pital, as already reported in SCIENCE, was dedicated on September 11, with exercises, over which Dr. S. S. Goldwater, commissioner of hospitals, presided. Mayor F. H. La Guardia was the principal speaker.

Bellevue Hospital is now in its two hundred and fourth year. The new Administration Building substantially completes a long-range program dating back to 1906 when the first Pavilion of the present Bellevue Hospital was completed.

The new Bellevue Administration Building was contracted for in October, 1938, and cost about three million dollars. The Federal Public Works Administration aided in its construction, with a Federal grant of about $1,300,000. The building is connected on the north, east and south with sections of the hospital previously erected; its main façade faces west towards First Avenue. The exterior treatment of the building is of modified Georgian design, with granite to the first floor level, Harvard brick with limestone trim up to the main cornice. The following details in regard to the plan of the building have been made public:

In the basement are maintenance shops and locker rooms for the male and female help, and a Clothing Exchange Bureau conducted by the Social Service Division.

The main feature of the ground floor is a walnut panelled entrance lobby, designed to give the visitor a feeling of spacious dignity. On the right is a large public waiting room, with the Information Office, where the visitors will assemble before the visiting periods. From four to six thousand visitors will pass through this room during each visiting session. The remainder of this floor is assigned to Administrative Offices, Social Service Department and central Switchboard Room for the entire hospital.

On the first floor are the Episcopal, Catholic and Jewish chapels. Each is decorated with characteristic symbols. The beautiful stained glass windows from the old Catholic Chapel, which was demolished to provide a site for this new building, were installed in the new Catholic Chapel. The remainder of this floor is given over to administrative offices.

The second floor accommodates the record files and the Housekeeping Division.

The third floor houses the administrative offices and classrooms of the School of Nursing.

On the fourth floor are locker rooms for nurses, rest rooms and shower facilities. The remainder of this floor provides quarters for female internes.

The fifth, sixth and seventh floors present quarters for male internes. Accommodations are provided in this building for approximately 250 internes.

The architects of the Administration Building were McKim, Mead and White. It was constructed for the Department of Hospitals under the direction of the Department of Public Works.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

PLANS for a national defense program were announced at the Detroit meeting by the American Chemical Society. The society, with a membership of more than 25,000, is said to be the largest professional organization of its kind in the world.

A complete census of all chemists and chemical engineers in the United States, recording in detail the specialized services which they are prepared to perform, will be taken at the request of the Executive Office of the President of the United States. This is characterized as a step of major importance in the development of preparedness plans and one which will avoid the waste of trained scientific men and technicians which occurred in the World War. The casualties among scientific men in the early days of the last war deprived the Allies of vital technical services. The death of Mosley at Gallipoli, the British physical chemist, is given as an example. When the gravity of the situation was realized, the Allied military authorities hastily recalled scientific men from the trenches, but not before irreparable losses had been sustained.

Records will be compiled of the qualifications of chemists and chemical engineers so as to enable prompt and correct allocations of personnel if and when needed in event of an actual emergency. More than 70,000 questionnaires will be required to assemble the necessary data.

In accordance with its charter "the American Chemical Society shall, whenever called upon by the War or Navy Departments, investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject in pure or applied chemistry connected with the national defense." The society is one of the very few organizations operating under a Federal charter.

In the present situation England and Canada have listed their technical personnel in accordance with capabilities, and, while advantage can be taken of their experience, details of the roster for the United States will be a responsibility for the best thought of leaders in chemistry and chemical engineering.

The work, which will be financed by the society, will be directed by E. M. Billings, of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., and will be related to the national project to assemble a roster of scientific and specialized personnel, which is described in SCIENCE for August 16 by Dr. Leonard Carmichael, president of Tufts College, director. James G. O'Brien, defense liaison official for the Civil Service Commission, is the executive officer of the national organization. Mr. Billings is being assisted by about fifty leaders in various specialties in chemistry and chemical engineering in the initial task, now nearing completion, of devising a classification code. After it has been decided which qualifications are most funda-

mental, a code will be adopted, and cards containing the results of questionnaires will be sorted on electric machines of the type used in the census.

Questionnaires will be sent first to those chemists and chemical engineers who are members of the American Chemical Society, next to those now on the lists of other recognized chemical societies not members of the American Chemical Society, and finally to those not affiliated with societies representing the chemical and chemical engineering professions but who become known through suggestions made by associates.

THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE bicentennial celebration week of the University of Pennsylvania opened on September 16 and will close on Saturday, September 21. Details of the ceremonies have already been given in full in SCIENCE.

On the afternoon of September 20 there is planned an assembly and meeting in Convention Hall, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is honorary chairman of the Bicentennial Commission, and Sir Lyman Poore Duff, chief justice of Canada, will be presented with honorary degrees. Addresses will be made by President Roosevelt, Sir Lyman, President Gates and Owen J. Roberts.

On the morning of the twenty-first there is planned a reception of delegates; addresses will be made by President Gates, Governor Arthur H. James, Provost George William McClelland, and honorary degrees will be conferred. The names of the scientific men who are among those on whom degrees are to be conferred were given in the last issue of SCIENCE.

On Wednesday former President Herbert Hoover gave one of the conference addresses. Owing to the international situation, Europeans who were expected to deliver addresses were unable to be present. These included Sir Thomas Lewis and Sir Henry Dale in medicine; Sir William H. Beveridge, economist, master of University College, Oxford; Dr. Alan J. B. Wace, professor of classical archeology at the University of Cambridge; from France, Professor Etienne Gilson, historian; Dr. Charles Cestre, professor of American literature and civilization, University of Paris, and Dr. Jacques Maritain, professor of philosophy at the Catholic Institute, Paris; from Denmark, Dr. Thorvald Madsen, of the State Serum Institute at Copenhagen; from Germany, Dr. Werner C. Heisenberg, professor of physics at the University of Leipzig; from Switzerland, Dr. William E. Rappard, political science.

RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. FRANCIS HOBART HERRICK, professor of biology emeritus of Western Reserve University, died on September 11. He was eighty-one years old.

DR. GEORGE W. JACOBY, consulting neurologist of New York City, died on September 11 at the age of eighty-four years.

DR. BRUCE C. FREEMAN, of the department of geology of the Ohio State University, died on August 25 in the Waswanipi Lake region of western Quebec where he was engaged in geologic field work for the summer with the Quebec Bureau of Mines.

DR. JOSEPH BURTT-DAVY, South Africa, late university demonstrator in forestry at the University of Oxford and lecturer in tropical forest botany at the Imperial Forestry Institute, of Shotover Furze, Headington, died on August 20. From 1903 to 1913 he was government agrostologist and botanist in the Department of Agriculture, Pretoria. He had previously served on the staffs of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, of the University of California and of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

DR. C. F. JENKIN, who was elected the first professor of engineering science at the University of Oxford in 1908, a post he held until 1929, died on August 2.

THE death is announced of Dr. John Sydney Edkins, formerly lecturer in physiology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and professor of physiology in the University of London.

R. C. MOSSMAN, meteorologist of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition and climatologist to the Argentine Government, died on July 19 in his seventieth year.

SIR H. C. HAROLD CARPENTER, professor of metallurgy in the Royal School of Mines of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, died on September 14. He was sixty-five years old.

THE men's dormitory at the Michigan College of Mining and Technology has been named Douglass Houghton Hall in honor of Douglass Houghton (1809–1845) who was the first state geologist of Michigan and the first man to stress the wealth and importance of the Upper Peninsula. Brief dedication ceremonies this summer included an address by the Honorable A. E. Petermann of Calumet, chairman of the board of control of the college. The residence hall was opened for use in September, 1939.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

ACCORDING to an Associated Press dispatch Sir Joseph Thomson, who died on August 30, was buried on September 4 in Westminster Abbey near the graves of Newton, Darwin, Faraday and Rutherford.