The new laboratory of dental medicine, directed by Dr. Joseph W. Ferrebee, is an important step forward in the field of investigation in problems incident to dental medicine, and will be integrated usefully with the several leading hospitals associated with the professional education at Harvard. Furthermore, carrying out on a larger scale activities already instituted at the Harvard Dental School, Dr. Paul E. Boyle is in charge of the laboratory of oral pathology, closely associated physically and in function with the department of pathology at the Harvard Medical School, directed by Dr. S. B. Wolbach. With these two laboratories as centers, opportunities will be provided for research workers, and for teachers, and, also, students in clinical dentistry will be afforded an insight into fundamental dental problems not heretofore possible.

THE SCIENCE CLUBS OF AMERICA

SCIENCE SERVICE reports in a press bulletin that it has joined the American Institute of the City of New York, an institution chartered in 1828, in developing the science clubs movement. Science Service will sponsor the Science Clubs of America as a national science club movement. The American Institute will continue to foster junior science clubs and related activities in the metropolitan area of New York City and in the State of New York.

An advisory committee on Science Clubs of America, representing jointly the American Institute and Science Service, is being formed.

In developing this broad science clubs movement, there will be enlisted the enthusiasm, support and participation of newspapers, museums, schools and other scientific and educational institutions, including professional scientific societies and industrial organizations.

In various regions there will be developed additional "science centers," which, on a regional or local basis, will further coordinate and aid the science clubs in their vicinities as a supplement to the national organization.

The new plan has been announced by Dr. H. C. Parmelee, president of the American Institute, and Watson Davis, director of Science Service, in simultaneous communications to sponsors of existing science clubs. The statement made by Dr. Parmelee reads:

> About 14 years ago, when The American Institute was rounding out a hundred years of service to American industry, the leaders of this century-old organization launched a wholly modern activity that was, nevertheless, in harmony with the oldest and finest traditions of the institute. They started a program to encourage and develop an interest in science among the youth of the metropolitan area of New York City. That movement shortly resulted in the organization of about two hundred Junior Science Clubs, a Junior Science Fair and a Junior Science Congress.
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> Attracted by the success of the local movement, and believing firmly in the value of scientific knowledge and training among the youth of the country, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company placed at the disposal of the institute means for extending the Junior Science Club movement and related activities throughout the United States. The program met with unparalleled success and resulted in the organization of over eight hundred clubs. Indeed the movement expanded beyond the present capacity of the institute to service all the clubs and foster their related activities.
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> At this juncture Science Service, an institution for the popularization of science, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and excellent national contacts and affiliations, proposed to the institute a division of responsibility in the Junior Science Program.
>
> Speaking for The American Institute, I commend the joint plan as a step in the achievement of common objectives; and I believe that both working together can accomplish more than each separately.

Mr. Davis said:

> The work that you are doing in inspiring and directing a science club is one of the great services to American youth. In order that we may have a continuance of our democratic civilization based on scientific principles, it is essential that such endeavors as yours shall be given the fullest possible support and that other leaders of youth follow your example.
>
> It is in this spirit that Science Service, the institution for the popularization of science, joins its forces with those of The American Institute in continuing, extending and developing the science club movement.

THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

AN increase in the membership of the American Chemical Society during the past year to a total of 28,525 is reported by Dr. Charles L. Parsons, secretary of the society.

A new local section, to be known as the Binghamton Section with headquarters at Binghamton, N. Y., has been organized, bringing the number of sections throughout the country to ninety-four. The next semi-annual meeting will be held in Memphis, Tenn., in April, 1942.

Walter A. Schmidt, of the Western Precipitation Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has been named to the Council Policy Committee for a term of three years beginning January, 1942.

Associate editors to four of the society's publications have been chosen as follows:

Journal of American Chemical Society: Professor Frederick G. Keyes, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor N. Howell Furman, of Princeton University; Dr. Paul H. Emmett, of the Johns Hopkins University.

Technological Autographs: Thomas Chilton, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Del.; Mr. Schmidt; Dr. E. R. Weidlein, director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Journal of Physical Chemistry: Dr. Leason H. Adams, director of the Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington; Professor R. S. Livingston, of the University of Minnesota.

Chemical Reviews: Norman D. Scott, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Sanborn, N. Y.; Professor Warren C. Johnson, of the University of Chicago.

Dr. B. L. Clarke, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City, and Thomas R. Cunningham, of the Union Carbide and Carbon Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., have been named to the advisory board of the analytical edition of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.*

THE SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE IN LONDON

THE International Conference arranged by the British Association for the Advancement of Science opened in London on September 26, with a message from the Prime Minister, and there was read later a message from King George VI. John G. Winant, United States Ambassador, presided over the first session, and later sessions were presided over by the Soviet Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, and Dr. Eduard Beneš, president of the Czech Government in exile.

The meeting was opened by Sir Richard Gregory, president of the British Association, editor of *Nature* from 1919 to 1939, who at the concluding session presented a seven-point charter of scientific principles which was adopted. As cabled to *The New York Times,* it reads:

(1) Liberty to learn, the opportunity to teach and the power to understand are necessary for the extension of knowledge and we, as men of science, maintain that they can not be sacrificed without the degradation of human life.

(2) Communities depend for their existence, survival, knowledge and advancement on the knowledge of themselves and of the properties of things in the world around them.

(3) All nations and all classes of society have contributed to the knowledge and utilization of natural resources and to the understanding of the influence they exercise on human development.

(4) The basic principles of science depend on independence combined with cooperation and are influenced by the progressive needs of humanity.

(5) Men of science are among the trustees of each generation's inheritance of natural knowledge. They are bound, therefore, to foster and increase that heritage by faithful guardianship and service to high ideals.

(6) All groups of scientific workers are united in the fellowship of the commonwealth of science which has the world for its province and the discovery of truth as the highest aim.

(7) The pursuit of scientific inquiry demands complete intellectual freedom and unrestricted international exchange of knowledge and can only flourish through the unfettered development of civilized life.

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED AT THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE scientific papers in the symposia on "New Frontiers in Education and Research," given on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the University of Chicago held in cooperation with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, were followed by a convocation on September 29 at which honorary degrees were conferred. Those in science, according to the advance announcement, were as follows:

Charles E. Allen, professor of botany, the University of Wisconsin, discoverer of sex chromosomes in plants.

Charles H. Best, professor and chairman of the physiology department at the University of Toronto, co-discoverer of insulin.

George D. Birkhoff, professor of mathematics at Harvard University, leading contributor to the fundamentals of dynamics.

Reginald A. Daly, professor of geology at Harvard University, authority on the origin of rocks and glaciers.

Edward A. Doisy, professor of biological chemistry at St. Louis University, noted for his identification of pure female hormone and two types of vitamin K.

Ernest W. Goodpasture, professor of pathology at Vanderbilt University, inventor of new methods of studying disease viruses.

Evarts A. Graham, professor of surgery at Washington University, St. Louis, nationally recognized for his contributions to the technique of modern surgery.

Libbie Hyman, member of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, noted for her contributions to the life processes of animals and internationally recognized as an authority on invertebrate zoology.

Herbert S. Jennings, professor emeritus of zoology at the Johns Hopkins University, authority on the behavior of simple forms of animal and plant life.

Karl S. Lashley, professor of neuropsychology at Harvard University, famous for his investigations of brain mechanisms.

Ernest O. Lawrence, professor of physics at the University of California, Nobel Laureate, inventor of the cyclotron, making possible sub-atomic chemistry.

Robert H. Lowie, professor of anthropology at the University of California, authority on the American Indian.

Robert A. Millikan, chairman of the executive council of the California Institute of Technology, Nobel Laureate, measurer of the electron and authority on cosmic rays.

Carlos A. Monge, dean and professor of medicine at the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, discoverer of