

LIMITATION ORDER L-144

THE objects of the amendment to Limitation Order L-144, made on October 9, are to simplify and clarify the provisions of the order and to greatly reduce the number of applications to be filed by users of laboratory equipment. Important features of the amended order are:

(1) Restrictions are entirely eliminated on the delivery of:

- (a) any item costing \$50 or more (unless the item is included in List A of the order);
- (b) a quantity of the same item costing \$50 or more;
- (c) a miscellaneous order aggregating \$200 or more.

(2) No filing of Form WPB-1414 is required for any item costing less than \$50.

(3) The filing of Form WPB-1414 under the order is now required only for instruments which are included in List A of the order. Every one, except a distributor, must file for items on List A. No filing is required for items of laboratory equipment not on List A.

(4) List A is reduced by removing several items formerly included and is clarified by using specific names of instruments rather than types, as was done in a few cases on List A of the previous order.

(5) The filing of applications on Form WPB-1414 is not required for accessories and attachments, when purchased separately, even if the instrument with which they are to be used is included in List A.

(6) No application is required for parts or materials to be used for repair and maintenance of existing instruments or for secondhand equipment.

(7) The definition of a distributor is amended to include distributors in the Dominion of Canada. Arrangements have been made with the Department of Munitions and Supply in Canada so that both the distributor and the user of laboratory equipment in Canada will operate in the same way as those in the United States.

(8) When authorization on Form WPB-1414 has been received, certification in accordance with paragraph (d) (2) of L-144 must be sent to the supplier together with authorized preference rating. The authorization copy of Form WPB-1414 should be kept by the applicant and not be sent to the supplier.

(9) Limitation Order L-144, like other limitation orders, does not cover the subject of preference ratings, but the fact should be borne in mind that only the preference ratings assigned by orders listed in Priorities Regulation No. 3, List B Item 21, or a specific preference rating, such as that authorized on PD-1A for a specific item, may be used in the purchase of laboratory equipment as defined in paragraph (a) (1) of amended Order L-144. Blanket MRO Ratings, such as ratings assigned by CMP Regulation No. 5 or 5A, may not be used for the purchase of laboratory equipment.

SAFETY AND TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT
DIVISION,
WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MELLON INSTITUTE TECHNOCHEMICAL LECTURES, 1943-1944

A SERIES of lectures on the status and outlook of American chemical and related industries, with particular reference to postwar planning, will be presented by specialists of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research during 1943-44. These discourses, which will be delivered on the Thursdays indicated, in the fourth period throughout both semesters, in the auditorium of the institute, will be open to all students in the professional courses in chemical engineering and chemistry in the University of Pittsburgh, as well as to members of the institute:

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| October | 14, | Dr. E. R. Weidlein, "Postwar Problems of the Chemical Industries." |
| | 21, | Dr. H. J. Rose, "Trends in Fuel Technology." |
| November | 4, | Dr. H. J. Read, "Utilization of Low-Grade Ores." |
| | 18, | Dr. L. A. Carapella, "Light Metals and Alloys." |
| December | 2, | Dr. D. F. Helm, "Powder Metallurgy." |
| | 16, | Dr. G. H. Young, "Protective Coatings." |
| January | 6, | W. L. Glowacki, "Coal Distillation Products." |
| | 13, | Dr. R. L. Wakeman, "Chemical Derivatives of Hydrocarbons." |
| February | 10, | Dr. B. B. Corson, "Catalytic Hydrogenation." |
| | 17, | Dr. L. T. Sanborn, "Utilization of Wood Constituents." |
| March | 2, | Dr. J. A. Sauer, "Aviation Constructional Materials." |
| | 16, | Dr. R. J. Sumner, "Cereal Products." |
| April | 6, | Dr. G. E. Helz, "Food Dehydration." |
| | 20, | Dr. F. R. Holden, "Control of Industrial Health Hazards." |

THE DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH OF THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION

DR. CHARLES H. KELLAWAY, F.R.S., director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, Melbourne, is reported in the *Australian Journal of Science* to have been appointed director-in-chief of the research activities of the Wellcome Foundation.

Dr. Kellaway has been director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute since 1923, and its world-wide reputation is largely the work of his hands. He will take the place of Dr. Wenyon, who was director-in-chief and also acted as director of the Tropical Disease Laboratories of the institution. Under the new arrangements Dr. Kellaway will be director-in-chief and Colonel N. Hamilton Fairley, when he can be released from the army, will direct the Tropical Disease Laboratories. Before the war, the Wellcome Foundation consisted of the Wellcome Research Institution in Euston Road, which housed an excellent historical medical museum and a museum of medical science, and also the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research. In

addition there were the extensive Physiological Research Laboratories at Beckenham directed by Dr. Trevan, the Chemical Research Laboratories at Snow Hill under the direction of Dr. Henry and an Entomological Research Laboratory at Ripley in Surrey. The foundation had a research organization at Khar-toum and a laboratory for the investigation of malaria and black-water fever in Macedonia, which was founded by Dr. Fairley and taken over by the foundation before the war. Members of the board include Sir Henry Dale, president of the Royal Society, and Professor T. R. Elliott, F.R.S.; the chairman is Thomas Bennett.

After the war the Wellcome Foundation plans a vigorous policy of expansion. It is greatly interested in scientific intercommunication within the British Commonwealth of Nations and with the United States, where there is already a research laboratory. An extensive program of research in tropical medicine is proposed, in close cooperation with the London School of Tropical Medicine and the Colonial Office. Chemotherapy will be a major activity of the foundation.

THE AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

A SCIENTIFIC congress in celebration of the tenth anniversary of American-Soviet diplomatic relations will be held on November 6, 7 and 8 at the Hotel New Yorker and Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The scientific meetings will open on Saturday evening, November 6, with a public session on Planning and Post-War Reconstruction in the United States and the U.S.S.R. On Sunday, November 7, panels will be held on Soviet Science and Technology and on Public Health and Wartime Medicine in the U.S.S.R., the latter to be held under the auspices of the American-Soviet Medical Society.

The scientific congress, sponsored by leading scientific men throughout the country, has as its honorary chairmen Professor Walter B. Cannon, of Harvard University; Professor Ernest O. Lawrence, of the University of California, and Professor Gilbert N. Lewis, dean of the department of chemistry of the University of California.

Among those who have accepted invitations to speak are Professor L. C. Dunn, executive officer of the department of zoology of Columbia University, who will make an address before the section of Science and Technology, of which Dr. Harold C. Urey is chairman. The title of Dr. Dunn's address is "Russian Research in the Biological Sciences"; Dr. C.-E. A.

Winslow, professor of public health at Yale University, will speak before the medical section on "Public Health in the Soviet Union," and Dr. V. A. Lebedenko, Russian Red Cross representative in the United States, will address the panel on medicine on "Russian Advances in Military Medicine."

CENTENNIAL OF THE OBSERVATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

THE observatory of the University of Cincinnati will celebrate its centennial on November 5, 6 and 7. The American Astronomical Society will hold its annual meeting in Cincinnati in connection with the centennial. Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, president of the American Astronomical Society and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, will be the principal speaker.

The corner-stone of the observatory, the first to be erected in the United States, was laid on November 9, 1843, by John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States. The original telescope was for many years the largest in the United States and second in size only to an instrument in the Royal Imperial Observatory at Poulkova, Russia. This 11-inch glass is still in constant service.

Ormsby MacKnight Mitchel, professor of natural philosophy, mathematics and astronomy at Cincinnati College, forerunner of the University of Cincinnati, was the founder of the observatory, virtual builder of its original structure and purchaser of the telescope. Professor Mitchel quarried his own stone, dug his own sand, burned his own lime, dammed a small stream of water, supervised construction of the building and served without pay for two decades. Ground was donated by Nicholas Longworth, grandfather of the late Speaker of the House, Nicholas Longworth, a graduate of the university, on Mount Adams, a Cincinnati hill-top. The observatory was moved in 1873 to its present site on Mount Lookout, several miles farther from the downtown area.

Professor Mitchel was the first director, serving until the Civil War. In 1846 he began the publication of the monthly *Sidereal Messenger*, the first astronomical periodical in the United States. He was succeeded by Professor Cleveland Abbe, who inaugurated a system of telegraphic weather reports which aroused such interest that the U. S. Weather Bureau organized the same service on a nationwide scale.

Dr. Everett I. Yowell, director of the observatory from 1930 to 1940, is now acting in a temporary capacity until a successor to the late Dr. Elliott Smith is appointed. Dr. Smith died on September 29.