

research. Moreover, there can be unwise expenditure, as well as wise expenditure, even on research. But it can certainly be stated that British effort on research is not commensurate with our industrial needs. To talk merely of spending more money, however, was not enough. It was necessary to plan our attack on both new and old problems and, most important of all, to attract some of our best scientific brains in the country to solve them.

It has also been stated that, whereas Great Britain has, in the past, been responsible for many of the most fundamental discoveries in science, other countries have often been the first to apply them to practical ends. Sir Edward said that he could safely predict that when the full story can be told after the war, work in the application of science, as distinct from the accumulation of scientific facts, will be found second to none. He instanced the example of one of the most striking of our war-time developments, namely, that of radio-location, which was not, as is commonly supposed, a new invention. Here a technique developed for purely scientific ends has been magnificently applied by young British scientific workers to practical wartime uses. In this and other fields it has been amply demonstrated that the young men of Great Britain can hold their own in bridging the gap between laboratory science and its useful expression in appliances and industrial processes.

THE WARTIME CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

THE Wartime Conference and the seventy-second annual business meeting of the American Public Health Association will be held in New York City from October 12 to 14. The Hotel Pennsylvania will be headquarters. Health workers within easy access of New York City are invited to attend. Representation of distant areas will be provided by appointed delegates.

The local committee in charge of arrangements of which Dr. Ernest L. Stebbins, Health Commissioner of New York City, is chairman, includes: *Honorary Chairman*, The Honorable Fiorello H. LaGuardia; *Co-chairman*, Edward S. Godfrey, Jr., M.D.; *Secretary*, Leona Baumgartner, M.D.; *Treasurer*, Matthew Byrne.

The following have agreed to serve as chairmen of the sub-committees: *Finance*, Frank Kiernan; *Meeting rooms*, John Oberwager, M.D.; *Publicity*, Frank A. Calderone, M.D.; *Radio*, Iago Galdston, M.D.; *Reception*, John L. Rice, M.D.

Half-day special sessions will be held on the following subjects: Current health department problems in war; tropical and imported diseases; new ventures toward health security and postwar planning.

The tentative section programs list such topics as: The war physical fitness program, plasma reserves for civilian defense, conquest of industrial noise, syphilis and gonorrhea, meningitis, health of the army, diarrheal diseases, international vital statistics, aviation medicine, tuberculosis, the health education program in wartime, chemical warfare and the laboratory, tropical diseases and the laboratory, report of the commission on vital records, community emergency service and war industry, wartime problems of the county health officer, nutritive value of preserved foods, nutrition policy here and abroad, health standards for day care centers, wartime adjustments of school health personnel. There will be a "Convention by Radio" during which the resolutions, the transactions and as much as possible of the program of the Wartime Conference will be broadcast to members at home.

The September issue of *The American Journal of Public Health* will print the program. Further information may be obtained from the American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

APPEAL OF THE WAR POLICY COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS

THE War Policy Committee of the American Institute of Physics has outlined a program of post-war development for physics. Part of this program is a proposal to purchase a building to serve as an operating office for the institute, as a New York center available for the use of the Founder Societies, and as headquarters for the physicists of America. This proposal was approved and adopted by the governing board on July 24 and the committee was appointed to conduct a campaign to raise the necessary \$75,000.

The society has grown from a hundred members in 1900 to over 6,000 members at the present time. Its immediate objects are given as follows:

- (a) Improve meetings and strengthen journals.
- (b) Cement the unity of the physics profession.
- (c) Retain the loyalty of specialist groups and keep them identified with physics.
- (d) Improve the teaching of physics at the high-school level.
- (e) Expand, re-examine and improve physics training at the college and post-graduate level.
- (f) Adopt suitable standards of professional competence and accredit training institutions.
- (g) Bring increasing resources and facilities to the support of education and research in physics.
- (h) Promote the employment of physicists in industry.
- (i) Aid in the rehabilitation of war-interrupted careers of physicists and students of physics.
- (j) Conduct an appropriate campaign on behalf of public appreciation of physics as a constructive peacetime activity.