employed or proposed for the control of air-borne infection, *e.g.*, isolation, masking, dust control, ventilation, ultraviolet radiation and chemical air sterilization, would all prove useful either alone or in combination depending on the particular conditions and the purposes for which they are employed. Extended observations under well-controlled conditions will be required to determine the relative effectiveness of these methods. A study of this nature is now being conducted in an army hospital by the Commission on Cross Infection in Hospitals[46] under the direction of the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army.

OBITUARY

LUDWIG KALLIR

LUDWIG KALLIR, retired chairman of the board of directors and chief engineer of the A.E.G. Union Electric and Manufacturing Company, Vienna, Austria, died on January 7, 1943, in a London, England, hospital. He was 68 years of age. Mr. Kallir had been prominently identified with power generation, transmission and distribution in Central Europe for more than forty years. He was a member of the committee of action of the International Electrical Commission and the chairman of the committee for standard specifications of the Austrian Institute of Electrical Engineers. He represented his country at many international conferences as an official delegate; as such he spent some time in this country during the 1936 World Power Conference. Best known among his many papers and articles in the technical press and in the transactions of engineering societies was his contribution on "Power Transmission" in the well-known European handbook on electrical power edited by Rziha and Seidener.

Born in Austria in 1874, he received his engineering education at the Vienna Institute of Technology and graduated in 1896 with highest honors, and stayed there for the following four years as an instructor in electrical engineering until he joined the Union Electric and Manufacturing Company, Vienna, which was later bought by the A E G Berlin and became as their Austrian branch the A.E.G. Union Electric and Manufacturing Company. In 1908 he was assigned the duties of head of the central station engineering department. Later he became a member of the board of directors, finally its chairman and chief engineer of the company. He retired in 1937 and kept on in Vienna in a consulting capacity until German influence began to overrule first the economic and then the political life of his native country; however, there was no place for an upright man of his kind after the annexation of Austria and he went to England in 1939, where the British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association, London, gave him an opportunity to keep on in his lifelong devotion to electrical engineering.

The outstanding qualities of Mr. Kallir as an engineer were matched by a charming personality and a deeply humane attitude towards those serving under and with him. Among many other honors which he received was his election as a member of the committee of action of the International Electrical Commission, and his appointments as an honorary consultant to the Austrian Department of the Interior and to the Board of Examiners of the Vienna Institute of Technology. He was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Electrical Engineers (London), the Swiss Institute of Electrical Engineers, the International Conference on Large High Voltage Systems (Cigré) in Paris, the Austrian Illuminating Society and a former president of the Austrian Committee of the International Electrical Commission and of the Austrian Institute of Electrical Engineers.

ERIC T. B. GROSS

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

HARRY L. DEMBER

DR. HARRY L. DEMBER was born at Leimbach, Germany, on July 11, 1882. Educated at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, he was appointed privatdozent at the Technische Hochschule, Dresden, in 1909. In 1914 he was appointed associate professor under Hallwachs. During the same year he was selected by the United German Academies to head a research group for studies in atmospheric optics and atmospheric electricity on Teneriffe.

Upon the death of Professor Hallwachs in 1923 he became professor and dean of the mathematics and physics faculty. When Hitler came to power in 1933 Dr. Dember was retired and awarded a government pension but was told not to enter the physics laboratory. However, in the same year a call came from the government of Turkey to head the department of physics in the University of Istanbul, which he accepted.

In 1941 he decided to come to America, where a daughter and a son had been in residence for some years. After a very long and difficult trip of about 15,000 miles via New Delhi and Cape of Good Hope, he and Mrs. Dember arrived in New York in November, 1941. He came to Rutgers University on January

[46] Board for the Investigation and Control of Influenza and other Epidemic Diseases in the Army, Preventive Medicine Division, Office of the Surgeon General, United States Army.