

and versatile physician. As a colleague of long standing remarked, it will take many men to pick up the threads of his diverse activities.

Dr. Bullowa was born in New York City on October 19, 1879, and following his graduation from the College of the City of New York (1899) studied medicine at Columbia University, where he won a graduation prize (1903). He served as consulting physician at several hospitals and as visiting physician at a number of others, including Riverside Hospital, Willard Parker Hospital, the Municipal Sanitarium at Otisville, N. Y., and Harlem Hospital, where he was in charge of the pneumonia service. In collaboration with the late Dr. William H. Park and others, he developed efficient methods for the treatment of lobar pneumonia with refined specific antibacterial sera, quite a task when one remembers that apart from other kinds of etiological organisms, there are about fifty recognized types of pneumococci. He died on November 9, 1943.

He also did pioneer work in the development and use of oxygen tents in the treatment of pneumonia, and enlisted the aid of Mr. Lucius Littauer, serving as trustee of the Littauer Foundation, endowed to finance medical research. In 1936, Dr. Bullowa discussed his pneumonia researches before the Second International Microbiological Congress in London.

With the advent of the sulfa drugs, he coordinated their use, in pneumonia, with that of specific sera, and had started work with penicillin as a means of fighting the resistant Friedlaender bacillus.

In 1919 he published a translation of Bechhold's "Colloids in Biology and Medicine." In 1937, the Oxford University Press published his book, "The Management of the Pneumonias"; and in 1939 there appeared his book, "The Specific Therapy of the Pneumonias." Apart from these, he published about 160 papers on a wide variety of scientific and medical subjects, including the influence of colloidal protection on milk, Roentgen-ray studies of bronchial func-

tion and practical applications of basal metabolism. He was elected to membership in the honorary societies, Alpha Omega Phi and Phi Beta Kappa.

Dr. Bullowa's selfless devotion to his patients exemplified the highest ideals of the medical profession. It is men of his mold that bring increased honor and respect to the professions they practice. He was a well-grounded and successful diagnostician, although he once jocularly remarked that, because of inherent difficulties and uncertainties, diagnosis is the art of shrewd guessing, the ability to discern the basic cause underlying the available evidence. Apart from his personal practice and research, he taught others his skill and his ideals.

JEROME ALEXANDER

### RECENT DEATHS

DR. WILLIAM D. HENDERSON, physicist, director of the extension division of the University of Michigan, died on May 26 at the age of seventy-seven years.

DR. WILLIAM MASON GROSVENOR, consulting engineer of New York City, president of the W. M. Grosvenor Laboratories, Inc., died on May 30 at the age of seventy years.

DR. J. K. ROBERTS, physicist, fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, died on April 25 at the age of forty-seven years.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The Rev. G. Birkmann, a retired Lutheran minister, died on May 17 at Giddings, Texas, in his ninetieth year. Any one doing research work with insects, birds and snails or other small organisms from the Gulf Coast of the United States is familiar with the name G. Birkmann, Collector, after the name of original descriptions written by the early systematists who worked in the southern United States. This information is given for the benefit of those who desire to have a complete record of those men who made possible the wonderful collections from southeastern Texas."

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN<sup>1</sup>

A STATEMENT of the existing Government organization has now been issued as a White Paper under the title "Scientific Research and Development" to provide a factual background for the discussion of the part which the government can play in this field after the war. After describing briefly the constitution and functions of the Development Commission and of the three Committees of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, for Medical Research and

for Agricultural Research, and the organizations working under them, the statement outlines the existing organization in each of those government departments which is faced with special scientific problems peculiar to its own field of activities and administers research and development organizations of its own or has scientific advisers on its staff.

A further section of the White Paper describes the provision made by the government for financial assistance to the universities for fundamental research, and the final section, on coordination and control organization, deals with the Scientific Advisory Committee of

<sup>1</sup> From *Nature*.

the War Cabinet and with the responsibilities of the Lord President of the council in relation to scientific research. Although the statement includes no account of the special wartime activities of the research councils or of the research and development organizations of the Service and Supply Departments or of the many establishments working under their direction, it provides a very convenient picture of the structure of the Government organization for research in handy reference form.

### BOOKS IN TRANSLATION FOR AND FROM LATIN AMERICA

IMPORTANT books of this country, particularly in the fields of science, medicine and technology, will be made more readily available in Spanish and Portuguese translations for peoples of the other American republics as the result of a project to be conducted by Science Service, the non-profit scientific institution, as a part of the broad program of the Department of State for intellectual cooperation in the western hemisphere.

Spanish and Portuguese translations of American books, issued by publishers in the other American republics as well as by U. S. publishers, will receive financial aid under this project. Books originally published in Spanish and Portuguese will be made available in English in the United States under provisions for similar aid to U. S. publishers.

A grant-in-aid by the Department of State provides Science Service with funds to help to defray the costs of translations, to obtain and distribute copies of the translated books to libraries, institutions and other organizations, and to cooperate otherwise in making the literature of any one American republic available to other peoples on the two continents.

The purpose of this two-way translation program is "to overcome the barriers raised by difference of language by making available to the peoples of the other American republics the writings which represent the thought and the cultural and intellectual life of the United States, and making available to the people of the United States the writings which represent the thought and cultural and intellectual life of the peoples of the other American republics."

The present program supplements previous support given through other agencies to translations which were largely in the fields of literature, history, the humanities and the social sciences. The present program will include books in all fields, except elementary and secondary school text-books, although the accent will be upon scientific books.

Suggestions as to translations needed are being received from officials, scientists, educators, publishers

and others in this country and the other American republics.

Trustees of Science Service are nominated by the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Its offices are at 1719 N St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

### THE INSTRUMENT SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

At a meeting on May 24 more than two hundred scientists and engineers of Washington, D. C., formally organized the Instrument Society of Washington to "... increase the knowledge of its members in matters pertaining to the theory, design, development, manufacture and application of instruments and control devices in the fields of engineering and the sciences, and to ... advance the art and science of measurement and control."

A constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected:

*President:* R. C. Darnell, War Department.

*Vice-presidents:* D. F. Windenburg, David W. Taylor Model Basin, and Colonel W. R. Blair, USA (Ret.).

*Corresponding Secretary:* W. A. Wildhack, National Bureau of Standards.

*Recording Secretary:* R. G. Quick, Weather Bureau.

*Treasurer:* Raymond Margary, University of Maryland.

An illustrated lecture on "Recording Instruments" was given by E. G. Howe, of the General Electric Company. The next meeting will be held on June 14, in the auditorium of the Interior Department.

This organization brings to fifteen the number of local instrument societies spontaneously organized throughout the country in the last few years. No formal action has yet been taken toward affiliation of the various groups, but it is expected that this will develop in the future.

### THE INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

THE sixth annual meeting of the Industrial Research Institute, an affiliate of the National Research Council, was held in Pittsburgh on May 19 and 20. Eighty-five industrial research executives and their guests attended.

Dr. Harold K. Work, manager of research and development of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, was elected chairman for the ensuing year, and John M. McIlvain, administrative supervisor of the Research and Development Department of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, was elected vice-chairman. Dr. Charles S. Venable, director of chemical research of the American Viscose Corporation, Marcus Hook, Pa., and Harry M. Williams, vice-president of the National Cash Register Company,