Agriculture (O): E. E. DeTurk, University of Illinois
Education (Q): D. A. Worcester, University of Nebraska

Section Committeemen

(Elected by respective Section Committees for four-year terms beginning January 1, 1945.)

Mathematics (A): C. V. Newsom, Oberlin College
Physics (B): F. G. Brickwedde, National Bureau of Standards
Chemistry (C): George Glockler, University of Iowa
Astronomy (D): Otto Struve, Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis.
Geology and Geography (E): Kenneth K. Landes, University of Michigan
Zoological Sciences (F): Franz Schrader, Columbia University
Botanical Sciences (G): A. S. Foster, University of California
Anthropology (H): Harry L. Shapiro, American Museum of Natural History, New York
Psychology (I): D. G. Marquis, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Social and Economic Sciences (K): (No election reported)
History and Philosophy of Science (L): Waldemar Kaempffert, *The New York Times*, New York, N. Y.
Engineering (M): Paul L. Hoover, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio (term expires December 31, 1947); Ovid W. Eshbach, Northwestern University (term expires December 31, 1948)
Medical Sciences (N): C. Philip Miller, 5757 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Agriculture (O): F. D. Keim, University of Nebraska
Education (Q): Gerald S. Craig, Teachers College, Columbia University

OBITUARY

LYSTER HOXIE DEWEY

IN the passing of Lyster Hoxie Dewey, who died on November 27, 1944, at Kenmore, N. Y., at the age of 79, science has lost a widely recognized authority in his chosen field of work, and his former co-workers a beloved friend.

Mr. Dewey was born at Cambridge, Michigan, on March 14, 1865, the son of Francis A. and Harriet (Smith) Dewey. He was educated in the public schools of Michigan, graduating from the high school at Tecumseh in 1885, and from the Michigan Agricultural College (now the Michigan State College) in 1888. For a period of two years he taught botany at the Michigan Agricultural College, and in September, 1890, he was appointed an assistant botanist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His earlier work in the department was with grasses and weeds, and from 1899 to the time of his retirement in 1935 he was in charge of investigation and research relating to all fiber plants other than cotton.

Among the various lines of work conducted by Mr. Dewey were his investigations relating to flax and hemp. His selections of fiber flax and hemp resulted in the development of improved strains, and eliminated the necessity of importing seed of fiber flax from Europe, and hemp seed from China. Experimental work with sisal, henequén and other tropical fiber plants was conducted in Puerto Rico in cooperation with the Federal Agricultural Experiment Station at Mayaguez. He visited the Bahama Islands, Cuba and Mexico for the purpose of studying the production of sisal, henequén and other hard fibers in these countries, and in 1911 represented the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the World Fiber Congress held at Sourabaia, Java. During this same year he conducted fiber investigations in Algeria, Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, Japan and the Hawaiian Islands.

During his long period of service Mr. Dewey published numerous circulars, bulletins and articles on grasses, weeds and fiber plants. All of them bore evidence of his unusual background of knowledge of these subjects, and his insistence that each plant be known by its correct name. After his retirement at the age of 70, in 1935, he prepared the section on fiber plants published in "Standardized Plant Names," and also a comprehensive series of articles which were published in Spanish by the Pan American Union in a pamphlet entitled "Fibras Vegetales y su Produccion en America," and by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Miscellaneous Publication No. 518 entitled "Fiber Production in the Western Hemisphere."

Mr. Dewey during the entire period of his residence in Washington took an active part in the civic and religious activities of the community in which he lived. He was a member of the Petworth Citizens Association and took an active part in the prevention of the sale of alcoholic beverages in the vicinity of schools. He was a member of Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, in Washington, and an elder in that church for forty-two years, including thirty-eight years as Clerk of Sessions. He was also a member of the Botanical Society of Washington, the Biological Society of Washington, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the American Genetic Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Michigan State Alumni Association.

In 1889, Mr. Dewey married Miss Etta Conkling, with whom he had studied botany in the Tecumseh High School, and she was a most helpful inspiration during all his life. They had two children, Grace Marguerite, who is now Mrs. Carl G. Frost, of Ken-

more, N. Y., and Mary Genevieve, who died at the age of 17. After a useful life devoted to her family and the service of others, Mrs. Dewey died at her home in Washington in 1938.

Those who were most intimately associated with Lyster Hoxie Dewey found in him an inspiring example. His kindness, modesty, devotion to duty and sterling integrity were ever beyond reproach. His work remains as a monument to an exceptionally useful life, and his memory will be cherished by all who knew him.

HARRY T. EDWARDS

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE MEDICAL HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II

ACCORDING to a report from Colonel Albert G. Love, historian of the Army Medical Department, plans have been made to complete the medical history of World War II six months after victory in the Pacific. Several officers are now assigned to the historical program, approximately half of them serving in overseas theaters. Most of these officers hold graduate degrees in history from leading universities throughout the country. They were commissioned in the Medical Administrative Corps following completion of training in Officer Candidate Schools. They are working on the administrative aspects of the medical service including supply, personnel, training and hospital construction. The professional medical experience of the Army will be recorded by medical officers especially qualified in various specialties.

By this means the history of the Medical Department in the current conflict should be completed within the time limit set by Colonel Love. Previous histories published by the department appeared several years after the cessation of hostilities. Twenty-three years were required to complete the medical history of the Civil War; ten years to complete that of the first World War. Early publication of the current history will be advantageous in that many of the administrative and scientific advances in military medicine will be applicable in planning for national defense and civilian practice. Thus the things which the Army is learning to-day on the world's battlefronts—improved methods of collection and evacuation of the wounded with prompt treatment, better medical and surgical care, the use of new drugs and appliances, control of communicable diseases, advances in reconditioning—will be made public while the knowledge acquired by the Army is still fresh.

At a meeting of historical officers held in the Office of the Surgeon General on December 6, announcement was made that sufficient volumes would be published to cover the entire scope of the professional and administrative work of the department. Material for the series is rapidly accumulating from installations in this country and overseas. Colonel Geo. R. Callender, director of the Army Medical School, stated that excellent reports on missile casualties covering several campaigns have been received for the volume on wound ballistics.

The series gives promise of being the most complete chronicle of military medical advances hitherto compiled. The Surgeon General and other authorities in the War Department are lending their full support.

THE INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF THE MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

A NEW service organization has been established at the Michigan State College to be known as the Institute of Nutrition. It is planned to coordinate and integrate instruction and research in nutrition and to bring together workers in the field. The program in research and teaching of the college has been broadened to include the production, processing and consumption of food by man and animal.

The institute will supply a contact between industry and the college to further research in food and nutrition and will supply the food industry with results from the laboratory. It in no sense competes with or supplants the research of the Experiment Station, but rather will supplement it through additional funds.

An administrative committee of seven has been appointed. Its members are R. C. Huston, dean of the Graduate School; V. R. Gardner, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station; C. L. Cole, professor of animal husbandry; C. A. Hoppert, professor of biochemistry; Margaret A. Ohlson, head of the department of foods and nutrition; W. L. Mallmann, professor of bacteriology, and C. F. Huffman, professor of dairy nutrition, *chairman*.

The objectives of the institute are outlined by the committee as follows: (1) To better establish Michigan State College as a research center of foods and nutrition; (2) to provide an organization for graduate training in foods and nutrition; and (3) to better serve the consumer, the farmer and the feed and food industries.

The institute will receive aid for its maintenance from the college, and it is hoped that industry, trade associations and agricultural organizations will provide grants for research and industrial fellowships, so that the scope and extent of the work may be materially increased.