NEWS and Notes

James W. McBain, professor emeritus of chemistry at Stanford University, has accepted appointment under the Central Government of India as director of the National Chemical Laboratories of India. The appointment is for an initial period of three years.

Jerome J. Howland, Jr., has become a member of the staff of Chemistry Department of Brookhaven National Laboratory. Dr. Howland has been performing research in nuclear chemistry at the University of California Radiation Laboratory.

H. S. Hulbert and **George Russell Agassiz** have been chosen patrons of the American Astronomical Society. Judge Hulbert was instrumental in the creation of the University of Michigan's McMath-Hulbert Observatory at Lake Angelus, near Detroit. Dr. Agassiz is vice chairman of the Committee to Visit the Department of Astronomy of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

Oskar Baudisch of the New York State Research Institute of the Saratoga Spa at Saratoga Springs, New York, is temporarily stationed at the U. S. Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory at Ithaca, New York, as a consultant in biochemistry. While there, he will conduct research on the relationship of cobalt to nutritional problems.

Thomas Addis, professor emeritus of medicine at Stanford University, is now a member of the Institute for Medical Research at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles, where he will continue his laboratory investigations into problems related to renal diseases. He will collaborate with Harry Goldblatt, director of the Institute, in studies on the relationship between kidney function and high blood pressure, and with Jessie Marmorsten in studies of adrenal glands as related to the kidneys.

Paul R. Burkholder, Eaton professor of botany at Yale, is making a 15,000-mile trip throughout Latin America to collect soil samples for examination in his search for new antibiotics. The soil will also be analyzed for its agricultural qualities. Last year Dr. Burkholder discovered, in a sample of Venezuelan soil, the mold which makes the drug chloromycetin.

Fred Ordway has become a research associate at the National Bureau of Standards, on the staff of the Portland Cement Association Fellowship.

Herbert F. Traut, professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of California Medical School, will deliver the Annual Barnard Lecture at the St. Louis Medical Society Auditorium in St. Louis, Missouri, on February 1. Dr. Traut will speak on "Cytological Diagnosis of Cancer as It Applies to the Female Genital and Pulmonary Tracts."

Visitors to U. S.

Olaf E. Ryberg, lecturer at the Alnarp Institute, Akarp, Sweden, recently visited zoological and entomological laboratories in the United States, and attended the Washington meeting of the AAAS and the New York meeting of the American Association of Economic Entomologists. He will report to the Swedish government on the status of economic zoology and entomology in the U. S.

Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, Hungarian biochemist who won the 1937 Nobel laureate in medicine, is working as a special research fellow at the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland. Assisting him is **Koloman Laki,** another Public Health Service Fellow, who had worked with Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi at the University of Budapest.

Hideki Yukawa, physics professor at Kyoto Imperial University, and **Shizuo Kakutani,** professor and head of the Department of Mathematics at Osaka University, are now at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, and recently lectured at Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Patrick L. Mollison, of the Postgraduate Hospital in London, England, who is visiting here, recently spoke at Duke University Hospital, on "Survival of Transfused Red Blood Cells."

Grants and Awards

The Oersted Medal of the American Association of Physics Teachers will be awarded Arnold Sommerfeld, 79-year-old German physicist at the Association's annual meeting in New York, January 27–29.

The Ernst Bischoff Company of Connecticut has made available a grant of $1,200 to Brooklyn College, to be used under the direction of Harry G. Albaum of the Department of Biology.

Forty-two Public Health Service Grants totalling $1,498,333 have been awarded to medical schools for developing or expanding undergraduate training in psychiatry. The first funds will be made available for the 1949–50 school year. Subsequent payments will be in annual allotments for the next two school years. In selecting the schools to receive grants, the Council favored those that were not receiving other mental hygiene grants from the Government and had not been able to establish a strong program but had potentialities for doing so.

Eta Kappa Nu, national honor society for electrical engineering, has selected Abe Mordecai Zarem, manager and chairman of physics research of the Stanford University Research Institute at Los Angeles, as the Outstanding Young Electrical Engineer of 1948. Jay Wright Forrester, associate director of the Servomechanisms Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Milton E. Mohr, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories Technical staff in New York, were selected for honorable mention.

The Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery has received a grant of $8,926 from the National Institutes of Health, U. S. Public Health Service, to continue electromyographic studies of single motor units. Three grants totaling $16,718

were also awarded by the Research Fund of the American Osteopathic Association, to continue studies of reflex activity in the spinal cord, to assist research on morphological variations of the motor end plate and visceral alterations resulting from alterations of the vertebral area, and to continue structural studies of the rural school children in Adair County, Missouri.

The University of Michigan recently announced grants amounting to $26,865 for research by University staff members. The grants, effective January 1, were made available from the Faculty Research Fund and the Horace H. Rackham Fund. H. M. Randall, professor emeritus of physics was awarded $3,000 for a study of the applications of infrared spectroscopy to biological research. A $2,500 grant for an inquiry into neuro-cellular generation of nerve impulses was made to Robert Gesell, chairman of the Department of Physiology in the Medical School. Among the other grants were two of $2,000 each: to Emmet T. Hooper, associate professor of zoology, and Floyd A. Peyton, professor of dentistry.

Fellowships

Applications for the newly created Howard Hughes Fellowships in Creative Aeronautics must be sent to the Dean of Graduate Studies, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena 4, California, before *February 15*, 1949. Open to qualified graduate students, the fellowships carry a stipend of $1,500 or more, plus $1,500 for tuition and research expenses and a salary of $2,000 or more for work at Hughes' Culver City aircraft plant.

The Institute for Numerical Analysis of the National Bureau of Standards, at the University of California, Los Angeles, is offering research fellowships for the summer of 1949 and the academic year 1949–50 to qualified graduate students now enrolled in accredited schools. Fellows will be expected to perform mathematical research aimed at methods for advancing applications of high-speed automatic digital computing machinery. Work done under a fellowship may be applied toward a thesis for an advanced degree. Stipends will be based on annual salaries of $2,294 for master's degree candidates and $3,727 for doctoral candidates. Further information and application blanks may be obtained from the Chief, Institute for Numerical Analysis, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles 24, California.

Colleges and Universities

The New York University-Bellevue Medical Center has received a gift "in excess of $8,000,000" from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation. Under terms of the grant, the money will be used to develop a wide program of postgraduate medical education at the Center.

Southern Methodist University, will lay the cornerstone for its $2,000,000 Fondren Hall of Science on February 8. The construction of the all-science building, due to be completed this fall, was made possible by a gift of $1,000,000 from Mrs. W. W. Fondren of Houston, Texas. The building will house the Departments of Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, and Geography.

A pilot plant to produce equilenin, a hormone that may be convertible into the male and female sex hormones, has been set up by the Wisconsin Alumni Research foundation at the University of Wisconsin. The value of equilenin, according to Wisconsin scientists, lies in the fact that it is the only hormone that can be made synthetically from coal tar products. The process being used is the result of basic research begun in 1941 under the direction of William S. Johnson of the University.

Meetings and Elections

The third annual meeting of the American Academy of Oral Pathology will be held at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, February 6. Robert A. Moore, dean of the School of Medicine and professor of pathology, Washington University, will speak at the evening banquet.

The Kentucky Psychological Association will hold a two-session clinical meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, February 15. A second meeting, devoted to educational psychology and mental hygiene, will take place in Louisville in April, at the time of the Kentucky Education Association Meeting. A third meeting, devoted to research reports and association business, is scheduled on May 21 at the University of Kentucky.

The Section on Microbiology of The New York Academy of Medicine will conduct a symposium on certain aspects of the biology, metabolism, immunity, diagnosis and treatment of the more common parasitic infections, Tuesday evening, March 15, and Wednesday after and evening, March 16, at the Academy's headquarters, 2 East 103 Street, New York City.

The American College of Physicians will hold its 30th annual session March 28 through April 1 in New York City. Dr. Franklin M. Hanger, Jr., of New York City, is acting as chairman for local arrangements and the program of clinics and panel discussions, while the president of the College, Dr. Walter W. Palmer, director of the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York, Inc., will be in charge of the program of morning lectures and afternoon general sessions.

The Sixth Western Metal Congress and Western Metal Exposition will be held in Los Angeles April 11–15, under the management of the American Society for Metals. A technical program on all phases of metal science is being developed in cooperation with the western sections of 20 other national technical societies. Latest developments and techniques will be displayed by manufacturers of basic materials, as well as processors of all types of industrial products. Further information may be obtained by writing to the American Society for Metals, 7301 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio.

The 1949 Conference of Corrosion Engineers will be held April 11–14 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Forty-two technical papers will be presented at 11 symposia, on corrosion principles, chemical industry, electrical and communications industries, cathodic protection, pulp and paper industry, general industry, transportation indus-

try, protective coatings, oil industry, salt water corrosion, and gas industry.

The Society of American Bacteriologists will hold its 1949 annual meeting May 16–20 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Walter J. Nungester, University of Michigan, will act as chairman of the program Committee; while Merlin L. Cooper, Cincinnati General Hospital, will serve as chairman of the Cincinnati Local Committee in charge of the meeting.

Recently elected officers of the Society for the 1949 term are: Wm. McD. Hammon, Hooper Foundation, San Francisco, president; Barnett Cohen, Johns Hopkins University, vice-president; and John E. Blair, Hospital for joint Diseases, New York City, secretary-treasurer.

The Fourth International Conference of the International Association of Quaternary Research will meet in Budapest August 22–September 15. Students of Pleistocene research—stratigraphy, anthropology, paleontology, geomorphology—are invited to attend. Two excursions, one to western Hungary and one to eastern Hungary, will be made. Full particulars may be obtained from the Hungarian Committee for INQUA IV, Hungarian Geological Institute, XIV Vorosilov-ut 14, Budapest.

The American Anthropological Association held its 47th annual meeting at the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology on December 28–30. Its newly elected officers are: A. Irving Hallowell, University of Pennsylvania, president; Harry Hoijer, University of California, Los Angeles, vice president; and John O. Brew, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, and Morris E. Opler, Cornell University, Executive Board members. Melville Herskovits, Northwestern University, took office as editor of the *American Anthropologist* beginning with 1949.

The Division of Biological Chemistry of the American Chemical Society has elected as chairman John T. Edsall, associate professor of biological chemistry at Harvard University. He succeeds Erwin Brand of the Columbia University biochemistry department. Jules D. Porsche, assistant director of the chemical research and development department of the Armour Laboratories, Chicago, was named vice chairman and Paul W. Preisler, associate professor of biological chemistry at Washington University, was chosen secretary, succeeding Dr. Edsall.

The Botanical Society of Washington has elected the following officers for 1949: Roland Bamford, president; H. A. Borthwick, vice-president; A. V. P. Smith, recording secretary; Vivian K. Toole, corresponding secretary; Wilbur D. McClellan, treasurer; and E. L. LeClerg and R. L. Weintraub, counsellors. John A. Stevenson was made archivist, and Freeman Weiss was nominated as representative to the Washington Academy of Sciences.

The Ninth General Conference on Weights and Measures

The General Conference on Weights and Measures, established in 1875 by the treaty known as the Convention of the Meter, held its ninth session in Sèvres, France, October 12 to 21, 1948. The regular interval between meetings of this Conference is six years, but the series of meetings had been interrupted by the war and no sessions had been held since 1933.

At its inaugural meeting the Conference was received by M. Robert Schuman in the historic Salon de l'Horloge at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The regulations provide that the President of the Academy of Sciences of Paris shall serve as President of the Conference. M. Henri Villat, the present President of the Academy, presided at some of the sessions. M. Louis de Broglie, Permanent Secretary of the Academy and head of the French delegation in the Conference, presided at others.

The Conference included fifty-five delegates appointed by twenty-eight of the governments which belong to the organization. Only five states had not sent delegates, two among them because they do not now have governments.

The International Committee on Weights and Measures, whose members are elected by the Conference, serves as a technical committee for the Conference. The Committee in turn is assisted by three special Advisory Committees dealing respectively with electricity, photometry, and thermometry and calorimetry. The International Bureau of Weights and Measures at Sèvres constitutes a permanent central office and laboratory for the Conference and the Committee.

A general report on the activities of the International Bureau during the past fifteen years was presented by the President of the International Committee, Mr. J. E. Sears of Great Britain. The Conference was then called upon to sanction the principal metrological results obtained during these fifteen years, including the final operations of the first periodic verification of national prototype meters and current determinations in the second periodic verification of the national prototype kilograms. With the exception of two kilograms which were well known to have been slightly reduced by wear, the new values reported to the Conference, both for the meters and for the kilograms, differed from the original values of 1889 only by amounts less than the possible errors of measurement involved. The historic "Kilogram of the Archives" was also included in these comparisons and showed a diminution of 0.4 milligram, which was not surprising in view of the character of the material from which it was made.

The idea of substituting a wavelength of light for the bar of platinum iridium which has been, and still is, the basic standard of length, is not new. However, this idea received at this meeting important support by the reports on production of elements consisting of a single isotope. These were mercury of mass 198 obtained in the United States by bombardment of gold 197 and in Sweden by electromagnetic methods of separation, and also krypton of masses 84 and 86 obtained in Germany with a purity of 99.9 per cent. By using these materials of single atomic mass one should be able to obtain spectral lines especially fine and of well-defined wavelength. The experiments reported confirmed this expectation but indicated that further studies will be necessary before one can consider making the change in the basic

standard of length. The Conference reached this conclusion.

In view of the very large number of measurements which are being made of relative values of gravity, a determination of the absolute value of this quantity has assumed large importance. Preparations are being made at the International Bureau to make this determination by observations on a falling body in place of the pendulum which has served in all previous determinations. The Soviet and the Spanish delegations presented at the Conference similar proposals giving active support to this work.

The International Committee decided in 1946 to arrange for the introduction in all countries simultaneously on January 1, 1948, of absolute electrical units to replace the previously used international units. It likewise arranged for the substitution of a single unit of intensity of light, the "candela" (previously called "bougie nouvelle" or "new candle"), based on the brightness of a black body, in place of the former units, the international candle and the hefner. These actions of the Committee were confirmed by the General Conference.

In meetings which preceded the Conference and prepared proposals for it everybody was found to be in accord on the adoption of the joule as the basic unit of heat, but some physical chemists wished to retain the calorie, and the relation of that unit to the joule presents a difficult question. The decision on this point adopted by the Conference was to ask only that those who still use the calorie shall give with their results all the information necessary to convert their results to joules.

Important changes of principle affecting the thermometric scale were accepted. The triple point of water is to replace the melting point of ice as the first fundamental fixed point, and it is forecast that the absolute zero in the Kelvin scale will be substituted for the boiling point of water as the second fundamental point. The International Temperature Scale which has been in course of development for so many years by the collaboration of the great national laboratories arrived this time at such a state that the qualification "provisional" is dropped. Temperatures in this scale are designated by "°C" or "°C (Int. 1948)" and the name of "Celsius" was adopted to replace the terms "centésimal" and "centigrade."

The most difficult question with which the Conference had to deal was one which troubles many men of different disciplines and many engineers, namely, the question of a practical international system of units. This question was presented to the Conference by the International Union of Physics, but the Conference did not feel able to settle it immediately, particularly because it did not have at hand sufficient information. The Conference, therefore, made no decision further than to charge its International Committee to undertake an official inquiry through the medium of the embassies and legations of the various countries which will be asked to report the opinions held in each country in scientific, technical, and educational circles on this question. As a base of discussion there was presented a detailed document prepared by the National Scientific and Permanent Bureau of Weights and Measures of France.

Undoubtedly in the fifteen years now passed in review the metric system has made considerable progress, but the agenda of the Conference was too full to permit presentation of the reports on this subject by different delegations and the International Bureau. Those interested are, therefore, referred to the article on this subject which will appear in the Proceedings of the Conference.

The International Union of Physics had published a list including a very large number of symbols, or abbreviations, which it recommended for magnitudes and for units. The Conference accepted only the list of symbols relating to units, with the exception of one, the atmosphere.

For the names of large numbers, the Conference recommended that countries in Europe, such as Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland, abandon their present usage and adopt uniformly the practice of other countries, which seemed perhaps a little more logical. This other practice may be represented by the mnemonic formula $10^{6N} = (N)$ illion, according to which a billion is a million millions, a trillion is a million billions, etc. It was recommended also that numbers written in groups of three digits should have only a space between successive groups of three, the comma (according to French usage) or the period (according to British usage) being reserved to serve as a decimal point.

It is evident from the preceding account that the Ninth General Conference had a large amount of work to do. The discussions at the meetings took place in an atmosphere of reciprocal scientific understanding which developed more and more in the course of the sessions. It may be of interest only to note a slight incident which arose through the presentation of a motion by one of the delegations at the first working session looking to the exclusion of another delegation. The reasons advanced, which were of political nature, were easily cleared away in individual discussions and no further questions of this kind were raised. (*Translated from a short report by Albert Pérard, director of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.*)

Deaths

Howard S. Fawcett, 71, authority on citrus diseases and professor emeritus of plant pathology at the Citrus Experiment Station, University of California, died December 12 at the Community Hospital, Riverside, California. Dr. Fawcett wrote the text *Citrus diseases and their controls* and contributed many articles to scientific journals. A charter member of the American Phytopathological Society, he received its highest honor in 1930 by election to presidency of the national group.

Raymond C. Martinelli, 34, associate professor of mechanical engineering at the University of California, died in Oakland, California January 9. Since 1946 Dr. Martinelli had done research for the Heat Transfer Section, Atomic Power Division of General Electric.

Gordon E. Richards, 63, professor of radiology at the University of Toronto, director of the Ontario Institute of Radiotherapy, and director of radiology at the Toronto General Hospital, died January in Toronto, Canada.

R. L. Jones, 62, vice president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, and former director of apparatus development, died January 14 at his home in Summit, New Jersey.

Charles A. Marlies, 43, associate professor of chemical engineering at CCNY, engineering consultant, and author of the recently published *Principles of the high polymer theory,* died January 14 in New York City.

Harry Stack Sullivan, 56, psychiatrist and author, died in Paris, France, January 15, while enroute home from a charter meeting of the World Federation for Mental Health held in Amsterdam. Dr. Sullivan had served as editor of the journal *Psychiatry,* president of the William Alanson White Psychiatric Foundation of Washington, D. C., and director of the department of psychiatry, Georgetown University Medical School.

Josiah Charles Trent, 34, assistant professor of surgery at Duke University School of Medicine and chief of thoracic surgery, died December 10 at Durham, North Carolina. Dr. Trent was recognized for his writings and collection of books on medical history.

The Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus, the oldest record of scientific medical knowledge in the world, has been recently presented to the New York Academy of Medicine by the New York Historical Society and the Brooklyn Museum. The 3,600-year old transcription of a medical treatise written more than 1,000 years earlier, was discovered in Luxor, Egypt, by Edwin Smith, a student of Egyptology, who recognized its importance to medical history. Following Mr. Smith's death in 1906, the papyrus was presented to the New York Historical Society by his daughter.

Written in ancient hieratic style, the text of the papyrus had first to be reproduced in hieroglyphics before an English translation could be made. This work was accomplished by the late James Henry Breasted of the University of Chicago, and published in 1930 in two volumes. One volume contains a facsimile in color of the entire papyrus, the other Dr. Breasted's translation and comments. The volumes, as well as the original papyrus, have been presented to the Academy by the Society and the Museum.

The author of the papyrus, whose name is unknown, was a physician who lived approximately 5,000 years ago when the Pyramids were being erected, and whose professional authority was so great that his works continued to be a scientific guide for medical practise for several millenia, according to Dr. Breasted. The papyrus deals entirely with surgery in a series of 48 illustrative cases and obviously records only part of the original treatise. The author's knowledge of anatomy was founded on human dissection and he already knew that blood flowed from the heart through the blood vessels to all parts of the body.

Through the International Exchange Program of the Department of State, given Congressional recognition by passage of the Mundt-Smith act on January 27, 1948, the U. S. Government now serves as a focal point in negotiating with other nations in the field of scientific and educational exchange. Office of Educational Exchange, established April 22, 1948.

The Division of International Exchange of Persons assists persons moving to and from this country for scholastic purposes and carries out Department responsibilities for certain programs involving the use of Government funds for the exchange of students, trainees, professors, research specialists, teachers, and lecturers. It also deals with the assignment of foreign specialists to certain projects and reviews requests for the loan of U. S. Government technicians made by foreign governments.

The Division of Libraries and Institutes augments the work of educational exchange by the dissemination of books, by maintaining libraries overseas, and by assisting U. S.-sponsored educational institutes abroad. The libraries make available American printed matter and library facilities, such as bibliographic and reference services, to foreign officials, scholars, writers, professors, and the general public. They maintain staff services for Foreign Service and the U. S. Information Service abroad.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation is the coordinating unit for the educational exchange program. This Committee keeps advised of scientific and technical resources developed within this Government and assists other countries seeking advice on such subjects as agriculture, archival sciences, coast and geodetic surveying, fishery development, industrial research and standardization, library science, mining, metallurgy, and wildlife resource. Foreign governments contribute to the maintenance of these projects.

The University Maria Curie-Sklodowska, Lublin, Poland, is publishing the results of its scientific investigations in a series of volumes entitled *Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Sklodowska.* The annals comprise papers in natural science and related branches and are divided into the following sections: A—Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry; B—Geography, Geology, Mineralogy and Petrography; C—Biology; D—Medicine; E—Agriculture; F—Philosophy and Humanities. One volume of each section will be published each year, and several are now in print. Further information may be obtained by writing to the University, Plac Litewski 5, Lublin, Poland.

A report on Mental Hygiene Statistics, the first in a forthcoming series to be designated as the MH-S series, has been issued by the Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C. Statistics cover the normal capacity, percentage of overcrowding, full-time administrative staffs and expenditures for the maintenance of state hospitals for mental disease in 1946 by states and divi-

sions of the U. S. The MH-S series will make available the results of the annual *Survey of Patients in Mental Institutions* prior to the publication of a consolidated final report.

The radioisotope training facilities of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies have been opened to a limited number of scientists who are citizens of nations qualified to receive radioisotopes under the Commission's isotope export program.

The first foreign scientists selected for the program are K. Aterman, Department of Anatomy, University of Birmingham, England, and P. S. Krishnan of Madras, India.

A report on German wartime advances in infrared technology, available through the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, reveals some German developments in the infrared field beyond those accomplished in the U. S. during the war. In concentrating on military applications, the Germans also perfected devices for photography, spectroscopy, and other uses promising wide industrial applicability. The report, PB 95308, *German War-Time Developments in Infra-red,* by T. M. Odarenko, was prepared in cooperation with University Laboratories, New York, and sells for $3 a copy. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

The Optical Society of America has sponsored arrangements for two speaking tours among some of its local sections. On May 23, David Richardson, of the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, will address the Detroit, (Michigan) Section on the topic, "The Ruling and Testing of Diffraction Gratings." Gordon F. Hull, Jr., of Dartmouth College, will give his lecture, "Microwave and Optical Analogues," before the Rochester (New York) Section on March 29, the Niagara Frontier Section on March 30, and the Detroit Section on April 1.

The search for emission B stars and planetary nebulae in the Milky Way, begun on Mt. Wilson thirty years ago, will be completed in South Africa during the next 3 years. The Palomar Observatories are loaning their 10-inch refractor telescope to the University of Michigan's Lamont-Hussey Observatory at Bloemfontein, South Africa for the survey, which will be carried on under the direction of Leo Goldberg, director of the University of Michigan Observatory. All of the Milky Way that can be photographed from Mt. Wilson has now been surveyed with red-sensitive plates and the remaining part will be studied from the Dark Continent.

An expedition under the direction of Archaeologist Axel W. Persson, of Upsala University, Sweden, will explore ruins of the town of Labranda, in Asia Minor, this summer. The ruins date from about 400 B. C. Professor Persson's aim is to establish a connection between Labranda's culture and that of the Minoan era in Crete, which ended about 1400 B. C. A Swedish government grant will aid the expedition.

The *Journal of the American Society of Agronomy* is now being issued under a new name, *Agronomy Journal,* which was adopted on January 1, coincident with the resignation of J. D. Luckett, editor of both the *Journal* and the *Proceedings of the Soil Science Society of America* for many years. His successor is Maurice R. Haag, formerly Experiment Station editor for the University of Wyoming. The editorial offices have been moved from Geneva, New York, to Madison, Wisconsin.

Make Plans for—

9th Pittsburgh Conference on Applied Spectroscopy, sponsored by Spectroscopy Society of Pittsburgh, February 18–19, Mellon Institute Auditorium, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Metropolitan Microchemical Society of New York, symposium, February 25–26, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Research Conference on Coccidiosis of the New York Academy of Sciences, March 3–4, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Recently Received—

A study of line intensities in the spectra of four solar-type stars, by K. O. Wright. (Publ. Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B. C., Vol. VIII, No. 1.) Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, 1948. $.25.

Intensities of molecular bands in the spectra of three early R-type stars, by Andrew McKellar and William Buscombe. (Publ. Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B. C., Vol. VII, No. 24.)

You and your future at Aberdeen Proving Ground. Information about position openings obtainable from Civilian Personnel Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Report of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, November 1948.

Cenco News Charts, No. 62. Published by Central Scientific Company, Chicago, Illinois, and featuring an article about the American Chemical Society.

Highlights. Published by the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, and summarizing current news and information of interest to shareholders and friends of the Company.

Farm & Home Science. Published quarterly by the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station.

Social Science Research Council Items. Contains Council news and special social science articles.

Dow Corning Silicone Note Book (Fluid Series No. 3). Illustrated booklet issued by the Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Michigan.

A survey of pumping in Illinois. (Highway Research Board Research Report No. ID.) Washington, D. C.: 2101 Constitution Avenue, 1948.