

distribution of work and the products of our industries. Chemistry can no longer be thought of as an isolated branch of science, and independent of the rest of our lives. While providing for the development of personality and initiative, it is necessary to restrain those who will not contribute their share in co-operative service. Discussing the growth of the American Chemical Society, Prof. Noyes referred to the proposal to start a journal of organic chemistry as the outcome of a feeling that the Society does not sufficiently provide for the publication of non-industrial research. Emphasising the fact that chemistry is not an isolated science sharply divided from physics, biology, or even economics, sociology and political science, Prof. Noyes suggested instead the publication of the existing journal in two parts. The first part, published early each month, would contain the papers at present classified under the heading, "General, Physical and Inorganic". The second part, published late in each month, would appear under the sub-heading "Organic and Biological". Both parts would appear under the heading *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, and the pagination would be continuous. A single index would be issued, but each part would have its own editor. In concluding, Prof. Noyes discussed the question of training, the importance of giving all students a broad knowledge of our chemical heritage, and of encouraging the chemist to see his work as a unit in a co-operative democratic organisation which serves the community and gives a reasonable return to workers, directors and capital.

"Purging" Scientific Literature in Germany

THE *Chemiker Zeitung* of November 30, p. 978, prints a notice to German chemists requiring them in future to avoid the use of "foreign" words. It is explained that this can easily be accomplished, and among the illustrations given appear the following:

Förderanlage	instead of	Transportanlage
wirtschaftlich	„	rationell
für, or je	„	pro
durchlassig	„	porös
zusammenpressen	„	komprimieren
Nachahmung	„	Imitation
Stück	„	Exemplar
Ausmasse	„	Dimensionen
umgrenzen	„	definieren
Hochstwert	„	Maximum
Tiefstwert or Niedrigstwert	„	Minimum.

Vorbild, *Form* or *Muster* are suggested as alternatives to *Schema*, but the Editor, having perhaps seen comments on this subject in the notice of Joos' "Lehrbuch der theoretischen Physik" and in subsequent correspondence in *NATURE* (September 28, p. 495, and October 26, p. 675), points out that such innovations as *Kleinwerkzeug* for *Mikroskop* and *Scheidekunst* for *Chemie* should not be adopted, as they might be regarded as ridiculous by others.

New Telephone Developments

IN the *Review* (No. 3, 1935), published in English by the Ericsson Telephone Factory of Stockholm, there are described two interesting developments of telephony. One of them is called the 'laryngophone' which has been specially designed for use in aircraft. Owing to the noise in airships, ordinary carbon microphones with diaphragms cannot be used. The diaphragm of the new telephone is actuated by being lightly pressed against the throat in the neighbourhood of the larynx. For aircraft, it is necessary to have both hands free, and a headphone of normal design can be conveniently fitted in the pilot's helmet, the laryngophone being worn without discomfort inside his collar, extraneous noise not being transmitted by it. This type of instrument can be usefully applied for fire control on warships, in engine rooms, on motor vehicles, tanks, etc. The other instrument is useful in connexion with the buoy-telephones which have for many years been used in the submarines of the Swedish navy. In the latest development, two buoys, with buoy telephones, are used. Each buoy contains a telephone set, and an electric lamp is fitted on the top of it. Flash signals are sent from the submarine to attract attention to the buoy. An instruction plate on the buoy tells how to open the lid of the compartment containing the telephone set, and the submarine is rung up in accordance with the directions printed on a plate on the telephone cover. Buoy telephones are fitted at each end of the submarine. The lamps are supplied from the 110 volt accumulator of the submarine and light up when a watertight telegraph key is closed.

The British Film Institute

THE British Film Institute's second annual report, issued on October 1, records notable advances (long overdue) in its task of "furthering effective co-operation between those who make, distribute, and exhibit films on the one hand, and all who are interested in the artistic, educational, and cultural possibilities of films on the other". The scope of its activities is indicated by the chapter headings: The Cinema for the Schools, Free Trade in Educational Films, National Film Library, Vouchers of Approval, Entertainment Panel, Dominions, India and Colonies Panel, Medical Panel, Scientific Research Panel, Summer Schools, International. Its regular publications comprise *Sight and Sound*, on sale to the general public at 6d., quarterly; a monthly film review on sale to associate members at 2d.; and news letters circulated to members. In addition, there are occasional leaflets of which the best known, No. 5, on projection apparatus and films for schools, achieved a circulation of nearly 10,000; another, No. 8, gives a full account of the National Film Library established by the Institute last July. A scheme has been worked out for the award by the Institute of vouchers of approval to films voluntarily submitted to it for examination and, as a corollary of this, expert and authoritative advice is given to producers before and during production. The Entertainment Panel has undertaken a systematic inquiry