peratures." (*Biol. Bull.*, v. 85, pp. 116–140, Oct., 1943.) This study provides a remarkable analysis of the mechanics by which an internal population cycle can be set up in a fresh water animal without any external cyclic variation.

To V. E. Shelford, who in 1943 published two papers dealing with cycles. One, written in collaboration with W. P. Flint, entitled "Populations of the Chinch Bug in the Upper Mississippi Valley from 1823 to 1940" (*Ecol.*, v. 24, pp. 435–455, Oct., 1943) is important particularly because it carries the history of the harmful insect back more than a century, and shows that the insect cycle is not due directly to any assignable climatic cause such as rainfall, humidity or temperature. On the other hand, it does show clearly that an increase in the number of chinch bugs is closely related to some unexplained stimulation which leads to a remarkable increase in the rate of reproduction. The problem of why this increase occurs is one of the most interesting in the whole realm of cyclic phenomena. It seems to occur not only in chinch bugs but in many other animals.

To Edward S. Deevey for his work, "Additional Pollen Analyses from Southern New England." (*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, v. 241, pp. 717–752, Dec., 1943.) This paper deals with the record of cycles preserved in the deposits of swamps and lakes, and discusses the philosophical implications of the field observations.

To Kirk Bryan and Claude C. Albritton for their paper, "Soil Phenomena as Evidences of Climatic Changes." (*Am. Jour. Sci.*, v. 241, pp. 469–490, Aug., 1943.) This discusses a method of studying climatic cycles which may prove to have wide significance, but which as yet has been only slightly developed.

To R. G. Green for the study, "Virulence of Tularemia as Related to Animal and Arthropod Hosts." (*Am. Jour. Hyg.*, 38: 262, 1943.) This has significance in connection with the effect of epidemics in reducing animal population after they have attained a high density. One of the interesting problems to be settled in the future is the relative importance of an increased rate of reproduction versus deaths from epidemics as the primary mechanism in the coming and going of cycles in animal population.

In addition to the works cited for 1943 attention is called to the remarkable study by Charles E. Elton, "Voles, Mice and Lemmings" (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1942), which was not eligible for the 1943 awards because of an earlier publication date.

The members of the Committee of Awards as originally constituted are Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. Harold Elmer Anthony, American Museum of Natural History, New York City; Professor Wesley Clair Mitchell, Columbia University; Professor V. C. Wyne-Edwards, McGill University, and Professor Ellsworth Huntington, Yale University, *chairman*.

AWARDS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

AT the sixty-fifth annual meeting on November 29 of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Edward G. Budd, president of Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, received the Medal of the Society in recognition of his contributions to the development of the welded all-steel automobile body, his "pioneering development of the 'shotwelding' process and his work in the construction of the lightweight railroad passenger train."

Presentation of the Holley Medal for 1944 was made to Carl L. Norden, of New York, in recognition of "his invention and development of the Norden bomb sight and other valuable devices which should hasten the peace."

Earle Buckingham, professor of mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was presented with the Worcester Reed Warner Medal. Ernest L. Robinson, engineer with the General Electric Company, received the Melville Prize Medal for original work. Dr. George W. Lewis, Washington, aeronautics authority, and Martin Goland, Jr., of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, were awarded the Spirit of St. Louis Medal and the Spirit of St. Louis junior award, respectively.

Ralph Edward Flanders, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and president (on leave) of Jones and Lamson Machine Company, of Vermont, won the Hoover Medal, a joint award of the societies of Mechanical, Civil, Mining and Metallurgical and Electrical Engineers.

Honorary membership in the society was conferred on Dr. Charles M. Allen, professor of hydraulic engineering at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Major General Levin H. Campbell, Jr., chief of ordnance, United States Army; Gano Dunn, president of J. G. White Engineering Corporation; Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, and Sir Standen Leonard Pearce, engineer-in-chief of the London Power Company, Westminster. Sir William Wiseman, of the British Embassy, accepted the honorary membership on Sir Standen's behalf.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE first award of the Olney Medal of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists was made on October 14 at the annual meeting of the association in Atlantic City, N. J., to Louis A. Olney, professor emeritus of textile chemistry and dyeing at the Lowell Textile Institute, for whom the medal was named. Dr. Olney is a past-president of the association and is chairman of its research committee. The