

Announcements and Comments

OAK RIDGE SUMMER SYMPOSIUM

The second annual Oak Ridge Summer Symposium, devoted this year to quantum and inorganic chemistry, will be held at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, from August 21 to August 31 under the joint sponsorship of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. The first symposium last year was in modern physics.

The program will include several lectures, each by distinguished chemists. The principal speakers and the fields of their lectures are as follows:

Dr. Peter Debye, Todd Professor of Chemistry at Cornell University and a Nobel Laureate in chemistry: "New Developments in Polymers and Colloidal Solutions."

Dr. Henry Eyring, Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Utah: "Reaction Kinetics."

Dr. Herbert S. Harned, Professor of Chemistry at Yale University: "The Present Status of Our Quantitative Knowledge of Electrolytic Solutions."

Dr. Linus C. Pauling, Professor of Chemistry and Chairman of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, California Institute of Technology: "The Electronic Structure of Molecules and Crystals."

Dr. George Scatchard, Professor of Physical Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology: "The Physical Chemistry of Solutions."

The symposium will be free of security restrictions and will be held in an air-conditioned building in downtown Oak Ridge. There will be no admission for attendance; however, those attending will arrange for their own traveling and living expenses. Afternoons on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday will be free for informal discussions or recreational activities.

A committee comprised of Drs. G. E. Boyd, M. A. Bredig, K. A. Kraus, and H. A. Levy, all of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and Dr. S. C. Lind, consultant to the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Division in Oak Ridge, has arranged the program.

Additional information on the symposium, housing, and restaurant facilities in and around Oak Ridge, and other material may be obtained from the University Relations Division, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, P.O. Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

COMMENTS TO THE EDITOR

Drs. Morris, MacDonald, and Mann, in their paper on "Intra-ocular Transplantation of Heterologous Tissues" (*Cancer Research*, 10:36-48, 1950) describe survival of transplants of human cancers and normal human tissue inoculated into the lens of guinea pigs. The transplantation was "accomplished by directing the trocar beneath the capsule of the lens."

I question if a trocar (? gauge) "directed beneath the capsule of the lens" will easily penetrate this structure. We have attempted to perform this procedure on a guinea pig eye *in situ*, on a freshly removed guinea pig eye and on a freshly removed guinea pig lens, using a No. 17 and a No. 20 trocar. We were only successful when the lens capsule had been cut with a knife.

Pseudo-epitheliomatous proliferation of lens epithelium following trauma to the lens or infection of anterior chamber contents is not uncommonly seen. The histological appearance is similar to that seen in Figures 2, *c* and *d*, and Figures 3, *b* and *c*, in Dr. Morris' paper. It is doubtful if the lung tissue shown in Figure 5, *b* is located in the lens substance or if it is surrounded by the lens capsule. I question, therefore, if the reported ten successful intralenticular transplants represent survival of inoculated tissue. Histological demonstration of transplants located in the lens immediately after inoculation would prove Dr. Morris' point.

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ERRATUM

In the article entitled "Histological Changes Produced by a Single Large Injection of Radioactive Phosphorus (P^{32}) in Albino Rats and in C3H Mice. by Grad and Stevens, in May (*Cancer Research*, 10:292, 1950): line 26, which reads "At 72 hours, the thickness of the mucosa was definitely greater" should be corrected to read "At 72 hours, the thickness of the mucosa was definitely reduced (Fig. 7), but the proportion of mitoses to pyknotoses was definitely greater."