from the lengthy list of commercial firms whose financial support has helped to bring about the birth of this journal. Undoubtedly the time will come when the science of crystallography will be represented in universities as a single curriculum devoted to the training of students of atomic structure, be it of minerals, or of organic or inorganic chemicals. The journal may be ordered in the United States through The American Institute of Physics, 57 East 55th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

E. Wm. Heinrich, *University of Michigan*

ANATOLII KAPITONOVICH BOLDYREV*

1883–1946

Inna V. Poiré

The outstanding Russian explorer and scientist, Anatolii Kapitonovich Boldyrev, was killed on March 24, 1946, in an automobile accident near Magadan in Eastern Siberia.

A. K. Boldyrev was born in 1883 in the Ukraine. When he graduated from the Mining Institute in St. Petersburg in 1920, he had attained recognition as a scientist and was appointed Professor of crystallography and mineralogy at the Institute. He also organized and directed until 1937 the E. S. Fëdorov Institute of Crystallography and the laboratory for the study of minerals by x-rays, where he introduced new methods of research. He was the force of the Institute and a real friend and mentor of his students. Boldyrev studied minerals in nature, tried to determine substances on the basis of their crystalline structure, and gave mathematical arguments to his research. He applied this study to mineral resources and to their utilization. In 1934, when scientific degrees were restored in the USSR, Boldyrev received a doctorate degree on the basis of his scientific activity and publications. His 85 published papers and unpublished manuscripts cover a variety of subjects—crystallography, mineralogy, petrology, ore deposits, mineral resources, and hydrology.

Boldyrev was simple, friendly, modest, self-possessed and reserved. Although his scientific career was interrupted many times by political upheavals, his accomplishments were numerous, substantial and lasting. With his passing, Russian science has lost a remarkable man, scientist, and teacher.

Dr. Alfred C. Lane, formerly Pearson professor of geology and mineralogy at Tufts College, died April 15 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. At one time Dr. Lane was head of the National Research Council's committee on estimation of geologic time by atomic disintegration and was president of the Geological Society of America in 1931.

Dr. Lewis G. Westgate, emeritus professor of geology at Ohio Wesleyan University, died March 30 at his home in Delaware, Ohio, at the age of seventy-nine. He had been a professor at the University from 1900 until his retirement in 1939 and resumed his duties from 1942 to 1944.

Geologists and mineralogists will be interested in a recent publication of the Colorado School of Mines entitled "Guide to the Geology of Central Colorado" (Vol. 43, No. 2, of the School's *Quarterly*), which was issued as the guidebook for the three field trips of the 33rd annual meeting of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists held

* Published by permission of the Director, U. S. Geological Survey.

in Denver in April. The publication is profusely illustrated with figures, plates, and a 24″×28″ index map of the state, showing major geologic structure and significant oil and gas information. Well-known geologists from the consulting and educational fields and from the U. S. Geological Survey have contributed authoritative articles, and in addition there are discussions of the areas in which the field trips were made. The guidebook, which may be obtained from the Department of Publications, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, is priced at $3.00 (postpaid).

Bulletin 848, The Microscopic determination of the nonopaque minerals (2nd edition) by E. S. Larsen and Harry Berman, 1934 [1948], VI, 266 pages, 7 figures, has been reprinted and is offered for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 50 cents.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA FOR 1949

The Council has nominated the following as officers of the Mineralogical Society of America for the year 1949 to be voted on by the membership at the November election:

President: John W. Gruner, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Vice-President: J. D. H. Donnay, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.
Secretary: C. S. Hurlbut, Jr., Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Treasurer: Earl Ingerson, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.
Editor: Walter F. Hunt, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
Councilor (1949–52): Lewis S. Ramsdell, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Society will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City, November 11–13, 1948, in connection with the sixtieth annual meeting of the Geological Society of America.

Members of the Society who are planning to present papers at the scientific sessions of the annual meeting should notify the Secretary as soon as possible in order to receive the proper blanks for their abstracts. All abstracts must be in the Secretary's office by *September 1.* By a ruling of the Council no abstracts will be accepted for presentation by title only.

Advance announcement of the annual meeting will be distributed to members of the Society, with the ballot for officers, in September. The final program of the meeting, including the schedule of papers, abstracts, and other information will be sent to each member about November 1st. Further specific information regarding the annual meeting may be obtained from the Secretary's office.

C. S. Hurlbut, Jr., *Secretary*

BOOK REVIEW

ERUPTIVE ROCKS, their genesis, composition, classification, and their relation to ore-deposits with a chapter on meteorites, by S. James Shand, third edition, Thomas Murby & Co., 40 Museum Street, London; John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, 1947. xvi+488 pages. Price $7.50.

The first edition of this excellent book was published in 1927 and the second in 1945. In the third edition the chapters have been rearranged and the text somewhat revised, but