particles. A typical curve is illustrated in Fig. 3, which shows the absorption as a function of volume

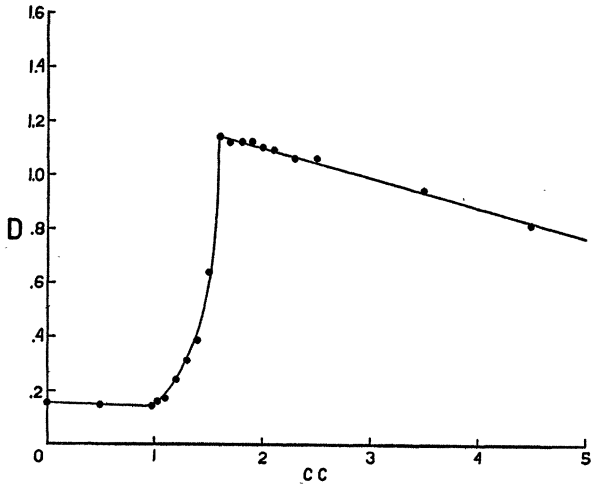

FIG. 3. Light absorption at a wave length of 400 mμ of 5 cc. of a 0.2-per cent aqueous solution of purified tobacco mosaic virus upon addition of 0.001 M HCl.

of 0.001 molar HCl added to 5 cc. of a 0.2-per cent solution of tobacco mosaic virus in water. The solution corresponding to the maximum in the curve has a pH of 3.9, which agrees with the isoelectric point as measured with the same solutions by means of a microelectrophoresis apparatus. It is also possible, by using the light-absorption method, to distinguish between the isoelectric points of tobacco mosaic virus and many of its strains. The optical method is being used to study irreversible polymerization and the formation of liquid crystals of tobacco mosaic virus. The method seems to show promise in studies on antibody-antigen reactions involving viruses as the antigens.

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News and Notes

AAAS Meeting Notes

The Council on Methodology of Science under the chairmanship of Paul Weiss, University of Chicago will hold a Friday morning session, 29 March, 9:30 A.M. in private dining room 6, Jefferson Hotel. A group of invited scientists will discuss some of the emerging problems which, with the rapid expansion of scientific domain, confront investigators, educators, editors, and administrators. The discussion will center on such subjects as the relation between fundamental and developmental research, standards of research performance, and independent versus directed research.

The Conservation Council under the chairmanship of Charles C. Adams, New York State Museum, Albany will hold a Saturday afternoon session, 30 March, 2:00 P.M.; private dining room 5, Jefferson Hotel. An informal conference has been called by the temporary officers of the Conservation Council to discuss suggestions and plans for the formation of a permanent organization devoted to the integration of active interest in organizations within the general field of conservation.

The Society for the Study of Speciation will hold a Saturday morning session, 30 March, 8:30 A.M. in private dining room 2, Jefferson Hotel under the chairmanship of Alfred E. Emerson. The Society for the Study of Speciation is a new group first organized in 1941 for those interested in the dynamics of evolution. In preparation for a fresh start, following an inactive period during the war, this meeting is called to discuss organization and objectives and to elect officers.

About People

Dr. Carlyle F. Jacobsen, formerly professor of psychology and assistant dean of the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, has been appointed dean of the Graduate College at the State University of Iowa, effective 1 April.

Dr. Roger Adams, head of the Department of Chemistry in the University of Illinois and member of the *Science* policy committee, has been awarded the Davy Medal of the Royal Society of London. Dr. Adams, who spent the war years in Washington with NDRC, is now in Berlin as special adviser to Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor of the American occupation zone in Germany.

Dr. Adams served the AAAS on the Executive Committee 1940–1945, has been vice-president of Section C, was president of the American Chemical Society in 1935, and is now chairman of its Board of Directors.

Dr. William C. Biel has joined the Denison University faculty as associate professor of psychology and director of special projects in industrial research at Newark, Ohio.

Dr. Richard V. Morrissey has been appointed assistant professor of biological sciences at Denison University.

Glenn L. Jepsen, associate professor, Princeton, has been appointed to the William J. Sinclair professorship of vertebrate paleontology in the Department of Geology at Princeton, effective at the beginning of the academic year 1946–1947. This is the first appointment on this professorship, which was established in honor of William J. Sinclair, who served as professor of vertebrate paleontology at Princeton from 1916 to 1935.

Benjamin Burack has been appointed assistant professor of psychology at Roosevelt College, Chicago.

Dr. Steuart Henderson Britt, until recently a Lt. Commander, USNR, serving in the Headquarters of the Commander in Chief, U S. Fleet, has become the associate director of research of McCann-Erickson, Inc.

Dr. Edward Asahel Birge, president emeritus of the University of Wisconsin, recently celebrated his seventieth year of continuous service. On 5 January 1875 Dr. Birge came to the University of Wisconsin, at the age of 24, as an instructor in natural history. Now 94 years of age, Dr. Birge is considered "the grand old man" of Wisconsin's and America's scientists-scholars-educators. Still in good health, he spends part of each day, even though he technically retired 21 years ago, at work in his office in the biology building on the Wisconsin campus. He learned to operate a typewriter as he approached his ninetieth birthday and still does much of his own typing. At present he is working on a volume on the physical, chemical, and biological conditions of Wisconsin's lake waters, a field in which he has specialized since retiring as president of the University in 1925.

Dr. Sidney M. Newhall, formerly technical director of the Fire-Control Research Laboratory at the Foxboro Company, is now in charge of psychological research in the Color Control Department of the Eastman Kodak Company.

Dean A. M. Schwitalla, S.J., of St. Louis Medical School, will be the speaker at the Graduation Exercises of the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, on Saturday, 2 March.

Ian Campbell has returned to his position as associate professor of petrology and associate chairman of the Division of the Geological Sciences at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. During his leave of absence from the California Institute, Dr. Campbell served as a senior training engineer and as chief of the editorial section for the University of California, Division of War Research, at the U. S. Navy Radio and Sound Laboratory in San Diego.

Morris A. Stoltz, formerly chief chemist of the Anglo-French Laboratories, consultant to E. Fougera and Company, and chemist of the Loeser Laboratory, is now chief chemist in charge of ampule production at the Leader Laboratory, Brooklyn, New York.

Lt. Col. Harry E. Carnes, M.C., has returned from the armed forces and is now in the Division of Biological Production at Parke, Davis and Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Lt. Robert L. Burwell, Jr., has returned to Northwestern University as assistant professor of chemistry after three years of active duty in the Navy. During most of this period he was attached to the Chemistry Division of the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

Charles V. Crittenden, formerly with the U. S. Office of Strategic Services, has been appointed assistant professor of geography at Ohio State University. Prof. Crittenden was attached to the map intelligence office of OSS for three and a half years, with about 18 months service in Switzerland and Italy in the procurement of special maps.

Marcel Raymond, botanist, assistant secretary of the Association Canadienne Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences, has arrived in Montreal from Paris, where he was delegated to assist at the first congress of the French Association for the Advancement of Science held since the beginning of the war, in October last.

Dr. Valy Menkin, Department of Pathology, Duke University School of Medicine, addressed the Baltimore Medical Society on 1 February 1946 on "Chemical Factors and Their Role in Inflammation."

Dr. Irwin M. Korr has been appointed professor of physiology at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery.

Dr. Lawrence C. Curtis, geneticist on the staff of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven since 1930, has joined the faculty of the University of Connecticut, Storrs, to do research and teaching as associate professor of horticulture.

William R. Bascom is now an assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology at Northwestern

University. He has just returned from three years with the Foreign Economic Administration as special representative to British West Africa, with headquarters in Accra.

Dr. Robert M. Moore, professor of surgery, has recently returned to the Medical Branch of the University of Texas after services in the European theater.

Dr. M. F. Guyer, emeritus professor of zoology at the University of Wisconsin, has been made a lecturer in genetics at the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston.

The New Year Honors List, published in *The Times,* London, 1 January 1946, reveals that Prof. A. V. Hill, Sc.D., F.R.S., a secretary of the Royal Society, was appointed a companion of honor. Other orders were conferred on Mr. W. A. Akers, director of atomic bomb research, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (knight bachelor); Sir Edward Victor Appleton, F.R.S., secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (G.B.E.); Clive Forster-Cooper, F.R.S., director, British Museum of Natural History, (knight bachelor); Harold Arthur Thomas Fairbank, consultant adviser in orthopedic surgery, Ministry of Health (knight bachelor); Paul Gordon Fildes, F.R.S., director of chemical bacteriology, Medical Research Council (knight bachelor); Archibald Montague Henry Gray, dermatologist, University College Hospital (knight bachelor); Prof. Ian Morris Heilbron, F.R.S., lately scientific adviser, Ministry of Production (knight bachelor); R. V. Jones, assistant director of intelligence (Science), Air Ministry (C.B.); A. K. Macbeth, Angus Professor of chemistry, University of Adelaide (C.M.G.); Frank Charles Mears, president, Royal Scottish Academy (knight bachelor); Edward James Salisbury, D.Sc., F.R.S., director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (knight bachelor); Herbert Ray Stewart, vice-chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research (knight bachelor); S. Zuckerman, scientific director, R.A.F. Bombing Analysis Unit (C.B.).

Announcements

A new interdepartmental acoustics laboratory has been established at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The new laboratory is to be operated under the joint direction of the Institute's Departments of Physics and Electrical Engineering and the School of Architecture and Planning. It will collaborate with all departments interested in acoustic problems. Dr. Richard H. Bolt, assistant professor of physics, has been appointed director. He will work with a supervisory committee consisting of Profs. Philip M. Morse, Department of Physics, chairman of the committee; Richard D. Fay, Department of Electrical Engineering; Julius A. Stratton, director of the Research Laboratory of Electronics; and Lawrence B. Anderson, School of Architecture and Planning.

A five-year program of research has been laid out for the acoustics laboratory. One of the most important divisions of this program will deal with architectural acoustics, and the problems to be studied include the physical properties of acoustic materials and structures, as well as functional acoustic design. Special provisions will be made for such investigations by means of experimental full-scale rooms. Studies of special interest include sound absorption, distribution, and transmission in various types of structures.

A Laboratory of Nuclear Studies will be established at Cornell University for research in high-energy-particles phenomena, including cosmic rays. The laboratory is to be directed by Dr. Robert F. Bacher, who recently completed his work as head of the Bomb Physics Division at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

In making the announcement, President Day stated that the work of the laboratory would be coordinated with research in several divisions of the university, including chemistry, biological sciences, and engineering, in addition to the Department of Physics. According to Dr. R. C. Gibbs, chairman of the latter department, the new laboratory will become a part of a program of research in his department in which every member of the staff may participate.

Graduate appointments under the plan for coordination in the teaching of the sciences at Bryn Mawr College will be made this spring. Three scholarships of $600 each are offered to qualified students who have had undergraduate training in two or more of the natural sciences and who wish to continue study in one of the following fields: biochemistry, biophysics, crystallography, geochemistry, geophysics, or similar interrelated scientific fields.

Three fellowships of the value of $1,000 each are offered to candidates in the same fields who, in addition to undergraduate training, have had at least a year of graduate work in science. Special projects for 1946–1947 will include the study of oxidation-reduction potentials in microorganisms, phase rule studies of geologically important systems, and the investigation of molecular structure of organic compounds by X-ray methods.

The Committee will be glad to consider outlines of problems from applicants for these scholarships or fellowships. For application blanks, address Office of the Dean of the Graduate School, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. No applications will be received after 15 March.

One of the most important records of earth motion in the history of seismology was obtained at the test of the atomic bomb in Jornada del Muerto (Journey of Death), New Mexico, on Monday, 16 July 1945, according to Dr. L. Don Leet, associate professor of geology at Harvard University, who spoke at the Harvard Club of Boston, Wednesday evening, 16 January 1946. As far back as 1904, experimental work led to computations of the wave patterns to be expected from a sharp, vertical impact on the ground. At the atomic bomb test, these conditions were duplicated experimentally for the first time with enough energy at the source to permit a thorough study under controlled conditions. The resultant observations differed widely and significantly from theoretical predictions. The most important feature was the fact that the greatest part of the energy was carried by two hitherto unknown wave types. One of these, the "Coupled Wave," was first observed and reported by Dr. Leet in 1939. Further work on the uses and importance of this wave was delayed by the war until it was found to be one of the dominant forms on the atomic bomb record. The other, the "Hydrodynamic Wave," had never before been reported. These two waves were held to be as fundamental to seismology as are atomic structures to nuclear physics.

A wide program of research embracing the new chemicophysical techniques has been announced by Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director, Mellon Institute. This action is in accordance with the organization's aim of strengthening continually its investigational equipment and facilities. Dr. H. R. Klug, formerly in the Department of Chemistry, University of Minnesota, is in charge of this new activity of the Institute. There has been projected a department in chemical physics which will devote about half its time to service to the fellowships and the remainder to fundamental investigations of its own choice. The techniques included are X-ray diffraction, electron diffraction, electron microscopy, chemical microscopy, and the branches of spectroscopy.

A late-model Zeiss compound binocular research microscope was stolen from the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston on 14 January 1946. The instrument has a slanting body, square stage, quadruple nosepiece, and was equipped with paired eyepieces and four objectives when stolen. The stand is No. 271,139; stage, No. 52,238; bitukni, No. 12,135; the Spencer 1b lens, No. 215,790 (brass); low-power Zeiss 8 X lens, No. 138,390 (chrome); high-power Zeiss 40 X lens, No. 153,567 (chrome); oil immersion lens, 90 X, No. 17,959 (brass). The owner, Dr. Richard Bennet Harvey, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, reports that the case was not taken.

The discovery of carbon 14 was announced early in January by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, University of California, according to the *San Francisco Chronicle.* In explaining the difference between carbon 13 (*Science,* 1946, **103**, 82) and carbon 14, Dr. Oppenheimer explained that carbon 13 is a natural carbon isotope. About 1/70 of ordinary carbon is carbon 13. Carbon 14, on the other hand, is not a natural carbon, is radioactive, and is produced in conjunction with the cyclotron. The scientific use of the two carbons, Dr. Oppenheimer said, is approximately the same in principle, however. Carbon 14 was produced at the University by Dr. H. A. Barker, Dr. Martin D. Kamen, and Victoria Haas, a graduate student.

Carbon 14 was produced in a minute quantity by placing 1,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate near the 60-inch Berkeley cyclotron for 18 months. Since carbon 14 is radioactive, its use in biochemical tracer studies is expected.

Dr. Barker and his associates have been able to infuse carbon 14 into organic processes and point out that biochemical tracer studies with a radioactive isotope can be made easier than the more complicated mass spectrographic methods required in the case of carbon 13.

The Federation of American Scientists, 1621 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., has announced "complete agreement with the principles proclaimed in the President's letter and embodied in the McMahon Bill: (1) Full control over atomic energy developments in this country must be retained by the Federal Government in the interest of the nation as a whole. (2) This control must be exercised through a civilian government agency fully responsible to the President and Congress. (3) The development of science in this country must not be hamstrung by short-sighted and unrealistic policy based on the belief that military security can be achieved by imposition of secrecy in scientific research. (4) Most important of all, national legislation must not obstruct but smooth the path for the future creation of international control and inspection of atomic weapons—the only real chance of security in the age of atomic energy."

The announcement continues: "The McMahon Bill deserves the full support of all enlightened citizens. The control and development of atomic energy for the benefit of this nation and all mankind should not be permitted to become a partisan issue. If a civilian atomic energy authority is not established in the near future and the free flow of ideas and information between scientists in this country is not restored, the development of atomic science in America will suffer a grievous interruption, and chances for the elimination of the terrible danger of atomic warfare by an international settlement will be gravely endangered."

The statement was signed by: W. A. Higinbotham, president, and Melba Phillips, J. H. Rush, J. A. Simpson, Jr., L. N. Ridenour, and L. E. Schiff.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, at its January meeting, adopted a resolution endorsing United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as a step toward "the peace of the world." Copies of the resolution were sent to the President, the Secretary of State, members of the American delegation to the UNESCO conference, and to learned bodies all over the world. The resolution follows:

Believing that the peace of the world and the advancement of the arts, the sciences, and education in all countries can be effectively furthered by an active support of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Council of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences congratulates the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States upon the several resolutions adopted by them favoring support of this organization, and urges upon the Congress the desirability of ratifying the charter of the organization on the basis of the signature of our representatives at the London Conference last November.

In order that the widest support may be given to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Council desires that copies of this resolution shall be sent to all the learned and scientific bodies throughout the world with which it has communication, to the public press, to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, and to the Assistant Secretaries of State.

The U. S. Naval Academy is to hold examinations for positions in the Civilian Faculty on 19 and 20 April. The following positions are open: mechanical engineering, 2 assistant professors, 3 associate professors; physics, 2 instructors; electrical engineering, 1 instructor (power), 2 instructors (radio and electronic); mathematics, 13 instructors. Starting salary for instructors is $3,640, for assistant professors $3,860, and for associate professors $4,300. Application forms and notice of requirements may be obtained from the Superintendent, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. Application must be submitted prior to 15 March 1946.

Under a new plan the Navy will finance special research programs in universities. Essentially, the work will be done under a contract with the institution, and the colleges will be permitted to publish the results of the work providing no reference is made to possible or probable military application. Rear Admiral H. G. Bowen, chief of the Office of Research and Inventions, reported that the following institutions either already have completed contracts or are in the process of doing so: California Institute of Technology, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Columbia, Cornell, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Harvard, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, University of Texas, Syracuse, Stanford, University of California, University of Chicago, University of Illinois, Indiana University, Purdue, Pittsburgh, Southern California, Tufts, and Yale.

Ohio State University has established a graduate center for instruction and research at the Air Technical Service Command, Wright Field, Dayton, where graduate-level courses are being offered under the auspices of the Graduate School. The plan now involves more than 100 graduate students who are enrolled in the current winter quarter in mathematics, electrical engineering, and physics classes. Future development of the graduate center to include classes in aeronautical, communication, and power engineering, electronics, chemistry, management, and related technical subjects is planned, according to Dr. Alpheus W. Smith, dean of the Graduate School. "The integration of research and graduate teaching at the university with that of the Air Technical Service Command is of importance both to the University and the Air Technical Service Command. Such cooperation between the ATSC and campus scientists brings to the University a unique opportunity to be of service to the nation," Dean Smith said.

Over one hundred scientists affiliated with Johns Hopkins University, Johns Hopkins University Medical School, Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, Carnegie Institute, Goucher College, University of Maryland Medical School, and the Maryland State Health Department have addressed a letter to President Truman, Senator Tydings, and others, endorsing the joint statement of Mr. Truman, Mr. Atlee, and Mr. King, "that a special commission of the United Nations Organization be created to set up enforceable safeguards against the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes, and that specialized information regarding the practical application of atomic energy be made freely available as soon as these safeguards are established."

The letter continues: "It is our conviction that the problems created by the atomic bomb urgently demand the promptest attention, and that it is the most solemn duty of every member of the Congress to insist that these problems be solved without undue delay. To this end, we hope that the governments of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States will be able to establish a temporary working agreement regarding the international control of atomic energy, as a basis for action on the matter by the United

Nations Organization. Should such an agreement be formulated by the representatives of these powers, we urge its careful scrutiny by the Congress, and if suitable, its prompt ratification."

Dr. Lise Meitner will deliver a course of lectures on nuclear physics at The Catholic University of America during the second semester, 1945–46. The lectures have been scheduled on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:10–6. A seminar on nuclear physics will be held on Fridays, 12–1. Scientists not wishing academic credit may attend as guests of the University without formalities.

In forty years, The New York Times points out editorially, "more than 20,000 voluntary health agencies have sprung up to deal with virtually every disease and health problem. It is a credit to philanthropy that it contributes annually not less than $100,000,000 to these agencies. There is no question that the work done is important and indispensable. But the Gunn-Platt report, which was made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, raises questions. Would one large, well-supported organization be better than hundreds of local voluntary organizations? Are these many organizations efficiently directed? Are philanthropists getting their money's worth? The Gunn-Platt study of 569 voluntary and 143 official agencies reveals much that is good and much that calls for reform.

"There seems to be overspecialization in such fields as child welfare, tuberculosis, mental hygiene, infantile paralysis, to mention but a few. Too often four or five independent societies appeal for individual support instead of pooling their resources. There is a reluctance to keep pace with social change, a tendency to regard work in a special field as a vested interest, a lack of relationship between the size and importance of a health task and the money and services available for its performance. One energetic organization, for example, has in eight years raised $16,500,000 to cope with a disease which even in epidemic years accounts for less than 2,000 deaths. But heart diseases, to which 3,700,000 succumb annually, receives only three cents a case.

"Now that we have the Gunn-Platt report, the work of coordination must begin. To this end the Rockefeller Foundation has made a grant of $78,500, which will enable the National Health Council, a clearing house, to assume dynamic leadership in a movement which is bound to have its effect in improving the health of the country. There are to be joint planning, joint activities and joint services for national agencies, a strengthening of established health councils and an active field service to give practical counsel. The work to be undertaken by the National Health Council deserves support."

Wayne University College of Medicine invites applications for the Alexander Blain Hospital Fellowship in Anatomy for the year 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947. This recently established fellowship is for research workers possessing either the Ph.D. or M.D. degrees and who are desirous of further experience in the broad fields of anatomy. Work is encouraged in gross anatomy, comparative anatomy, embryology, neuroanatomy, histology, and cytochemistry. The fellowship carries an annual stipend of $3,500, and the holder is assured of technical aid and funds for special equipment and supplies. Applications for the fellowship should be addressed to: Dean of the College of Medicine, Wayne University, 1512 St. Antoine Street, Detroit 26, Michigan.

The Marcelle Fleischmann Foundation has made a grant of $20,000 a year for a 10-year period to the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine of Cornell University Medical College for the study of tropical disease. The specified purpose of the gift is to promote the study of immunologic and allergic manifestations of exotic disease, and to provide for a better understanding of their prevention and treatment in relation to other allergic diseases. The investigations at Cornell will be under the direction of Dr. Morton C. Kahn.

Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery has announced a research grant of $5,000 by the American Osteopathic Association.

The National Registry of Rare Chemicals, Armour Research Foundation, 35 West 33rd Street, Chicago 16, Illinois, lists their need for the following chemicals: acrylic anhydride; acrylyl chloride; sodium phosphide; meta calcium phosphate, vitreous (25 lbs.); α-meta calcium phosphate (25 lbs.); cytochrome C; d- and l-gulose; d- and l-idose; l-ribose; l-lyxose; erbium (1 lb. or more); nitrogen trifluoride; sulfur hexafluoride; boron phosphate; pyocyanin, benzanthrone; hirudin; strychnidine; eleostearic acid; and pantoyl taurine. Please communicate regarding these directly with the Registry at the address given above.

Meetings

The 1946 spring meeting of the Crystallographic Society will be held at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 21–23 March. The sessions will be in Lilly Hall, Department of Physics. Those desiring accommodations on the Campus should write to the chairman of the local committee, Dr. Dorothy Wrinch, 81 Woodside, Amherst, Massachusetts. Additional accommo-

dations are available at Northampton Hotel, Northampton. Further literature on arrangements may be had by writing to the Secretary of the Society, Dr. William Parrish, Box 39, Irvington, New York. The program follows:

Thursday, 3:00 P. M.—"Crystallography, a Common Ground in Many Sciences": I. Fankuchen, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; "The Lattice in Crystallography": J. D. H. Donnay, Johns Hopkins University; Late contributions; Tea, Department of Physics, Smith College. *Thursday,* 7:30 P. M.—"The Modifications of Silicon Carbide": N. W. Thibault, Norton Company; "Plastic Deformation and Recrystallization of Nonmetal Crystals": Edward Washken, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Informal Hour, home of Prof. Benjamin M. Shaub, Department of Geology, Smith College. *Friday,* 9:30 A. M.—"Crystallographic Principles and Biological Problems": Dorothy Wrinch, Smith College; "Types of Order in Protein Fibrils": R. S. Bear, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Late contributions. *Friday,* 2:30 P. M.—Business Meeting Crystallographic Society; Tea, Department of Physics, Smith College. *Friday,* 7:30 P. M.—"Optical Activity in Crystals; Crystallography of l-Cystine": C. D. West, Polaroid Corporation; "Experimental Study of the Change in Habit of Sodium Nitrate Crystals Grown From Water Solution": Howard T. Evans, Jr., Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "Variations in Crystal Habit of Pyrite in the Collins Hill Pegmatite Near Middletown, Connecticut": Benjamin M. Shaub, Smith College; "Twinning in Leadhillite": Samuel G. Gordon, The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; Informal Hour, home of Prof. Gladys Anslow, chairman of the Department of Physics, Smith College. *Saturday,* 9:30 A. M.—"The Use of Sand in Making Fourier Projections of Crystal Structures": Dan McLachlan, Jr., and E. F. Champaygne, American Cyanamid Company; "Graphical Summation of Fourier Series in Crystal Structure Analysis": Joseph Lukesh, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "Crystal Pattern Synthesis by an Approximate Summation of Fourier Series": Joseph Lukesh, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Late contributions.

The Sixth Conference of the Institute of Food Technologists will be held on 18, 19, and 20 March at the Statler Hotel, Buffalo, New York. A total of 37 papers on the broad scope of food technology have been scheduled for the six technical sessions. In addition, an afternoon session consisting of eight papers is planned for those primarily interested in milk processing problems. Another afternoon session with a program of six papers is being devoted to frozen foods.

Elections

The New Hampshire Academy of Science held its twenty-fifth annual meeting at Hanover on 23 and 24 November 1945. The following officers were elected for 1945–1946: William W. Bowen, Dartmouth College, president; Donald Chapman, University of New Hampshire, vice-president; A. R. Hodgdon, University of New Hampshire, secretary-treasurer; and Roy P. Forster, Dartmouth College, member of the Council for four years.

The District of Columbia Chapter of the Society of Sigma Xi inducted three new members at the annual meeting held in the Cosmos Club on 29 January. Those honored and the subjects of their addresses were: Dr. Myron S. Anderson, senior chemist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland—"Nineteen Centuries of Soil Fertility"; Capt. Ernest W. Brown, USN (MC), Navy Department—"The Submarine: Certain Problems of Atmosphere"; Dr. John B. Reeside, Jr., chief, Paleontology and Stratigraphy, U. S. Geological Survey—"Why Study Fossils?"

The Shell Development Research Club, Emeryville, California, affiliated with the Society of the Sigma Xi, has announced its Council officers for 1946. These include: Harold T. Byck, chairman; William E. Vaughan, past chairman; Fred H. Stross, chairman-elect; Kenneth E. Marple, secretary; and Daniel B. Luten, treasurer.

Recent Deaths

Dr. Otto Neurath, 63, died in Oxford, England, on 22 December. Dr. Neurath was the inventor of isotypes, the small symbols used to make statistical presentations less abstract. In the United States these symbols are more generally known a "pictographs."

Dr. Edward W. Koch, 64, dean of the University of Buffalo Medical School, died on 9 February.

Dr. Walter P. White, 78, retired Carnegie Institute physicist, died on 7 February.

Prof. Joseph M. Scott, 56, for 25 years professor of biology at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, died on 1 February.

Dr. C. V. Taylor, 61, dean of the School of Biological Sciences at Stanford University, died in Palo Alto, California, on 22 February.