

ment of Technically Trained Men in the Chemical Industry"; Sidney L. Kirkpatrick, editor of *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering*, "Manpower for Post-war Developments in the Chemical Industry."

Dr. Elder has pointed out that

The expansion program of the chemical industry is fairly well adjusted to the needs of the armed services. When the plants now under construction are completed, it is anticipated that only minor further expansion will be required to keep the program in balance. On this basis one might at first assume that our worries should be nearly over. Actually, for several months it has been becoming more and more apparent that our troubles were

only beginning, for production was not equivalent to plant expansion. The reason for this was obvious to all, but the solution is yet to be found. Manpower problems are confronting one industry after another.

Other symposia scheduled for the Pittsburgh meeting, in which 4,000 scientific men and industrialists are expected to participate, will deal with industrial hygiene, research tools of the colloid chemist, research management in small laboratories, unit processes, paint and plastics, reactions of solids, molecular addition compounds, library research, recent advances in the chemistry of dairy products, vitamins, proteins and boron in agriculture.

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE Alvarenga Prize of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia has been awarded to Dr. Ernest C. Faust, professor of parasitology and acting dean of the School of Medicine of Tulane University of Louisiana, in recognition of his "outstanding contribution to our knowledge of parasitology and tropical medicine."

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that the Medal of the Aztec Eagle for services and work on military medicine was recently presented to Drs. Edgar Erskine Hume and Tomás Cajigas, Washington, D. C., honorary members of the Academia Nacional de Medicina of Mexico. Dr. Francisco Castilla Nájera, the ambassador of Mexico to the United States, made the presentation.

SCIENCE has reported the names of those American scientific men who have been elected honorary fellows of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. British fellows were elected as follows: The Right Hon. J. C. Smuts, Prime Minister, South Africa; Professor H. F. Baker, emeritus professor of geometry and astronomy of the University of Cambridge; Sir Joseph Barcroft, emeritus professor of physiology of the University of Cambridge; Sir Lawrence Bragg, Cavendish professor of experimental physics at the University of Cambridge. Other elections to honorary fellowships include Dr. D. Emilio Jimeno Gil, rector of the University of Barcelona; Professor Thore G. Halle, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, and Dr. P. Karrer, professor of chemistry and director of the Chemical Institute, Zurich.

WASHBURN UNIVERSITY, Topeka, Kansas, on May 24 conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Dr. F. D. Farrell, retiring president of Kansas State College, formerly agronomist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the honorary degree of doctor of science on Dr. George P. Grimsley, geological engineer, retired, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

THE degree of doctor of laws has been conferred by St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., on Dr. Donald C. Balfour, director of the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, Rochester, and the degree of doctor of science on Dr. Adolph M. Hanson, Faribault, in recognition of work on the isolation of the active principles of various hormones.

DR. CLEMENT C. WILLIAMS, president of Lehigh University, has presented his resignation to take effect in 1944. Dr. Williams became president of Lehigh University in 1935, after having been on the faculties of civil and railroad engineering at the Universities of Colorado and Kansas, head of the civil engineering department of the University of Illinois and dean of the College of Engineering at the State University of Iowa.

DR. EDWARD C. ELLIOTT, president of Purdue University, has resumed his work after a leave of absence that began in June, 1942. Since then he has served as chief of the division of professional and technical training of the War Manpower Commission, and was instrumental in setting up the war-training programs for the Army and Navy in American colleges and universities.

THE retirement from active work with the title emeritus at the end of the summer quarter has been announced by the Ohio State University of Professors Harry W. Kuhn and Samuel E. Rasor, both of the department of mathematics; of Professor Andrews Rogers, of the department of obstetrics, and of Professor Clifford C. Huntington, of the department of geography.

WILLIAM PETERSON, director of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station from 1921 to 1928 and director of the Extension Service from 1924, retired with the title emeritus on June 30. He will serve as adviser on agricultural problems. W. W. Owens,

assistant director of the Extension Service since 1920, was appointed to succeed him.

PROFESSORS BYRON E. COHN and Essie White Cohn have returned to the University of Denver from Washington. Dr. Byron Cohn has been in the research department of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory and will return as professor of physics. Dr. Essie White Cohn has been a visiting professor in biochemistry in the School of Medicine of George Washington University. She will return to her position as associate professor of chemistry. They will both serve in the instruction of the basic engineering unit of the Army Specialized Training Program.

DR. JAMES B. LOOPER, professor of anatomy at the University of Mississippi, has been appointed assistant dean of the School of Medicine.

DR. KIRK BRYAN, associate professor of physiography, and Dr. Derwent Whittlesey, associate professor of geography, at Harvard University, have been appointed, respectively, professor of physiography and professor of geography, as of July 1.

At the University of Cincinnati, Dr. Charles K. Weichert has been promoted to a professorship in zoology and Dr. Francis E. Ray to an associate professorship in chemistry.

DR. LOUIS S. GOODMAN, assistant professor of pharmacology of the Yale University School of Medicine, has been appointed professor of pharmacology and physiology and chairman of the department of the College of Medicine of the University of Vermont.

DR. HENRY J. BARRE, of the department of agricultural engineering of Iowa State College, has been appointed head of the department of agricultural engineering of Purdue University. Dr. Barre will have under his charge teaching, extension and research.

DR. RUDOLPH G. MINARIK, of the Kimberly Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis., has been appointed professor of mechanical engineering at Syracuse University.

DR. C. S. MAURICE, formerly of the department of geology of the University of Tennessee, more recently associated with Dartmouth College, has joined the faculty of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

DR. CHARLES H. DANFORTH, professor of anatomy at the School of Medicine of Stanford University, San Francisco, has been appointed honorary librarian of the California Academy of Sciences.

WALTER J. MURPHY, editor of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* and *Chemical and Engineering*

*News*, publications of the American Chemical Society, has been appointed a member of the National Research Council, Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, for a period of three years.

DR. ERWIN E. NELSON, since 1937 professor and head of the department of pharmacology of the School of Medicine of Tulane University, has been appointed director of research in the experimental research laboratories of the Burroughs Wellcome and Company at Tuckahoe, N. Y.

DR. EDWARD D. DAVY, dean of the School of Pharmacy of Western Reserve University, has been appointed director of the pharmaceutical division of the Winthrop Chemical Company, with headquarters in Rensselaer, N. Y.

THE British Medical Research Council has organized a Penicillin Clinical Trials Committee. Its members are Professor H. R. Dean (chairman), Dr. A. N. Drury, Professor A. Fleming, Professor H. W. Florey, Dr. Percival Hartley, R. Vaughan Hudson, Dr. C. M. Scott, Dr. J. W. Trevan, Professor R. V. Christie (secretary) and Professor L. P. Garrod (assistant secretary).

It is announced in the daily press that Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council and member of the British War Cabinet, has arrived in Washington. Sir John is the head of the central government organizations responsible for scientific research in the United Kingdom—the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Medical Research Council and the Agricultural Research Council. He is also president of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the War Cabinet.

PROFESSOR SEMON SARKISOV, vice-president of the Scientific Medical Council of the U.S.S.R., and director of the Institute of the Brain, Moscow, spoke on July 15 on Soviet medical workers in the present war before the Royal Society of Medicine, London.

THE resolutions adopted by the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the Science Mobilization Bill were printed in the issue of *SCIENCE* for August 6. The vote of members of the council, as reported in the *A. A. A. S. Bulletin* for August, was: Approval, one hundred and forty-six; opposed, five.

THE National Technical Meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will be held at Salt Lake City from September 2 to 4.

In collaboration with the British Red Cross Society, according to *Nature*, arrangements have been made by

the Institution of Electrical Engineers for British prisoners of war in Germany to sit for the associate membership examinations held in May and November, 1942. There were nineteen such candidates who took the examination, or parts thereof, on one or other of the two dates, seven of whom were successful in passing Parts I and II, three in passing Part I only and one Part II only. Five others passed in single subjects, a special concession having been granted to prisoners of war to take one subject at a time if they so desired. A commendably high standard of marks was reached by the candidates. Seventeen candidates in Germany entered for the May, 1943, examination.

A REUTER dispatch from Chungking states that in his will, made in 1939, the late President of China, Lin Sen, bequeathed \$500,000 (Chinese) for the promotion of scientific education for the specific purpose of sending Chinese students abroad to pursue advanced studies.

*Nature* reports that though the building of the Wellcome Research Institution suffered considerable damage by enemy action, its structure was unharmed and the two Wellcome museums can quickly be put

into shape as soon as labor and materials become available after the war. While some of the objects in the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum were damaged, it has been possible to replace or repair most of them. The specimens and other valuable material in the Wellcome Museum of Medical Science remained comparatively intact. Both museums are now under the directorship of Dr. S. H. Daukes. A comprehensive scheme for the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum has been prepared and will be brought to completion as speedily as possible after the cessation of hostilities. The Wellcome Medical Library, comprising more than 150,000 volumes, will also be in the same building, and suitable accommodation will be provided for research workers so that both the library and collections may be readily available. The Wellcome Museum of Medical Science—which in the past has been much used by teachers, students and those engaged in post-graduate studies—will be reestablished in its entirety. The large lecture hall will be fully re-equipped, including film projection apparatus, and will then be available for scientific lectures and meetings.

## DISCUSSION

### THE SCIENCE MOBILIZATION BILL

SCIENCE is to be commended most highly for devoting some of its columns to the free discussion of the Science Mobilization Bill, S. 702. This legislation is of great importance to all scientific and technical people, and, finally, to all people of the nation. Full discussion will ultimately bring out the real issues related to this bill.

More than a thousand letters have come to me about S. 702. From these letters I find that the men of science favor the bill. The vested interests, and those who are influenced or controlled by the vested interests, are against it, and they are most unscientific in their attacks upon it.

In reading the series of letters that has appeared in SCIENCE, I am impressed with the fact that most of these letters are concerned with peripheral, irrelevant or misleading material. To illustrate, let me cite a part of the communication from Dr. Gustav Egloff, of the Universal Oil Products Company, in the issue for June 18. To support his contention against Professor L. C. Dunn that "95 per cent. of our scientific and technical manpower and facilities are now highly organized and coordinated to the single end of advancing the war effort," Dr. Egloff quotes percentages from William L. Laurence's article in *The New York Times* of January 3, 1943, but he carefully refrains from quoting the preceding sentence giving actual figures. This is the unquoted sentence: "A survey now being carried out by our research personnel re-

veals that between 80,000 and 100,000 scientists are working, with about 80,000 in industrial and 20,000 in university laboratories."

In the same letter, Dr. Egloff lists 231,571 scientific and technical personnel, exclusive of medical and dental personnel, registered with the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel. Dr. Leonard Carmichael, director of the roster, testifying before the Science Mobilization Committee last October, said that the number of scientists and technical men might be tripled with complete coverage, indicating that only about one third of the available people were then listed on the roster. Multiplying Dr. Egloff's figure by three, the total would be in the neighborhood of 695,000. If, then, Dr. Egloff's 95 per cent. of 100,000 people, or 95,000, are at war work, the total so engaged is only about 13½ per cent. This calculation is, of course, as ludicrous on the one side as Dr. Egloff's on the other. I give it only to show how figures can be used to mislead. Scientific and technical people who actually do the work know from their own experience and that of their associates the extent to which their talents are being used to prosecute the war.

Dr. Egloff, of the Universal Oil Products Company, also uses other interesting techniques in his fight against this legislation. I quote him:

It is not too much to say that their passage [the two mobilization bills] might well be worth 100 divisions to our enemies.—*The Chemist*, April, 1943, page 229; *The Journal of Commerce*, April 12, 1943; *The Chicago Trib-*