker, after his retirement as president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1935, was appointed chairman of a committee to secure additional funds for the laboratory. Assurance of support has been received from the Steel Corporation and others of the original sponsors of the laboratory, as well as from leading coal companies and coal-carrying railroads.

## THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF DIESEL POWER

THE fortieth anniversary of the introduction of Diesel power into the United States will be observed on December 2 by a distinguished group of 300 leaders in business, industry and engineering, at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, arranged by the Diesel Committee of the Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering. The date coincides with "Diesel Day" at the Power Show scheduled to open in New York on November 30.

Although millions of Diesel horsepower are installed in the railroads, mines, mills, ships, pumping stations and power houses of the country and millions more employed in mobile units on engineering projects, on farms, in forests and in countless other major industries, the projected luncheon is the first time public interest will have been focused on the progress and importance of the Diesel industry as a whole.

The development of Diesel as a prime motive power has paralleled that of the gasoline engine. The more spectacular application of the latter to automobiles has overshadowed the rapid advance in industrial importance of Diesel. Dr. Rudolf Diesel, Paris-born Bavarian, first recognized and made practical the principles of converting low-grade, low-volatile fuel into power by subjecting it to extreme high compression in an internal combustion engine. His memory will be honored during the brief speaking schedule at the Waldorf luncheon. Part of the program will be broadcast over a coast-to-coast radio network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Gordon Rentschler, president of the National City Bank of New York, is chairman of the Diesel committee. Serving with him are:

Charles F. Kettering, vice-president, in charge of research, General Motors Corporation.