

tion will continue to grow in acquisitions and become the chief center for all who are interested in the history of chemical science."

#### IN HONOR OF DR. C. S. HUDSON

It has been announced by Dr. R. C. Hockett (*Chairman*) and E. Whitman Rice (*Secretary*) that as a feature of the fall meeting of the Division of Sugar Chemistry and Technology to be held at Chicago (September 8-13, 1946) as a part of the meeting of the American Chemical Society, Professor C. S. Hudson, of the National Institute of Health, will be honored for his many contributions to the advancement of carbohydrate chemistry. Dr. Hudson previously has been the recipient of the Nichols Medal (1916), Willard Gibbs Medal (1929), Hillebrand Prize (1931), Richards Medal (1940), Borden Medal (1941) and the Cresson Medal (1942).

The Division of Sugar Chemistry and Technology has decided to honor Dr. Hudson in a more unusual fashion and in such a way that research workers and carbohydrate chemistry in general will be benefited. This will be accomplished by assembling and reprinting all the published papers which have appeared as a result of his researches while at the National Institute of Health and during the earlier years at the National Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Chemistry. Two of his associates, Drs. R. M. Hann and N. K. Richtmyer, have undertaken the duties of editors of the "Collected Works of C. S. Hudson." The papers, about three hundred in number, will appear in a two-volume edition which will be published by the Academic Press of New York City.

An advisory committee, consisting of representatives of organizations which have agreed to sponsor the publication, has been formed. At the present time, it consists of the following members:

R. C. Hockett, The Sugar Research Foundation  
N. F. Kennedy, The Corn Industries Research Foundation  
R. M. Goepf, Jr., Atlas Powder Company  
W. J. Hale and E. C. Britton, The Dow Chemical Company  
J. A. Aeschlimann, Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc.  
A. Elsenbast, Johns-Manville  
G. Garnatz, Kroger Food Foundation  
C. R. Addinall, Merck and Company, Inc.  
G. C. Baker, Pabst Brewing Company  
R. Pasternack, Chas. Pfizer and Company, Inc.  
F. N. Peters, The Quaker Oats Company  
P. Kolachov, Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc.  
A. L. Raymond, G. D. Searle and Company  
L. E. Arnow, Sharp and Dohme, Inc.  
C. N. Frey and R. F. Light, Standard Brands, Inc.  
A. Frieden and G. V. Caesar, Stein, Hall and Company, Inc.

Most of the sustaining fund that is required has been raised through the generosity of the companies represented by the advisory committee. But other organizations still may participate in this tribute to Dr. Hudson, and further information may be obtained from The Publication Committee, Dr. Elizabeth Osman (*Secretary*) or Dr. W. W. Pigman (*Chairman*), both of the Corn Products Refining Company, Argo, Ill.

A dinner will be given by the sponsors and the members of the division. The general arrangements are in the hands of a committee consisting of Dr. Sidney M. Cantor, Corn Products Refining Company, *Chairman*; Dr. Herman O. L. Fisher, University of Toronto; Dr. Julian Dale, Commercial Solvents Corporation; Mr. C. S. Miner, Miner Laboratories; Dr. C. D. Hurd, Northwestern University; Dr. A. B. Cramer, Miner Laboratories; Mr. Paul Stokesberry, The American Research and Testing Laboratories, and Dr. L. M. Cooke, Corn Products Refining Company.

Plans for the celebration call for a morning session at which four papers will be presented describing the importance of the Hudson contributions in providing the background for scientific and technological advances in the carbohydrate field. This is to be followed by a series of papers which will outline the current progress in carbohydrate chemistry.

#### NEWS FROM ABROAD

PROFESSOR EDWARD BARTOW, of the State University of Iowa, has received a letter from René Legendre, who wrote that Professor Louis Lapicque, professor of physiology at the Sorbonne, Paris, passed some time in prison at Fresnes but was released without harm. Professor L. H. Hackspill, professor of chemistry at the Collège de France, is safe. Legendre was at the Laboratory of Zoology at Concarneau during the war. He has been made professor of physical oceanography at the Institute of Oceanography at Paris. Professor Bartow visited the various fronts during the first World War with Legendre; he lived for nearly a year in the home of Professor Lapicque, and exchanged French-English with Hackspill during the first World War.

The following is a translation of a letter to Dr. Marston T. Bogert, of Columbia University, from René Dubrisay, professeur à l'Ecole Polytechnique et au Conservatoire National des Arts et Metiers, 37 Rue Vaneau, Paris (7).

August 31, 1945

Monsieur Bougault has sent me your letter of July 18. I succeeded him as President of the National Federation of Chemical Associations of France, and it therefore becomes my pleasure and honor to reply.

In spite of all the difficulties resulting from the occupation, the French chemical societies and the Federation

of Chemical Associations continued to exist. Naturally researches and the functioning of the laboratories have often been hindered by developments.

A certain number of our colleagues have disappeared during this period. I would mention in particular the names of MM. Behal and Tiffeneau; also those of MM. Wahl and Raymond Berr, who were deported to Germany and murdered by the Germans. You have perhaps also learned of the tragic death of a great number of French professors (Bruhat, Holweck, and so many others) assassinated under analogous conditions.

As I have told you, our Federation never ceased to exist. We have commenced to resume contact with our European colleagues, but the difficulties of communication have prevented us hitherto from corresponding with you. We would be very happy if you were to consider us in connection with all questions of interest to the International Union.

As to the Maison de la Chimie, I have communicated your letter to Professor Bertrand, 61 Blvd. des Invalides, who is President of its Administrative Council. The Maison de la Chimie has likewise survived the persecution.

Dr. Hope Hibbard, of Oberlin College, has received a letter from E. Fauré-Frémiet, Collège de France, Paris V, France. He apparently survived the hard years of the war with a minimum of difficulty, and has nearly completed a book on "The Cell from the Point of View of Morphology and Physico-chemistry." He has also been doing a good deal of work on the Infusoria during the war—because they were cheap, common and useful. He asks particularly for reprints from America, in the fields of cytology, histogenesis, embryology and protistology.

Dr. F. W. Braestrup, of the University Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, writes to Dr. Robert T. Hatt that "By happy chance no Danish zoologists have suffered fatalities during the war."

Professor F. W. Sansome, of the University of Manchester, England, writes as follows:

Distressing news is reaching us from Denmark, Holland and France. Well-known scientists have been completely isolated from science news for five years, have had their personal effects and facilities stolen by the Germans and are in desperate need of help. We in Britain can help only too little in the supply of books, periodicals and personal wants. At the request of Danish and Dutch friends I appeal to all scientists to write to friends in Europe and send reprints, books, periodicals and news of science and scientists. Letters of news and views are especially welcome. From Britain it is difficult to send tobacco pipes, leather for shoes or new books. Please help by personal correspondence.

Professor Dr. Chr. P. Raven, of the Zoological Laboratory of the University of Utrecht, writes as follows:

I have the pleasure to inform you that the laboratory

of general zoology of the State University of Utrecht has come through the war quite undamaged.

Alas, the assistant-in-chief, Dr. J. W. de Marees van Swinderen, succumbed in a German concentration camp; one of our co-workers, J. Kloos, was shot by the Gestapo; the other members of the staff survived the terrors of five years of German occupation. Fortunately, we were able to continue our scientific activity till the autumn of 1944. Then, the lack of fuel and the termination of the supply of gas and electric current made further work impossible; moreover, on account of the continual slave-raids, most of us were enforced to remain at home.

After our liberation on the seventh of May we have resumed our work as soon as possible. We are, however, very much handicapped by the fact that we have been cut from our foreign communications and did not receive any scientific papers since 1940. Therefore, may I ask you to send me as soon as possible reprints of your papers of these years? When the dispatch of printed matter from our country is allowed, I will send you my papers and those of my co-workers in return.

Dr. F. P. Koumans, of the Leyden Museum, writes to Dr. Carl L. Hubbs, of the Scripps Institution at La Jolla, that he is well and that the rich zoological collections of the museum are intact.

The following notes on scientists in countries formerly occupied by the enemy are supplied by T. Wayland Vaughan from letters received from foreign correspondents:

Norway, Oslo, V. Bjerknes, Professor Bonnevie, H. H. Gran and O. Holtedahl are safe.

Netherlands, a similar report can be made for H. A. Brouwer, Ph. H. Kuenen and J. H. F. Umbgrove.

Dr. Eldon M. Thorp has written as follows from Manila on September 1:

I have checked on the scientific personnel you mentioned and was able to verify that Father Selga and Dr. Roxas are both safe. Dr. Feliciano entertained me in his home a month ago. Yesterday he told me that Dr. Helicaño was also safe, but that he had not seen him for several months. Another geologist whom I met is Dr. Alvir. The Japs were rather lenient in their treatment of scientists. All the men mentioned were permitted to live in their homes.

As you know, most buildings were destroyed and also the scientific apparatus and collections were ruined. The exception was Santo Tomas, where most things were left intact. Dr. Feliciano is now salvaging some of his rock and mineral collections, but his library was burned. The University of the Philippines has reopened on a limited basis, but it will require several years of rebuilding before it can offer a normal schedule.

W. R. Forrest, an amateur geologist, died in St. John, Antigua, British West Indies, on May 17 of this year at an advanced age. Mr. Forrest devoted years to the study of geology of Antigua and for

over thirty years he helped every geologist who worked there. He made excellent collections of some groups of fossils and several species were named for him.

The editor of *Chronica Botanica* reports that, according to a telegram received from Singapore, the Botanical Gardens and the Raffles Museum are in a relatively good condition. R. E. Holtum, the director of the Botanical Gardens, and his associate, E. J. H. Corner, have been allowed to remain "free" during the years of Japanese occupation and were able to continue to run the affairs of the Botanical Gardens to a certain degree. W. Birtwistle, who was director of fisheries, remained also free and took care of the Raffles Museum, as well as circumstances permitted.

Dr. Herbert Shapiro writes that Dr. Jean Brachet, professor of embryology at the University of Brussels, who was in the United States during 1937 when he worked at Princeton University and the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, has written a letter dated July 24, 1945, from which the following are quotations:

We are now slowly recovering from the bad days of the German occupation; fortunately we came through it alive and in fairly good state of health. . . . You perhaps know that I was arrested as a hostage and detained in a fortress for about three months in 1942-1943. I have now completely recovered and am back at work again. . . . I thought at a time of going back to the States but there seem to be many difficulties. . . . Could you ask scientific people you meet to send me reprints? I am particularly interested in chemical embryology, nucleic acids and cell physiology.

Letters from abroad received by Henry S. Conard, Grinnell College, Iowa, state that A. Conard (cytol-

ogy, retired, Brussels) is well and active. Anciaux (plant physiology, Brussels) is eager to see American publications in his field. J. Braun-Blanquet has carried on his work at the Geobotanical Institute at Montpellier, France, throughout the war, having some students and publishing papers. R. Tüxen, Hannover, is well and active. Lipmaa (Esthonia) and Malta (Latvia) were killed by bombs. J. Charrier, bryologist, Vendée, France, says conditions were not "too bad"; he is ready to resume correspondence and exchanges; naturally, travel has been greatly restricted.

Dr. Wm. Randolph Taylor, of the University of Michigan, writes that a letter just received from Dr. Th. Jos. Koster, of Leiden, states that Dr. J. Heimans, expert on desmids, was transported from the Netherlands to a German concentration camp, but has survived. The diatomist, Dr. A. van der Werff, and the freshwater phycologist, Dr. W. Beyerinck, are both reported to have escaped misfortune.

The Swedish morphological phycologist, Dr. Svante Suneson, has left Lund and is now at the H. a. Läroverket, Karlstad.

The Finnish marine phycologist, Professor Ernst Håyrén, writes that he is well and that the algal collections of the University of Helsingfors are intact and being reinstalled after evacuation.

The young Swedish student of the flora of running streams, Dr. G. Israelson, now at Stjärnhov, writes of his urgent desire to expand his contacts with American freshwater phycologists.

From a Swedish correspondent we learn that the noted Austrian marine phycologist, Professor Bruno Schussnig, has survived the war, but has left Vienna and lives at Altmünster under conditions of great hardship.

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE Theodore Roosevelt Distinguished Service Medals of Honor for 1945 will be awarded to Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in recognition of "distinguished service in the field of science"; to Cordell Hull, formerly Secretary of State, and to General of the Army George C. Marshall, chief of staff. The presentation dinner, to be held under the joint auspices of the Roosevelt Memorial Association and the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association, will mark the eighty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt.

DR. ZAY JEFFRIES, vice-president of the General Electric Company in charge of its chemical department at Pittsfield, Mass., past president of the Ameri-

can Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, has been awarded the 1946 John Fritz Medal for "leadership in the solution of problems affecting the production, conservation, substitution and scientific appraisal of metals and alloys."

THE Henry Laurence Gantt Memorial Medal for "distinguished achievement in industrial management as a service to the community," awarded annually by a board composed of representatives of the American Management Association and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, was presented to John M. Hancock, partner of Lehman Brothers, at a dinner meeting on October 10. William L. Batt, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, chairman of the board of directors of the association and president of Smith, Kline and French Industries, presided.