

APPENDIX A.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR  
TESTING MATERIALS, ATLANTIC CITY, JUNE 29-JULY 3, 1936.

Opening Session and Marburg Lecture

At the first session, held at 10:30 a.m. on June 30, 1936, the Secretary-Treasurer presented the Report of the Executive Committee, and the President, H.S. Vassar, delivered an address entitled: "The Testing of Non-Materials". Reprints of these are available.

H. P. Parmalee, Editor, Engineering and Mining Journal, read a paper on "Relationship of A.S.T.M. to Modern Developments in Chemical Engineering". This was a very general review dealing mainly with plastics which were divided into three groups: (1) cellulose derivatives, (2) synthetic resins, and (3) rubber derivatives and rubber-like compounds. Mention was also made of carbon as a material of construction, of the new detergents, and of metals and alloys. In discussing the latter, particular mention was made of tellurium lead, for which there was claimed greater tensile strength and more resistance to fatigue and corrosion than was found in other chemical leads. The paper is printed in full in the July Bulletin of A.S.T.M.

The Marburg Lecture was delivered by Dr. Arthur L. Day, Director, Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington, on July 1st. The subject was: "Developing American Glass". In outlining the history of the development of the glass industry in the United States, Dr. Day used many personal experiences to illustrate the various stages in this development. It was the war of 1914-1918 which stimulated American research which led to most important advances. Particular mention was made of the development of Pyrex glass and glass-making machinery. The pouring of the 200-inch mirror for the Mount Wilson Observatory was discussed. Several reels of motion pictures and numerous slides were shown.

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