rangements impressed them. Five telephone operators are detailed every night to deal with emergency medical or surgical calls from any part of the city, and within two minutes of the receipt of the call a well-equipped ambulance, with doctor, nurse and orderly, is on its way.

RESTORATION OF THE MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS[1]

THE wrecking of the greatest pathologic and anatomic museum in the world—that of the Royal College of Surgeons—by German bombs has been described previously (The *Journal*, July 8, 1941, p. 58; February 28, 1942, p. 747). Nearly two thirds of the specimens were destroyed, including much that was irreplaceable, such as the Hunterian collection. Within a few weeks the council of the college set up a committee under the chairmanship of Professor Grey Turner to plan a new museum based on the surviving specimens and the traditions of the old but adapted to present conditions, which differ vastly from those of a hundred and fifty years ago when the museum was founded by the government's purchase of John Hunter's great collection. The museum was then the only one of the kind, but now every medical school has formed its museum. The museum will be devoted to the development, structure and functions of man and his diseases. Comparative anatomy will be retained only as far as it throws light on the anatomy and functions of the human body in health and disease. Anthropology will be retained, but greater discrimination will be used in this subject. The Hunterian collection will be restored as far as possible by replacement of the destroyed specimens and by making copies of models based on records, illustrations or recollection. It will not be separately exhibited but distributed among the appropriate sections.

It is recommended that the museum shall consist of two sections—anatomy and pathology—and that the council shall establish chairs for the control of these: chairs of human and comparative anatomy and human and comparative pathology. For reconstituting the series of anatomic dissections the committee has obtained the help of leading teachers of anatomy. The object is to display the structure of the body from every possible aspect and at all ages, comprising normal (including microscopic) anatomy, topography and applied anatomy, surgical anatomy, embryology and senile changes. Restoration of the pathologic collections offers less difficulty. Selected members of the Royal Society of Medicine are being organized to make a systematic collection. Regional pathology will be developed primarily for the expert, as the needs of the student are largely met by the museums of the medical schools. There will be sections of military surgery, forensic medicine and industrial diseases; also a historical section, which will include Hunterian and post-Hunterian relics, and one devoted to the evolution of modern surgical instruments. A new feature is a series of x-ray films or lantern slides of films and exceptional cinematographic films of surgical conditions and operations.

[1] The *Journal* of the American Medical Association.

RARE CHEMICALS

THE following chemicals are wanted by the National Registry of Rare Chemicals, Armour Research Foundation, 33rd, Dearborn and Federal Streets, Chicago, Ill.:

1. Sodium sulforicinate
2. Borneolglucuronic acid
3. p-Dimethylaminobenzophenone
4. p-Aminofuchsone
5. p-Dimethylaminofuchsone
6. p,p-Tetramethyldiaminofuchsone
7. N,N-Dimethylindigo $(C_6H_4C_2O\ N\text{-}CH_3)_2$
8. The (mono- or di-) methyl iodide or ethyl iodide addition products to No. 7 $[C_6H_4\ C_2O\ N\ (Ch_3)_2\ I]_2$
9. p-Toluquinaldine
10. l-Methyl phenantroxazole
11. N-Ethyl-rhodanic acid
12. N-Methyl-rhodanic acid
13. N-Methyl-2-thio-4-keto-tetrahydro-oxazole
14. N-Ethyl-2-thio-4-keto-tetrahydro-oxazole
15. 2-Methyl-4-phenyl-oxazole

THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS

THE American Institute of Physics has purchased a large, well-constructed, residential building at 57 East 55th Street, New York City, to be occupied as a national home office for the physicists of America. Generous contributions have already been made in a campaign that is now being conducted among American physicists and friends of physics throughout the nation to raise the necessary funds to meet the purchase price.

The seller of the property is Frederick Brown, a well-known real estate operator. It was largely because of Mr. Brown's generosity in setting the terms that the institute, which is a non-profit corporation, was enabled to make the purchase. The building was selected after a thorough search of suitable locations was made at the request of the purchaser by Paul S. Dixon, of the Equity Conservation Corporation, who arranged the transaction. Joshua Bernstein was the attorney representing the seller. The purchaser was represented by Robinson and Henson. Proposal for the purchase was first made by the Policy Committee of the institute.

This is the first time the organized profession of physics in America has owned a headquarters, the institute having occupied rented space since its founding in 1931. Need for the building arises from the phenomenal growth of the profession in the last

twenty years. In that time physics has become recognized not only as a field of study and pure research but also as a science vitally important in industry. It has always been fundamental to other sciences, including engineering and chemistry.

Developments for the war are serving especially to direct attention to physics and to the value of the physics profession to the nation. For example, the science of electronics is only one of the several branches of physics which are proving of great use in the war and hold even greater promise for post-war industrial developments. Other important branches of physics deal with optics, acoustics, x-rays, radio, spectroscopic analysis, cosmic rays and nuclear phenomena.

The American Institute of Physics is a federation of national societies including the following: the American Physical Society, the Optical Society of America, the Acoustical Society of America, the American Association of Physics Teachers and the Society of Rheology. Also associated with the institute are the American Society for X-Ray and Electron Diffraction and the Electron Microscope Society of America. The member societies and the institute publish eight technical journals which have a wide circulation throughout the world. These journals are *The Physical Review, Reviews of Modern Physics, Journal of the Optical Society of America, The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, American Journal of Physics, The Review of Scientific Instruments, The Journal of Chemical Physics* and *The Journal of Applied Physics*. All of them are devoted to the publication of the results of research and their interpretation, of articles on the teaching of physics and the place of physics in the general culture of the modern world.

Aside from publication, the work of the institute deals with many services to physicists designed to advance the science and its contribution to modern life. These services include arrangement of meetings and conferences, furnishing information to the public and arranging cooperation with other scientific organizations and with agencies of the government. Recent war services have included authoritative assistance to the government in the use of the critical and insufficient physics manpower for war research and war operations in such fields as aircraft and submarine detection, anti-aircraft weapons, communication and secret developments.

Purchase of the building should materially accelerate a general plan of professional development in the field of physics, designed to meet post-war necessities. This plan was developed by the Policy Committee of the institute, whose members are Dr. Paul E. Klopsteg, president of the Central Scientific Company; Dr. Oliver E. Buckley, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories; Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Homer L. Dodge, dean of the Graduate School of the University of Oklahoma, and Dr. R. Clifton Gibbs, chairman of the department of physics of Cornell University.

The plan contemplates the maintenance of high professional standards, the improvement of publications and meetings, efforts to improve the teaching of physics in high schools and colleges, the expansion of facilities and resources for research in the field of physics, rehabilitation of war-interrupted careers and extended activities designed to advance the science of physics and to facilitate the work of physicists in every way possible.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE Frederick Ives Medal of the American Optical Society will be presented on October 8 to Dr. Lloyd A. Jones, of the Eastman Kodak Company, at the Pittsburgh meeting of the society, which will be held from October 7 to 9. The medal is awarded to Dr. Jones for "distinguished work in optics."

THE David B. Pickering Nova Medal of the American Association of Variable Star Observers was presented on September 11 to Professor Bernhard H. Dawson, of the Observatory of the National University of La Plata, for the discovery of Nova Puppis 1942. The presentation was made by Dr. Edward L. Reed, chargé d'affaires of the U. S. Embassy in Buenos Aires, at a ceremony in the new building and observatory of the Asociación Argentina Amigos de la Astronomía, a society of amateur astronomers, of which Dr. Dawson was president from 1932 to 1940.

ELLA CARR DELORIA, of New York, a Yankton Sioux Indian, since 1929 research specialist in the department of anthropology of Columbia University, received the 1943 Indian Achievement Medal on September 17, American Indian Day. The award is given annually by the Indian Council Fire of Chicago to an American Indian whose accomplishments are worthy of national recognition.

DR. WALTER H. EDDY, president of the American Institute of Food Products and consultant on food and nutrition to the quartermaster general, formerly professor of physiological chemistry at Columbia University, was recently the guest at a luncheon given in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH WALTON, senior entomologist of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine,