their work for the bachelor of science degree.

When the national roster of young scientific talent is complete, it will be submitted to the armed services with the request that the men be returned to the classrooms in order to make possible "the early resumption of chemical education and training on a proper scale."

"There is some evidence," according to the statement, "that the armed services may be receptive to a properly presented plan for the early return, by assignment or demobilization, of a limited number of especially capable young men to further training." The training of chemists and chemical engineers has been disrupted by the war and threatens our national technological competence. The statement continues:

> The American Chemical Society feels impelled to do everything possible to hasten the return to college of potential chemists and chemical engineers whose education was interrupted by the war. Only by insistence on prompt resumption of such training can the war-induced deficits be even partially alleviated.
>
> Two actions can aid in such a program: one, to secure the release of especially capable men from the armed services to permit them to resume their training at the earliest possible date, and the other, to provide financial aid when needed.
>
> Various scholarship funds have been and are being established to help to accelerate training. This makes ability the controlling factor.

The institutions from which the information is sought are on the approved list of the American Chemical Society.

Professor W. Albert Noyes, Jr., University of Rochester, is chairman of the committee. Other members are: Dr. W. G. Young, University of California at Los Angeles, and Dr. H. B. Weiser, the Rice Institute, Houston, Texas.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

THE American Society of Mechanical Engineers has made public the names of those selected to receive its 1945 honors and awards. The formal presentation will be made in New York late in November.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers Medal, the society's highest honor, awarded annually for distinguished service in engineering and science, has been awarded to Dr. William Frederick Durand, chairman of the division of engineering and industry of the National Research Council, professor of mechanical engineering emeritus of Stanford University. It will be presented in recognition of his work in hydrodynamic and aerodynamic science, particularly the forwarding of the design and application of the principles of jet propulsion; and of his services to the government in engineering research.

The Holley Medal, presented for "some great and unique act of genius of an engineering nature," will go to Dr. Sanford Alexander Moss, engineer of the General Electric Company, West Lynn, Mass., for his pioneer work in turbosuperchargers which largely made possible the height, speed and range of modern aircraft. Retiring in 1938, Dr. Moss was in London the day of the Munich pact. He returned and, at the age of sixty-seven years, voluntarily resumed work as a consulting engineer for the General Electric Company. On his seventieth birthday, in 1942, Lieutenant General H. H. Arnold sent greetings in behalf of the Army Air Forces, saying: "Your contribution of the airplane supercharger and turbosupercharger is outstanding in the science of aeronautics."

Dr. Joseph M. Juran, assistant to the administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D. C., will receive the Worcester Reed Warner Medal, which is given for noteworthy contributions to engineering literature. It will recognize his contribution to the problem of quality control in mass production and various other writings.

The Melville Prize Medal for an original work will be presented to William Julian King, research engineer with the fuels division of Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, for his paper, "The Unwritten Laws of Engineering." His work has been concerned chiefly with fundamentals of combustion liquid fuels and the development of gas turbines.

Bruce E. Del Mar, supercharging engineer with the Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, Calif., will receive the Junior Award for his paper, "The Presentation of Centrifugal Compressor Performance in Terms of Non-Dimensional Relationships."

A later announcement will be made regarding student awards.

Honorary membership in the society has been conferred as follows:

> On Wong Wen-hao, of Chungking, China, vice-president of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Economic Affairs and head of the National Reconstruction Commission of the Chinese Government. The award will pay tribute to his preeminence in the field of professional public service.
>
> On Sir William Arthur Stanier, F.R.S., director of scientific research in the Ministry of Production, London. He will be honored for influencing "in an outstanding fashion the technique of railway transport in our present age."
>
> On Rear Admiral Harold Gardiner Bowen, U.S.N., Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia Station, Washington, D. C., for his service to his country—"his valiant and successful fight to introduce steam of high pressures and high temperatures into the United States Navy. The resulting performance to-day is making naval history."
>
> On Dugald Caleb Jackson, professor emeritus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "for outstanding leadership in education and consulting engineering fields."

On Andrey Abraham Potter, acting president and dean of engineering at Purdue University, "for leadership in adjusting engineering education to the needs of war training as chairman of the Engineering Science and Management War Training Program of the U. S. Office of Education."

LETTERS FROM SCIENTIFIC MEN ABROAD

PROFESSOR D. WORONZOW, director of the Physiological Institute of the State University of Kiev, writes to Dr. A. J. Carlson, University of Chicago, as follows:

The university buildings, including my laboratory and library, were wrecked and burned. The libraries of the Medical Institute were also destroyed. . . . I am turning for aid to my colleagues in countries friendly to us, asking them to help us in rehabilitating physiology in Kiev. We shall be extremely grateful should you find it possible to contribute to our institute duplicate copies of books and journals from your personal library, as well as reprints of your own papers (and those of your colleagues) that you may have on hand.

Dr. M. Demerec, of the Carnegie Institution, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, states that in a letter mailed on July 14 Professor Ernst Hadorn, Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Zürich, Switzerland, writes: "Since I have not seen any American publication since 1941–42 I would appreciate it very much if my colleagues would send me reprints of their papers as soon as this is possible. We live here in isolation and are anxious to know what is going on in the scientific world."

Professor Marston Taylor Bogert, of Columbia University, has received a letter from Professor W. P. Jorissen, of Leiden (Hooge Rijndyk 15), which reads as follows:

We are very happy to be free again in Holland after five terrible years of oppression, and we hope that the deliverance of our India will follow soon. I am recovering from edema caused by insufficient food, but hope to be able in a few weeks to visit our laboratory again (that for physical and inorganic chemistry) which the Germans robbed of its best instruments and part of its books and journals.

I am longing to know how you are and what the Union Internationale de Chimie has been able to do in these years of war. Did you see already our Report on the Nomenclature of Inorganic Compounds? Till now I did not receive a copy of Professor Bassett's English version. Nor did I see the Italian version.

You can imagine how much we are in arrears with American chemical literature, but I hope our colleagues in the States will send us reprints of their work. As you know, I am especially interested in oxidation processes and their inhibition and in explosive reactions. Perhaps you have still available reprints of your research on the oxidation of aldehydes.

THE RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR GUYER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

PROFESSOR M. F. GUYER, since 1911 chairman of the department of zoology of the University of Wisconsin, retired on July 1.

Before going to Wisconsin he received his Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago in 1900 and spent eleven years at the University of Cincinnati.

Under his chairmanship the staff of the department of zoology at Wisconsin has increased about sixfold. In addition to the many hundreds of undergraduate students who have had contact with him as a teacher, one hundred and twenty-five men and women have received Ph.D. degrees in zoology during this time. These men and women are scattered in nearly every state of the union, in Washington, D. C., Hawaii, South America, Canada, China, England, Italy and the islands of the Pacific. Many are teaching in colleges and universities, others are doing research or practising medicine, and still others are serving in the armed forces.

In appreciation of Professor Guyer's long and constant service to the university, seventy-eight former and present members of the department honored him by attending a banquet in Madison on April 21. At the dinner he was presented with a portfolio of letters from most of his former graduate students who were unable to attend. A talent unsuspected by many was discovered when songs of Professor Guyer's own composition were sung as a part of the program.

Being relieved of administrative and teaching duties, Professor Guyer now plans to devote his time to writing and research.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE medal of the American Iron and Steel Institute for 1944, awarded annually for "the outstanding technical paper of the year on steel," has been awarded to Dr. Wendell E. Hess, professor of metallurgical engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

AT a dinner given on July 25 in Washington by the Variety Clubs of America in honor of Sir Alexander Fleming, the Humanitarian Award was presented to him "as the man in 1944 whose humanitarian efforts had contributed the most to the welfare of mankind." The award consists of a silver plaque and an honorarium of $1,000. A research fund of $80,000 for Sir Alexander has been established by American manu-