

Medical Research in 1937, although he endeavored to continue his own studies through the Division of Internal Medicine, it soon became apparent that this was not possible. It is perhaps one fault of modern life that scientists so often are rewarded by administrative positions rather than by the removal of whatever fetters may prevent fuller accomplishment. But in this case what science lost on the one hand it gained on the other and to his colleagues and assistants the gain was immeasurable. His time and quiet kindly counsel were always available and the accomplishments of the Squibb Institute in chemistry, in chemotherapy, in microbiology and in pioneer work on penicillin in the United States are a part measure of his scientific wisdom and human encouragement.

The Squibb Institute represented for the late Theodore Weicker, chairman of the Squibb Board, the dream of a lifetime. Through the untiring efforts of Dr. Harrop this dream was realized. The successful demonstration that fundamental research can proceed within an industrial pharmaceutical organization will be a memorial to his vision and energy, and he would have wished none better.

Dr. Harrop belonged to the following societies: The American Scandinavian Foundation, the American Medical Association, the Association of American Physicians, the American College of Physicians, the Society for Clinical Investigation, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the Société Biologique of Paris, Cosmopolitan Clinical Clubs, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Clinical and Climatological Association, Phi Beta Kappa Society, Alpha Omega Alpha, Phi Kappa Psi, Nu Sigma Nu and Sigma Xi.

Dr. Harrop was shy on first acquaintance but, when one knew him well, showed that none could be a truer friend or more congenial companion. He would amaze one by the warmth of his sudden boyish enthusiasm. Those who knew him in relaxed and philosophical mood can testify to the pleasant conversations which would last late into the evenings. He was above all a kindly man. Perhaps one of the greatest of his trials as an administrator lay in those situations in which a reprimand of greater or lesser degree was

necessary. The reprimand would be given in gentle and apologetic terms, and it was often the director who was most embarrassed while the culprit sat unhappily wondering how to shorten the painful episode for his inquisitor.

He died on August 4, 1945, after an ordeal of many months. Those who knew him best realized that his health had worried him for several years and that he had seen what lay in store. But, because of his intense desire for an early ending of the war and his scientific urge, he drove himself until the last illness slowed his body but not his mind. He died for his country as truly as any soldier, and his loss is a grievous one to all who loved him.

GEOFFREY W. RAKE

JOHN F. ANDERSON

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. FRANCIS B. SUMNER, professor of biology emeritus of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California, died at La Jolla, Calif., on September 6 at the age of seventy-one years.

DR. CLEMENT R. JONES, of the School of Dentistry of the University of Pittsburgh, died on September 3 at the age of seventy-four years.

DR. I. PAUL MAIZLISH, professor of physics at the Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, died on September 4 at the age of forty-seven years.

DR. JAMES THOMAS WILSON, emeritus professor of anatomy of the University of Cambridge, died recently at the age of eighty-four years.

ROBERT BRINTON HARPER, formerly vice-president of research and testing of the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, Chicago, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, died on August 29. He was born on February 28, 1882. Among the many distinctions awarded him were the Beal Gold Medal of the American Gas Association, 1931; the Walton Clark Gold Medal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, 1938, and the Annual Citation of the American Institute of Chemists, October 6, 1944. He was chairman of the Blackout Committee in the Organization of Techniques, Office of Civilian Defense for the Metropolitan District of Chicago.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE MEXICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

THE annual meeting of the Mexican Mathematical Society was held this year during the week of May 28th at Guadalajara. Five American mathematicians were in attendance: Nelson Dunford, S. Lefschetz, F. D. Murnaghan, Rufus Oldenburger and Norbert

Wiener. There were sections devoted to both pure and applied mathematics with many papers presented in each, among them one from each of the American visitors.

The first evening of the congress was devoted to a memorial to the late G. D. Birkhoff, a great friend

of Mexican mathematicians, with addresses presented by Professors Graef, Lefschetz and Wiener.

The generosity and gracious hospitality of the Mexican Mathematical Society and of the Governor of the State of Jalisco, of which Guadalajara is the capital, could not have been exceeded. In the middle of the week there was an excursion to the beautiful Lake Chapala, an hour's ride by automobile from the meeting place, and a very attractive dinner was served in connection with the excursion. There was, also, ample opportunity to see the artistic monuments and the like for which Guadalajara is famous. It will be remembered that the city is the location of some of the best murals of Orozco, and these were greatly admired by the members of the congress. The meeting terminated with a general banquet, and all these occasions provided many opportunities for close contact between the members and guests.

The meeting was a success in every way and the attendance was considerable, mathematicians and other scientists coming from all parts of the Republic. The fame of these meetings is spreading and there is no doubt that they are making a noteworthy contribution to the development of mathematics in Mexico and to the good relations between Mexican scientists and those of the United States.—S. L.

THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF REGULAR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS

DURING the period of the emergency it has been necessary to place the bulk of Regular Army Medical Corps officers in administrative positions in the Major Commands of the Army. This necessary procedure has caused a shortage of adequately, professionally trained Regular Army Medical Corps officers to take up the care of the Army sick and wounded, upon the release of AUS officers to civilian life.

In order that the Medical Department may be prepared to continue the excellent professional care of the sick and wounded in Army hospitals, the Surgeon General has requested the chief of staff to authorize courses in professional training for Regular Army Medical Corps officers. This request has been approved and a plan of training officers relieved from administrative or other assignments where professional experience was not available has been developed and placed in operation. This plan calls for the assignment of Regular Army Medical Corps officers to installations where courses in professional training, eventually leading to board certification, is to be carried out. The plan calls for training, not only in military medical installations, but in outstanding civilian installations. Representatives of all major forces concerned have contributed to this

plan and officers assigned to any of these forces are eligible for the professional training.

The plan has been put into immediate operation in order that fully qualified Regular Army Medical Corps officers may be available to replace the presently highly qualified AUS officers, who are to be released in the present demobilization program, and who are at present holding the top professional positions in Army hospitals.

The Surgeon General is insistent that the outstanding record of care of the sick and wounded in this war be maintained, and for this reason, the far-reaching plan which he has prepared places foremost the professional qualifications and continued professional training of the Medical Corps officers. It is the sincere hope of the Surgeon General that all Medical Corps officers of the Army of the United States give earnest consideration to a career in the Regular Army, and he feels that with the development of his present plan, outstanding opportunity for professional advancement will be afforded to all Medical Corps officers.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THE Board of Natural Resources and Conservation of the State of Illinois, upon the recommendation of Dr. M. M. Leighton, chief of the State Geological Survey, has recently made the following promotions and appointments:

Dr. Ralph E. Grim, petrographer and head of the Division of Petrography, has been made petrographer and principal geologist in charge of the Geological Resources Section. He will have general direction of the work done in that section, which comprises the following divisions: Coal, Oil and Gas, Industrial Minerals, Clay Resources and Clay Mineral Technology, Groundwater Geology and Geophysical Exploration, Areal and Engineering Geology, Stratigraphy and Paleontology, and Subsurface Geology.

Dr. Carl A. Bays, geologist and engineer, has been promoted to the position of head of the Division of Groundwater Geology and Geophysical Exploration. This division was recently established and is an outgrowth of the Division of Subsurface Geology.

Dr. C. L. Cooper, associate geologist, has been promoted to the post of geologist in the Division of Stratigraphy and Paleontology.

The following promotions and appointments were made in the Geochemical Section of the Survey:

Dr. G. Robert Yohe, chemist, becomes chemist and head of the Coal Division. Dr. Yohe and Dr. Orin W. Rees, chemist and head of the Analytical Division, are assistant chief chemists in interim during the absence of Dr. Frank H. Reed, chief chemist, now in Europe.

Dr. Glenn C. Finger, chemist, has been appointed chemist and head of the Fluorspar Division, and Oren