

the center of mathematical analysis will include the original differential analyzer and a new, larger, faster and more accurate differential analyzer which is now under development at the institute, both of which make possible the solution of many difficult problems involving differential equations and integrations; the cinema-integrator; the network analyzer; the simultaneous calculator; a group of punched-card machines and miscellaneous types of commercial and special machines.

Organization of the center will be started at once and it is expected to be in operation next fall.

#### IN HONOR OF HAVELOCK ELLIS

THE following statement commemorating the eightieth birthday of Havelock Ellis on February 2 has been signed among others by Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, and by Professor Adolf Meyer, professor of psychiatry of the Johns Hopkins University.

Havelock Ellis was born eighty years ago, on February 2, 1859, in Surrey, England, the son of a British seaman, and the last of a long line of English clergymen, mariners and merchants. Though Ellis is known for the wide range of his culture and interests, for his distinction as critic and writer, for his rare personal charm, and for his broad humanity, he will perhaps be best and longest remembered for the work to which, at an early age, he had dedicated his life and energy—that of bringing human sex psychology within the scope of science. His seven monumental volumes of “Studies in the Psychology of Sex” have probably served more than any other single work to bring sex out of the atmosphere of ignorance and prudery into the clear light of science, and will always remain an incomparable critical digest of the scientific knowledge of the subject up to contemporary times.

The scientific study of sex is nowadays accepted almost without question, but the destruction of the old taboos and prejudices was not accomplished without hardship and sacrifice. The appearance of Ellis's first volume of the Studies in 1897 was followed by a prosecution for the distribution of what the judge described as a “filthy publication.” The sale of the book was suspended in England, but it is a matter of pride to American scientists that the Studies could thereafter be published in this country. “I am a student,” wrote Ellis in his memorable Note on the Bedborough Trial, “and my path has long

been marked out. I may be forced to pursue it under unfavorable conditions, but I do not intend that any consideration shall induce me to swerve from it.” His life achievement is the best testimony to the success of this early resolve.

We hope that Havelock Ellis will for many years continue to exercise his great and good influence. His life and work remain an inspiration not only to us but to future generations as well.

#### AWARDS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS

At the annual dinner on February 15 of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers the William Lawrence Saunders Medal for distinguished achievement in mining was presented to Louis Shattuck Cates, copper-mining engineer and president of the Phelps Dodge Corporation. The award to Mr. Cates was “for signal accomplishment in the conception and application of superior mining technique and in the organization and administration of major mining and metallurgical enterprises.”

The Robert Woolston Hunt Award was presented to Professor John Chipman, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Kenneth C. McCutcheon, of the American Rolling Mill Company, Ashland, Ky., for their paper on “Evolution of Gases from Rimmed Steel Ingots.”

The Institute of Metals Division Award for 1939 was presented to Assistant Professor Frederick N. Rhines and Robert F. Mehl, director of the metal research laboratory, both of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh. The award was for their paper on “Rates of Diffusion in Alpha Solid Solutions of Copper.”

The Alfred Noble Prize, for a paper by an author under 31 years old, was presented to Ralph J. Schilthuis, of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, Houston, Texas, for his paper on “Connate Water in Oil and Gas Sands.”

Daniel Cowan Jackling, president of the institute, was toastmaster. Donald B. Gilles was inducted as president of the institute for 1939. The dinner was attended by approximately 1,200 persons.

### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE seventy-sixth annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences will be held in Washington on April 24, 25 and 26. The first lecture to be delivered in America under the Pilgrim Trust will be given by Sir William H. Bragg, president of the Royal Society, on Monday evening, April 24, at 8:30 P.M. Dr. Irving Langmuir, of the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company, gave the corresponding lecture in London on December 28. The Pilgrim Trust,

established in England by Edward S. Harkness, provides funds for the exchange of lecturers on alternate years between the National Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society.

DR. FRANK SCHLESINGER, director of the Yale University Observatory, has been elected foreign correspondent of the French Bureau des Longitudes, in succession to the late George Ellery Hale.