mate methods for the evaluation of contour integrals which arise in electromagnetic problems, e.g., the Sommerfeld problem, were presented. Finally, an existence and uniqueness theorem for two-dimensional vector problems in which an incident wave hits a bounded dielectric region was proved.

Participants in the Symposium are grateful for many boons. First of all, the leaders at McGill and the Air Force undertook the considerable task of compiling and duplicating a summary of each paper. Hence the participants knew beforehand just what each speaker was to discuss. This aid to understanding the talks was immeasurable and the record of the talks, which the participants were able to carry away with them, will prove invaluable for months to come. Second, the participants enjoyed the rare opportunity of meeting distinguished foreign scientists. E. Wolf, W. Culshaw, and P. M. Woodward of England, H. Bremmer of Holland, W. Franz and H. Severin of Germany, and A. Blanc-Lapierre of France gave talks and joined in the discussions. Those who have been involved in the administrative details required to bring visitors from abroad know how much labor must have been required to arrange for these visits. This undertaking is ample evidence that the leaders of the Symposium spared no personal efforts to make the meeting worth while. Thirdly, the Symposium brought together people who had common scientific interests and one therefore had the opportunity to learn much about one's own research field. It seems fair to say that every paper was, in substance at least, intelligible to all members. Such scientific returns for time spent are rare.

According to present plans the Proceedings of the Symposium will be published in the following manner. The Antenna Laboratory of the Electronics Research Directorate, Air Force Cambridge Research Center, will issue a series of three or four reports which will contain those papers presented at the Symposium not already published and which will give references to the published papers. These reports will be available on request from Dr. Roy C. Spencer, Chief of the Antenna Laboratory.

To the writer one aspect of the papers delivered at the Symposium was especially gratifying, namely, the preponderance of theoretical papers. This is as it should be. The science of electromagnetism is blessed with an excellent and comprehensive mathematical foundation. Though few boundary value problems can be solved exactly an enormous amount of information can nevertheless be extracted by mathematical analysis. It is a tribute to workers in the microwave field that they are willing to wrestle with the mathematics rather than resort immediately to experimentation which is fragmentary, expensive, and often difficult to evaluate because undesirable effects are present. (Indeed one discussion centered on just this difficulty with experimentation.) The temptation to pursue what seems to be the easier course is all too often yielded to where pencil and paper would accomplish far more. These remarks are not intended to imply that experimentation is unnecessary but rather to commend the wholly justifiable emphasis on theoretical investigations.

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Monte Carlo Methods

A Symposium on Monte Carlo Methods, sponsored by the Aeronautical Research Laboratory, Wright Air Development Center, will be conducted by the Statistical Laboratory, University of Florida, at Gainesville on March 16 and 17. Registration will be on Monday, March 15, for those who arrive early. An invitation is issued to those interested in the field to attend. Further information may be obtained by writing Professor H. A. Meyer, Building OE, University of Florida, Gainesville. Following the symposium, an eastern regional meeting of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics is being planned for Thursday, March 18, at Gainesville.

High-Polymer Physics

Nearing the completion of its tenth year, the Division of High-Polymer Physics of the American Physical Society will hold its twelfth meeting at Detroit and Ann Arbor, Michigan, March 18–20, marking the anniversary. The Division was inaugurated at a meeting at Rochester, N. Y., in June, 1944. The program, which will include a symposium on the properties of amorphous polymers in bulk, along with other invited and contributed papers, has been arranged by a committee headed by Dr. T. G. Fox.

Two British Conferences

The Institute of Physics, London, has organized a conference on the physics of particle size determination to be held April 6–9 in Nottingham. Sessions have been arranged on the motion of particles in fluids, the scattering of light by particles, the general phenomena encountered in particle size analysis, and the comparison of methods and the automatized methods of particle counting and sizing. The Institute has also announced that a conference on luminescence, with special reference to solid inorganic phosphors, will be held in the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, April 7–10. Requests for further details concerning either conference should be directed to the Secretary, The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London, S.W. 1, England.

Network Theory

Information Networks is the topic of the third of a series of annual symposia to be held April 12, 13 and 14, 1954 at the Engineering Societies Building (33 West 39th Street) in New York City. The symposium will deal with network theory, particularly network synthesis as it is influenced by the newer concepts developed in information and general communication theory. The first part will concentrate upon the performance of net-