1941 a short paper on "Genetic control of biochemical reactions in *Neurospora*" described the ingenious method designed to obtain biochemical mutants, and gave the first examples of such genes, in this case concerned with the synthesis of vitamin B_6 and other growth factors. The foundation had been laid for the many important discoveries of the neurospora group of biochemical geneticists.

George Beadle's accomplishments are his own yet they are shared with those of others. His wide knowledge is continually outgrown by his widening interests. To keep pace with them he has had to increase his knowledge still more, by learning and by association with experts in other fields. Everyone has been the gainer in these joint undertakings. Thus Beadle is a symbol not only of the outstanding discoverer but also of that type of modern scientist who succeeds in combining separate branches of knowledge in his own person and in the teamwork of a group of men from different disciplines. The temporary specializations of the sciences, so often decried by shortsighted critics, in the presence of men like Beadle lead to unification on a more comprehensive level.

Beadle has not shirked from presenting and interpreting the new aspects of genetics to wider audiences. His Sigma Xi National Lectureship and his addresses to many groups of chemists, at general symposia and diverse occasions, have brought to his listeners the pleasure of reliving the experiences of the researcher. As president of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, he will more prominently than ever continue to represent science to the American public.

Since 1946 Beadle has been chairman of the Division of Biology of the California Institute of Technology. His service in providing the best working opportunities for one of the largest and most original group of investigators bears witness to his unusual ability as an organizer. Many governmental agencies and other bodies also constantly make use of Beadle's skill in solving the problems of the organization of science and of research. With a clear head he sees the essentially simple facts even in a complex situation; and, seemingly without effort, order is created. The AAAS can be congratulated upon having secured for itself the many-sided gifts which George W. Beadle brings to his tasks.

Dael Wolfle

Walter S. Hunter

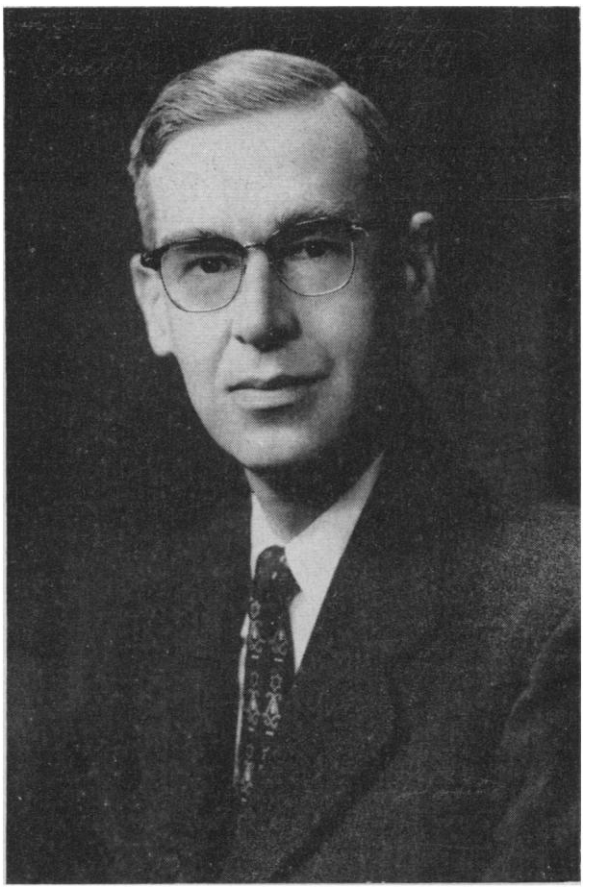
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island

PERHAPS because I am a psychologist and a member of the Board of Directors of the AAAS, I have been asked to introduce to the membership Dr. Dael Wolfle, the newly elected Administrative Secretary. Perhaps the real reason was that, over the past ten years, I have at times been closely associated with Wolfle in the administration of large research programs and in advisory capacities to governmental agencies where there has been an excellent opportunity to note the soundness and wisdom of his judgments as well as the calmness and good sense with which he met critical issues as they arose. The Association is indeed to be congratulated that the Administrative Office is to be under the leadership that he can provide.

Wolfle's father was brought to this country from Germany when still a baby, and he grew up in an isolated farming community with little English and little opportunity until a visiting teacher got him started toward a college education. The University of Washington granted him the bachelor's and master's degrees in physics and an instructorship, after which he turned to public school teaching. When he died in 1952 he had taught and administered in the public schools longer than anyone else in the State of Washington.

Initially Dael started in his father's footsteps, majoring in physics and mathematics and receiving his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Washington (1927 and 1928). An offer in psychology from Ohio State University led him to shift his interest to that field and he earned the doctor's degree at Ohio State in 1931. After one year as an instructor there, he was appointed professor of psychology at the University of Mississippi where, at the age of 26, he was by far the youngest professor on the campus. That he was successful is beyond doubt since he remained for four years, building up a fine small department. In 1936, he left Mississippi to become the Examiner in the Biological Sciences at the University of Chicago. This position not only developed his expertness in the field of tests and measurements; it brought him into contact with outstanding biologists and further developed his know-how in dealing with people. Three years of such an experience led to his appointment in the psychology department at Chicago.

And then came the War. For two years Wolfle was Civilian Administrator for the Signal Corps in the Ninth Corps area. Here he was concerned with curriculum development and the selection of students for the various schools in telephone, radio, and radar



from the vocational to the graduate level. When the Applied Psychology Panel, NDRC, was organized in 1943, Wolfle's reputation had grown so far that he was enthusiastically chosen both as a member of the Panel and as a Technical Aide to the Chief. Until 1946 he served his country and science with great effectiveness in the administration of research projects in the field of selection and training and in liaison with various military commands, receiving at the end a Presidential Award of Merit. An OSRD report which he prepared on the use and design of synthetic trainers had a marked influence in the development of human engineering in the military services.

In 1946 Wolfle accepted the secretaryship of the American Psychological Association, which position he held for five years. During this period the APA membership exceeded 7000, and ten scientific journals were being published. It was Wolfle's task to handle the many administrative and financial details of this organization while directing the professional expansion of psychology and maintaining consultantship contacts with such organizations as the Research and Development Board, the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, and the National Science Foundation.

Since 1950 he has been the Director of the Commission on Human Resources and Advanced Training appointed by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils. The Commission has now in press a volume covering the supply, the probable future demand, and the potential supply of people qualified for work in science, engineering, the professions, and other high level fields. As the Commission's work comes to a close, Wolfle will shift gradually to full time with the AAAS.

The foregoing chronicle does not do complete justice to the new Administrative Secretary. It makes no mention of his excellent publications in the field of experimental and comparative psychology. It makes no mention of the fact that he is a devoted family man. His wife Helen M. Wolfle, also a doctor in psychology, is the author of some very important research publications and a woman of wide administrative experience in science. But especially the account fails, as any account must fail, to present the kindly, gentle but incisive personality of the 48-year-old scientist who is the new Administrative Secretary of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. Only personal contacts will adequately reveal this side of the man. The membership can look forward confidently to his administration of its affairs.

Paul A. Scherer

Lee Anna Embrey

National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.

INVENTOR, engineer, administrator, and gentleman farmer, Paul A. Scherer, executive officer of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, manages to crowd several careers into one busy work week.

He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, July 25, 1897, the son of James A. B. and Bessie Scherer. Like so many of his scientific colleagues, he is the son of a minister. His father, who was ordained at the age of eighteen, was pastor of a Lutheran church in Charleston, South Carolina, where Paul spent part of his childhood. Dr. Scherer was subsequently president of Newberry College in South Carolina and later of Throop College in California.

Young Scherer developed an early taste for physics and engineering and began his studies at the California Institute of Technology. His college career was