NEWS *and Notes*

President Conant called on science writers to help in interpreting to the general public both the "need for a National Science Foundation and the basic conditions for its proper functioning" in his presentation of the 1946 AAAS-George Westinghouse Science Writers' Award to James G. Chesnutt, of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, on Friday, December 27. The program was broadcast from the Statler Hotel, Boston, through WBZ and associated stations.

In speaking to some 150 press representatives who attended the award luncheon, President Conant pointed out that during the war, colleges, universities, and research institutions had come into closer contact than ever before with the Federal government through OSRD. "No one can deny," he said, "the importance of the work done by colleges and universities for the Federal government during the war years."

"Today, fifteen months after V-J Day we still find the colleges and universities having many dealings with the Federal government. Thanks to the so-called G.I. Bill, large numbers of veterans are receiving college and university education with substantial subsidies from the Federal government. We are in effect operating our colleges with a Federal scholarship program for those who served in the armed forces of the country. But that is another story.

On the research side many institutions are operating research contracts with the Army and the Navy though on a non-secret basis. The leaders of the armed forces have been farsighted in supporting such basic research, but this is presumably not the final answer to channeling Federal funds.

It is natural for those concerned with the future of advanced education to wonder what lies ahead after the period of demobilization is over. Is Federal money to continue to flow to our institutions of advanced learning? If so, how can we avoid the development of a centralized control of higher education which everyone admits would be most unfortunate. In looking into the future, it seems important for all of us to think as clearly as possible about the relation of our educational institutions to the Federal government. This is no simple problem, the answer to which can be summed up in a headline or a few *clichés*. Rather, it is one of those intricate problems in the organization of modern society that needs careful analysis and thoughtful consideration.

In a very challenging document published by the government more than a year ago, entitled *Science, The Endless Frontier*, there was set forth a strong argument for the establishment of a new Federal agency, the National Science Foundation. This agency was to be erected by Congress and supplied with funds for the purpose of supporting basic scientific research in the universities and colleges of the land. A bill embodying the essential features of this report passed the Senate at the last session, but time was too short to permit of its final consideration on the floor of the House.

I very much hope that this bill, or one very closely related to it, will be passed by the coming Congress. It seems to me that it is a matter of great importance to the country that this should be done.

With the record of the war behind us, one need hardly argue for the importance of basic scientific research as an integral part of a national defense program, and alas, in the type of world we now live it is necessary to consider the problems of national defense. Until such time comes when we can drastically reduce our Army and our Navy and our Air Force, until such time comes that we are living in a world where problems of national security are no longer of major importance, the government clearly must support the development of basic scientific research and the education of scientific workers if for no other reason than because of the importance of these activities in terms of the total military picture. There is, of course, another important reason, or rather two, for the Federal support of scientific research, namely, the fact that the development of modern industry on the one hand, and modern medicine on the other, are tied closely to the development of modern science.

When this National Science Foundation is created, as I hope it will be, it will be in a position to make grants of money to the universities for the support of the very expensive basic research in such sciences as physics, chemistry, biology, geology, psychology. Such grants would be in no way connected with direct military projects. Indeed, in time of peace I think it highly inadvisable for universities which are dedicated to free investigation to undertake the type of investigation they did during the war for patriotic reasons, namely, secret or confidential work. All secret research in days of peace should be done in government laboratories, arsenals, and proving grounds.

If the National Science Foundation is properly set up and properly managed, I have no fear myself that there will be any deleterious effects to the universities even if they receive very large sums of money for the support of scientific research by this route from the Federal government.

The event marked both the conclusion of the 1946 award year for the science writers and the opening of the AAAS Boston Meeting. In addition to the winner of the $1,000 cash award, honors also went to Stephen White of the *New York Herald Tribune* and Herbert Shaw of the *Dayton Daily News*, as announced previously in *Science*.

Among the guests at the luncheon were Admiral H. G. Bowen, Vice Admirals Parsons and P. F. Lee, Major General Curtis LeMay and Malcolm Grow and Charles F. Kettering, whose address as retiring president on the evening of the 27th was printed last week in *Science*.

The Council announced the election of Harlow Shapley as president for 1947 and E. W. Sinnott, president-elect. The new constitution provides that the president-elect shall take office as president in 1948. On January 15 President Conant, who presided at the Boston meeting, will become the chairman of the Executive Committee. From this time on the services of one man are continuous for three years as president-elect, president, and chairman of the Executive Committee.

Following the announcement of the election results for 1947, the Council passed a resolution calling for the formation of an Inter-society Committee for a National Science Foundation, appropriated funds for starting the organization, and instructed the appropriate AAAS officers to extend an invitation to other national educational and scientific societies to participate in the new effort to secure some action in the present Congress.

The resolution was prepared by a Council committee, Kirtley F. Mather, chairman, Harlow Shapley, Joseph Boyce, George A. Baitsell and Stuart Mudd, appointed on December 26. The resolution said in part: "For many years the Government has wisely supported research in the agricultural colleges and the benefits have been great. The time has come when such supports should be extended to other fields of science and to advanced scientific education. There is not now in the governmental structure any civilian agency, receiving its funds from the Congress, adapted to providing the necessary supplementation of funds or the necessary additional support of basic research in medicine, national defense research or basic sciences, or adapted to administering a program for the support of advanced scientific education."

About People

John J. Brown has been appointed chief of the Design Branch, Plants Division, Technical Command, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. During the war Lt. Col. Brown was in the Chemical Corps and was transferred to the Corps of Engineers for work on the India-China pipe line.

Aaron F. Bracken, professor of agronomy at the Utah State Agricultural College, left on December 1 to assume his duties as agricultural adviser to the Syrian Government.

Frederick F. Yonkman, director of research at Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, New Jersey, addressed the Medical Association of Puerto Rico during its annual meeting, held December 11–15. His topic was "Antihistaminic Agents: A New Approach to the Treatment of Allergy."

S. Francis Howard has retired as head of the Chemistry Department, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, following 50 years of teaching, 33 of which were spent at the University. P. D. Baker has been appointed his successor.

Wendell M. Stanley, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who was named as a 1946 Nobel Prize winner in chemistry (see *Science,* 1946, **104,** 483) is writing a book on virus diseases, to be published soon by Princeton University Press.

J. A. Southern, of Furman University, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina Academy of Science.

George M. Maxwell has been appointed assistant professor of biology at the Jersey City Junior College, New Jersey. Previous to this appointment he was head of the Department of Biology and acting head of the Chemistry Department at St. Peter's College, professor of histology and embryology at Fordham University, and head of the Department of Biology at Marymount College.

Freeman S. Howlett, professor of horticulture, and member of the Ohio State University staff since 1929, has been named acting chairman of the Department of Horticulture and Forestry, following the recent death of Joseph H. Gourley.

J. B. Austin has been named director of the Research Laboratory of the United States Steel Corporation of Delaware, succeeding John Johnston, who has retired. Dr. Austin, formerly assistant director, has been associated with Dr. Johnston at the laboratory since its inception in 1928.

Robert De Vore Boche has been appointed assistant professor jointly in the Department of Zoology and in the Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics, University of Chicago.

Ross C. MacCardle recently resigned his position as assistant professor of anatomy at Washington University, St. Louis, to accept appointment as cytologist in the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland.

Kenneth B. Disher was appointed director of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, effective October 16. He was formerly executive secretary of the Allegheny State Park Commission, New York, and previously had been associated with the Department of the Interior.

Katherine H. Heinig, instructor in botany at Wells College from 1937 to 1945, is now at Connecticut College, New London, as an assistant professor in the Department of Botany. Miss Heinig did graduate work at Cornell University in 1945–46, completing the work for her doctorate during the past summer.

Charles Mayo Goss has been appointed professor and head of the Department of Anatomy at the School of Medicine, Louisiana State University, and will join the faculty on February 1, 1947. He has been head of the Department of Anatomy at the University of Alabama since 1938.

Charles M. Riley has been made Longyear Fellow in Metalliferous Economic Geology at the University of Minnesota. The Longyear Fellowship was established by the E. J. Longyear Company, Minneapolis, in the spring of 1946 for basic research on the problems of finding hidden ore bodies by geological, geophysical, and other means. His work will be under the direct advisership of Frank F. Grout.

Walter Ramberg has been named chief of the Engineering Mechanics Section of the National Bureau of Standards, according to E. U. Condon, director. Dr. Ramberg, who has directed the Bureau's aeronautical research program since 1937, succeeds H. L. Whittemore, who recently retired after 29 years service at the Bureau.

Harold A. Abramson, assistant professor of physiology, Columbia University, was recently awarded the Legion of Merit for research activities as a medical officer assigned to the Chemical Warfare Service. In the description of services performed, emphasis is placed upon the fact that in 1942 Dr. Abramson initiated the project on, and subsequently directed the research pertaining to, penicillin aerosol therapy of the lungs.

W. Ewart Williams was named as a consulting physicist on Bausch & Lomb Optical Company's research and engineering staff on November 26. A resident of Pasadena, California, since 1939, Dr. Williams is an authority on interferometry, the phase of physics dealing with the measurement of wave lengths of light. Prior to coming to the United

States, he taught physics and optics at King's College, University of London, for 17 years, and also served as research physicist for Adam Hilger, Ltd., manufacturers of scientific optical equipment.

Gordon Gunter, on leave of absence from the Institute of Marine Science, University of Texas, is currently visiting professor in the Department of Zoology and research associate in the Marine Laboratory, University of Miami, Florida.

Edwin P. Hiatt, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina, has received a grant from the Cinchona Products Institute for continuation of his work on the effects of quinine and other cinchona alkaloids on renal function and blood pressure.

Harold C. Urey, traveling abroad at present, delivered the Liversidge Lecture for the Chemical Society in London December 18 and repeated the lecture in Edinburgh December 19. On December 14 Dr. Urey received the honorary degree of D.Sc. from Oxford University.

C. Jayaratnam Eliezer, 26, research fellow at Cambridge University, England, won the $2,000 Mayer Award for an essay on the nature of light, "The Interaction of Particles and an Electromagnetic Field." The prize was administered by the National Science Fund, National Academy of Sciences, of which Harlow Shapley is chairman. Dr. Eliezer, a native of Ceylon, taught at the University of Ceylon from 1943–1946. While at Christ College, Cambridge, he won the Smith Prize in mathematics.

Donald W. Kerst, University of Illinois, received the John Scott Award on December 19 for his invention of the betatron. The $1,000 prize was presented to Dr. Kerst in Philadelphia, where on November 16 he received for the same invention the Cyrus B. Comstock Prize of the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Kerst's first betatron went into operation at the University of Illinois July 15, 1940. The John Scott Medal Fund derives from a gift of John Scott, chemist, St. Patrick's Square, Edinburgh, Scotlant, to the city of Philadelphia in 1816. The original bequest was $4,000, a sum which had grown to $100,000 by 1917 when court action was taken to increase the amount of annual awards from the original value of $20.

Ernest M. Stoddard, for 57 years plant pathologist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, has been awarded the 1946 Certificate of Distinction given annually by the Connecticut Pomological Society for outstanding achievement in the field of pomology. The award was presented at the annual dinner of the Pomological Society in Hartford on December 10, when the presentation address was given by Sherman P. Hollister, professor emeritus of horticulture at the University of Connecticut.

Lauriston S. Taylor, chief of the X-Ray Section, National Bureau of Standards, has been awarded the Medal of Freedom for work on improved methods of bombing and bombing accuracy in the European theater, the Bureau of Standards has announced. At the same time Mr. Raylor received the Bronze Star Medal for "outstanding leadership, analytical ability, and technical skill in prosecution of the war." As chief of the Operational Research Section of the Ninth Air Force, Mr. Taylor headed a civilian group of scientists in work on bombing accuracy, selection of bombs and fuses, radar, radar countermeasures, selection methods for lead crews, and blind bombing.

Mr. Taylor joined the Bureau in 1927 and became chief of the X-Ray Section in 1941. Prior to service in Europe he was active in development of the radio proximity fuse.

Four biologists have been elected to the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, according to Science Service. The new members of the Academy are Boris Isachenko, Konstantin Bykov, Alexander parin, and Nikolai Maximov. Boris Isachenko, a microbiologist, is an arctic explorer and student of bacteria of the Arctic Ocean. He has published works on mycology and the role of microorganisms and self-heating of grain and peat. A student of Ivan Pavlov, Konstantin Bykov has extended Pavlov's teachings on the higher nervous system. Prof. Oparin is the author of a new theory of the origin of life and has done research in plant biochemistry and fermentology. Prof. Maximov, director of the Institute of Physiology of Plants of the Academy and head of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, has studied the resistance of plants to drouth and frost.

Robert B. Kleinhans, formerly head of the Department of Biology, Athens College, Athens, Greece, who served as a lieutenant commander at the U. S. Naval Academy and with the Allied Mission for Observing the Greek Elections, is now assistant professor in biology and director of the Beal-Maltbie and Thomas R. Baker Museums, Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida.

William Parks Yant has been chosen as the 1946 recipient of the Pittsburgh Award, bestowed annually by the Pittsburgh Section of the American Chemical Society for outstanding service to chemistry. Dr. Yant, director of research of the Mine Safety Appliances Company, has "contributed prolifically to Pittsburgh's science, industry and welfare," according to Dean Herbert E. Longenecker of the Graduate School of the University of Pittsburgh, chairman of the Section.

John V. Scudi has been appointed director of research at the Pyridium Corporation, Nepera Park, New York. Dr. Scudi was formerly head of the Biochemical Research Laboratories at Merck & Company, Inc., and more recently was assistant professor of pharmacology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. Edmund T. Tisza, who has been director of research for the past 20 years, will continue in active service as technical adviser to president.

Mary Louise Forgach has joined the research staff of the Smith, Kline, & French Laboratories, Philadelphia.

Graham DuShane, formerly of University of Chicago, has been appointed professor of biology, Stanford University.

W. Taylor Sumerford, formerly of the University of Georgia, has been added to the faculty of the Chemistry Department, Louisiana State University, with the rank of associate professor.

E. Newton Harvey, Princeton University, gave a series of seminars and lectures during the week of December 2 at Ohio State University, under the auspices of The Graduate School and the Society of the Sigma Xi.

Sir Robert Robinson has accepted the invitation of the Council of the Chemical Society to deliver the Faraday Lecture during the Society's Centenary Celebrations in July 1947. The Faraday Lectureship was founded in 1867 to commemorate Michael Faraday, who was elected a fellow of the Society in 1842 and was one of its vice-presidents.

Awards

Tom Fite Paine, Jr., Aberdeen, Mississippi, has been awarded a research fellowship for the year beginning July 1, 1947 under the sponsorship of the American College of Physicians. The fellowship provides for the continuation during this period of the study of infectious diseases, with particular regard to chemotherapy and the use of antibiotics, in which Dr. Paine is currently engaged at the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory, Boston City Hospital, under the supervision of Maxwell Finland.

The Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research was awarded the annual citation of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association at a program in New York City on December 9. The citation read: "In recognition of its great contributions to public health, by fundamental research in the field of the medical sciences, for the profound and lasting benefit of mankind."

Last year the award went to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, for broad research in the field of the medical sciences.

This year Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University, made the presentation address, on "Contributions of Chemistry and Physics to Medicine," while Donald C. Balfour, director of the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, gave an acceptance address on "Eras in Medical History."

Industrial Labs

Compulsory retirement on a calendar age basis should be abandoned, Theodore G. Klumpp, president of the Winthrop Chemical Company, New York, told the American Public Health Association at its annual meeting on November 14. Noting that the adult population was steadily increasing in proportion to the total population, Dr. Klumpp predicted that by 1980 "there will be not less than 60,000,000 Americans 45 years and over and more than 21,000,000 who are 65 and over."

Recognizing the social problems implied in the increase in the adult population, Dr. Klumpp offered this 7-point program:

(1) Since physiological age is not synonymous with chronological age, compulsory retirement on a calendar age basis should be abandoned.

(2) Since hiring is selective and based on fitness to do a given job, retirement should likewise be selective and based on unfitness.

(3) Compulsory retirement should be based on the recommendation of a retirement board composed of medical and psychiatric members as well as administrative officials.

(4) If wage in proportion to performance is recognized as a fundamental principle, the older worker should taper off in industry, just as the young apprentice gradually works himself up in skill, performance, and remuneration. In other words, opportunities for downgrading in position and salary should be offered.

(5) Industry, and governmental and private institutions, must make a greater and more intelligent effort to employ partially disabled persons.

(6) When the aged and disabled have work to do, they are less of a burden, financially, socially, and spiritually, to those at home. Other things being equal, home environment is better than an institution for the aged and disabled.

(7) Institutions for the aged and disabled must be changed from asylums to modern institutions where every convenience and scientific development is available for their physical, mental, and spiritual comfort.

"Society," Dr. Klumpp said, "has been quite illogical and inconsistent in its attitude toward the older worker. On the one hand, we have no objection to electing and appointing older individuals to positions of the greatest responsibility in government, business, and the professions. And yet, as far as the rank and file of workers is concerned, we impose blind and unselected compulsory retirement rules which automatically eliminate those in the ranks who have reached a certain age regardless of their fitness, ability, and contribution to the group for which they labor."

The Miles Laboratories, Elkhart, Indiana, has made a grant-in-aid of $7,075 for blood grouping studies and research on antibiotics in Utah plants, under the direction of G. A. Matson, associate professor, Department of Bacteriology, University of Utah School of Medicine.

The Council on Industrial Health, American Medical Association, Chicago, has appointed Ernest W. Brown (MC), U.S.N., recently retired, executive officer for the Council's Committee on Scientific Development. He will be concerned mainly with industrial medical education and industrial toxicology. During the war Captain Brown was attached to the Office of the Surgeon General of the Navy in charge of industrial hygiene research, submarine medicine and chemical warfare medicine. He also served as liaison officer to the committees on industrial medicine and armored vehicles of the NRC.

Universities

Two new professorships in the Practice of Engineering, substantially analogous to clinical professorships in medical schools, giving recognition to the services of engineering practitioners, have been established by Harvard University in its Graduate School of Engineering.

Karl Terzaghi and Howard M. Turner are the first holders of these professorships in civil engineering. Prof. Terzaghi has been with the Graduate School of Engineering as lecturer on soil mechanics and engineering geology since 1938; Prof. Turner has been lecturer on water power engineering since 1919.

The University of Wisconsin recently purchased for $300,000 the extensive scientific library of the late Chester H. Thordarson, electrical manufacturer and inventor. The library contains 11,000 volumes, 60 per cent of which are scientific.

West Virginia University College of Agriculture, Division of Forestry and Home Economics, has recently acquired a new building for the use of the Forestry Division and the Department of Agricultural Engineering, enabling expansion of both the work and facilities of these units.

The 75th anniversary of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy was commemorated recently in Rolla, Missouri, by an academic convocation at which Frederick A. Middlebush, president of the University of Missouri, presided. Eugene McAuliffe, chairman of the Board of Trustees, Union Pacific Coal Company, delivered the principal address on "The Engineer's Contribution to Society and the World." Honorary degrees in engineering were conferred upon James Presley Gill, vice-president of the Vanadium Alloys Steel Company, and Herbert Russell Hanley, professor emeritus of Metallurgical Engineering at the Missouri

School of Mines and Metallurgy. Established in 1871 and maintained jointly by the State of Missouri and the Federal Government under the provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862, the School has provided technical and scientific education to more than 10,000 students, with instruction in seven major departments.

New York University has announced, through Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase, a special emergency supplementary payment of $400 to all full-time members of the teaching and administrative staffs of the institution, under Council appointment, in active service since September 1, 1946, and still serving at the time the payment will be made, January 1, 1947. Supplementary emergency compensation of varying amounts, based on length of service, has also been voted to members of the clerical, laboratory, and plant staffs in continuous employment from September 1, 1945, to the time of payment. It was estimated that the special disbursement would cost the University between $500,000 and $600,000.

Meetings

The American Association of Junior Colleges will hold its 27th annual meeting February 19–22 at the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis.

The Antibiotics Study Section of the National Institute of Health will meet in Washington, D. C., on January 31 and February 1 together with commercial producers of antibiotics and others interested in antibiotic research. All interested investigators are invited to attend. Inquiries about the meeting and presentation of reports should be addressed to Gordon Seger, Dr. P. H., Antibiotics Study Section, National Institute of Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland.

The Chemical Corps Technical Command held a conference on turbulent diffusion on November 16 at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. Among those taking part was a panel of consultants including P. A. Leighton, dean of the School of Physical Sciences, Stanford University; A. H. Corwin, head of the Chemistry Department, Johns Hopkins University; and H. F. Johnstone, head of the Chemical Engineering Department, University of Illinois.

The Association of Medical Illustrators, which was organized in Chicago in July 1945, held its first annual convention in Philadelphia the week of September 23, 1946. The stated purpose of the organization is "to promote the study and encourage the advancement of medical illustration and allied fields of visual education; to advance medical education; and to promote understanding and cooperation with the medical and related professions."

The American Mathematical Society held its 419th meeting at Princeton University on November 2, in connection with the year-long celebration of Princeton's bicentennial. The attendance was approximately 250, including 217 members of the Society. Forty-nine research papers were presented, 18 in person and 31 by title. By invitation, an address entitled "Combinatorial Homotopy Theory" was given by J. H. C. Whitehead, Waynflete professor of pure mathematics at the University of Oxford. In the evening, under the auspices of Princeton University, an informal discussion of the current state of mathematics throughout the world was held. Einar Hille presided, and brief talks were given by Harald Cramér, Claude Chevalley, Solomon Lefschetz, H. P. Robertson, and Marston Morse.

The National Malaria Society, at its 29th annual meeting at Miami, Florida, on 4–7 November, adopted a new constitution and by-laws and elected the following officers: president, Mark D. Hollis; president-elect, E. Harold Hinman; vice-president, Wendell Gingrich; secretary-treasurer, Martin D. Young; and board of directors, Justin M. Andrews (one year), L. W. Clarkson (two years), and W. H. W. Komp (three years).

The Tennessee Academy of Science, at its annual meeting on November 30, elected the following officers for the coming year: president, Paris B. Stockdale, head of the Department of Geology and Geography, University of Tennessee; vice-president, W. M. Deacon, head of the Department of Biology, Vanderbilt University; secretary-treasurer, James G. Walls, assistant professor of geology, University of Tennessee; AAAS councillor, Clinton L. Baker, head of the Department of Biology, Southwestern University; and editor, Jesse M. Shaver, head of the Department of Biology, George Peabody College for Teachers.

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia has published Volume I, Part 2, of Land Mollusca of North America (North of Mexico), by Henry A. Pilsbry. This two-part monograph will be completed with the publication of Volume II of Part 2 in 1947. The first volume of Part I appeared in 1939 and the second in 1940. Completion of the work was delayed by the war. Dr. Pilsbry, 84 on December 8, has been a member of the Academy's scientific staff for 60 years. He is still an active field collector and has recently been on an expedition to Guatemala, traveling by air.

The American Academy of Tropical Medicine held its 13th annual meeting at Hotel Alcazar, Miami, Florida, on November 6, in conjunction with the Southern Medical Association and in association with the American Society of Tropical Medicine. Lowell T. Coggeshall, University of Chicago, presided, and Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, dean of the School of Public Health, Harvard University, delivered the annual presidential address on the subject, "Tropical Medicine and the Challenge of Global Peace." At the annual business sesssion of the Academy the following persons were elected to membership: Col. Karl R. Lundeberg (MC), USA, Washington, D.C.; Oliver R. McCoy, Rockefeller Foundation, Paris, France; Gilbert F. Otto, Baltimore, Maryland; and Capt. James J. Sapero (MC), USN. Officers elected for 1947 were: president, George K. Strode, Rockefeller Foundation, New York City; vice-president, George C. Shattuck, Harvard Medical School; secretary, Ernest Carroll Faust, Tulane University; treasurer, Jean A. Curran, Long Island Medical College; and councillor for a five-year term, Justin Andrews, Communicable Disease Center. U. S. Public Health Service, Atlanta, Georgia.

The 1947 Broadcast Engineering Conference sponsored by the departments of engineering at the University of Illinois and Ohio State University has been cancelled due to crowded conditions and lack of personnel. The 1947 conference was to have been held at the University of Illinois.

The American Society of Photogrammetry, a group of aerial photographic, mapping and charting experts, will hold its winter meeting January 22–24 in Washington, D. C., at the Wardman Park Hotel. Gerald Fitz Gerald, U. S. Geological Survey, president of the

society for 1946, will be succeeded by Revere G. Sanders of the Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation.

A fellowship for graduate study in geology has been established at Yale University by the Stanolind Oil and Gas Company. The fellowship is open to students whose interest is either in general geology or in any branch of the subject that has logical application to the petroleum industry. A student appointed to the fellowship will have no obligation in his choice of employment following graduation. For the year 1946–47 the fellowship has been awarded to James Lee Wilson, who received his Master's degree from the University of Texas in 1944.

The Department of Botany, Wellesley College, announces that Harriet B. Creighton, lieutenant in the Navy for the past three years, has returned and been made chairman of the Department. Other recent additions to the staff are Lora Bond, formerly of Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, and the University of Wisconsin, and Helena A. Miller, formerly of Connecticut College, New London, and Harvard University.

CARE packages totaling more than one and a third tons have been sent by ornithologists in Canada and the United States to their European colleagues in the past few weeks. Attention of scientists in Canada and the United States has been called to the needs of many colleagues abroad who still face starvation conditions, and the suggestion made that scientific societies purchase food packages available through The Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe. CARE is a non-profit organization through which individuals and organizations may order standard food packages at $10 for delivery in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the American, British and French zones of Germany, and all of Berlin. Standard food packages, obtained by CARE through the War Assets Administration, are called the "10-in-1" because they were originally designed by the U. S. Army to feed soldiers in groups of ten. An average of over 40,000 calories of balanced foods are included, which will feed a family of four a 2800 calory meal each day for two weeks. Further information and order blanks may be obtained from CARE, 50 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.

The National Research Council of Canada recently listed the activities of its newly formed Committee on Dental Research, organized to stimulate and coordinate dental research in Canada. Projects now under way are: investigation of chemical mechanisms involved in decrease of dental caries by fluorides; chemical studies of nitrous oxide for dental anesthesia; investigation of packing materials in treatment of periodontal disease; improvement of certain properties of the acrylic resin denture base; study of effects of altitude, acceleration, and deceleration on oral tissues; investigation of effects of certain chemicals on materials in appliances used in prosthetic dentistry.

A reconnaissance party representing the National Geographic Society and the U. S. Army Air Forces has selected Bocayuva, State of Minas Geraes, Brazil (17° 15′ South Latitude, 43° 42′ West Longitude), as a site for the observation by a party of American scientists of the total eclipse of the sun on 20 May 1947. The point chosen is on a plateau at an elevation of 2,300 feet, about 400 miles north of Rio de Janairo. The expedition will be a joint undertaking of the two organizations named, in cooperation with the National Bureau of Standards, Georgetown Observatory, Naval Research Laboratory, and Yerkes and Lick Observatories. Fifteen scientists, under the leadership of Lyman J. Briggs, chairman of the Research Committee of the National Geographic Society, will be stationed at the base.

The totality of the eclipse will begin at Bocayuva at about 9:55 A.M. and will last for approximately 3 minutes, 50 seconds. At that time the altitude of the sun will be close to 40°. According to the program that has been worked out, the observers will seek to obtain photographs of the corona in black and white and in color, photographs showing the polarization of coronal light, and spectrograms of the flash spectrum and of the corona. Measurements will be made of the variation in brightness of the crescent of the sun as totality is approached, the changes which take place in the ionized layers of the earth's atmosphere, the times at which the moon makes its four so-called "contacts" with the sun's disk, and the apparent displacement of the positions of the stars close to the sun in order to test the Einstein theory of relativity. Studies will be made of the temperature of the corona near the limb of the sun and of the distribution of daylight intensity at various altitudes during the period of the eclipse.

The AAF will transport the most important instruments to the base by air, furnish the all-important time signals needed in the work of the civilian scientists, and maintain observation planes at various altitudes during the eclipse. During the progress of the eclipse AAF meteorologists will send up balloon-lifted radio sondes to gather information in regard to temperature, pressure, and water-vapor content of the air.

Suggestions for improvement of the dissemination of scientific news by Ralph W. Gerard speaking on a panel discussion in Boston, "Science and the Public," included certification of newsmen, more science features than spot news, training in scientific journalism, greater public service from scientific societies, approval or condemnation by official scientific bodies, public reports on scientific matters by boards of scientific consultants for newspapers, radios, and movies, government support of research and subsidy of mass media by government agencies of communication.

"Science, communication media and the public are inextricably bound to each other; they must not merely interact but interact usefully; each must minister to the needs of the others," he said.

The Union International Contre le Cancer has been invited by the Board of Directors of the American Association of Cancer Research to cooperate in holding the Fourth International Cancer Research Congres in September 1947 in St. Louis. E. V. Cowdry, director of research in the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital and professor of anatomy at Washington University, was appointed president of the Congress, at the Director's meeting held in the Sterling Hall of Medicine, Yale University, on October 13. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union International Contre le Cancer, held in Paris on November 13, this invitation was accepted and Dr. Cowdry's appointment confirmed. Organization of the Congress is well advanced and announcement of committees is expected soon.

C. G. G. J. van Steenis, senior botanist, Department of Economic Affairs, Buitenzorg, Java, arrived in the United States December 16 to discuss with American colleagues his plans for the *Flora Malesiana*, a new flora of the Malaysian Archipelago now being prepared on an international cooperative basis. He is accompanied by Mrs. van Steenis who is completing the first volume of the flora, an extensive historical introduction.

The Committee for Foreign Correspondence of the Federation of American Scientists recently distributed over 10,000 pamphlets to scientists in 60 different nations. The literature, intended to aid nations in understanding problems underlying international atomic energy control, as well as necessity for control, included full texts of United Nations Atomic Energy Commission reports, the State Department's "Report on International Control of Atomic Energy," the booklet, "One World or None," and others.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has established liaison offices in London and Washington. The officer-in-charge of the Washington office is E. P. Phillips, former chief of the Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, South Africa. Scientific research workers and industrial technicians wanting information about their fields in South Africa should write to Dr. Phillips, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

A geological wall map of North America has been published by The Geological Society of America and is available for distribution. The map, begun in 1940, was compiled by George W. Stose, of the U. S. Geological Survey, from the latest published maps available. The compilation was financed by the Geological Society of America, the American Philosophical Society, and the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and had the cooperation of the U. S. Geological Survey, the Geological Surveys of Canada and Mexico, state and provincial surveys of the United States and Canada, and individual geologists.

On a scale of 1:5,000,000, the map is printed in two sheets which, when mounted, make a wall map 76 inches high by 55 inches wide. Selection of the map units, their classification and arrangement in the legend, and adoption of the color scheme are by Mr. Stose. The map is printed in 19 geologic colors, 90 units being represented by color patterns. Orders for the map at $3.50 a copy should be sent to The Geological Society of America, 419 West 117 Street, New York 27, Attention: Miss M. Osborne.

A group of 60 U. S. college and university students will go to Sweden within the next few weeks to attend courses at the University of Stockholm. While designed to meet the needs of veterans studying abroad under the G. I. Bill of Rights, the courses are open to other qualified candidates. The first semester's work will be in English and will provide intensive training in the Swedish language and Scandinavian institutions. During the second semester courses will be offered on scientific and technical developments in Sweden, the Swedish language, and social, economic, and political conditions.

The National Geological Survey of China, reports it has returned to its old address, 942 Chukiang Road, Nanking, after 10 years. In 1936, following the Japanese invasion, the Survey set up temporary headquarters at Pehpei, near Cunking. Most work continued without interruption, it was noted; most publications came out despite drawbacks and are ready for exchange with other institutions.

Recent Deaths

Albert Davis Mead, 77, emeritus professor of biology, Brown University, died December 8 in Pasadena, California. He had been a member of the university faculty since 1895 and vice-president from 1926–1936.

Edward Laurens Mark, 99, emeritus professor of anatomy, Harvard, died at his home in Cambridge December 16. Dr. Mark taught at Harvard for 45 years, retiring in 1921 as Hersey professor of anatomy, a post he had held since 1885. He was director of the Harvard Zoological Laboratories from 1900 to 1921 and the Bermuda Laboratory for Research from 1903 to 1931.

Clyde Henderson Campbell, food chemist, died December 12 in St. Petersburg, Florida, where he had been for some time because of ill health. Before his illness he was state chemist for the city of Pittsburgh and later maintained his own food testing laboratory.

Elmer Victor Hjort, professor of chemistry and dean of the College, University of Miami, Florida, died suddenly at the university December 9. Dr. Hjort went to the University of Miami from the University of Pittsburgh as professor of chemistry in 1936. He was recently named dean of the university campus at Richmond Naval Air Base.

NRC News

Subcommittees of the Committee on Radioactivity of the Division of Physical Sciences, the formation of which was reported in last week's issue, have been designated as Subcommittees on Heavy Ionizing Particles, Beta and Gamma Ray Measurements and Standards, Neutron Measurements and Standards, Nuclear Constants, Disintegration Schemes, Instruments and Techniques, Units, Shipment of Radioactive Substances, Radiochemistry, Radiobiology, Geophysical Radioactivity, Publications and Information, and Liaison with Manhattan Project. As previously announced, members of the parent Committee are acting as chairmen, or coordinators, of these various Subcommittees.

A typical tentative outline of the functions of one of the Subcommittees, that on Neutron Measurements and Standardards, is: (1) investigate various types of standard sources of neutrons and determine methods by which these may be calibrated with reference to the rate of emission of neutrons and the distribution of energies of the neutrons under various conditions of measurement; (2) compare various methods for measurement with neutrons with an analysis of relative advantages and accuracy; (3) supervise collaborative programs for improvement of methods of measurement neutrons and determining relative distribution of energies; (4) make recommendations for the preparation of standard sources of neutrons and for their intercomparison; and (5) issue formal reports through the Subcommittee on Publications and Information.

The work of the previous Committee on Radioactive Standards, which was organized in November 1938, was interrupted in 1941 by the wartime activities of its members. Prior to 1941, however, the Committee had made recommendations for both radium gamma ray standards and beta ray standards.