sional courses in chemical engineering and chemistry in the University of Pittsburgh, as well as to the institute's members.

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October 7. War Problems of the Chemical Industries, Dr. E. R. Weidlein.

October 21. Recent Changes in the Manufacture of Heavy Chemicals, Dr. F. W. Adams.

November 4. Present Importance of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Industry, Dr. B. G. Wilkes.

November 18. Opportunities in Fuel Conservation, Dr. H. J. Rose.

December 2. Chemical Technology of Petroleum in Wartime, Dr. W. A. Gruse.

December 16. Advances in Manufactured Gas Production, J. A. Shaw.

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January 6. Synthetic Resins To-day and To-morrow, Dr. R. L. Wakeman.

February 17. Our New Synthetic Rubber Industry, Dr. Claire LeClaire.

March 3. Vitreous Enameled Products as Engineering Materials, Dr. E. E. Marbaker.

March 17. War Problems in Building Materials Technology, Dr. H. E. Simpson.

April 7. Economic Status of Heat-Insulating Materials, R. H. Heilman.

April 21. Solving Corrosion Problems in the Chemical Industries, Dr. G. H. Young.

May 5. Progress in Sanitary Engineering, R. D. Hoak.

May 19. Health Conservation in the Chemical Industries, Dr. F. R. Holden.

STUDENTS IN THE ARMY ENLISTED RESERVE

THE HONORABLE HENRY L. STIMSON, Secretary of War, issued on September 17 the following statement:

Last week I announced that college students who are members of the Army Enlisted Reserve will all or for the most part be called to active duty at the end of the term now beginning, and thereafter, as they reach Selective Service age. This action had been foreseen as a possibility, and in every presentation of the Enlisted Reserve plan to college students and college authorities it was clearly stated that enlisted reservists were subject to call at any time when, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, the exigencies of war demanded it. This statement was made by me personally in the original announcement of the plan on May 14.

In public addresses by War Department officials on the subject of the Enlisted Reserves, the fact that the members were subject to call at any time has been emphasized and repeated. For example, last July 4, Mr. Harvey H. Bundy, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, addressing a freshman class, said: "There is no commitment that any man may complete his college education." This address containing that statement was distributed to the colleges.

In view of admonitions of this nature, which have been a consistent part of the War Department's Enlisted Reserve policy from the first, and the increased seriousness of the war, the notice that the call to duty would come early in 1943 should not have occasioned great surprise.

However, my statement, together with other recent press reports, has been interpreted in some quarters to mean the end of all higher education for the duration of the war. This is a misapprehension that should be corrected.

The Army is greatly in need of men of specialized training, particularly in physics, chemistry, engineering and medicine. We are equally interested in having adequate numbers of men of such training available to war production industries and the civilian research agencies of the government. Plans are now being worked out for the method of training of those inducted into the Army, but in any event it is hoped that the colleges will maintain their training of students in engineering, medicine and other sciences. In some cases, it will be necessary to expand this training. Occupational Bulletins of the Selective Service System have been issued from time to time which relate to college students in these fields essential to the war effort. I now re-emphasize the fact that where students in these fields and their teachers fall within the classifications for deferment by the provisions of these bulletins they are doing the job their country wants them to do and are performing their full duty in the war effort.

Young men who have joined the Army Enlisted Reserve or who now enlist in it should proceed with their studies until they are called to active duty. When they are called, the Army will utilize for their further training such facilities of its own as it may have or of the colleges as it deems best to meet military requirements as they then exist. The intervening time will afford a period of adjustment and for the formulation of plans for such additional specific training as seems indicated.

These plans, which will probably include a modification of the college ROTC courses, are now under study. When they are completed, the committee of educators appointed by the American Council on Education will be fully informed, and consulted as to the details of their application.

STANDARDS DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

THE newly created Standards Division of the Office of Price Administration, of which Dexter M. Keezer is deputy administrator and acting director, was organized for the purpose of incorporating quality definitions in price, rent and rationing regulations. The new division will have seven sections as follows: Food and Drugs (which also will handle paints and chemicals for the present); Textiles, Leather and Apparel; Consumer Durable Goods; Home Furnishings; Lumber and Building Materials; Agricultural and Industrial Machinery; and Rubber and Rubber Products. Sections to handle fuel and petroleum products; chemicals and paints; transportation equip-

ment; paper, paper products and containers; and metals and metal products, as well as a commodity testing branch, are being organized.

Culver S. Ladd, for many years state food commissioner and chemist of North Dakota, is chief of the Food and Drugs Section. The head of the Textiles, Leather and Apparel Section is H. S. Schenker, of Philadelphia, whose entire business career has been devoted to textile qualities. Earl A. Graham, senior engineer of the engineering firm of Sanderson and Porter of New York, has been placed at the head of the Consumer Durable Goods Section. Erwin G. Adelberger, interior architect and designer, of Cleveland, Ohio, is head of the Home Furnishings Section. Elroy A. Ledwith, architect, who became associated with the defense program in September, 1939, as consultant on housing standards to the National Defense Advisory Commission, is chairman of the Lumber and Building Materials Section. H. Seymour Pringle, assistant professor of agricultural engineering on leave from Cornell University and since 1926 extension specialist in agricultural engineering at the New York State College of Agriculture, has been made head of the Agricultural and Industrial Machinery Section. The Rubber and Rubber Products Section has as its acting head Theodore M. Miller, of Baltimore, consulting chemist. M. L. Egert is the administrative officer of the division.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS AT FIELD MUSEUM, CHICAGO

DR. FAY-COOPER COLE, chairman of the department of anthropology of the University of Chicago, has been appointed research associate in Malayan ethnology at Field Museum of Natural History. While his principal work will continue to be at the university, he will serve in a consultative capacity with other members of the museum staff. Dr. Paul S. Martin, chief curator of anthropology, has been appointed research associate (with the rank of full professor) in the department of anthropology of the university. Although continuing his work at Field Museum, Dr. Martin will from time to time give special lectures for classes at the university, and later will give a special course in museology or the technical operations of a museum. These appointments are in furtherance of a plan for closer cooperation that has been adopted by the university and the museum.

The appointment was also announced of Dr. Albert A. Dahlberg, formerly head of the dental clinics at Billings Hospital and now a Chicago practicing dentist, as research associate in paleontology.

Elmer S. Riggs retired on September 24 from active duty as curator of paleontology. He has been associated with the museum continuously since 1898. He will take up his residence in Lawrence, Kansas. Except for a year as museum assistant at the University of Kansas, from which he was graduated, Mr. Riggs has spent his working career as a member of the staff of the museum, going there shortly after he had completed his post-graduate work at Princeton University. During this period he has conducted sixteen important fossil-hunting expeditions—twelve in the western United States, two in Canada and two in Argentina and Bolivia, spending a full four years in the last-named countries.

He is succeeded as acting curator in charge of the division by Bryan Patterson, a member of the museum staff since 1926 and assistant curator of paleontology since 1935.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

HAROLD V. COES, vice-president of Ford, Bacon and Davis, Inc., New York, according to an announcement made by C. E. Davies, secretary of the society, has been elected by a letter ballot of the 16,250 members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to be president of the society during 1943.

Vice-presidents elected at the same time to serve two-year terms on the council were Joseph W. Eshelman, president, Eshelman and Potter, Birmingham, Ala.; Thomas E. Purcell, general superintendent of power stations of the Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Guy T. Shoemaker, vice-president, Kansas City Light and Power Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Walter J. Wohlenberg, professor of mechanical engineering, Yale University.

Managers of the society elected to serve on the council for three-year terms include Roscoe W. Morton, professor of mechanical engineering and head of the department of the University of Tennessee; Alexander R. Stevenson, Jr., staff assistant to the vice-president, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; and Albert E. White, director of engineering research at the University of Michigan.

The new officers will be installed during the sixty-third annual meeting of the society to be held in New York, N. Y., at the Hotel Astor, from November 30 to December 4.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. CHARLES FREDERICK BURGESS, president of the C. F. Burgess Laboratories, Inc., New York City, has been awarded the Edward Goodrich Acheson Medal and $1,000 Prize by The Electrochemical Society.