Professor A. V. Hill, M.P., and explained the object of their visit. During their stay of six weeks they planned to visit Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, the potteries, the universities and a number of the most important industrial plants of Great Britain. The members of the mission are:

Sir Shanti Bhatnagar, F.R.S., director of Scientific and Industrial Research, India; Sir J. Chandra Ghosh, director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Professor S. K. Mitra (Physics) and Professor J. N. Mukherjee (Chemistry), University of Calcutta, and Dr. Nazir Ahmad, director of the Cotton Technological Laboratory, Bombay.

Professor Hill said that India would probably need to spend £1,000,000,000 in obtaining capital equipment for her industries, and without it she could not start on any serious industrial development.

The mission has authority to place orders for equipment both in Great Britain and in America, which it will visit at the end of the year, and preliminary orders amount to many lakhs of rupees.

Members of the mission explained at the conference that the development of India needed long-term planning and involved many branches of industrial activity. Many of the industries contemplated depended on the development of electricity. For instance, radio offered a tremendous field, and though there were already demonstration farms, they could do with multiplying at least one hundred times. Hundreds of young Indian students were ready to come to England as soon as transport was available and conditions were suitable for training in scientific and technological subjects.

In a joint statement the visitors expressed satisfaction that the Government of India was considering the possibility of opening on a permanent basis central scientific offices for mutual cooperation both in London and Washington, and they hoped that shortly it might be possible to have such an office also in Moscow. The war had made authorities in every country conscious of the value of scientific research. Though the expenditure from public funds on scientific research in India was now very meager, comprehensive plans for the establishment of well-equipped national research laboratories on various branches of pure and applied science, public health and agriculture were being prepared.

The members of the mission were entertained at a reception by the Royal Society at Burlington House. Sir Henry Dale, president of the society, received the guests, who included Mr. Attlee, Lord President of the Council, Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, R. A. Butler, Minister of Education, and about two hundred scientists and representatives of the Dominions and allied nations.

THE INSTITUTE OF GEOPHYSICAL TECHNOLOGY AT ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

AN Institute of Geophysical Technology has been established at St. Louis University, as an autonomous school under the deanship of Dr. James B. Macelwane, S.J. It is said to constitute a distinct departure in the field of technological education; to be unique in plan and organization, and to fill a need that has been widely felt, particularly by the petroleum industry. Its curricula and objectives were planned in consultation with men distinguished in the geophysical profession.

The institute is organized on three distinct levels. The two years of the lower division are devoted to a single fundamental curriculum in the basic sciences and in engineering. In the upper division specialized curricula are offered leading to the bachelor's degree in the fields of petroleum geophysics, mining geophysics, seismological engineering, geological engineering, radio communications engineering, applied electronics and professional meteorology. On the graduate level the institute sponsors research and advanced study leading to the master's and doctor's degrees in these fields under the auspices of the Graduate School of the University.

Headquarters are established in two fireproof buildings at the geographical center of the City of St. Louis with unusually favorable transportation facilities leading to all parts of the metropolitan area.

The institute opened with a freshman registration of forty students and a sprinkling of upper-class men. Among the faculty so far appointed are the Rev. Dr. Victor J. Blum, S.J., assistant dean; the Rev. George J. Brunner, S.J.; the Rev. James I. Shannon, S.J.; the Rev. Martin G. Walasin, S.J.; and Drs. Victor T. Allen, Ross R. Heinrich, Edward J. Walter, Alfred H. Weber and Miss Florence Robertson.

It is planned to work in close cooperation with industry both in the development of outstanding personnel and in the solution of research problems which transcend the scope and scientific facilities of company laboratories.

THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

IT is planned to establish a new department of geology and paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History, similar in scope and organization to the departments of geology maintained by colleges and universities.

Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, curator of fossil mammals and for the past seventeen years a member of the paleontological staff, has been appointed chair-

man of the new department, in addition to his former position. Dr. Simpson returned to the United States recently after two years of service in Military Intelligence in the North African, Sicilian and Italian areas. He is now on inactive service with the rank of Major, U. S. Army.

As reconstituted, the Department of Geology and Paleontology includes all divisions of earth sciences in the museum—mineralogy, general geology and various subdivisions of paleontology formerly scattered among the Departments of Invertebrates, Fishes, Amphibians and Reptiles, Birds and Mammals.

The official announcement reads:

In the new department, the structure and composition of the earth, its history, and the history of life on the earth will be treated in a unified manner. An understanding of present and probable future conditions of the earth's surface and of human, animal and plant life will be promoted by study including not only the succession and historical distribution of the different forms of life, but also the distribution and history of rocks, minerals and soils. Exploration in the field, research in the laboratory and exhibition in the museum's public halls will include a broad program of this sort, cutting across the lines of narrow specialization.

Within the department, emphasis will also be placed on evolutionary and biological studies of fossils. These studies cast the most important light on the origin and destiny of our present animals and of man by revealing where they came from, what their ancestors were like, and how and why they have changed and have migrated from continent to continent.

The collections of minerals and fossils, now united in the new department, are among the finest and largest in the world. Efforts will be made to make these even more fully useful and interesting to the public. There is also being developed a program of close cooperation in education and research with colleges and universities. The facilities and staff of the department will be used in conjunction with teaching and advanced study, and educational plans are being developed in coordination with several universities.

Assisting Dr. Simpson in the reorganization plans are Dr. Edwin C. Colbert, curator of fossil amphibians and reptiles, and Dr. Frederick H. Pough, curator of geology and minerals, both in charge of their respective subjects in the new department.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE National Academy of Sciences has awarded the Daniel Giraud Elliot gold medal and certificate in recognition of outstanding publication in zoology or paleontology for 1938 to Professor Malcolm R. Irwin, University of Wisconsin; for 1939 to Professor John H. Northrop, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and for 1940 to Professor William Berryman Scott, of Princeton University. The Mary Clark Thompson gold medal has been awarded for 1942 to Professor Edward W. Berry, of the Johns Hopkins University; for 1943 to Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, of the American Museum of Natural History, and for 1944 to Professor William J. Arkell, of the University of Oxford. The Ordnance Distinguished Service Award has been conferred on Major General G. M. Barnes, chief of the Research and Development Service, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, for distinguished work that has contributed greatly towards the commanding superiority in weapons and munitions now enjoyed by American forces in the field.

THE John Fritz Medal has been conferred on Dr. John L. Savage, chief designing engineer of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colo. The medal is awarded by a board composed of former presidents of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

DR. WALTER B. CANNON, professor emeritus of physiology of Harvard University, was re-elected president of the American-Soviet Medical Society at the first annual meeting of the society, which was held in New York City on November 11.

DR. THOMAS BARBOUR, professor of zoology and director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, has been elected life-time honorary president of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists.

HARVEY SEELEY MUDD, of Los Angeles, president and managing director of the Cyprus Mines Corporation, operating on the Island of Cyprus, has been elected president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Vice-presidents elected were Donald H. McLaughlin, vice-president and general manager, Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, New York City, and Leo F. Reinartz, manager, Middletown Division, American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, Ohio.

LAURENCE L. QUILL, professor of chemistry at the University of Kentucky and head of the department, has accepted a similar position at Michigan State College. On January 1 he will succeed A. J. Clark, head of the department since 1916, who retires with the title "distinguished professor."

DR. FRANK MENNE has resigned as professor of pathology and head of the department of the Medical