Joe E. Motheral, Homer L. Hitt and Kalvero Oberg were the contributors. George I. Sanchez presided at the fourth session, the subject of which was "Problems of Adjustment Among Spanish Americans." The speakers on this program were George I. Sanchez, M. C. Gonzales, H. T. Manuel and A. L. Campa. "Problems of Adjustment among the Indians of the Southwest" was the subject of the fifth session, at which Allen G. Harper presided. The papers were by W. V. Woelhke, E. R. Fryer and D'Areý McNickle. Allen G. Harper presided at the sixth session at which 4 papers were presented on "Planning to Meet Emerging Problems," one each on urban areas, agriculture, industry and the region.

The National Honor Social Science Society, Pi Gamma Mu (Leroy Allen, secretary), held its luncheon Wednesday noon under the chairmanship of S. Howard Patterson, president. J. L. Clark was toastmaster. The feature of the luncheon was an address by Bruce L. Melvin on "Opportunities for Social Scientists."

SECTION ON ENGINEERING (M)
(From report by W. R. Woolrich)

The section held two sessions on December 31 at which 6 papers were presented and a luncheon at which Everette DeGolyer delivered an address on "The Oil Reserves of Iraq and Iran." At the first session, at which W. R. Woolrich presided, the papers presented were on "The Philosophy of Engineering Education," by R. L. Sackett (read by the chairman), "The Role of Strategic Material in Our National Defense," by John R. Suman, and "Aeronautical Engineering—its Today and Tomorrow," by M. J. Thompson. At the afternoon session, D. C. Proctor presented a paper on "Industry in the Present Emergency," Ross White, one on "Modern Construction of Large Dams," and James M. Ketch, one on "Research in Electrical Engineering."

SECTION ON MEDICAL SCIENCES (N)
(From reports by Malcolm H. Soule)

Section N held 4 sessions with programs on the mornings and afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday, at which 33 papers were presented. Of these papers, 20 were by special invitation and formed a symposium on "Relapsing Fever." The remaining 13 titles were unusually interesting contributions on various branches of medical science, including cardiology, endocrinology, biochemistry and bacteriology.

The symposium, the first on relapsing fever in the history of medicine, treated this malady as it exists in the United States and Central America. The first paper was a biography of Otto Obermeier, concerning whose life little is known, by Konrad Birkhaug of Bergen, Norway. Obermeier discovered a tiny microorganism in the blood of patients with relapsing fever during the Berlin epidemic of 1867. However, the epidemic passed before he was able to establish firmly his conclusions and he was forced to wait 5 years for another epidemic to make available the necessary clinical material. Even though the evidence was ample, scientists were not prepared to accept a germ as an agent of disease. Obermeier died of cholera at the age of 30. It was his misfortune that his discovery became temporarily obscured by the triumphant bacteriological work of Robert Koch, a colleague, and Pasteur. Nevertheless, the finding of Spirochaeta Obermeieri emerges from that glorious epoch as a distinctive contribution to medical progress.

The tribute to Obermeier was followed by a series of papers which covered the distribution of relapsing fever in Texas, Oklahoma, California and Panama. Unquestionably one of the most important conclusions gained from these studies was the firm conviction that this disease has no geographical limitations. It may be present wherever there are infected ticks. Several papers followed on tick vectors and the life of the microorganism in infected ticks. Under laboratory conditions infected ticks have been maintained viable in a fasting state for 11 years and there is no reason to believe this interval marks the limits of their longevity. Thus an explanation is available for outbreaks of relapsing fever in association with caves and houses over long periods of time. The final group of papers of the symposium was devoted to the poorly understood phases of the life cycle of the spirochetes, its effect on the human host, the diagnosis of the disease and its importance as a public health problem. The European disease studied by Obermeier is louseborne and in times of strife, such as the present, may cause great suffering and death wherever humans are concentrated under somewhat primitive conditions. In the western hemisphere the disease is tick-borne and, while markedly debilitating, it rarely causes death in the well-nourished human host. Those charged with the care of the health of our armed forces will certainly be pleased that it is expected that the symposium papers will be published by the association and give the latest and best information about this malady.

On Tuesday afternoon E. W. Goodpasture delivered his vice-presidential address before a general session on "Intracellular Parasitism in Human Infectious Diseases." Particular attention was focussed on intercellular parasitism in Rickettsia, Bartonella, bacterial, yeast, protozoan and virus diseases of man in which intracellular parasitism is either obligative or facultative. Certain implications of the cell-parasite
SECTION ON ENGINEERING (M)
W. R. Woolrich

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