phore group only, similar to the relation of toxin and toxoid. However, another explanation may be that the blocking antibodies are identical with the hemolysin, which combines with the same cell receptor as the agglutinin. This theory assumes, of course, that agglutinins and hemolysins are different antibodies. Whatever it may be, it must have a greater avidity for the red cells than the agglutinin.

However, in the cases described above another possible explanation has to be considered for the following reason. It was found that the prozone phenomenon, which was observed on unheated sera, disappeared and was replaced by a 4+ agglutination, when the sera were previously heated for 30 minutes at 56° C. Since the tests were made after the sera had been kept in the refrigerator for 2 to 3 weeks, complement can be excluded as the cause of the prozones. It may therefore be possible that a heat-labile substance is present in cord sera which is responsible for the prozone phenomenon and the blocking effect with this type of sera.

Therefore, it seems that the inhibition zone as well as the blocking effect can be caused by different agents.

References

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News and Notes

Dr. Mark W. Woods has rejoined the staff of the Department of Botany at the University of Maryland after three years in the Armed Forces. He began his duties as associate professor of plant pathology on 1 December 1945.

Dr. Hyman I. Goldstein, Camden, New Jersey, has been appointed professor of the history of medicine, Essex College of Medicine and Surgery, Newark, New Jersey, and will deliver weekly lectures.

Dr. Harold Blum, of the U. S. Public Health Laboratory, Bethesda, Maryland, conducted a special conference at the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, on the "Influence of Sunlight on Carcinogenesis," on 8 January. Dr. Blum has recently been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for the study of thermodynamic factors in evolution.

Dr. Donald Duncan, professor of anatomy at Louisiana State University Medical School, New Orleans, has accepted an appointment as professor of anatomy and chairman of the Department of Anatomy at the University of Texas Medical School, Galveston, and will assume his new post on 1 February.

Dr. Henry R. Kreider has been appointed chief chemist of The Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Richard J. Lund, mineral economist, geologist, and one-time director of the Miscellaneous Minerals Division of the War Production Board, has joined the staff of Battelle Institute, Columbus, Ohio. Prior to his three-year association with WPB, Dr. Lund served as consultant on miscellaneous minerals to the old Office of Production Management and Defense Commission, and earlier was for three years (1937–1940) editor of the *Mining Congress Journal.*

Col. James A. Tobey was decorated on 4 December 1945 with the Ordre de la Santé Publique, grade of Officier, by the French Republic. The presentation was made in Stuttgart, Germany, by Inspecteur General Coulon. Col. Tobey returned on 24 December to his home in Rye, New York, after two years and eight months service overseas, the last seven months as Deputy Military Governor of Wurttemberg-Baden in Germany.

Dr. Robert Simha has become a member of the Division of Organic and Fibrous Materials of the National Bureau of Standards, with special responsibility for the coordination of fundamental research on the molecular properties of high polymers.

Dr. Hugh L. Dryden has been appointed assistant director of the National Bureau of Standards. His services in this capacity will supplement those of Mr. E. C. Crittenden, who has served as assistant director for many years and who will continue in that capacity.

Dr. Ferdinand G. Brickwedde has been designated chief of the Heat and Power Division of the National Bureau of Standards, succeeding Dr. H. C. Dickinson, who retired on 31 October. Dr. Brickwedde has been with the Bureau since 1925.

Frederick S. Bacon, chemical research consultant, announces the formation of a partnership with Philip D. Wilkinson under the name of Frederick S. Bacon Laboratories. The new firm will continue the chemical research and consultation business established in 1939

at the present location, 192 Pleasant Street, Watertown, Massachusetts.

Dr. Harry J. Klepser, formerly of the faculty of South Dakota State College, and more recently a member of the U. S. Geological Survey, has been appointed assistant professor in the Department of Geology and Geography at the University of Tennessee.

Luther S. West, Major, Sanitary Corps, AUS, has been released from active service with the armed forces and will resume his duties as Chief of the Division of Natural Sciences, at Northern Michigan College of Education, Marquette, Michigan. For the past two years Dr. West has served as Chief of Medical Entomology, in the Division of Parasitology at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Milton Harris, director of research, Milton Harris Associates, Washington, D. C., was awarded the Olney Medal at the annual banquet of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists held Saturday, 5 January 1946 at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York. The award, which is made by the AATCC for outstanding achievement in the field of textile chemistry, is named in honor of Dr. Louis A. Olney, president emeritus of the association. In accepting the medal, Dr. Harris said: "In a broad sense, the technical problems of the textile industry are basically the same as those in all industries; they involve the harnessing of a vast reservoir of scientific knowledge resulting from work in educational institutions, government laboratories, and industry. This knowledge does not stem solely from research in the field of textiles. It comes from work in the allied high-polymer field, whether it be on resins, rubbers, or plastics; it comes from work in chemistry, biology, medicine, or literally any field of science. . . . Contrary to popular opinion, the country is not going to be presented at this time with many revolutionary textile materials or fabrics. The war simply accelerated the lines of work indicated earlier, but it will take all of our postwar efforts to bring these developments to their successful conclusion."

Dr. Philip S. Winnek has resigned as director of research with the Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, to accept a position with the Research Department of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Dr. Ralph B. Bowersox, recently research associate at the Harvard Underwater Sound Laboratory, has been appointed associate professor in the Department of Physics and Astronomy at Michigan State College. In the same department, Dr. C. D. Hause has been named professor and Dr. J. W. McGrath, associate professor. Thomas H. Osgood is head of the department.

John C. Flanagan, Col., Air Corps, Army of the United States, was recently awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service for the Army Air Forces. The presentation of the medal was made 8 January 1946 by Gen. H. H. Arnold. The citation read in part: "Col. Flanagan pioneered in the establishment and development of the Army Air Forces Aviation Psychology Program and by his ingenuity in directing psychological research, he contributed signally to the development of effective selection and classification procedures for Army Air Forces personnel, which has resulted in the improved utilization of manpower and the creation of a more effective striking force."

George M. L. Sommerman has been appointed associate professor of electrical engineering at Northwestern Technological Institute. From 1 June 1942 to 1 October 1945, he was on leave from the American Steel and Wire Company, serving as a senior engineer with Section T of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and, later, with the U. S. Navy Bureau of Ordnance in Silver Spring, Maryland.

Stephen J. McDonough, Jr., Washington science editor of the Associated Press from 1933 to 1942, and more recently chief of the Planning Branch, Technical Information Division, Office of The Surgeon General of the Army, has joined the staff of *Modern Medicine,* Minneapolis.

Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, professor of theoretical astrophysics at the University of Chicago, has been awarded the Sir Cattanmanchi Ramalinga Reddy National Prize for Mathematics by the Andhra University of India. The award, given annually for eminence in science, humanities, or fine arts, was presented to Prof. Chandrasekhar in recognition of outstanding merit in mathematics, pure and applied. He is the second to receive the prize, originated last year by Sir C. R. Reddy, chancellor of Andhra University.

Sir Henry Dale, O.M., F.R.S., will retire from his position as Fullerian professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution and director of the Davy Faraday Research Laboratory on 30 September 1946, according to *The Times,* London. His successor in both posts will be Prof. Eric K. Rideal, F.R.S., professor of colloid science in the University of Cambridge.

Dean Joseph W. Barker, of the Columbia University School of Engineering, has been presented the Distinguished Civilian Service Award for his work as special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy in re-

organization of the Navy's educational and training programs.

Announcements

The Lilly Research Laboratories, Indianapolis, Indiana, have made a grant of $2,500 to the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, to establish a training fellowship in tissue culture, with special reference to the reticulo-endothelium system, under the direction of Charles M. Pomerat, professor of anatomy and director of the Tissue Culture Laboratory.

The Committee on Research in Endocrinology, National Research Council, announces that requests for grants-in-aid during the fiscal period from 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947 will be received until 28 February 1946. Application blanks may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C. In addition to a statement of the problem and research plan or program, the Committee desires information regarding the proposed method of attack, the institutional support of the investigation, and the uses to be made of the sum requested. No part of any grant may be used by the recipient institution for administrative expenses.

The Committee makes grants in aid of research in the general field of experimental and clinical endocrinology. However, applications for support of research in the problems of sex in the narrower sense cannot be given favorable consideration, and investigators seeking support in this field should direct their proposals to the Committee for Research in Problems of Sex, of the National Research Council. The Committee on Research in Endocrinology will continue to give consideration to the support of studies of the effect of sex hormones on nonsexual functions, e.g. on general metabolism and on the metabolism of steroid hormones.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., has made a grant of $3,500 to the University of Texas Medical Branch to support the studies of Dr. A. Packchanian on virus transmission in small animals, in order to try to devise a rapid diagnosis procedure, and to assist in screening tests in therapy. Dr. Packchanian is director of the Laboratory of Microbiology at the Medical Branch.

To explore new scientific methods for measuring opinions and attitudes the National Research Council and the Social Science Research Council have jointly formed a committee of eighteen leading experts drawn from business, government, and universities. Creation of the Committee on the Measurement of Opinion, Attitudes, and Consumer Wants was announced by Dr. Ross Harrison and Dr. Donald Young, executive directors of the two councils, which represent the numerous associations of professional workers in mathematics, statistics, psychology, and the various social sciences.

Samuel A. Stouffer, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, is chairman of the new committee with Samuel S. Wilks, professor of mathematics at Princeton University, as vice-chairman. Its conduct will be under the immediate direction of an executive committee including Drs. Stouffer and Wilks, Dr. Frank Stanton, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Dr. Rensis Likert, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The other members of the committee are:

P. G. Agnew, The American Standards Association
Edward Battey, Compton Advertising, Inc.
Hadley Cantril, Princeton University
Archibald M. Crossley, Crossley, Inc.
W. Edwards Deming, The Bureau of the Budget
Robert F. Elder, Lever Brothers Company
George H. Gallup, The American Institute of Public Opinion
Philip M. Hauser, The Department of Commerce
Carl I. Hovland, Yale University
Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Columbia University
Darrell B. Lucas, New York University
Elmo Roper, New York City
Walter A. Shewhart, The Bell Telephone Laboratories
C. L. Warwick, The American Society for Testing Materials

At the initial meeting plans were discussed for a long-term program aimed at promoting the exchange of information and experience among workers in business, government, and the universities who are facing similar problems in developing increasingly efficient methods of measurement. The committee authorized its executive body to plan the establishment of subcommittees which will review progress to date in various related areas of research, conduct tests, and lay out the next steps in research which may be undertaken either under the committee's auspices or by independent workers. Investigations are to be carried on under the immediate supervision of the several subcommittees, by staff workers supported by the two sponsoring Councils. The general committee will review the results of their work from time to time and serve as a clearing house for current problems.

Millions of dollars are now being spent annually in commercial and government surveys employing sampling procedures. The last two decades have seen the development in this field of a large and intricate body of methods based on mathematics, psychology, and other sciences. A concerted attack on problems

of sampling, questionnaire construction, and statistical analysis is expected to develop new and more economical ways of insuring the validity of findings, and to open up new fields in which these research tools can be usefully applied.

The Yerkes and McDonald Observatories of the University of Chicago announce the appointment of a new assistant director, Dr. W. A. Hiltner, who will also continue to serve as assistant professor of astrophysics. Dr. Gerard P. Kuiper, professor of astronomy, has returned to the Yerkes Observatory after an absence of more than two years, during which time he was connected with the Radio Research Laboratory of Harvard University. Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, professor of theoretical astrophysics, has returned to full-time work in astronomy at the Yerkes Observatory, after having served as part-time consultant at Aberdeen Proving Ground. Dr. Chandrasekhar was recently awarded the C.R.R. National Prize for mathematics by the Andhra University of India. Dr. D. M. Popper, instructor in astrophysics, has also returned after two years of war research at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California. New appointments at the Yerkes Observatory include Dr. Wasley S. Krogdahl and Dr. William P. Bidelman, both instructors of astrophysics.

The New York Times reports that a Canadian military expedition by snowmobile, starting from Churchill on 14 February, will cover about 3,200 miles of Arctic country and finish in Edmonton on 5 May. The expedition will include 45 men of all ranks, together with a few United States experts, and will travel in 12 snowmobiles of a new pattern.

The route will be Baker Lake, where a meteorological station will be established; Cambridge Bay, over the top, and down past Norman Wells and Nelson. During the last part of the trip the snowmobiles will be called on to travel under different weather conditions, since it is expected that the ice breakup will have begun.

These vehicles, developed in Canada as an adaptation of the United States Army weasel, have wide tracks and have been proved capable of making a daily average speed of 35 miles in bad snow and ice conditions.

Defense Minister Douglas Abbott has stated that it is believed that the lessons learned will be of greater civilian than military value.

The Kerckhoff Marine Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology is again ready to receive applications for laboratory space from qualified investigators. No charge is made for research space. The Laboratory will be open throughout the year. Because of the housing problem, applications should be made well in advance. Address: G. E. MacGinitie, Corona Del Mar, California.

Preliminary discussions are being held looking toward the formulation of a definite building plan for the Fishery Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass. These discussions are continuing. Since a major reconstruction of the laboratory and its facilities is involved, it is necessary to give careful consideration to the long-term program which may be undertaken at Woods Hole, and to plan accordingly. When the Fish and Wildlife Service has reached a definite conclusion on these matters it will then be necessary to seek an appropriation from Congress in order to carry on the reconstruction.

A dictionary of American State names, some of which have origins quite different from those generally attributed to them, has been compiled by Dr. John P. Harrington, linguistic expert of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. Originally published in the *Journal* of the Washington Academy of Sciences, many of the derivations after further investigation have now been revised.

An American Forestry Congress to formulate a postwar conservation program for the 630,000,000 acres of forest land of the United States will be held at Washington, in cooperation with national and state forest agencies and the forest industries, upon completion of the nationwide survey now being made by the American Forestry Association of the effect of war drains upon the forest resources of the country. The conference probably will be held in September, 1946. The survey, known as the Forest Resource Appraisal, has been in progress for the past twenty months. When completed, it will provide an analysis of the forest resources of the country after four years of total war.

A campaign to raise a five-year operating fund of $1,300,000 for the Southwestern Medical Foundation, Dallas, Texas, of which Dr. E. H. Cary is president, has been started. A fund of a million dollars is now held by the Foundation for the building of the main plant of the Southwestern Medical College, which will be constructed adjacent to the new $7,000,000 City-County Hospital, as the nucleus of a Medical Center.

Returning veterans and displaced war workers who are scientifically and professionally qualified and who are seeking employment in industry, nonprofit research institutions, colleges, and universities are offered the help and the extensive resources of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel. Many veterans plan to return to their former

employers and need no help. Many industries can shift their technical staffs from war to peace production. On the other hand, a number of plants are not able to absorb the staffs formerly engaged in war production in their peacetime operations. All this adds up to a large amount of change and readjustment. Numerous statements have been made, apparently on good authority, that there are personnel shortages in most of the professions. It remains for an agency such as the National Roster, operating on a nation-wide basis, to assist all other efforts on the part of professional societies and individuals to find employment for all those who are rapidly becoming available.

Separation centers of the Armed Forces are cooperating with the National Roster to assist professionally qualified veterans to find employment in civil life. Return postcards and application and registration blanks are provided, and each center will be supplied at least every two weeks with a current list of positions that are open. The placement section of the National Roster will send brief statements regarding applicants to employers who have placed job orders with the Roster. In order to save time and increase chances of placement, these summaries are sent at the same time to several different employers having identical requirements.

Technical and professional personnel leaving war industries are invited to notify the National Roster that they are available for employment. If any are not already registered with the Roster, registration blanks will be sent to them promptly on request.

All employers who are not able to retain their full staffs and who wish to assist those of their professional employees who are leaving are asked to advise these individuals to ask aid of the Roster. Employers who are in need of additional personnel should send to the Roster descriptions of the positions which they wish to fill, together with detailed requirements as to age, extent of education, and amount and nature of experience.

Professional and technical societies that are engaged in organized efforts to place members of their professions are privileged to ask the cooperation of the National Roster.

The Roster is prepared to undertake placement in practically all professional fields except in elementary and high-school teaching, and does not restrict its help to the fields in which it maintains its registry.

The address is: National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, 1006 U Street, N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Columbia University has filed plans with the Department of Housing and Buildings for an $800,000 auditorium and library at 646–54 West 168th Street at Fort Washington Avenue. The plans call for a ten-story structure, with an auditorium on the first floor and a library and reading rooms on other floors. The proposed library and auditorium would serve the College of Physicians and Surgeons at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. A campaign to obtain funds is planned.

The National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., has announced plans for a series of flights between Washington and the equator to study cosmic rays. It is reported that the Army will cooperate with the society and that B-29's probably will be used. The flights will be made at different altitudes ranging from 5,000 to 35,000 feet, next spring.

A collection of 55 human embryos and fetuses, stained and cleared by the Scrultze technique, has been donated by Dr. Samuel Rabkin of Cincinnati to the Division of Physical Anthropology of the U. S. National Museum. When the specimens from this collection are viewed against a light they appear semitransparent, except for the skeletons, which are stained red and which vary in their completeness according to the developmental stages reached (6 weeks to 6 months). Accordingly, this collection lends itself both to exhibition and to study purposes and thus supplements the vast numbers of dried skeletons from late fetal and postnatal stages assembled in the Division by the late Dr. Aleš Hrdlička. In placing this material in a national institution it is Dr. Rabkin's desire that it be utilized by interested students. He prepared the material, which was collected on the white ward of a Cincinnati hospital, in connection with his studies on the development of the jaws. However, the material lends itself also to studies on other parts of the skeleton and to investigations in related fields.

Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, director of the Manhattan District—code name for the Atomic Bomb Project—will address the joint meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in the Engineering Society's Auditorium in New York, Wednesday evening, 23 January 1946. Gen. Groves will speak on "Some Electrical, Engineering, and General Aspects of the Atomic Bomb Project." Dr. Austin Bailey is in charge of the arrangements. Joint meetings between the IRE and the AIEE have been held since 1943 during the period in which the IRE holds its annual Winter Technical Meeting and the AIEE holds its Winter Convention. The Institute of Radio Engineers will be host at the joint meeting this year. At this joint meeting also, it was announced by Dr. Scott

Turner, chairman of the Hoover Medal Board of Awards, that the Hoover Medal, established in 1930 as an award by engineers to a fellow engineer "for distinguished public service," will be presented by the AIEE, the recipient to be announced later. This will be the seventh Hoover Medal awarded since 1930.

Rinehart and Company, Inc., is the new name of the book-publishing firm formerly known as Farrar and Rinehart, Inc. The address remains the same, 232 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Forty-five research chemists of Princeton University who worked on the atomic bomb project were awarded lapel pins in a ceremony on 26 December 1945. The group has been working under the direction of Hugh S. Taylor, chairman of the Department of Chemistry, and Prof. N. Howell Furman, analytical chemist.

The American Chemical Society will award fellowships aggregating $210,000 in 1946 and 1947 to aid in the training of chemists and chemical engineers, it has been announced by Bradley Dewey, president of the Society. Predoctoral students whose work was interrupted by the war will receive $100,000. Grants of $110,000 will be made to holders of the doctor's degree who desire to devote one or two years to research and teaching. Funds for the program have been allotted from a $500,000 educational fund established by the Society last April "for the advancement of chemistry" through assistance to promising young men and women, "the better to enable them as leaders to add distinction to the chemical profession and to ensure our country's welfare."

The predoctoral fellowships will carry an annual stipend of $1,200 for single candidates and $1,800 for married candidates, plus a maximum of $500 a year for tuition and laboratory charges. In the selection of recipients, great weight will be given to each applicant's sacrifices and contributions to the war effort, with special consideration for those who had begun their graduate work before they entered war service. "The granting of these predoctoral fellowships in chemistry and chemical engineering by the American Chemical Society is an immediate postwar measure," it was explained. "While successful candidates may reasonably expect continuation of support until their postgraduate work is completed (for a maximum period of three years), continued aid will be contingent upon satisfactory progress by the fellow."

These fellowships will be granted on the same scale as those of the National Research Council, and the committee reviewing applications for Council fellowships has been designated as the American Chemical Society Predoctoral Fellowship Committee. Members of the committee are: Prof. T. R. Hogness, of the University of Chicago, chairman; Prof. J. C. Bailar, Jr., of the University of Illinois; Prof. O. A. Hougan, of the University of Wisconsin; Prof. L. I. Smith, of the University of Minnesota; and Prof. H. H. Willard, of the University of Michigan.

Application blanks may be obtained from Prof. Hogness or from the American Chemical Society, 1155-16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. All applications should be sent to Prof. Hogness at the University of Chicago before 1 April 1946.

Postdoctoral fellowships will carry a stipend of $2,500 a year, with the understanding that the institutions at which the recipients study will provide an additional sum, presumably at least $1,000 a year, for teaching. Awards will be for one year, and will be renewable for a second year upon proof of satisfactory performance. Chemists and chemical engineers who received the doctor's degree since 1 January 1940 and have been engaged in war work, or persons who will have obtained the doctorate during the twelve-month period prior to 1 November of the year in which the award is made, are eligible for postdoctoral fellowships. All standard branches of chemistry and chemical engineering, including biochemistry, are covered by the grants, some preference being given to candidates interested in pure research. The Society plans to award ten of these fellowships before 1 June 1946 and ten more between that date and 1 March 1947.

Dr. W. Albert Noyes, Jr., head of the Chemistry Department at the University of Rochester and president-elect of the Society, heads the committee which will administer the postdoctoral fellowships. Others on the committee are Dr. Edwin R. Gilliland, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Ralph L. Shriner, of Indiana University.

Applications for the postdoctoral fellowships, which should be sent to Dr. Noyes at the University of Rochester, must be submitted prior to 1 April 1946 by those who intend to begin work before 1 January 1947, and prior to 1 February 1947 by those who intend to begin work by 1 November 1947. Application blanks may be obtained from Dr. Noyes or from the Society's headquarters in Washington.

The Sun Oil Company and the *Houdry Process Corporation* announced plans for construction of two plants to produce carbon 13 in comparatively substantial quantities. In biological research, carbon 13 is used as a tracer. Indistinguishable chemically from ordinary carbon the isotope, carbon 13 is absorbed in living tissue and undergoes the same metabolic process as does ordinary carbon. But where ordinary carbon cannot be traced as it passes through the intricate metabolic reactions carbon 13 can be detected by the

use of the mass-spectrometer, and identified with specific bodily functions.

The Houdry Process Corporation has had in operation a thermal diffusion plant for the concentration of carbon 13, producing about one-fourth of a gram per month. This material has been made available without cost to members of the Isotope Research Committee for distribution to biochemical research institutions. Carbon 13, produced by the two new plants which Sun Oil Company will build, "will be made available without cost to qualified, non-commercial biological and medical research organizations whose activities and experience justify such donations." The carbon isotope now produced by the Houdry plant costs in the neighborhood of $400 a gram.

One of the new plants will duplicate the existing thermal diffusion plant and will be built for Sun Oil Company at the Houdry laboratories.

The other new plant will be constructed at Sun Oil Company's Marcus Hook Refinery and will be considerably larger in size. The complete plant will represent an investment of approximately $100,000 and, when operated at maximum capacity, will produce heavy carbon at the rate of about 500 grams per month. It is hoped that with this larger plant the cost of carbon 13 can be brought down to the order of $40 per gram. The construction of both thermal diffusion plants is based on a design by Dr. Alfred O. Nier, of the Department of Physics, University of Minnesota.

The Iowa State College Statistical Laboratory, under the direction of George W. Snedecor, will complete a study of a nationwide sample of population early this year. An additional grant of $35,000 to the Industrial Science Research Institute has been made for the work. The population sample, which will make possible the taking of a census more often than every 10 years, is an outgrowth of work by the laboratory on the Master Sample of Agriculture. The agricultural sample was completed in November 1944 and was used in the agricultural census this year. When data are tabulated, the sample figures will be checked against the complete enumeration. This sample covered 67,000 areas and approximately 300,000 farms. The planned population sample will include large cities and towns and will cover 200,000 areas and approximately 1,200,000 households. The work on the new sample has been done cooperatively with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce. When completed it will mean a great saving in labor and expense in gathering census data.

The American Association of Scientific Workers, through its Committee for International Relations, Bart J. Bok, of Harvard, Chairman, released a nine-point plan to the press dated 30 December 1945. The plan outlines specific techniques designed to make the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in large measure responsible for the future welfare of science. The Committee asks that scientists everywhere discuss these proposals and suggest deletions, modifications, and improvements in them. The proposals follow:

1. UNESCO should promote the exchange of scientists, young and old, on a world-wide basis.

2. UNESCO should be charged with the responsibility of facilitating in every way the prompt interchange of scientific information.

3. UNESCO should take the leadership in the reorganization of scientific abstracting since many of the pre-war media were traditionally in German hands.

4. UNESCO should be an active agency to promote congresses of scientists of all nations. It should facilitate the prompt revival of the pre-war international scientific unions and assist in the formation of new unions.

5. UNESCO should aid making money available for the rehabilitation of scientific institutions in areas devastated by the war.

6. UNESCO should give aid and advice to the growing scientific institutions in countries like China, India and some of the Latin American Republics, particularly in providing much needed guidance in agricultural and technical matters.

7. UNESCO should undertake comprehensive surveys of the scientific and technological potentialities and resources of underdeveloped regions and should issue full public reports of the results of these surveys.

8. UNESCO should coordinate its activities with those of other international organizations with scientific and technological functions. There should be a close liaison between the science division of UNESCO and international organizations which are concerned with public health, communications, food, agriculture and fisheries, mineral resources, standards and power.

9. UNESCO should become the principal scientific advisory body in the United Nations Organization.

Meetings

A Conference on Industrial and Chemical Infrared Spectroscopy will be held at Mendenhall Laboratory of Physics, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, on 13, 14, and 15 June 1946. This meeting will be sponsored jointly by the Physics Departments of the University of Michigan and the Ohio State University. The Conference will be a part of a larger symposium on Molecular Spectroscopy and Molecular Structure, to be held at the Ohio State University beginning

Monday, 10 June, and extending to 15 June. More complete details on this symposium will be published in a later issue of *Science*. Inquiries concerning the Infrared Conference may be directed to Dr. Harald H. Nielsen, Mendenhall Laboratory, or to Dr. Norman Wright, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan.

The New Orleans Academy of Science, under the leadership of Dr. L. J. Pessin, president, is celebrating its ninety-third year of service. All meetings are held at the Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University. The program for the balance of the year includes: "Postwar Problems in Tropical Medicine," by Dr. Ernest C. Faust, Tulane University, on 21 February; "Hurricanes," by Mr. W. R. Stevens, U. S. Weather Bureau, on 21 March; and the Annual Meeting, the dates and program of which are to be announced.

Conditions Abroad

The Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes in Dahlem are intact and are being used by the American Army, according to information received by Prof. Richard B. Goldschmidt, of the University of California, Berkeley. The contents and staff of some (not specified) are said to have been removed to Russia. Although no details are available, it is reported that Timofeeff's Institute in Buch is one of these. In Würzburg, Burgeff's Botanical Institute and Just's Genetical Institute have been completely destroyed, Schleip's Zoological Institute (Boveri's old institute) has been mostly destroyed, and Elze's Anatomical Institute, partly destroyed. Fischer's Chemical Institute is intact.

Dr. W. Adam, of the Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique, Brussels, has written to Dr. S. Stillman Berry, Redlands, California, that he has now returned to Brussels after a short evacuation period in France. While in Paris, Dr. Adam worked for about four weeks in the laboratory of R. Dollfus in the "Museum," where he made a revision of the Sepiidae of de Rochebrune. He adds that after the first year of occupation his work on Cephalopoda had to be abandoned and that recently he has worked exclusively on the Belgian Mollusk fauna. Gradually, Belgian scholars are resuming their research and writing activities and are now receiving American and English books. In conclusion, Dr. Adam reports the death in May 1945 of Paul Pelseneer, Belgian zoologist and teacher of chemistry.

Nature reports that after evacuation for a period of three years to Saratov, the Leningrad Society of Naturalists has resumed its activities at the State University of Leningrad. Several meetings, general and sectional (zoology, botany, physiology, and geology), were held last spring, and publication of the *Travaux* has also been started.

Recent Deaths

Dr. Hans Fried, 52, died suddenly at his home in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, on 23 December 1945. Dr. Fried arrived in the United States from Austria in 1940. From September 1941 until November 1943 he was assistant in the Sproul Observatory, taking part in the measuring, reducing and discussion of photographic plates, and since July 1944 he had been lecturer in mathematics at Swarthmore College.

Dr. Edward Frankland Armstrong, 67, chemical consultant, adviser to the Ministry of Home Security and a member of the Civil Defense Research Committee, died in London 15 December 1945.

Dr. Arthur M. Banta, 68, professor emeritus of biology at Brown University, died on 2 January 1946.

George F. Eckhard, 67, dean of the University of Vermont's College of Engineering since 1932 and a member of the engineering faculty since 1915, died on 28 December 1945.

Benjamin H. Walden, 66, assistant entomologist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, died on 6 January 1946.

Dr. Thomas Barbour, 71, a member of the faculty of Peabody Museum, Harvard University, and custodian of the Harvard Biological Station at Soledad, Cuba, died 8 January 1946.

Maj. Allan Brooks, 76, illustrator of bird books, died on 3 January 1946 at Courtenay, B. C.

Dr. Max H. Poser, 75, technical representative of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, died in Rochester, New York, on 4 January 1946.

Harry Taub, 46, professor of pharmacology at Columbia University and president of the New York Association of Clinical and X-ray Laboratories, Inc., died on 19 December 1945.

Dr. Louis Cleveland Jones, 75, industrial chemist, died on 29 December 1945 at Greenwich, Connecticut.

Ward Curtiss Priest, head of the Department of Physics and a member of the faculty of St. Lawrence University for thirty-four years, died on 20 December 1945.

Dr. Arthur Korn, 75, who was said to have been the first to transmit a photograph over wires, and is credited with founding the present system of phototelegraphy, facsimile, and radiophoto, died on 21 December 1945 at Jersey City.

Dr. Hale Houston, 74, professor emeritus of engineering at Washington and Lee University, died in Lexington, Kentucky, on 27 December 1945.