fessor of laryngology of New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, died on May 15. He was seventy-one years old.

THE death is announced of H. C. Moreno, professor emeritus of mathematics of Stanford University.

THOMAS ARCHIBALD WRIGHT, president of Lucius Pitkin, Inc., consulting chemists, of New York City, died on May 25 at the age of fifty-eight years.

THE death in April is announced of Lieutenant Stafford M. Wheeler (M.C.), U.S.N.R. Prior to his active naval service, Lieutenant Wheeler was an instructor in the department of preventive medicine at the Harvard Medical School. He was appointed assistant professor of epidemiology in the DeLamar Institute of Public Health of Columbia University, but never worked on his appointment, being given a leave of absence for service. Lieutenant Wheeler was accidentally killed in a land mine explosion in Yugoslavia while serving as a member of the U. S. Army Typhus Fever Commission.

DR. STANLEY WELLS KEMP, since 1936 director of the Plymouth Laboratories of England, and secretary to the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, died on May 16 at the age of sixty-four years.

ALEXANDER FERSMAN, the mineralogist, a director of the Museum of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., director of the Geographical Institute and chairman of the Institute of Archeological Technology, died on May 20 at the age of sixty-two years.

# SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION IN INDIA

THE Government of India has accepted the constitution of the permanent Food and Agricultural Organization (F.A.O.) of the United Nations, drawn up by the United Nations Interim Commission appointed in July, 1943, to prepare for submission to governments a specific plan for a permanent International Organization for Food and Agriculture as recommended by the Hot Springs Conference.

The broad objectives of the Food and Agricultural Organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution and printed in *The Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research,* are:

(1) to raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living among the peoples of the world,

(2) to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products,

(3) to better the conditions of rural populations, and

(4) to contribute by these means towards an expanding world economy.

The member nations undertake to report to one another through the Food and Agricultural Organization on the measures taken and the progress achieved in these fields of action.

The methods to be employed by the Food and Agricultural Organization are indicated in Article I of the Constitution, which outlines the functions of the organization:

(1) The organization shall collect, analyze, interpret and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture.

(2) The organization shall promote and, where appropriate, shall recommend national and international action with respect to

(*a*) the scientific, technological, social and economic research relating to nutrition, food and agriculture;

(*b*) the improvement of education and administration relating to nutrition, food and agriculture, and the spread of public knowledge of nutritional and agricultural science and practice;

(*c*) the conservation of natural resources and the adoption of improved methods of agricultural production;

(*d*) the improvement of the processing, marketing and distribution of food and agricultural products;

(*e*) the adoption of policies for the provision of adequate agricultural credit, national and international;

(*f*) the adoption of international policies with respect to agricultural commodity arrangements.

(3) It shall be the function of the organization

(*a*) to furnish such technical assistance as governments may request;

(*b*) to organize, in cooperation with governments concerned, such missions as may be needed to assist them to fulfil the obligations arising from their acceptance of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture; and

(*c*) generally to take all necessary and appropriate action to implement the purposes of the organization as set forth in the preamble.

The Food and Agricultural Organization will include in its scope forestry and fisheries as well as agriculture. It will be concerned not only with food but with non-food agricultural products, such as fibers and oils, and with the primary products of forests. Nutrition as well as the production, processing and marketing of foods will lie within its field of activity.

## THE FOOD STANDARDS COMMITTEE OF THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

A MID-JUNE meeting of the Food Standards Committee of the Food and Drug Administration has been

called. This will be the first meeting of the committee since the beginning of the war. The committee has been requested to make recommendations on the following subjects:

Amendment of the present definitions and standards of identity for cheddar, washed curd and colby cheeses to require that they be made from pasteurized milk or that they be stored for specified periods before they are marketed.

Adoption of definitions and standards of identity for additional cheeses such as Swiss, brick, limburger, etc.

Adoption of definitions and standards of identity for various process cheeses and related products, such as cheese foods, cheese spreads, etc.

Adoption of definitions and standards of identity for various foods prepared from corn, such as corn meal, bolted corn meal, degerminated corn meal, corn flour, enriched corn meal, enriched grits, etc.

Due to existing governmental travel restrictions the committee will hold no open meetings but invites any interested person, particularly members of industries, representatives of trade associations, consumer organizations, state and city officials, to transmit by mail any suggestions, recommendations or factual data bearing on the subjects to be considered. Such communications should be addressed to Joseph Callaway, Jr., secretary, Food Standards Committee, Food and Drug Administration, Washington 25, D. C., and should arrive before June 9.

A more detailed outline of the particular questions in connection with the foods under discussion about which the committee would particularly like expressions of opinion, can be obtained from the secretary of the committee.

The Food Standards Committee is made up of four state enforcement officials and two members of the Food and Drug Administration. These are Mrs. F. C. Dugan, director of the Bureau of Food, Drugs and Hotels, of the Kentucky State Department of Health; Guy G. Frary, director of the Division of Inspections of the South Dakota Department of Agriculture and State Chemist; J. J. Taylor, State Chemist of the Florida Department of Agriculture; Dr. Wm. F. Reindollar, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Maryland Department of Health. The members of the Food and Drug Administration are Dr. W. B. White, chief of the Food Division, and W. A. Queen, chief of the Division of State Cooperation, who is chairman of the committee.

Preliminary consideration by the committee of problems connected with formulation of standards for these foods should not be confused with public hearings which must be held as required by law before standards for these foods can be adopted.

## THE BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES AT MURRAY HILL, N. J.

As soon as war restrictions permit, the facilities of the Bell Telephone Laboratories at Murray Hill, N. J., will be greatly augmented, according to an announcement made by Dr. Oliver E. Buckley, president of the laboratories. The proposed addition is of approximately the same size as the initial buildings, which were opened in 1941 and cost more than $2,000,000. The new building will extend the lines of the present one about five hundred feet in a northeasterly direction. Old and new buildings will be joined by a bridge with a sheltered bus terminal beneath.

Since the present building was opened in the fall of 1941, about one hundred groups from varied industries, Government departments and some from abroad have come to study its new features. The unique requirement of a laboratory is that it must be designed for change. Prominent among new features which visitors come to see are the quickly movable partitions and the ease with which wires, cables and pipes may be installed or removed and yet concealed from view.

There are no permanent partitions in the buildings except those around the stair wells and elevator shafts. All others are built of easily movable metal panels. The outside surfaces of these units are sheet steel and they are separated by a three-inch space which is packed with rock wool to prevent the transmission of sound and heat. Doors and transoms are made in one unit which can be interchanged with a partition in any part of the buildings. Along the outside wall of the buildings there is sheet-steel wainscoting under the windows and up the piers between them. This is the same in appearance as the partition panels. The wainscoting is removable without special tools to give access to service pipes and wiring which are installed behind it. Similar wainscoting is applied around interior columns.

At intervals, small wings jut out from the main building, providing well-lighted offices for physicists, chemists and engineers conveniently close to their laboratories. Shops, library, medical department and restaurant all fit into the pleasing functional pattern. The fields and woods, courtyards and shaded lawns all tend to make it a pleasant place in which to work.

People are all important to an institution whose products are discovery, invention and design—creations of the intellect. In choosing this two-hundred-acre site the Bell Telephone Laboratories management sought a pleasant and healthful countryside in the midst of desirable home communities which spread over a wide area in towns along the Orange Mountain Range and the adjoining valleys. There is no inten-