

Chief, Agricultural Engineering Research Branch—E. G. McKibben
 Chief, Production Economics Research Branch—Carl P. Heisig

Human Nutrition and Home Economics
 Director of Human Nutrition and Home Economics Research—Hazel K. Stiebeling
 Chief, Human Nutrition Research Branch—Callie Mae Coons
 Chief, Home Economics Research Branch—Ruth O'Brien

Utilization
 Director of Utilization Research—G. E. Hilbert
 Assistant Director of Utilization Research—C. F. Speh
 Assistant Director of Utilization Research—W. M. Scott
 Chief, Northern Utilization Research Branch—R. T. Milner
 Chief, Southern Utilization Research Branch—C. H. Fisher
 Chief, Eastern Utilization Research Branch—P. A. Wells
 Chief, Western Utilization Research Branch—M. J. Copley
 Chief, Washington Utilization Research Branch—J. R. Matchett

Crops Regulatory
 Director, Crops Regulatory Programs—Avery S. Hoyt
 Chief, Plant Pest Control Branch—W. L. Popham
 Chief, Plant Quarantine Branch—Eugene P. Reagan

Livestock Regulatory
 Chief, Animal Disease Eradication Branch—R. J. Anderson
 Chief, Animal Quarantine Branch—C. L. Gooding
 Chief, Meat Inspection Branch—A. R. Miller

Experiment Stations
 Assistant ARS Administrator, Office of Experiment Stations—R. W. Trullinger
 Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Experiment Stations—E. C. Elting
 Director, State Experiment Stations Division—H. C. Knoblauch
 Director, Territorial Experiment Stations Division—D. V. Lumsden

Management
 Assistant ARS Administrator for Management—F. H. Spencer
 Special Assistant to Assistant Administrator for Management—H. A. Donovan
 Director, Budget and Finance Division—Edmund Stephens
 Director, Personnel Division—J. H. Starkey
 Superintendent, Agricultural Research Center—C. A. Logan

People

Philip J. Spear has been appointed technical director of the National Pest Control Association. He fills the vacancy created by the promotion of **Ralph E. Heal** to the position of executive secretary. Dr. Spear had been working in structural pest control work in California.

Cornelius W. Pettinga has been named head of Eli Lilly's biochemical research department. He has been with the company for four years.

Charles Lathrop Parsons
 1867-1954



CHARLES LATHROP PARSONS, Secretary of the AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY from 1907 to 1945, died in Pocasset, Mass., Feb. 13, at the age of 86 after a month's illness.

In addition to his secretaryship of the ACS, Dr. Parsons was chief chemist of the Bureau of Mines from 1916 to 1919. Undoubtedly, however, his greatest contribution was made as a chief architect of the AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, world's largest professional association of scientists, which now has more than 70,000 members. When he became Secretary, the ACS had 3300 members.

During World War I, he served on the Nitrate Commission and the Advisory Board on Gas Warfare and was chairman of the committee on the use of zirconium in light armor. Of major significance in the period was his work on nitrogen fixation and the conversion of ammonia. In 1916, he was sent by the Secretary of War to investigate nitrogen fixation and ammonia conversion methods employed in Europe. After the U. S. became involved in the war, he made a trip through the South with three cabinet members to choose a site for the nitrogen fixation plant, which was built at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

A few years later, Dr. Parsons' views on poison gas became a subject of international discussion, as a result of his controversy with Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg over the proposal to ban manufacture of poison gas. Dr. Parsons contended that the type of gas used in war was also highly valuable in industry and that suppression would be impractical.

After the first World War, Dr. Parsons insisted that America should expand its own chemical industry to the point of self sufficiency, need for which was demonstrated when the war cut off imports of dyes and other chemicals from Germany. Adoption of this policy enabled the U. S. to supply demands of both the civilian and military economies with needed chemicals during World War II.

Dr. Parsons was born on March 23, 1867, at New Marlboro, Mass., the son of Benjamin Franklin and Leonora Bartlett Parsons. His family moved

south in the reconstruction period following the Civil War and Dr. Parsons attended schools in Hawkinsville, Ga. Later he studied at Cushing Academy in Massachusetts. Graduated from Cornell University with a B.S. degree in 1888, he received honorary doctorates from the University of Maine in 1911, the University of New Hampshire in 1946, and the University of Pittsburgh in 1914.

His career as a chemist began at the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1889, he was appointed an instructor in New Hampshire College, now the University of New Hampshire, and in 1892 a professor. After 22 years on the New Hampshire faculty, Dr. Parsons moved to Washington in 1911 as chief of the Division of Mineral Technology in the Bureau of Mines.

As a government official, he urged greater use of neglected natural deposits, such as the American deposits of fuller's earth and carnotite ore.

In 1919, Dr. Parsons left the Bureau of Mines to become full-time Secretary of the ACS, in 1931, business manager as well. He had a prominent part in obtaining for the Society a federal charter from Congress in 1937.

In addition to many honors from home and abroad, Dr. Parsons has received the William H. Nichols Medal of the ACS New York Section and the Priestley Medal, highest award in American chemistry. In 1952, when the Society established an award for public service by chemists and chemical engineers, it named the prize the Charles Lathrop Parsons Award and made the first presentation to Dr. Parsons himself.