On the other hand, if a compound is generally referred to by a common name and cannot be conveniently characterized by the Geneva system, the use of the suggested nomenclature becomes simple only when the atoms of a particular element are isotopic in all positions of that element in the molecule. This situation will undoubtedly be frequent; some examples are: tyrosine-n^{15}, thyroxine-i^{131}_4, cystine-s^{35}_2, ergosterol-o^{18}, fructose 1,6-diphosphate-p^{32}_2.

It is hoped that these ideas will initiate further studies on this nomenclature problem so that publications in the near future which are concerned with isotopic compounds may be indexed conveniently and consistently.

NEWS *and Notes*

The fires which swept through Bar Harbor, Maine, this past week totally destroyed the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory for Cancer Research. C. C. Little, director of the Laboratory, reported to *Science* that the replacement value of the buildings, library, equipment, and mice is approximately $500,000. Little of this was covered by insurance. In addition to destruction of the Laboratory itself, the staff suffered almost complete loss of personal property. The summer student colony equipment was likewise consumed by the fire. An ABC announcement on Sunday, October 26, stated that the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research is giving $50,000 immediately toward reconstruction work. Dr. Little indicated that less than 100 of the pedigreed mice were saved and that these are in scattered strains which cannot be identified. Because of exposure to fire and heat, those rescued are in very poor condition.

The staff is already making plans for renewing its work. Scientists everywhere may assist in rebuilding the library by sending pertinent reprints in the fields of genetics, embryology, cancer research, and experimental biology and medicine, and by advising the Laboratory about strains of mice from which extra litters are available for beginning the breeding work.

The Nobel Prize in Medicine was awarded jointly on October 23 to Carl F. Cori and his wife, Gerty T. Cori, of Washington University, St. Louis, and to Bernardo A. Houssay, of the Instituto de Biología y Medicina Experimental, Buenos Aires. The Coris, who received the Prize for their discovery of the "mechanism of enzymatic synthesis of glycogen, or animal starch" through the isolation of the enzyme, phosphorylase, are the third husband-wife team to be so honored, having been preceded by Pierre and Marie Curie (physics) and Frederick and Irene Curie Joliot (chemistry). Dr. Houssay, a diabetes specialist, who will receive half the Prize ($24,460.50), was honored for his "discovery of the significance of the hormone produced by the frontal lobe of the hypophysis."

AAAS–UNESCO Fellowships

These are anxious days for scientists. These are worried days for everybody who thinks about the future. The membership of the AAAS, the readers of this journal, know that everything possible should be done to maintain international peace and stability. Europe's economic distress, our own jittery struggle with prices and wages, our growing suspicions of Europe's policies and plans, and the feeling, in once friendly Europe, against "comfortable America" are bad, but still they are trivial compared with the social upheavals that would be inevitable throughout the world if a new bombing and poisoning war should build up out of international ill will and misunderstanding.

What can we do? We can work for international good will and tolerant understanding. Every group that has examined the situation reports that the liberal exchange of key personnel among the nations is one of the surest ways of attaining the goal. And scientific exchanges must rank high, because the scientist is so readily and naturally international and peacefully cooperative. The United Nations, UNESCO, the National Research Council's UNESCO Committee, the various associations of scientific workers, and many other groups are on record as to the high importance of scientific interchanges. Traveling politicians are frequently viewed with alarm; traveling merchants may be suspected of working for special interests rather than for the world at large. Scientists, scholars, and artists, however, are relatively clear of suspicion; they are heartily welcomed nearly everywhere.

I am inviting you to help in arranging for some important exchanges. We know that hundreds of advanced students of science in Europe, Asia, and elsewhere are at this moment desirous of continuing their specialized training at the educational institutions of other countries, especially America. Unfavorable monetary exchanges, high traveling costs, and the high price of living in America have made it impossible for most of these gifted students to carry through a plan that should serve science, serve their native countries, and promote international understanding.

At a recent meeting, the Executive Committee of the AAAS endorsed enthusiastically the proposal of its newly formed Subcommittee on International Relations that funds be raised to provide special international fellowships for the next two or three years, to be administered with the assistance of UNESCO and to be known as AAAS-UNESCO Fellowships.

Our Association does not have accumulated resources that can be used for such fellowships. I am authorized to appeal to the membership of the Association, and to the readers of this journal, for contributions for the establishment of the Fund. Although I would not want to discourage large contributions (in fact, many will be necessary), it will be most satisfactory if the major support of the AAAS-UNESCO Fund comes from a very

large number of Americans; a wide response would be in the democratic spirit. Small contributions are therefore in order. Please give all you can, and get some of your acquaintances, who are also sensitive to the situation confronting civilization, to give even more.

It is our expectation that in some instances the universities and colleges receiving AAAS-UNESCO Fellows will cancel tuition charges; and for some the home governments can assist with traveling expenses. But at least $2,000 should be available for each Fellow. You can count on competent operation of the fund by those who are experienced in the handling of traveling fellowships.

HARLOW SHAPLEY
President, and Chairman, International Relations Committee, AAAS

[Checks should be made out to AAAS-UNESCO Fellowship Fund and sent to 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.]

About People

Chalmer J. Roy, associate professor of geology, and director, Geology Summer Camp, Louisiana State University, has been appointed chairman of the Department of Geology, Iowa State College.

George Katona has been appointed associate professor of psychology at the University of Michigan, where he is directing the Federal Reserve Study for the Survey Research Center.

Jack O. Purdue, Princeton University, has been appointed instructor in chemistry and physics at Oklahoma Baptist University, and **Irma R. Fulhage,** Iowa State College, has been appointed instructor in biology.

Colleges and Universities

The Institute of Optics, University of Rochester, has developed a motion-picture camera capable of taking up to 11,000,000 frames per second. The camera, nominally rated at 5,000,000 frames per second, is believed to be more than 10 times faster than any other previous model. **Brian O'Brien,** research professor of physics and optics and director of the Institute, explained at a meeting of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers on October 21 in New York that the new camera will make hitherto impossible photographic studies quite easy to carry out, such as the investigation of electrical discharges, high explosives, shock fronts, and very rapid motion in jets and projectiles. Dr. O'Brien further pointed out that although the camera is very valuable for scientific investigations, it is not suitable for ordinary pictures, because the methods used to get the excessively high speed greatly limit the quality of the pictures. The 50-pound portable camera was developed by Dr. O'Brien and **Gordon G. Milne,** research associate in optics at the Institute.

The new 80-room laboratory which will house the Fels Research Institute for the Study of Human Development at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, was dedicated on October 17, at which time the cornerstone was laid by Samuel S. Fels, who made the initial gift establishing the Institute 18 years ago. The new building will include laboratories for biochemical, physiological, genetic, and anthropological research, an experimental nursery school, and psychological testing rooms. The principal speaker on the occasion was Margaret Mead, associate curator of Ethnology at the Museum of Natural History, New York City.

The atmosphere of Mars, the only other planet having conditions favorable for life as we know it, has been found to contain about the same amount of carbon dioxide as does the atmosphere on earth. **Gerard P. Kuiper,** director, Yerkes and McDonald Observatories of the Universities of Chicago and Texas, has recently measured the percentage of carbon dioxide in the Martian atmosphere with his self-designed infrared spectrometer, which photographed two new carbon dioxide bands. Poisonous gases, such as methane and ammonia, are absent on Mars, according to Dr. Kuiper, but the bulk of the atmosphere may be made up of nitrogen, which does not have bands in the observable part of the spectrum. Dr. Kuiper pointed out that the Martian polar caps are probably ordinary snow and clouds, made of water. Further study with the spectrometer will be made of the polar cap on February 17, when Mars is at opposition and near aphelion, its distance from the earth then being about 61,000,000 miles, and its distance from the sun being about 154,633,000 miles. If the polar cap at that time appears large enough for spectral observation, it will at last be possible to measure the amount of water present. The absence of oceans has already indicated that the total quantity of water on the planet must be small, and the lack of water seems further confirmed to some astronomers, such as Lowell, who believe the "canals" to be strips of vegetation cultivated along the sides of artificial lines of irrigation which have been built by intelligent beings in order to make the best use of the limited water supply. Dr. Kuiper also expects to study these dark areas on Mars for the possibility of such vegetation.

The infrared spectrometer, 1,000 times more powerful than any previous instrument, the electrical parts of which were constructed by **R. J. Cushmand** and **Wallace Wilson,** physicists at Northwestern University, was first attached to the 82-inch reflector at McDonald Observatory in December 1946 and has been in constant operation ever since. It has already discovered 7 enormously strong absorption bands due to carbon dioxide near 1.6 and 2.1 μ in the Venus spectrum and has also recorded the spectra of Mercury, Saturn, and many stars.

The University of Wisconsin has introduced into its curriculum a number of history of science courses, intended to give the average college graduate, and those in the fields of pharmacy and medicine, an understanding of the position of science in contemporary society. Toward this end, four men have been appointed to new professorships in this field. **Marshall Clagett,** formerly of Columbia University, and **Robert C. Stauffer,** who also conducts a seminar in Darwinism, are teaching the history of science. **George Urdang,** professor, School of Pharmacy at Wisconsin, and director, American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, will teach the history of pharmacy, and **Erwin H. Ackernecht,** formerly assistant curator of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History, will be professor of the history of medicine.

Meetings

The American Society for the Study of Arteriosclerosis will hold its second meeting on November 2–3 at the Hotel Knickerbocker, Chicago. The program has been divided into four sessions dealing, respectively, with Anatomic, Physiologic, Metabolic, and Therapeutic Considerations in the Study of Arteriosclerosis. Each session will be concluded with a round table, general discussion, and summary by the session chairman.

International Biometric Society Formed at Woods Hole Conference

A new international organization, the Biometric Society, was formed at the First International Biometric Conference held at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, on September 5–6. The Woods Hole conference was attended by 100 biologists, statisticians, and other mathematicians from the United States and abroad. The Biometric Society will be concerned with the advancement of quantitative biological science through the development of quantitative theories and the application, development, and dissemination of effective mathematical and statistical techniques. Its officers are R. A. Fisher, Cambridge University, president; J. W. Hopkins, National Research Council (Ottawa), treasurer; and C. I. Bliss, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, secretary. As of September 6 the other members of the Council are: Maurice Belz, University of Melbourne; R. C. Bose, Calcutta University; Detlev W. Bronk, National Research Council (Washington); Gertrude M. Cox, University of North Carolina; Carlos Dieulefait, National University of the Litoral (Rosario, Argentina); J. B. S. Haldane, University of London; A. Linder, University of Geneva; M. G. Neurdenburg, Municipal Medical and Public Health Service (Amsterdam); G. Rasch, State Serum Institute (Copenhagen); Georges Teissier, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (Paris); J. W. Tukey, Princeton University; and E. B. Wilson, Harvard University. Additional Council members will be announced later.

A draft constitution for the new Society was drawn up by a committee of 12 representing 10 different countries. After considering possible forms of international cooperation in biometrics, the committee decided in favor of an individual membership society without national quotas. Following a short address on international cooperation in science by Dr. Bronk at the Saturday morning session, the committee's recommendation and the draft constitution were presented to the Conference with Dr. Dieulefait as chairman. The Conference adopted the recommendation and under the chairmanship of Prof. Belz debated the draft constitution article by article. It then voted to form the Biometric Society as an international organization devoted to the mathematical and statistical aspects of biology with those present, or invited and unable to attend, as charter members. The committee which drafted the constitution was elected as the first Council with power to add others to its membership.

The Conference opened with a welcome to the Marine Biological Laboratory by Charles L. Packard, director. The Conference elected Profs. Teissier, Fisher, and Bliss as chairman, co-chairman, and secretary, respectively. Following the business session, A. F. Blakeslee, of Smith College, took the chair for a session on quantitative genetics. The principal paper, on "A Quantitative Theory of Genetic Recombination," was by Prof. Fisher with discussion opened by D. G. Catcheside, also of Cambridge University. The Friday afternoon session, under the chairmanship of Prof. Wilson, consisted of reports on recent biometric developments overseas by Drs. Rasch, Bose, and others. The scientific part of the Conference was concluded on Saturday afternoon under the chairmanship of L. F. Nims, of the Brookhaven Laboratories, with an address by Dr. Teissier on "La Relation D'Allometrie, sa Signification Statistique et sa Logique." A summary was translated by J. Monod, of the Institut Pasteur, Paris, who opened the discussion.

The proceedings of the Woods Hole conference will be published in the December issue of *Biometrics*, a copy of which will be mailed to each charter member who is not receiving the journal through membership in the Biometrics Section of the American Statistical Association.

The Biometric Society welcomes to membership biologists, mathematicians, statisticians, and others interested in its objectives. By later action of the Council charter membership is extended to all who join the Society before February 1, 1948. Further information can be obtained from the secretary, C. I. Bliss, Box 1106, New Haven 4, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Elections

At the 93rd convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held in the 95th year of its history at Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 24–30, with more than 1,200 persons present, the following officers were elected by the House of Delegates, legislative body of the Association: Gustavus A. Pfeiffer, director, William R. Warner & Company, honorary president; Hugo H. Schaefer, Brooklyn, New York, treasurer; and Robert P. Fischelis, Washington, D. C., secretary. Other officers elected by mail ballot of the membership were Sylvester H. Dretzka, of Milwaukee, incoming president; Augustus J. Affleck, Sacramento, California, first vice-president; and Roy L. Sanford, Enid, Oklahoma, second vice-president.

Tau Beta Pi, national engineering honorary society, held its 42nd convention at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, October 9–11. Undergraduate delegates from 76 U. S. engineering schools attended the meeting. On the evening of October 9, 7 outstanding students at Stevens Institute of Technology and the following 10 engineers from the New York area were initiated into the society: Robert M. Burns, Bell Telephone Laboratories; Stanley Bracken, Western Electric Company; Edmund A. Prentis, Spencer, White and Prentis, Inc.; Harold S. Osborne and Keith S. McHugh, both of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; John W. Marden, Westinghouse Electric Corporation; Carl Whitmore, New York Telephone Company; Hudson R. Searing, Consolidated Edison Company of New York; Robert M. Gates, Air Preheater Corporation; and Charles E. Wilson, General Electric Company.

The society, which was founded at Lehigh University in 1885, now has 79 undergraduate chapters in engineering schools, 26 alumnus chapters, and over 48,400 members. The new officers (as of December 1947) are: Merton M. Cory, president; E. R. Moore, vice-president; and Harvey M. Merker, R. H. McCarroll, and Lawrence W. Lentz, councilors.

Recent Deaths

William M. Sylvis, 65, professor of surgery, Hahnemann Hospital, and formerly professor of anatomy, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, died October 1 at his home in Philadelphia.

Clarence H. Smith, 72, consulting otolaryngologist, Morisania City Hospital, and consulting otologist, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, died October 6 at his home in the Bronx.

William D. Ennis, 70, professor emeritus of economics of engineering,

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, died October 14 of a heart ailment at Good Samaritan Hospital, Suffern, New York.

Francis C. Krauskopf, 69, professor of chemistry, University of Wisconsin, and a member of Wisconsin's Department of Chemistry since 1903, died of a heart attack October 16 at his home in Madison.

Francis Ernest Lloyd, 79, professor emeritus of botany and retired chairman, Department of Botany, McGill University, died October 17 in Carmel, California.

George H. Peters, 84, astronomical photographer, U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., died in Washington October 18. Mr. Peters was known for his photographs of the solar corona, of sunspots, and of minor planets.

Sir Albert Howard, 73, agricultural scientist, former director of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, and agricultural adviser to states in Central India and Rajputana, died October 20 at his home in London.

Herbert Raymond Moody, 77, professor emeritus of chemistry and director of the Chemistry Laboratories, College of the City of New York, from 1905 until his retirement in 1938, died October 20 at his home in Vienna, Virginia.

The wing beat of the common drone fly may now be witnessed at a special exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History, sponsored by the Museum and the Sperry Gyroscope Company. Development of the animated enlarged scale model culminates a three-year research project during which it was necessary to use high-speed movie cameras in order to photograph the fly's wing beating 300 times per second. **C. H. Curran,** Museum entomologist and supervisor of the joint research project, pointed out that aircraft designers have been seeking the answers to the aerodynamics of insect flight, believing that the principles involved might be of practical use. In the study it was discovered that the halteres of the fly have a true gyroscopic action, but that they are not gyroscopes. A gyroscope produces balance by rotating, while the halteres produce balance by vibrating from side to side in an arc of 90°. They move opposite to the wings, moving downward when the wings rise and upward when the wings go down. **Chris E. Olsen,** Museum artist and preparator, constructed the model.

An Eye Laboratory has been established at St. Vincent's Hospital, Los Angeles, by the Estelle Doheny Eye Foundation to provide certain modern ophthalmic facilities badly needed in southern California. The Laboratory will serve as a pathological laboratory for the diagnosis and registration of pathological specimens, the preparation of slides, and the building up of a museum of eye pathology, and as a bacteriological laboratory where diagnostic scrapings, smears, and cultures may be studied, animal inoculations made, and the sensitivity of organisms to various drugs and antibiotics determined. The Laboratory will also provide facilities for fundus, gross, and slitlamp photography, maintain a library of photographs and motion pictures for teaching ophthalmology, provide an eye bank for southern California, distribute and loan certain drugs and equipment not otherwise available, and make available special equipment for radiation therapy of the eye for use outside the laboratory. The advisory board will consist of Alan Woods, Johns Hopkins Medical School; Cecil O'Brien, University of Iowa; and Phillips Thygeson, University of California. A. Ray Irvine, University of Southern California, is chairman of the original board, and Peter Soudakoff, Peking Union Medical College, will serve as full-time pathologist at the Laboratory. The Foundation and Laboratory are made possible by the donation of Mrs. Edward Laurence Doheny.

The Atomic Energy Commission has recently appointed as the director of its Office of Public and Technical Information **Morse Salisbury,** formerly director of information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and currently assistant secretary-general, International Emergency Food Council. The associate director will be **Edward R. Trapnell,** formerly public relations adviser to Major Gen. Groves, Commanding General, Manhattan District, and acting director of information, AEC; the chief of declassification, **Harold Fidler,** formerly assistant director of research, Oak Ridge; and the chief of technical information, **Alberto Thompson,** formerly director of the publication of technical information, Atomic Energy Project. The responsibility of the Office of Public and Technical Information is to screen all the material to be issued to the public concerning the Commission's activities and ascertain that all has been properly declassified and cleared with respect to restricted data as defined in the Atomic Energy Act. This work of declassification is being carried on by a consulting staff of over 100 scientists throughout the project. The "Declassification Guide" developed by the Manhattan District in accordance with recommendations of a committee headed by Richard C. Tolman, California Institute of Technology, sets forth the standards of the declassification process of the Office.

The U. S. Office of Education has reported that American colleges and universities need to almost double their existing classroom facilities. They now need an additional 90,000,000 square feet of classroom space and will need a total of 300,000,000 square feet by 1950. The Veteran's Educational Facilities Program Section of the Office of Education pointed out that this is a construction job comparable to building an entire business district for a large city. This fall's college enrollment has been estimated to be 2,750,000 students, 600,000 more than last fall. It has also been estimated that in 1951–1952, the enrollment will drop to 2,477,000. rising again to 2,924,000 in 1959–1960.

The General Disposals Division, Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, 4th and Jefferson Drive, S.W., Washington 25, D. C., is offering portions of two German chemical plants for sale to U. S. industry. These are the Dynamit A. G. Geestacht-Krummel plant, on the Elbe River about 19 miles southeast of Hamburg, its equipment consisting of 21 items used in the production of plastics with grinding mills, distilling vats, especially lined storage tanks, a crusher for artificial resins, and allied facilities; and the Paraxol at Lippoldsberg, including one producing unit for formaldehyde and two units for the production of pentarythritol. Also available to U. S. purchasers is the electrical generating equipment used with these units. Inventories of these plants and information concerning inspection and bids may be obtained from the General Disposals Division. December 10 is the closing date for sealed bids on both plants.