fessor Ramaley in the summer of 1931, my introduction to southern Colorado. It could not have been with a better guide.

Professor Ramaley's research, in which he persisted in spite of the demands of his position, was primarily in the field of plant ecology. Instruction in plant ecology was introduced by him at the University of Colorado as early as 1899. He was a pioneer in montane plant ecology. During his first years at Boulder he spent much time in the mountains, publishing many papers on the results of his studies on plant distribution in the Colorado Rockies. This interest was a factor in his establishment in 1909 of the University of Colorado Mountain Laboratory, at Tolland, Colorado, one of the first inland biological stations in America, which he directed until 1919. For many years he was interested in sandhill vegetation, one of his most extensive recent papers being "Sandhill Vegetation of Northeastern Colorado," published in 1939 in Ecological Monographs. His last published work was an extensive report on the "Vegetation of the San Luis Valley in Southern Colorado," which appeared in the University of Colorado Studies while he was confined to the hospital in his last illness. This was based on observations made during many trips to the valley during the past twelve to fourteen years. It was characteristic of his personal generosity that this paper was published "without expense to the University."

In addition to some seventy papers, primarily in the field of plant ecology, he was the author of several books, the best known being his "Colorado Plant Life" and (with W. W. Robbins) "Plants Useful to Man." His interest in economic botany seems to have been stimulated by his travels in the Orient in 1904. As a result of this trip semi-popular accounts of his observations in Java, Ceylon and Japan appeared in the *Popular Science Monthly*.

From the time of its organization, Professor Ramaley was active in the Ecological Society of America. In 1931 he was vice-president, and in 1940 president. During the last two years of his life he was botanical editor of *Ecology*. He was an active member of several other scientific organizations as well, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science (president of the Southwestern Division, 1930), American Society of Naturalists, Botanical Society of America, Limnological Society, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine and the Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Science.

Associates in the community, while not always aware of Professor Ramaley's scientific or academic achievements, knew him in other connections, for he was active in community affairs. For many years he was a member of the Boulder school board. He attended services regularly at the First Congregational Church, Boulder, and served many years as a member of its board of trustees. He gave both time and financial support to all enterprises that made for a better community, for his family, his colleagues and his students.

Professor Ramaley is survived by his wife, Ethel Jackson Ramaley, and four sons.

GORDON ALEXANDER
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

LAURENCE S. MOYER

ON June 8 of this year, Dr. Laurence S. Moyer, professor of botany at the University of Minnesota, was killed while serving his country. The accident which caused his death was the collision of two blimps off the coast of New Jersey.

Dr. Moyer was a native of Norristown, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He was but thirty-five years of age. When brilliant men are taken early in life, one wonders where plan or purpose enters into this world of ours. Dr. Moyer was endowed with a strong character, a keen and analytical mind and a reserved but gracious manner.

While a student in a course on methods of research on protoplasm, he selected electrophoresis as a technique which promised much. His first work in this field proved the wisdom of his decision. He made use of the rate of electrophoretic migration as a means of classifying species. By analyzing mobility curves and grouping isoelectric points of latex particles from Euphorbias, Moyer was able to taxonomically classify the species of this genus. He thus had the pleasure of being the first to show that plant relationships when determined by a single physical property of the plant proteins fully agree with the morphological, chromosomal and geographical characters of the species.

Dr. Moyer soon turned his attention to the electrophoretic properties of proteins in general. In collaboration with his wife and Dr. Harold A. Abramson, he made many noteworthy contributions to protein chemistry. At the time of his death he had completed a volume on the properties of proteins ascertained by electrophoresis. The work was done jointly with Drs. Abramson and Gorin. For some time to come this book will remain the final authority on the subject.

Dr. Moyer is not to be judged solely by his research ability and his experimental findings. Equally great were his powers of interpretation, and equally fine his relationships with his fellow men. These adjuncts are as necessary to a complete fulfilment of a scientist's place in society as are his experiments. The mere collecting of data is futile if the findings are not applied, correlated and given thought; in short,

the seeker of more knowledge is of little value to mankind if he does not take a sympathetic part in cooperative work. Dr. Moyer possessed these qualities to an extraordinary degree. He was a happy participant in symposia, ever ready for constructive discussions, never allowing a controversy to degenerate into a polemic. He was always friendly, and, though never austere, maintained a dignity which made one appreciate the presence of a scholar of innate refinement. Had he lived, we should have known more.

WILLIAM SEIFRIZ
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

LAWRENCE TWILLEY CLARK

DR. LAWRENCE TWILLEY CLARK, managing director of the Research and Biological Laboratories of Parke, Davis and Company, died on May 29, at the age of sixty-one years. His entire scientific career was spent in the services of the company, having begun when he entered as a research worker in bacteriology soon after receiving his bachelor of science degree from the Michigan State College in 1904. His rise to the position of managing director of the laboratories and of the biological farm paralleled the rapid expansion of the research activities of the company. His contribution to the standardization of biological manufacturing methods, especially in the field of bacterial products, was perhaps his most outstanding achievement, recognized by his alma mater in 1932 with the honorary degree of doctor of science.

Dr. Clark was a member of many scientific organizations and was active also in the alumni association of his college, which elected him president in 1932. His hobbies were all associated with his devotion to the out-of-doors—hunting, fishing and fruit farming. He is survived by his widow, Rosa, and by his son, Lawrence Twilley, Jr.

OLIVER KAMM

RECENT DEATHS

DR. HENRY F. NACHTRIEB, professor emeritus of animal biology at the University of Minnesota, died at his home in Berkeley, Calif., on July 17. He was in his eighty-sixth year.

DR. ONDESS LAMAR INMAN, director of the Charles F. Kettering Foundation and professor of biology of Antioch College, died on July 21 at the age of fifty-one years.

PROFESSOR HOWARD M. WIGHT, professor of forest zoology at the University of Michigan, died on July 19. He was fifty-three years old.

NORMAN COLMAN RIGGS, professor emeritus of mechanics at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, where he had been a member of the faculty for over thirty years, died on July 18 at the age of seventy-one years.

PROFESSOR SCOTT CARY LYON, for sixteen years head of the department of biology at Davidson College, North Carolina, died on July 23 at the age of fifty-eight years.

DR. CHARLES R. HOOVER, formerly professor of chemistry at Wesleyan University, died in the collision of two Navy training blimps off the coast of Manasquan, N. J., on June 8. SCIENCE has already reported the death in the same accident of Dr. Laurence S. Moyer, of the University of Minnesota, an obituary of whom appears in this issue, and of Dr. Arthur B. Wyse, assistant astronomer at Lick Observatory.

BRIGADIER GENERAL H. S. BIRKETT, from 1894 until his retirement with the title of emeritus in 1932 professor of laryngology and otology in the faculty of medicine of McGill University and from 1914 to 1924 dean, died on July 19. He was seventy-eight years old.

A UNITED PRESS dispatch from Vichy reports the death on July 19 of Professor Marcellin Boule, a member of the faculty of geology at Clermont-Ferrand and a professor of paleontology at the Museum of Natural History. He was seventy-two years old.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

PRESENT STATUS OF RESEARCH WORK UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

(1) In July, 1940, the National Defense Commission made a contract with the National Academy of Sciences (of which the National Research Council is a subsidiary) for the establishment of technological committees to report to the National Defense Commission. This contract was renewed and enlarged by the Office of Production Management and by the War Production Board. In the earlier stages the work of the technological committees was confined to the mobilization of existing technical knowledge on particular questions. Recently the scope has been enlarged to include actual laboratory work, and is capable of further expansion to any desired degree. Up to date 143 reports have been requested of the academy and 124 reports received by the War Production Board. Of the 143 projects submitted, 82 relate to processes and production. A very large amount of