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.

29, 1942, on a lectureship in physics. Later he was appointed visiting professor of physics. He passed away very suddenly on March 22, 1943. He fitted into the American university life and procedure astonishingly well considering his training and experience in Europe. He was very well liked by his students and associates. He was just about to publish a paper on photoconductivity of crystals. Throughout a very active life he has published some fifty or sixty papers, mainly in photoelectricity, canal- and x-rays. He will be missed very much both in teaching and research.

GEORGE WINCHESTER
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

MINNIE TAYLOR YORK

To her many friends the sudden death of Mrs. York came as a great shock. As junior pathologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 1913 to 1923 and as librarian of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History from 1924 to 1934 she had had the admiration and respect of all with whom she worked. Never willing to compromise with what was less than best, she possessed a remarkable sense of fairness in all of life's relationships. In spite of her professional duties and later her club activities and home responsibilities, she always found time for those unrequired details of kindness which bespeak a noble character. Many readers of SCIENCE knew Mrs. York as capable scientist, as gracious hostess and as friend. All such extend their sympathy to her husband and her mother.

W. G. HUTCHINSON
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECENT DEATHS

DR. HAMILTON PERKINS CADY, professor of chemistry and chairman of the department at the University of Kansas, died on May 26 at the age of sixty-eight years. He had been a member of the faculty for forty-four years.

HAZEL C. CAMERON, research associate in nutrition in the Agricultural Experiment Station of West Virginia University, died on May 6 at the age of fifty-three years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY AND THE WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

AT a meeting in Detroit on April 11 of the Board of Directors of the American Chemical Society, it was moved, seconded and carried unanimously that the letter of April 1, 1943, from Secretary Charles S. Parsons to H. T. Briscoe, of the War Manpower Commission, be approved and the board instructed the secretary to do all in his power to put the policy into effect.

In the letter which is printed in *Chemical and Engineering News* Dr. Parsons emphasizes the fact that the society is, and always will be, ready to serve the War Manpower Commission in any way it can be useful. Its function in this effort, however, is confined to the proper assignment and utilization of chemists and chemical engineers. He continues:

> Electrical, mechanical, civil, sanitary and radio engineers, physicists, mathematicians and other groups of specialists are needed in both the combat and production armies. Except in a few specific instances, already overstaffed, chemists and chemical engineers have no utility as such in the combat forces.
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> Clearly foreseeing the situation and probable emergency, the American Chemical Society through its officially constituted defense committee met with General Hershey in December of 1940 and carefully considered the problem that faced the country. The American Chemical Society's committee on national defense consists of Roger Adams, dean of chemistry at the University of Illinois, *Chairman;* James B. Conant, president of Harvard University; Warren K. Lewis, head of the department of chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Thomas Midgley, Jr., vice-president of the Ethyl Corporation and chairman of the board of directors of the American Chemical Society; Edward R. Weidlein, director of the Mellon Institute and (at that time) chairman of the Chemicals and Allied Products Division of the War Production Board; Robert E. Wilson, president of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company; and myself, secretary of the society.
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> At that and subsequent conferences a general plan of procedure was formulated in accord with the major premises already outlined and, through its publications, its national and sectional meetings and by thousands of letters and other direct communications, the American Chemical Society has done all in its power to enlighten the profession, the industry, the public and the local, appeal and state boards of the true situation and its importance to the war effort. In this campaign the society has been supported, seconded and assisted by General Hershey and his able staff. Local and appeal boards and state directors have been informed through occupational bulletins and other so-called directives that chemists and chemical engineers should be deferred where utilized in the war effort or in training others therefor. Unfortunately, Selective Service can only advise and has no authority to order. In spite of all efforts, as previously stated, approximately 5 per cent. of the chemists and chemical engineers of the country are in the Army or the Navy serving ably but not in a chemical capacity. However, it is no small accomplishment that approximately 95 per cent. of those subject to the draft are serving to-day in the Production Army. Retention of this high per-