

stands out, that being the operation and maintenance of the physical plant at a cost of \$987,970, or 9.23 per cent. All other expense items are each less than 6 per cent. There remained, however, fairly large unexpended amounts of gifts and grants for purposes restricted by the donors.

University trust funds increased \$1,662,012 over last year's total, with the total figure listed at \$20,399,040, as compared with \$18,737,028. Endowment funds in the hands of the university were \$13,179,025, and in the hands of the state treasurer, \$550,744, with an additional \$2,130,700 in trust. The increase in endowment funds is largely due to the \$400,000 Horace H. Rackham Fund addition, the original gift amounting to \$4,000,000. Student loan funds were \$687,836, agency and deposit funds amounted to \$1,778,404, and expendable funds were \$2,072,330.

### THE WAR-TRAINING CENTER OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY has transformed its 50-acre campus at University Heights into a war-training center for engineering, science and related activities. Plans are now in operation, according to Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase, to expand and consolidate war-training efforts through the establishment of a coordinated program to be directed by Dr. Thorndike Saville, dean of the College of Engineering. Courses in the University College of Arts and Pure Science, under Dean William B. Baer, will give right of way to students preparing for vital war service. Such portions of its program as can no longer be cared for at University Heights will be continued at the Washington Square center for the duration of the war.

The teaching staff and technical facilities of the engineering college are being called upon to train increasing numbers of cadets and enlisted men of the Air Corps in meteorology, to conduct specialized classes for various other branches of the military forces, and to give intensive courses for the personnel of war industry. Furthermore, preparations are being made to accept additional men in uniform who are likely to be sent for training in engineering, science and pre-medical studies.

To meet the directives of the War Manpower Commission it is equally important to maintain the training of regular undergraduate and graduate students in engineering, and those enrolled in pre-medical, pre-dental and science majors. These programs will be continued. The organization at University Heights will enable activities to be coordinated, and will provide for some 2,500 full-time day students.

In addition evening classes will be conducted for about 1,500 civilians under the program sponsored by the Government for war training in engineering, science and management. There will be at least 800

regular degree students in the evening and graduate divisions. During the second semester it is expected that nearly 5,000 students engaged in studies directly concerned with the war will be trained.

A research program in the technological as well as the pure sciences engages the facilities of every department. The wind-tunnels of the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, as well as the laboratories in other branches of engineering science, are now being utilized for wartime research.

A new mess hall for the use of Army and Navy personnel is being constructed. Facilities will be available for the complete housing, feeding, drilling and training of the men.

The Washington Square College of Arts and Science, despite its own emphasis on war work, will maintain a full liberal arts curriculum. Its special war courses include cryptography-cryptanalysis, radio communications, foreign languages and the basic and pre-professional sciences required by the armed services.

In addition to the concentration of war work at University Heights, the downtown center at Washington Square will offer programs related to the war in the fields of education, liberal arts and business, as well as in public service. Dean Charles Maxwell McConn will supervise the arts and science curricula, which in the second semester will offer an accelerated program for entering men and women freshmen which will enable them to complete their degree requirements in two years and eight months; a one-year pre-induction course for seventeen-year-old male freshmen; an accelerated pre-medical and pre-dental program, and evening pre-induction war service courses.

The School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, under the direction of Dean John T. Madden, will add to its regular business curriculum on February 1 an intensive six-weeks evening program for men and women seeking war work and for others already employed who want to improve their skills.

### AWARD OF THE RESEARCH COUNCIL ON PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL

THE Research Council on Problems of Alcohol has announced an award of \$1,000 for "outstanding research on alcoholism during 1943." The work must contribute new knowledge in some branch of medicine, biology or sociology important to the understanding or prevention or treatment of alcoholism. Citizens of the United States, Canada or Latin America are eligible for the award.

The project may have been inaugurated at any time in the past or during the year 1943, provided (a) that a substantial part of the work be carried on during the year 1943; (b) that it be developed to a point at which significant conclusions are possible before the

end of the year, and (c) that a report on the work has not been previously announced and described before a scientific body or previously published. It is desirable, but not necessary, that those planning to work for the award send to the council before March 1, 1943, a statement of such intention. A report of the work and resulting conclusions must be submitted to the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol on or before February 15, 1944.

The Committee of Award will consist of five members—an officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and four representatives of the Scientific Committee of the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol.

If the committee is not convinced of the outstanding merit of the research done during 1943, as described in reports submitted, it may, at its discretion, postpone the award for another year, or until such time as work of such merit has been performed.

### THE NEW YORK MEETING OF THE OPTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE mid-winter meeting of the Optical Society of America will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York, N. Y., on March 5 and 6. The Inter-Society Color Council will meet on Thursday, March 4, for a discussion in the morning and a business session in the afternoon. On Friday morning, March 5, there will be held a symposium of invited papers on "Vision" as follows:

"Factors in Human Visual Resolution," by Gordon L. Walls, Bausch and Lomb Optical Company.

"Some Physiological Aspects of the Eye as an Image-Forming Mechanism," by Kenneth N. Ogle, Dartmouth Eye Institute.

"Dark Adaptation: Some Physical, Physiological and Clinical Considerations," by Charles Sheard, The Mayo Foundation.

"Some Factors and Implications of Color Constancy," by Harry Helson, Bryn Mawr College and The Foxboro Company.

An informal dinner will take place in the evening, followed by a lecture on "Visual Processes and Color Photography" by Ralph M. Evans, of the Eastman Kodak Company.

A second symposium on "Color-Blindness and Color-Blindness Tests" (arranged by the Inter-Society

Color Council) will be held in the morning of March 6. The subjects of the papers and the authors are:

"Facts of Color-Blindness," by Deane B. Judd, National Bureau of Standards.

"Methodology of Test Preparation," by Forrest Lee Dimmick, Hobart College.

"The Evolution of Color Vision Tests," by Elsie Murray, Cornell University.

"The Red-Green-and-Yellow Equation for Normal and Color-Blind Observers," by Selig Hecht, Simon Schlaar and James C. Peskin, Columbia University.

"Hue Discrimination Test for Anomalous Color Vision," by David L. MacAdam, Eastman Kodak Company.

"A Method of Testing Color Vision Using Colored Transparencies and Standard Conditions of Observation," by Frederick W. Jobe, Bausch and Lomb Optical Company.

"The Farnsworth-Munsell 100-hue and Dichotomous Tests for Color Vision," by Dean Farnsworth, New York University.

"The ISCC Single Judgment Test for Red-Green Discrimination," by LeGrand H. Hardy, Institute of Ophthalmology.

Contributed papers will be presented in the afternoons of both days.

### ELEMENT NO. 85

RECENT press dispatches from Bern, Switzerland, report the identification of element 85 as a disintegration product of radium. The work was done by Dr. Walter Minder, director of the Radium Institute at Bern, and Dr. Alice Leigh-Smith, an English expert in nuclear physics who has been studying cancer at the institute. Among the disintegration products of radium, these workers found traces of a compound which appeared to contain a radioactive form of element 85. Their recent work has succeeded in increasing the amount available, and now the announcement is made of the photographic identification of the element. The name anglo-helvetium is proposed in honor of England and Switzerland.

It will be recalled that the discovery of element 85 was announced in 1931 by Professor Fred Allison, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. By using the magneto-optic apparatus he found traces of the element, which he named alabamine, in sea water, in samples of potassium bromide and in such minerals as kainite, apatite and fluorite.

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. A. W. HULL, of the General Electric Company, has been elected president of the American Physical Society in succession to Dr. P. W. Bridgman, Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard University. Other officers elected were Dr.

Arthur J. Dempster, of the University of Chicago, *vice-president*; Dr. Karl K. Darrow, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, *secretary*, and Dr. George B. Pegram, of Columbia University, *treasurer*.

PROFESSOR G. W. STEWART, of the State University