Molders of a Better Destiny: Dr. CHARLES M. A. STINE

Scientific Events:
Recent Deaths; Technochemical Lectures, 1942–1943, of the Mellon Institute; Students in the Army Enlisted Reserve; Standards Division of the Office of Price Administration; Appointments and Resignations at Field Museum, Chicago; Officers of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers

Scientific Notes and News

Discussion:
Vertical Orientation of Powdery Mildew Conidia during Fall: Dr. C. E. YARWOOD and W. E. HAZEN. The Requirements of Parasites for More than Hosts: Dr. GEORGE N. WOLCOTT. The Complete Utilization of Scientifically Trained Personnel: Dr. HARRY GRUNDFEST

Scientific Books:
Organic Chemistry: PROFESSOR MARSTON TAYLOR BOGER

Special Articles:
Biotin Deficiency and Other Changes in Rats Given Sulfanilyguanidine or Succinyl Sulfinthiazole in Purified Diets: Dr. FLOYD S. DAPT, L. L. ASHBURN

and Dr. W. H. SERRELL. Atypical Response of the Rabbit to Desoxycorticosterone Acetate: A. E. RAKOFF, K. E. PASCHERIS and PROFESSOR A. CANTAROW. Uniformities in the Content of B Vitamins in Malignant Neoplasms: DR. ALFRED TAYLOR, DR. MAXWELL A. POLLACK and PROFESSOR ROGER J. WILLIAMS

Scientific Apparatus and Laboratory Methods:

Science News

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MOLDERS OF A BETTER DESTINY

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In fighting a war, the all-absorbing intent is to win. There is little time to analyze the rush of events or to appraise their consequences beyond the war's end. The united objective is rightly success for our arms.

Yet under the pressures of a great war there may be compressed scientific, economic and social developments that might have taken many decades to achieve under less urgent conditions. Their effects on our lives and all civilization may be more wide-reaching and lasting than any military conquest. They constitute one of the most imperative incentives to victory.

No American, least of all any scientist worthy the name, conceivably could endorse war as a justifiable means to progress. The destruction of life and property wrought by the present war far exceeds the havoc of a century's earthquakes. Most of mankind is burning itself on an altar of paganism.

Nonetheless, one fact is inescapable. Despite the recurrent malady of war, history's over-all course is forward. Mankind has the habit of rising phoenix-like from its own ashes to attain greater heights. Progress is immortal.

We emerged from the First World War with a wholly new concept of our possibilities. For the first time we began clearly to see that when the Creator conferred upon man freedom of choice and action, there were placed in man's hands the tools with which he could shape his destiny and modify his future. We learned that it was possible not only to emulate nature but even to excel her in certain fields of creation. We were shocked at how little we knew and at

1 Address before the General Session of the American Chemical Society, Buffalo, N. Y., September 7, 1942.