NEWS *and Notes*

The U. S. Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., has recently placed on exhibit four rare species of mammals from a collection made in the Philippine Islands by Charles Wharton. One of the most interesting species is *Tarsius carbonarius*, from Mindanao. Although there are 9 known species ranging from the Philippines to the East Indies, the 24 tarsiers of this species are the first to be exhibited in the United States. Some of the remarkable characteristics of this primitive primate, placed phylogenetically between the lemurs and the New World monkeys, are: expanded discs on fingers; folding ears; elongated tarsus for jumping; and tail for propping the animal. The three other rare species of mammals in this collection are: the tree shrew (*Urogale everettii*); Shadenberg's giant bush-tailed cloud rat (*Crateromys shadenbergii*) from the mountain forests of Luzon; and Cuming's giant cloud rat from the same locale. The first flying lemur to be brought successfully to the United States died in New York soon after arrival. The collection also includes 3 monkey-eating eagles, 1 white-breasted sea eagle, 1 serpent eagle, pythons, and lizards.

Section I (Psychology), will hold sessions Monday and Tuesday, December 29–30, at Chicago. Members wishing to present papers should send abstracts to the secretary, Harold E. Burtt, Department of Psychology, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio. Abstracts should be in triplicate (not over 200 words) and must be received by September 15 if they are to be considered. A program committee will decide which abstracts are acceptable and will prepare the detailed program. If slides, charts, or blackboard are necessary, a statement to that effect should be made at the end of the abstract. The time required should also be specified (maximum, 15 minutes). In the case of slides, it should be specified whether they are 2 x 2 or $3\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 inches. Moving pictures will not be shown in conjunction with any paper.

About People

Viktor Hamburger, professor of zoology, and chairman, Department of Zoology, Washington University, is visiting professor of zoology, University of Chicago, during the current summer session.

George H. Harding, formerly co-director of the engineering firm, Coulson and Harding, and president and general manager, National Air Surveys, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed professor in the Department of Civil Engineering. Ohio State University, effective October 1,

W. H. C. Rueggeberg, Chemical Division, Chemical Corps Technical Command, Army Chemical Center, Maryland, is visiting England, Switzerland, and Sweden on matters of interest to the Chemical Corps.

Paul B. Sawin, associate professor of biology, Brown University, has been appointed research associate of the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine, where he will continue his studies on the genetics of normal growth processes in the rabbit.

C. Richard Soderberg, deputy head, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed head of the Department.

A. E. Alexander, director, Gem Trade Laboratory, Inc., New York City, has just returned from Bahrain Island, Persian Gulf, where, at the invitation of C. Dalrymple Belgrave, C. B. E., adviser to the Bahrain Government, he investigated the genuine pearl fishing industry of the Gulf area. On his return, Dr. Alexander stopped in London to work with Basil W. Anderson, director, Precious Stone Laboratory, London Chamber of Commerce.

Pol Duwez, who has been doing research at California Institute of Technology since 1941, when he arrived from Belgium as a special Belgian-American Education Foundation student, has been appointed associate professor of mechanical engineering at the Institute.

Douglas F. Miner, formerly George Westinghouse professor of engineering, and assistant director, College of Engineering and Science, Carnegie Institute of Technology, has been appointed director, Division of Student Personnel and Welfare.

Thomas Hope Johnson, formerly associate director, Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, has been appointed head, Department of Physics, Brookhaven National Laboratory, and **Leland J. Haworth,** professor of physics, University of Illinois, has been appointed assistant director in charge of Research Projects at the Laboratory.

Henry Plenk, formerly of the University of Chicago Clinics and the Evanston Hospital Association, has been appointed assistant professor, Department of Radiology, University of Utah Medical School.

W. C. Coker, Kenan professor and emeritus head, Department of Botany, University of North Carolina, and **Ivey Foreman Lewis,** dean, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Virginia, were awarded honorary D. Sc. degrees at the June commencement of the University of North Carolina.

Julian F. Smith, formerly editor, Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Virginia, is now a scientist on the staff of the Office of Naval Research, Washington, D. C.

Grants and Awards

Leon S. Stone, Bronson professor of comparative anatomy, Yale University, received the Doyne Memorial Medal at the recent annual meeting of the Oxford Ophthalmological Society, Klebe College, Oxford, England. The award is in recognition of his work on retinal regeneration and vision experiments in transplanted eyes.

Percy L. Julian, formerly head, Department of Chemistry, Howard University, received the Spingarn Medal for his work in chemistry at the conference session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The presentation was made by Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner, University of Chicago.

Mary Lura Sherrill, head, Department of Chemistry, Mount Holyoke College, will be the recipient of the Francis P. Garvan Medal, honoring women in chemistry, at the 112th national meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held in New York, September 15–19.

The Committee on Scientific Research of the American Medical Association has recently made grants to Otto Saphir, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago; Roger M. Reinecke, Department of Physiology, University of Minnesota; I. Davidsohn, Mount Sinai Hospital, Chicago; L. R. Cerecedo, Department of Chemistry, Fordham University; James H. Leathem, Rutgers University; H. O. Burdick, Alfred University, Alfred, New York; Ernest A. Spiegel, Temple University School of Medicine; Ben Vidgoff, Department of Pharmacology, University of Oregon Medical School; Ruth Silberberg, Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, St. Louis; and Harold J. Harris, New York City.

The first prize-winning thesis in the 1946 Schering Award, sponsored by the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield and Union, New Jersey, has been published in its entirety in an attractive booklet which is available upon request. The booklet is entitled "The Role of Hormones in Sterility," subject of the award, which was won by Bent Boving, Jefferson Medical School. The topic for the current 1947 Schering Award contest, which closed July 31, is "The Clinical Use of Androgens in the Female."

S. B. Penick & Company, New York City, manufacturers of botanical products and fine chemicals, have recently established five research grants and extended a sixth. The University of Illinois is the recipient of a fellowship grant for the study of compounds from vegetable sources or of therapeutic agents, to be under the direction of Roger Adams, Department of Chemistry. Similar fellowships in the Departments of Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, under the direction of S. M. McElvain, and at the University of California at Los Angeles, under the direction of William G. Young and T. A. Geissman, have also been established. Grants were also made to the Department of Pharmacology, Harvard University School of Medicine, where Otto Krayer will study the pharmacological action of certain botanical specimens of South American origin, and to E. M. MacKay and William G. Clark, Research Department, Scripps Metabolic Clinic, La Jolla, California, for the study of vitamin P-like substances and their effect upon animal organisms. A grant to the University of Michigan for the study of the therapeutic value of mixed estrogens from natural sources administered to the intact skin as an inunction, under the direction of E. C. Pliske, has been extended to January 1, 1948.

Meetings

Applications for admission to the Statistical Summer Session at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, August 5–September 5 (*Science*, May 16, p. 519), have been received from individuals in 26 states from New York to California, and Minnesota to Louisiana, and now number well over 100, according to Boyd Harshbarger, statistician at the Institute and chairman of the Session.

Prof. Harshbarger lists the tentative dates of attendance for outstanding statisticians, some of whom will be in Blacksburg for only a few days. Maurice G. Kendall, Royal Statistical Society, United Kingdom, has indicated he will be in Blacksburg the week of August 25, and Maurice Hansen, probably for the week of August 18. Daniel B. DeLury, until recently a statistician at V.P.I., and Gertrude Cox, University of North Carolina, are listed as seminar speakers for the statistical session.

Commenting on the widespread interest in the statistics school, Prof. Harshbarger states that the professions represented include people with such titles as wood technologists, meteorologists, sociologists, physicists, psychologists, analysts, experiment station directors, engineers, and biologists, to name only a few. In addition to USDA agencies and public health organizations, he has reservations from individuals associated with photograph companies, aircraft builders, life insurance agencies, weather bureaus, and publishers. Colleges and universities which are sending representatives are scattered throughout the United States.

The American College of Physicians will hold its annual meeting in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, April 19–23, 1948. William J. Kerr and Ernest H. Falconer, both of San Francisco, are co-chairmen for local arrangements and the program of clinics and panel discussions. Hugh J. Morgan, president of the College of Physicians, and professor of medicine, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, is in charge of the program of morning lectures and afternoon general sessions. Secretaries of medical societies are especially asked to note these dates in order to avoid scheduling their own society meetings at this time.

The Executive Committee of the 13th International Congress of Zoology has announced that the Congress will be held in Paris, July 21–27, 1948. M. Caullery, chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Congress, will preside. The 10 sections with their presiding officers will be: General Zoology (M. Vandel); Evolution and Genetics (M. Teissier); Cytology and Protistology (M. Faure-Frémiet); Comparative and Experimental Embryology (M. Wolff); Vertebrates: Comparative Anatomy (M. Prenant); Systematics and Ecology (M. Bourdelle); Invertebrates, excluding insects (M. Fage); Entomology (M. Jeannel); Applied Zoology and Parasitology (M. Vayssière); Zoogeography and Paleontology (M. Arambourg); and Nomenclature (M. Fischer-Piette). Correspondence relative to the Congress should be directed to the Secretary General, M. Fischer-Piette, 55 rue de Buffon, Paris, France.

In spite of efforts of the Executive Committee, it was not possible to arrange for the Congress to be held either just before or just after the two Congresses to be held in Stockholm (Genetics and Entomology), and the dates have therefore been set between the two.

A circular containing material on the Congress is being sent to academies, universities, museums, and societies. If any organization or institution does not receive a copy, the Secretary General should be informed.

The Pittsburgh Conference on X-Ray and Electron Diffraction will be held this year on November 7–8 at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, under the sponsorship of local members of ASXRED, the University of Pittsburgh, and the Institute. A program for the meetings is now being planned. The program chairman, Earl Gulbransen, has appointed William Kirkpatrick to organize a session on interstitial compounds; a session on electron diffraction studies at high temperatures will be organized by J. Hickman. Two other sessions will consist of

contributed papers of not more than 30 minutes each. Information and suggestions concerning the Conference should be directed to Harold Klug, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, 4400 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, while titles and abstracts of papers to be presented should be sent to Earl A. Gulbransen, Westinghouse Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh. Titles should be submitted on or before September 1; short abstracts, on or before October 1.

The Yearbook of Agriculture 1943–1947, entitled *Science in farming,* which has been prepared in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is currently being distributed. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The price is $2.00. This new book, which contains 1,094 pages and includes 135 reports and 136 pages of illustrations, embraces research on the breeding and feeding of livestock, animal diseases, poultry, genetics, plant growth, vegetables, field crops, plant diseases, trees and farm forestry, fertilizers, conservation, insecticides, and a wide variety of other relevant topics.

The 75th anniversary of the founding of the Anderson School of Natural History on Penikese Island is to be commemorated this year at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, both by a biological survey of Penikese Island and by an exhibition of Agassiziana in the Library of the Laboratory.

The survey of the westernmost of the Elizabeth Islands will be undertaken on Sunday, August 3, by interested workers from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, the Woods Hole Laboratory of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Marine Biological Laboratory, and others who have been invited. Participants will be divided into botanical, ecological, and zoological groups which will be under the direction of John S. Rankin, Jr., of the University of Connecticut, and Donald J. Zinn, of the Marine Biological Laboratory.

The exhibit, during the week of August 10, will consist primarily of letters, manuscripts, papers, and books of Louis Agassiz, former director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. Various individuals and institutions are lending valuable items for the occasion. Alfred S. Romer, present director of the Museum at Harvard, and others have been invited to speak during the week of the exhibit.

Sir Isaac Newton's Correspondence

The Royal Society of London reached another climax in its long and distinguished history with the outstanding tercentenary celebration, during July 1946 in London and Cambridge, of the birth of its noblest member and president, Sir Isaac Newton. The complete record of the commemoration will be preserved as a valuable and definite contribution to the whole history and philosophy of science. This commemoration will be remembered not alone for the great assembly of distinguished scholars from the world over, but also for the opportunity for a revaluation of Newton's works in terms of today's accomplishments. The respect for Newton's memory shown by such a cosmopolitan group of 148 delegates from almost all of Europe, Asia, South Africa, USSR, South America, and the United States—and even Germany (the venerable 88-year-old Max Planck representing, presumably, no country)—is long to be remembered.

The Royal Society now has in view an even greater and longer-lasting commemoration, namely, the publication of the complete collection of Isaac Newton's correspondence and the replies thereto. The announcement of this undertaking was first made in *The Times* (London, April 25, 1947) by E. N. da C. Andrade, F.R.S., professor of physics in the University of London:

"Although Isaac Newton is acclaimed as the greatest leader of scientific thought that the world has known, there exists no satisfactory collected edition of his work, for that in five volumes which Horsley issued from 1779 to 1785 under the title *Opera Quae Exstant Omnia,* is woefully incomplete. The difficulties in the way of producing a definitive collected edition are many and considerable, one of them being the great mass of unpublished papers which would have to be sifted by scholars of expert experience before those of significance could be extracted and put in order. The task is not likely to be achieved in the immediate future.

"The Council of the Royal Society has decided, however, to make a first step in the direction of producing a worthy edition of Newton's works by publishing the letters which Newton wrote and the replies to them. Some of these letters have been already published in, for instance, the two volumes of correspondence of scientific men of the seventeenth century edited by S. J. Rigaud, but a larger number, including many in the possession of the Royal Society, exist only in manuscript.

"The Council of the Royal Society has entrusted the immediate organization of the matter to a Subcommittee of the Society. It is as chairman of this Subcommittee that I request, with all courtesy, owners of letters to and from Newton to be kind enough to notify the Assistant Secretary of the Royal Society, Burlington House, as to what they possess, in order that, with their permission and cooperation, arrangements may be made either for the temporary loan of the pieces in question or for the supply of photographs. Curators of libraries, museums, and collections are also asked to cooperate in this matter."

It is both appropriate and fortunate that the Council has placed in charge of this undertaking two of its well-known members and Newtonian scholars: H. W. Turnbull, F.R.S., Regis professor of mathematics, United College, University of St. Andrews, as general editor, and Prof. Andrade as chairman of the Subcommittee

It is self-evident that a comprehensive and critical edition of Newton's correspondence is the first desideratum before a complete, national, collected edition of all of Newton's writing can be attempted and, in fact, also before a new life story of Newton can be written. His letters must *all* be available. There are two partially collected volumes of letters, Edleston's *Correspondence of Sir I. Newton and Prof. Cotes,* including letters from other eminent men, from the originals in Trinity College (Cambridge, 1850), and Rigaud's *Correspondence of scientific men of the XVII century,* including letters of Barrow, Flamsteed, Wallis, etc. (Oxford, 1841). Many other sources contain letters, such as Brewster's *Life of Newton* (1855) and More's *Life of Newton* (1934). In addition, there are collected works of Huygens and Leibnitz. The largest collections of Newton's letters are in the libraries of the Royal Society, Cambridge University, Trinity College, Kings College, Christ's College, Oxford, and the British Museum. There are also such private collections as

the Macclesfield. Of late, a number of Newton letters have come on the open market from the Viscount Lymington Library, recently dispersed by Sotheby, London. These were quickly disposed of. It is the letters that have been dispersed for which search must be made.

A more interesting and historically important publication could not be anticipated, for Newton's correspondence covered a period of nearly 60 years and was, in fact, enormous for a single individual of his period. The greatest array of late 17th-century and early 18th-century names in the history of science are among Newton's correspondents, e.g. Isaac Barrow, Richard Bently, Joh. Bernouilli, Robert Boyle, J. Collins, Roger Cotes, John Flamsteed, B. de Foutenelle, James Gregory, Edmund Halley, Robert Hooke, C. Huygens, John Keill, G. W. Leibnitz, John Locke, C. MacLauren, Henry Pemberton, Samuel Pepys, Abbé Varignon, John Wallis, and Christopher Wren. It is doubtful if there ever was a single individual in the history of science who had so large and distinguished a list of correspondents. It was natural that this should be so, because Newton laid the foundation in three important fields: modern mathematics, optics, and dynamics. It is not known that Newton was interested in music; however, in the Portsmouth Collection are several manuscripts bearing upon the theory of music as related to sound, but no correspondence seems to be known in connection with this. As Fellow of Trinity College, Member of Parliament, Director of the Mint, and President of the Royal Society with the longest term known, his correspondence concerned all sorts of phases of science and was with all sorts of individuals. These letters will undoubtedly reveal unknown history of both Newton the man and the scientific spirit of his time. Each of his biographers, from Brewster, his first, to More, his last, has selected and read only a fraction of these letters for his particular need.

As an example of the need of a collected edition of Newton's letters, a more valuable and significant group of letters could never be found in the history of mathematics and astronomy than the correspondence between Newton and Halley relating to the preparation of the *Principia* during the period between 1686 and 1687, and between Newton and Cotes during the preparation of the second edition in 1713. The letters exchanged by Newton and Pemberton relating to the editing of the third edition, and the correspondence between Newton and Flamsteed, Newton and Oldenburg, and Newton and Huygens, are also of the greatest importance and interest.

The increasingly keen interest in Newton and his influence through the ages has been demonstrated quite abundantly, particularly in the past 50 years, through the literature from philosophic and scientific journals. Further and larger commentaries have been published in book form, including a number of recent biographies in English, German, and Spanish. There have also appeared two reprinted editions of the *Principia* and *Optics*, both in the United States and Russia. The publication of Newton's correspondence will stimulate further research.

The next desideratum in the agenda of Newton's revaluation is a more comprehensive and complete bibliography brought up to date. Here again, commemoration of Newton's death (Bicentenary, 1927) and birth (Tercentenary, 1942, but commemorated in 1946), a great celebration by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in 1942, and the commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the publication of the *Principia* have produced several hundred new titles in books and periodical literature. A record of all this literature would seem to be imperative. Each of the two bibliographies now in print (Gray's, 1907 and Zeitlinger's, 1927) is limited; the first contains 412 titles, and the latter is a critical annotated list of Newton's own publications. The undersigned hopes to complete within one year a new bibliography of Newton which now comprises more than 2,000 titles. It is intended to extend this bibliography to include all titles (as, for instance, Celestial Mechanics) having a direct bearing upon Newton's laws.

Clearly, before the greater project which the Royal Society has in view can be undertaken, it is necessary that all of Newton's letters be made available and in print. Likewise, a critical annotated bibliography of Newton's writings and commentaries should be encouraged for the identical purpose, since both projects would aid the editors of the national edition to secure further critical and historical data.

Newton's influence in America began early in the cultural progress of the colonies. Scholars and teachers at Harvard College, Yale College, and the College of William and Mary (Cotton Mather, John Winthrop, David Rittenhouse, James Logan, James Madison, and many others) helped greatly to establish our first definite scientific epoch in the colony. Newton's first correspondent in the colonies was Arthur Storer, of Patuxent River, Maryland. Storer sent Newton fairly respectable observations of the comet of 1680. Thomas Brattle, of Harvard College, sent similar notes to Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal at Greenwich. Both sets of observations were used by Newton and Halley to facilitate the determination of the first complete set of orbital elements of a comet and thereby established the law of gravitation as related to celestial bodies and made possible the beginning of the *Principia*.

The Royal Society desires to advise those collectors and scholars, as well as libraries, here in America who are in possession of letters written by Newton and replies to him that it would greatly appreciate their cooperation in the loan of the letters or a photographic copy of them. The undersigned, who is a member of the Subcommittee representing the Royal Society in this project, would therefore be grateful for notification of the whereabouts of these letters in order to facilitate their transmission to the editors of the proposed work. (FREDERICK E. BRASCH, *Honorary Consultant in the History of Science, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.*)

Make Plans for—

American Veterinary Medical Association, August 18–21, Cincinnati, Ohio.

New England Association of Chemistry Teachers, 9th Summer Conference, August 18–23, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

American Pharmaceutical Association, August 24, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

American Society of Mammalogists, August 24–27, Higgins Lake, Michigan.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Pacific General Meeting, August 26–29, San Diego, California.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, 114th Meeting, December 26–31, Chicago, Illinois.