DR. CLAYTON HALSEY SHARP, from 1914 to 1933 vice-president of the Electrical Testing Laboratories, New York, died on May 15, at the age of seventy-two years.

DR. RUDOLF EMIL HELLMUND, chief engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, with which he had been associated since 1907, died on May 16, at the age of sixty-three years.

DR. GEORGE SELLERS GRAHAM, associate in pathology of the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Alabama, died on May 2, at the age of sixty-three years.

DR. H. L. BOWMAN, from 1909 to 1941 Waynflete professor of mineralogy and crystallography at the University of Oxford, died on April 22, at the age of sixty-eight years.

DR. WILLIAM JOHN YOUNG, professor of biochemistry at the University of Melbourne, known for his work on alcoholic fermentation, died on May 14. He was sixty-three years old.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER L. C. BERNACCHI, physicist to the Southern Cross Antarctic Expedition, 1898, and to the National Antarctic Expedition, led by Captain Scott, R.N., 1901–04, died on April 24, at the age of sixty-six years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE GEORGE F. BAKER PAVILION OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

THE private patients' division of the New York Hospital will be named the George F. Baker Pavilion, commemorating the part played by Mr. Baker and his son, George F. Baker, Jr., in the development of the institution.

The pavilion, having six floors and more than 100 rooms for patients, comprises, with the medical and surgical floors, the central unit of the New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical College center, 68th Street and York Avenue. Formerly known only as a part of the general hospital, the George F. Baker Pavilion now becomes one of the six separate services conducted by the Society of the New York Hospital, which include the New York Hospital, the Lying-In Hospital, the Children's Clinic, the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic and the New York Hospital-Westchester Division.

In connection with this pavilion, the Board of Governors also voted to open the entrance for private patients, and to place an inscription thereon to read "The George F. Baker Pavilion." The dedication of the pavilion will take place on September 1, the tenth anniversary of the opening of the present hospital buildings.

Mr. Baker senior was a governor of the hospital from 1899 to 1931, and his son from 1931 until his death in 1937. Their combined service thus covered a period of approximately forty years, which was probably the most eventful and progressive in the one hundred seventy-year history of the New York Hospital. The advances made during this period, culminating in the opening of the present center in 1932, were due in large part to the vision and leadership of the father and son, as well as to their generous financial support.

Their gifts to the institution were made over a period of many years, and included a grant made by the older Mr. Baker in 1912 to bring about the hospital's teaching affiliation with Cornell University Medical College, and donations by both father and son in 1927 toward the incorporation of the Lying-In Hospital in the new medical center.

DEDICATION OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY will dedicate on June 15 and 16 its new Technological Institute, built at a cost of $6,735,000.

The engineering and science laboratories, which have just been completed, already are engaged in extensive research and training for the government's war effort. This essential work will continue uninterrupted during the dedication. The place of engineering during the war and afterwards will be the subject of the dedicatory ceremonies.

Among the facilities in the new building are an artificial river for testing ship models and wave action; a 1,500,000-volt surge generator; cold rooms for research at extremely low temperatures; a 1,000,000-pound transverse-universal testing machine two and a half stories high; the quietest room in the world; an explosion-proof room for the study of gases under high pressure; and a 5,000,000-pound hydraulic testing machine. More than $1,000,000 worth of equipment is already in use for teaching and research. Adequate room for expansion has been allowed in all departments.

The building dominates the aerial view of Chicago's North Shore. More than 500 feet long and 347 feet deep, it has a floor area of 423,000 square feet—which makes it larger than all the other academic buildings on the Evanston campus combined, and one of the largest educational buildings in the country. It looks like two letter E's laid back to back and joined by a central structure. There are six wings, each of which

is occupied by one of the six departments, physics and chemistry of the College of Liberal Arts, and civil, mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering.

Established through a gift from Walter P. Murphy, inventor and manufacturer of railroad supplies, the institute was opened in 1939 and moved into its new building last fall. When it is fully under way it will have an enrolment of 900 men, all pursuing a five-year cooperative course which calls for alternating a three-month period of study in the classroom with an equal period of work in industry. This plan is designed to train the student in practical as well as theoretical engineering; to assist industry in training its future executives, and to assist boys with limited means to gain technical education.

Students are now employed in the plants of seventy cooperating firms in various parts of the country. They are placed in jobs related to their chosen field of engineering and remain with the same firm throughout their course, after which they are engaged as full-time employees and have the benefit of their experience. Wherever possible the job is with a firm in the student's home town, so that he may live at home. Students are paired to replace each other each quarter, so that the job in industry is always filled.

At the dedication ceremonies, the principal addresses will be made by Donald Nelson, head of the War Production Board; Charles F. Kettering, president of the General Motors Research Corporation; Lieutenant General William Knudsen, member of the advisory War Production Board; and Jesse Jones, U. S. Secretary of Commerce. More than 800 representatives of industry, railroads, educational institutions and business will attend. Two hundred sixty-three industrial and business leaders are members of the honorary advisory committee for the event.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL FELLOWSHIPS IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES

THE National Research Fellowship Board in the Natural Sciences of the National Research Council has made the following fellowship appointments for the academic year 1942–1943:

Harry Gregory Albaum (Ph.D., biology, Columbia University, 1938). To work at the University of Wisconsin on the relation between metabolism and growth in higher plants.

Thomas Hunter Allen (Ph.D., zoology, State University of Iowa, 1941). To work at the University of Chicago on "Does activation involve splitting of protyrosinase?"

Elizabeth Jean Armstrong (Ph.D., geology, Bryn Mawr College, 1939). To work at Columbia University on the conditions governing the formation of quartz crystals.

Elkan Rogers Blout (Ph.D., chemistry, Columbia University, 1942). To work at Harvard University on the structure of Yohimbine.

Robert Thornton Brumfield (Ph.D., botany, Yale University, 1942). To work at Harvard University on cell-lineage studies in plant organs by means of x-ray-induced chromosome rearrangements.

Victor Alexander Drill (Ph.D., physiology, Princeton University, 1941). To work at Northwestern University on the specificity of liver function tests in the detection of hepatic damage produced by various experimental procedures and the relation of the damage to the Kupfer cells.

Harry Emmett Gunning (Ph.D., physical chemistry, University of Toronto, 1942). To work at Harvard University on the conductance of dilute solutions of electrolytes.

Daniel Lambert Harris (Ph.D., zoology, University of Pennsylvania, 1942). To work at the University of California on a physical and chemical analysis of the structural elements of protoplasm.

Julius David Heldman (Ph.D., physical chemistry, Stanford University, 1942). To work at the University of California on kinetic and equilibrium studies of the homogeneous catalytic isomerization of paraffin hydrocarbons.

William Albert Hiltner (Ph.D., astronomy, University of Michigan, 1942). To work at the McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas on a photometric atlas of typical stellar spectra.

Byron Robinson Houston (Ph.D., plant pathology, University of California, 1939). To work at the University of Wisconsin on a physiologic comparison of strains of *Corticium solani*. The correlation of morphology, nutritional requirements and pathogenicity with special reference to the basidial stage.

Hugh McKinney Hulburt (Ph.D., physical chemistry, University of Wisconsin, 1942). To work at Princeton University on the kinetics of chemical reactions in flow systems.

Nathan Kornblum (Ph.D., organic chemistry, University of Illinois, 1940). To work at Harvard University on a stereochemical study of the forces existing between electrostatically charged groups in the same molecule.

Howard Levi (Ph.D., mathematics, Columbia University, 1942). To work at the Institute for Advanced Study on ideals of differential polynomials.

Joseph Carl Robnett Licklider (Ph.D., psychology, University of Rochester, 1942). To work at Harvard University on the effects of previous acoustic stimulation upon sound localization.

Charles Duncan Michener (Ph.D., entomology, University of California, 1941). To work at Harvard University and the Massachusetts State College on the comparative morphology and evolution of the abdominal appendages of insects.

Foil Allan Miller (Ph.D., chemistry, the Johns Hopkins University, 1941). To work at the University of Minnesota on the Raman and infrared spectra of some compounds of biological importance.

Francis Eugene Randall (Ph.D., biology, Harvard Uni-