This is why he was the trusted adviser of all who knew him, faculty and students alike. This was the secret of his influence. The world is quick to sense, to appraise and to follow a character that every one can trust. Over and over again our enterprise might have been ruined if a man of narrower vision and smaller soul had been a guiding spirit. Over and over again he deliberately pushed his own interests out of the picture and chose the course which led to the remoter but larger goal. With his early arrival on the scene and his great prestige and influence, he could easily have followed the course which lesser men would have undoubtedly pursued, and built this institution around himself and his department; but he realized that the larger objectives required that other departments be made significant, too, and he threw his own energies into building them, sometimes even at the immediate expense of his own. He spent more time than any other man on the campus trying to create here outstanding departments of physics, of mathematics, of the humanities, of geology, of biology and of the various branches of engineering, and what these departments are to-day they owe more than they themselves know to Arthur A. Noyes. The breadth of his vision is shown by the fact that from the first he was the foremost and most effective advocate of the view, first, that really great engineers can not be produced in an atmosphere that ignores the fundamental sciences upon which all engineering ultimately rests, and, second, that neither effective scientists nor engineers can be created in an atmosphere which is not permeated by the background of the disciplines that deal with human values, motivations and experience. In all the fields in which the institute thinks that it has done and is still doing educational pioneering, Arthur A. Noyes has been the leader. The last great act of his life was altogether typical of the man. He had been pondering, as he was always doing, over the needs and the opportunities of the institute, and he saw clearly another step having nothing to do with chemistry that had to be taken; but he knew the financial difficulties in the way. So he went to the trustees and said, "Take what this costs out of my own personal income but do not hesitate for a moment to take this necessary step." Is it any wonder that we at the institute feel that the atmosphere of mutual assistance and self-forgetting cooperation toward a great ideal which has been created here and which is to-day the most priceless asset of this institution is largely the legacy of the mind and the soul of Arthur A. Noyes? We can not pay the debt which we owe to him by any words of eulogy or praise. "It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us," that the spirit and ideals and accomplishment of Arthur A. Noyes shall not perish from the earth.

ROBERT A. MILLIKAN
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

RECENT DEATHS

DR. JAMES TATE MASON, president of the American Medical Association, died on June 20. He was fifty-four years old.

DR. BLAIR SAXTON, associate professor of chemistry at Yale University, died on June 16 at the age of forty-five years.

DR. JOHN HUGHES MÜLLER, professor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, died on June 18. He was fifty-three years old.

DR. J. FINLEY BELL, of the Englewood, N. J., Hospital, known for his work on the bacteriology of milk, died on June 16 at the age of seventy-six years.

FRANK MERRICKS, British consulting mining engineer, past president of the British Institute of Mining Engineers, died on June 6 at the age of seventy years.

DR. HAMILTON CLELLAND MARR, formerly lecturer on mental diseases at the University of Glasgow, died on June 15. He was sixty-five years old.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ALLOYS OF THE IRON RESEARCH COMMITTEE OF THE ENGINEERING FOUNDATION

APPOINTMENT of three representatives of the steel industry to the Alloys of Iron Research Committee of the Engineering Foundation, which is carrying on world research embracing the entire body of knowledge of steel, alloy steel, alloy iron, and cast, wrought and pure iron, has been announced. Dr. John Johnston, director of research of the United States Steel Corporation, was named to the committee to represent the American Iron and Steel Institute; Wilfred Sykes, a director of the Inland Steel Company, becomes a member-at-large, succeeding the late Dr. John A. Mathews, who was vice-president of the Crucible Steel Company of America. The other new member is James T. Mackenzie, metallurgist and chief chemist of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, who takes the place of R. E. Kennedy, technical secretary of the American Foundrymen's Association.

Nearly 150 specialists in alloy steels, physical and works metallurgists, physicists, chemists, engineers and superintendents of alloy-steel plants, are cooperating with the committee, of which Professor George B.

Waterhouse, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is chairman.

The committee's collection of classified abstracts now numbers 15,300, with foreign languages translated into English. Six monographs have been issued, nine are in preparation and five more are planned. Two volumes on the alloys of iron and carbon will shortly appear. The manuscripts on the alloys of iron and chromium are 80 per cent. drafted for examination by the committee's advisers and consulting editors. The iron-nickel manuscripts are approximately 50 per cent. and 25 per cent., respectively, completed. For the iron-manganese monograph, the data have been assembled, including results of basic research conducted with the aid of the Foundation at Carnegie Institute of Technology. The literature review of the iron-vanadium monograph is almost finished. Preliminary work for the study of cast iron is progressing.

The work, on which about $125,000 has been spent, is officially described as "the most extensive search of a branch of technical literature ever undertaken" and "the most comprehensive, if not the only collection of such data in the world." In addition, the data assembled by the committee and published in its books give to the practical steel or iron maker or user a concise summary of the characteristic quality of each alloy steel or iron now being used, and an unbiased discussion of its advantages and disadvantages for each particular application. These summaries have been made possible only by searching through thousands of reports in many languages; correlating and evaluating the information and condensing it into readily usable form.

THE THIRD WORLD POWER CONFERENCE

THE third World Power Conference will be held at Washington from September 7 to 12. This is the first conference to be held in America and is the first to stress economic rather than technical problems.

The purposes of the conference are to examine the part played by power in all technical, economic, social and public bearings; to provide a forum for the interchange of data and ideas; to dramatize the rôle of power in the modern world.

The American National Committee, which is planning the conference, includes representatives of engineering and technical associations, the trade associations of the electrical, coal, gas and petroleum industries, public-utility corporations, government bodies dealing with power, technical schools, engineers, economists, leaders of labor and representatives of the consumer.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes is chairman of the American committee; Morris L. Cooke is chairman of the executive committee; O. C. Merrill is director of the conference, and Dr. William F. Durand will be chairman.

As many as seven hundred official members are expected to be present from Europe alone, and some 3,000 altogether may be in attendance. There will be a special effort to secure a large attendance from Latin America. The English, French, German and Spanish languages will be used.

So much stress was laid on technical matters at previous conferences that, in response to a very general desire, the program for the Washington conference will approach the power problem from the economic view-point. This decision was due in a considerable degree to the wide-spread feeling that our economic and social progress has lagged behind our technological development. The general topic of the Washington conference will be "National Power Economy," which will be discussed in relation to: Its physical and statistical basis; its technical, economic and social trends; the relation thereto of the fuel-producing, processing and distribution industries, and of electric and gas utilities; practices regulation; national and regional planning of power development and use; conservation of fuel and water resources; rationalization of the distribution of gas and electricity, and a national power and resources policy.

But the technical aspects of power production and utilization will by no means be neglected. The program of the second congress on large dams, to be held concurrently with the power conference, will be strictly technical, including a study of special cements; design and waterproofing of shrinkage, contraction and expansion joints; study of the facing of dams, dam foundations and earth dams in general. Besides the formal sessions of the World Power Conference there will be a supplemental technical program in connection with the study tours. A feature of these tours will be the "round table" discussions to be carefully planned in advance and led by experts, dealing with special technical problems pertinent to the places visited or of special interest to the respective groups of delegates.

The plan of paper presentation is to have each participating country submit one or more papers on each of the topics with which it has any concern. These papers will be condensed into reports to be presented by official reporters, to be followed by open discussion.

There will be a comprehensive exhibit to illustrate the latest developments in power production and utilization, so prepared as to interest both technician and layman. Photographs, models both operating and stationary, moving pictures and transparencies will be used.

The tours connected with the conference, as now