Advancement of Science and is jointly sponsored by the American Society of Tropical Medicine, the National Malaria Committee and the American Society of Parasitologists. It represents an encyclopedic coverage of the subject of human malaria as the disease exists in the United States and the regions surrounding the Caribbean. A total of 42 papers has been prepared by outstanding authorities, and the titles are grouped under the following headings: (1) Introduction and Parasitology, (2) Anopheline Vectors, (3) Epidemiology, (4) The Human Infection, Symptomatology, (5) Pathology, (6) Therapy, (7) Control and Eradication.

The desirability of reviewing the present-day knowledge of this disease in the aforestated manner was emphasized some three years ago when reports of the presence of a severe epidemic of malaria in Brazil were made known. The epidemic had appeared subsequent to the introduction of the mosquito *Anopheles gambiae* from Africa to endemic areas in South America. It was apparent to those familiar with the situation that the same tragedy might take place in the United States since malaria is not only indigenous in 36 of the 48 states but deaths have occurred as a result of the infection in practically every state in the Union. On the basis of the experiences in Brazil the sole requirement for its duplication here was the presence of a good transmitter (anopheline mosquito) which might enter accidentally in the ordinary course of airplane transportation. Accordingly an organization committee was appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association to investigate the problem, and the symposium will mark the culmination of two years of active planning by this group.

Investigators in this country have not been callous to the menace of this malady, which is often believed by the laity to be confined to the tropics. From the day when malaria was first recognized as a serious, disabling and frequently fatal disease in the Western Hemisphere, attempts have been made to combat it, and there is some indication that the most malarious areas in the United States are gradually coming under control. Research workers from the various disciplines have been extremely active in contributing to fundamental discoveries in this field; nevertheless, it is recognized that serious gaps exist in our present knowledge of the disease. Even though the causative agent, a microscopic protozoan, was seen and recognized in human red blood cells over 60 years ago, the germ has not as yet been cultured satisfactorily and at will on artificial media; thus, little is known of its food requirements or by-products of growth. Again, the lack of a suitable laboratory animal susceptible to the human parasite is an additional handicap limiting experimental work to studies in man. The present unsettled conditions in the Far East have jeopardized the shipments of the antimalarial drug, quinine. The limited supply of this substance on hand has stimulated a feverish search for a satisfactory substitute. These are some of the urgent problems which will be covered in Philadelphia. It is hoped that the contributions to the symposium will be suitable for publication in monograph form by the association and thus serve as a guide for immediate as well as for future thought and research on this most important disease.

MALCOLM H. SOULE, *Secretary,*
Section N, A. A. A. S.

THE PACIFIC DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE 1941 meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and its affiliated societies will be held at Pasadena, Calif., from June 16 to 21. The host institutions on this occasion will be the California Institute of Technology, the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery and the Mt. Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

A preliminary announcement descriptive of the general features of the program will be distributed to members of the Pacific Division early in March.

It is hoped that this meeting will be widely attended not only by members resident on the Pacific Coast, but also by members of the association resident elsewhere in the country.

Members desirous of presenting papers are advised to communicate with the secretary of the society before which the paper will be presented, and to submit titles of communications not later than April 25. Brief abstracts are also requested.

THE COLD SPRING HARBOR BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Long Island Biological Association the resignation of Dr. Eric Ponder, for the past five years director of the Biological Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, was received and accepted with expression of appreciation of his services.

When the laboratory was suddenly bereft of Dr. R. G. Harris's services, Dr. Ponder assumed charge and carried forward the multifarious activities of the laboratory without interruption. He organized and carried through the five symposia on excitation phenomena, internal secretions, the protein molecule, biological oxidations and permeability, the results of which, so far as published, have met with unstinted praise.

Dr. Millislav Demerec, of the Department of Genetics, Carnegie Institution of Washington, was elected director of the laboratory for the year 1941. Dr. Kenneth S. Cole, of the College of Physicians and

Surgeons of New York City, and Dr. G. W. Corner, of the Carnegie Institution, were elected to the board, and the latter to the chairmanship of the Scientific Advisory Committee, Arthur W. Page, under whose presidency the association's activities were developed to a high degree, having resigned due to pressure of other duties, Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, of the American Museum of Natural History, was elected to succeed him as president of the association.

MEDALISTS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

KING GEORGE has approved the recommendations made by the Council of the Royal Society for the award of the two Royal Medals for the current year as follows:

To Professor P. M. S. Blackett, F.R.S., for his studies of cosmic rays and the showers of particles which they produce, for his share in the discovery of the positive electron, for his work on mesons and many other experimental achievements.

To Dr. F. H. A. Marshall, F.R.S., for his contributions to the physiology of animal reproduction.

The following awards of medals have been made by the president and council of the society:

The Copley Medal to Professor P. Langevin, For. Mem. R.S., for his pioneer work in the electron theory of magnetism, his fundamental contributions to discharge of electricity in gases and his important work in many branches of theoretical physics.

The Rumford Medal to Professor K. M. G. Siegbahn for his pioneer work in high precision x-ray spectroscopy and its applications.

The Davy Medal to Professor H. C. Urey for his isolation of deuterium, the heavy hydrogen isotope, and for his work on the use of this and other isotopes in following the detailed course of chemical reactions.

The Darwin Medal to Professor J. P. Hill, F.R.S., for his contributions to problems bearing on the interrelationships of the main groups of the Mammalia and on the phylogenetic history of the Primates.

The Sylvester Medal to Professor G. H. Hardy, F.R.S., for his important contributions to many branches of pure mathematics.

The Hughes Medal to Professor A. H. Compton for his discovery of the Compton effect, and for his work on cosmic rays.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

SIR HENRY DALE, director of the National Institute for Medical Research, London, has been elected president of the Royal Society.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN GREGORY, professor emeritus of experimental engineering and hydraulics at Tulane University and consulting engineer, was presented with the Worcester Reed Warner Medal at the sixty-first annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. This medal is awarded annually for contributions to permanent engineering literature. It is named in memory of W. R. Warner, co-founder of The Warner and Swasey Company, who was a charter member of the society and its president in 1897. Its establishment was made possible by a provision in Mr. Warner's will.

DR. WILLIAM CROCKER, director of the Boyce Thompson Institute of Plant Research and president of the Yonkers Board of Education, was the guest of honor on December 2 at a dinner in the City Club, tendered him by the members of the Yonkers Inner Circle, which has designated him as the outstanding citizen of Yonkers.

FRANCIS C. FRARY, director of research for the Aluminum Corporation of America, was elected president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at the New Orleans meeting. He succeeds Dr. Webster N. Jones, of Pittsburgh. Sidney D. Kirkpatrick was elected vice-president, Stephen L. Tyler was re-elected executive secretary, and Carl R. DeLong was reelected treasurer.

THE following officers of the New York Academy of Medicine were elected on December 5: *President,* Dr. Malcolm Goodridge, professor of clinical medicine at the Cornell University Medical College; *Vice-president,* Dr. Henry Cave, assistant professor of surgery, Columbia University; *Trustees,* Drs. George Baehr and Arthur F. Chace; *Members of Committee on Library,* Drs. Alfred E. Cohn, Howard R. Craig and Jerome P. Webster; *Members of Committee on Admission,* Drs. J. William Hinton, John E. Scarff, William E. Studdiford and Edward Tolstoi.

OFFICERS of the American Pharmaceutical Association have been elected as follows: *President-elect,* B. V. Christensen; *First Vice-president,* J. K. Attwood; *Second Vice-president,* L. W. Rowe; *Members of the Council,* R. L. Swain, P. H. Costello and F. E. Bibbins. The next annual meeting of the association will be held in Detroit from August 17 to 23.

WALTER L. WIRTH, superintendent of parks of New Haven, Conn., was elected president of the American Institute of Park Executives at the recent Cleveland meeting.

IT is reported in *Nature* that at the annual statutory meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, held on October 28, the following officers were elected: *President,* Professor E. T. Whittaker; *Vice-presidents,* Dr.