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.
>
> 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.
>
> 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-