CALENDAR of EVENTS

December 3–4	New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (Annual Meeting), Boston, Massachusetts
December 5–8	American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, Washington, D. C.
December 5–10	Radiological Society of North America, Inc., San Francisco, California
December 9–11	National Society of Professional Engineers, Chicago, Illinois
December 12–13	American Chemical Society (Southwestern Regional Meeting), Houston, Texas
December 16–18	American Society for X-Ray and Electron Diffraction, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio
December 26–27	Central Association of Science and Mathematics Teachers, Indianapolis, Indiana
December 26–31	Mathematical Association of America, Columbus, Ohio
December 27–29	American Statistical Association (with Institute of Mathematical Statistics), Cleveland, Ohio
December 27–30	NEA-National Science Teachers Association, Washington, D. C.
December 28–31	American Astronomical Society, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
December 29–30	American Chemical Society, Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Chicago, Illinois
January 10–14	American Society of Mechanical Engineers (Materials handling show and conference), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 10–14	Society of Automotive Engineers (Annual Meeting and Engineering Display), Detroit, Michigan
January 12–14	American Society of Photogrammetry (Annual Meeting), Washington, D. C.
January 24–27	American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Chicago, Illinois
January 27–29	Joint meeting, American Physical Society (Annual Meeting) and American Association of Physics Teachers, New York City
January 31 –February 4	American Institute of Electrical Engineers (Winter Meeting), New York City
February 3–5	American Physical Society, Berkeley, California
February 14–17	American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers (Annual Meeting), San Francisco, California
February 28 –March 4	American Society for Testing Materials (Spring Meeting), Chicago, Illinois
March 6–9	American Institute of Chemical Engineers (Regional), Los Angeles, California
March 8–10	Society of Automotive Engineers (Body and Car Production), Detroit, Michigan
March 14–17	American Association of Petroleum Geologists (Annual Meeting), St. Louis, Missouri
March 27–31	American Chemical Society (Semiannual Meeting) San Francisco, California

Notice!

All employers of young scientists are urgently advised to prepare themselves *immediately* to handle draft cases. Men who clearly should be classified II–A are being inducted through failure of their employers to learn the regulations and take the necessary steps in time.

Be sure to submit *before classification* a request for deferred classification in writing for all cases covered by the regulations. This action is necessary to establish the right to appeal. Appeals must be made in writing within ten days of classification. Write letters. Don't wait for forms.

ABROAD *Continued from page 26*

merely the beginning of a great belt of meteoric activity extending towards the sun and hitherto hidden from observation by daylight. A new daytime stream in itself was not unexpected but it soon became evident that this was not just one more meteor shower, but a whole new set of showers of great activity. They continued all through the summer, reaching a peak of activity in June and finally ending in early September. J. A. Clegg had devised a method for finding the radiant points of meteor streams—based like the earlier method of Hey and Stewart on the fact that the radio echo is only seen on these high frequencies when the meteor crosses through the aerial beam at right angles—but of somewhat greater accuracy and flexibility, and so the main centres of activity of these daytime streams were measured and found to be clustered around the ecliptic. The daytime streams recurred again in 1948, and the 1947 measurements were confirmed and extended.

Two other workers at this new station—C. D. Ellyett and J. G. Davies—have evolved an automatic recorder for the meteor echoes whose action is initiated by the meteor echo and which gives information about the reflected amplitude every millisecond. They have been able to show that the variations in amplitude as the meteor crosses the aerial beam are precisely what one would expect from the optical diffraction analogy. Since the range of the reflection point can be measured accurately this leads directly to the velocity of the meteor.

Such studies are naturally of great interest to astronomers, who are now being presented with the first detailed survey of meteoric activity, which may soon enable meteors and comets to be placed more satisfactorily in the evolutionary framework of the solar system. The work also gives vital information about the physics of the high atmosphere and considerable progress has been made in unravelling the complex scattering processes, measurement of electron densities in the meteor trails, diffusion of electrons, and movements of the ionized column under the influence of high altitude winds.

Most of this work in Great Britain has been possible because of the new radio techniques evolved during the war, and because of the policy of the government and military authorities in helping to restart fundamental research by making surplus