mended that the new Chemistry Building on the East Campus be named Schlundt Hall of Chemistry in honor of and in memory of the late Herman Schlundt, instructor and professor of chemistry in the university from 1902 to the time of his death in December, 1937. The resolution reads: "Professor Schlundt's long and distinguished service for the university amply merits such a memorial. His influence on the development of chemistry in the university and of scientific interest throughout the state has been conspicuous. His researches, especially in radioactivity, have notably increased the prestige of the university in educational circles. The inspiration which he gave to students throughout his career was unsurpassed. Moreover, the new Chemistry Building itself was constructed and equipped under his general direction, and its convenience and effectiveness are largely due to his expert advice. We are convinced that the early action of the Board of Curators in naming the building Schlundt Hall, as a memorial to Professor Schlundt, will meet with the enthusiastic approval of faculty and alumni alike."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE DISCONTINUATION OF THE SOLAR OBSERVATORY STATION OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

THE Smithsonian Institution has closed its solar observatory station on the summit of Mount St. Katherine in the Sinai Peninsula, which was selected as the highest, driest spot available for human occupancy in the Eastern hemisphere by Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, after the advantages of numerous sites had been considered. The last observers, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Moore and Alfred G. Froiland, have now returned to the United States.

The station was set up to measure daily variations in the heat output of the sun which are believed to have significant although as yet not entirely predictable effects on the earth's weather. Observations were taken every clear day and data assembled which are now being studied.

The Sinai Peninsula station was established after a similar observatory in South Africa had proved unsuitable, and it formed one of a chain of three engaged in similar measurements. The other two are in the Western Hemisphere, and there was always the hope that weather in the Eastern Hemisphere would yield good observing days when it was unfavorable in the west. In order to function properly a station had to be in a sparsely populated land where there would be a minimum of dust in the air and in a country with a minimum of cloudiness. The mountain peak upon which the observatory was built is 8,600 feet high.

The decision to abandon the observatory was based in part on the difficulty of living conditions during the winter when, as was the case last year, the mountain sides were covered with snow and ice a good deal of the time. The practice was to take up supplies on camelback. Camels can not, or will not, go through snow. Consequently everything had to be carried up on the backs of the Bedouins. A great deal of the fundamental data for which the station was established had already been obtained. This had shown conclusively that the same solar changes found in the Western Hemisphere were observed also in the Eastern, and at some times of the year Mount St. Katherine had better observing weather than the western stations. Eventually the station may be reopened. By agreement with the monastery the furnishings have been stored, and the buildings will stand.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

THE establishment of a School of Chemical Engineering as the fourth constituent unit of the College of Engineering at Cornell University has been announced. Dr. F. H. Rhodes, since 1920 professor of chemistry and chemical engineering, was named director of the new school, effective on July 1.

The curriculum will consist of a five-year course leading to the new degree of bachelor of chemical engineering. The facilities of the modern laboratory, made possible by a gift of $1,500,000 to the university by the late George F. Baker, will be coordinated with those of the College of Engineering to train men, not only in chemistry but also for the design, development and operation of actual producing units in chemical plants.

The new school is the outgrowth of a series of courses given in the past twenty-five years, during which there has been an increasing demand for chemists on the part of industry. In 1930 a five-year course in chemical engineering was started and administered jointly by the department of chemistry and the college of engineering. The enrolment in the course has grown so rapidly that while three seniors took the chemical engineering degree in 1932, this year there will be fourteen, and the total number of men registered in all five undergraduate classes is one hundred and fifty-eight. Graduates are accepted by industry as having the equivalent of a master's degree from other universities, and all but one of the Cornell graduates now hold responsible positions in the chemical industry. Cornell's chemical engineering curriculum is approved

by the Engineering Council for Professional Development and by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Professor Rhodes, the first director, received the degree of Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1914. After several years spent in teaching at the University of Montana and Cornell University, he was research chemist and chemical engineer and director of research of the chemical department of the Barrett Company. He also acted as consultant for the Anaconda Copper Company, the Atlantic Tar and Chemical Company and other industrial concerns. He designed the refined products section of the main tar refinery of the U. S. Steel Corporation at Clairton, Pa. Since 1920 he has been professor of chemistry and chemical engineering at Cornell and has been chairman of the committee supervising the curriculum in chemical engineering since its establishment.

AWARD OF THE LAMME MEDAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

THE 1937 Lamme Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers has been awarded to Dr. Robert E. Doherty, president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., "for his extension of the theory of alternating current machinery, his skill in introducing that theory into practice and his encouragement of young men to aspire to excellence in this field." The medal and certificate will be presented to him at the annual summer convention of the institute, which is to be held in Washington, D. C., from June 20 to 24.

The Lamme Medal was founded as a result of a bequest of the late Benjamin G. Lamme, chief engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, who died on July 8, 1924, to provide for the award by the institute of a gold medal (together with a bronze replica thereof) annually to a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, "who has shown meritorious achievement in the development of electrical apparatus or machinery" and for the award of two such medals in some years if the accumulation from the funds warrants. A committee composed of nine members of the institute awards the medal. Mr. Lamme made similar bequests to the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and to the Ohio State University.

Dr. Doherty was born in Illinois in 1885. He completed his secondary education at the academy of the University of Illinois, and later entered the university, from which he received the bachelor of science degree in 1908. Before he entered the University of Illinois he served for two years as a telegraph operator with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. After graduation he was employed as a student engineer by the General Electric Company and was later appointed designing engineer. In 1923 he was appointed consulting engineer for the General Electric Company, and after two years was selected to organize the advanced course in engineering offered by the company. He was also given the responsibility for educational work among the young college graduates that were employed and trained by the firm. In 1931 he was appointed professor of electrical engineering at Yale University, becoming head of the School of Engineering in 1933. Since becoming president of the Carnegie Institute in 1936 he has worked with his associates in reorganizing the curriculum of the College of Engineering.

Dr. Doherty has taken an active part in the educational programs of the professional societies. He was chairman of the committee on education of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 1931–33, and has served as a member of several of its committees. In 1934 he was appointed chairman of a committee of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education for studying objectives and length of curriculum in engineering colleges.

AWARD OF THE WILLARD GIBBS MEDAL

DR. ROBERT R. WILLIAMS, of New York, chemical director of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, has been awarded the Willard Gibbs Medal of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society, one of the highest scientific honors bestowed in the United States, for "outstanding work in connection with the study and isolation of the beri-beri vitamin." Dr. Williams announced the discovery of the chemical structure of vitamin B_1, the antineuritic vitamin now called thiamin, in January, 1935. He characterized the achievement as a "preeminently cooperative enterprise" climaxing "nearly forty years of effort by scores of workers in many lands." He himself had sought isolation of the vitamin for twenty-five years, having begun his experiments in the Philippines in 1910.

By synthesizing the beriberi vitamin, Dr. Williams made it available to research workers for the first time. Patents concerned with the process of manufacture of synthetic vitamin B_1 have been assigned to the Research Corporation, New York. Under license from this corporation, the vitamin is being produced commercially on a substantial scale and is being distributed by many of the prominent drug firms of the country. The Research Corporation is a non-profit organization dedicated to the management of patented processes and utilizes the proceeds for the support of scientific research.

Dr. Williams was born in Nellore, India, of American parents, on February 16, 1886. He was a student at Ottawa University, Kansas, and at the University of Chicago, from which he received the bachelor of