Both ends of the core were cut square with a diamond saw. Shallow holes were drilled in the centers of the core at both ends, then the core was mounted in a wood-turning lathe.

The scoring made by the diamond-drill bit was removed by rubbing the core with strips of coarse emery paper as it revolved. Finer grades of emery paper were used, and the final polish was obtained with No. 304 emery in water, on a felt pad.

MEMORIAL OF BERNARD FISHER

ESPER S. LARSEN, JR., *Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.*

Bernard Fisher was born in Boston, September 10, 1918. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and was graduated from Boston Latin School in 1935. He entered Harvard University, received his A.B. degree, *magna cum laude* in 1939, and continued graduate work in the Division of Geological Sciences at Harvard until the spring of 1942, when he joined the United States Geological Survey. In June 1942 he volunteered for the Army and in September of that year he went to England as a Second Lieutenant in the Army Engineers. He remained in England throughout the war, for a time with the Engineers and later with the Military Police. In 1944 he was promoted to Captain and, because of his training and ability, was assigned to a group of British and American Engineers who were stationed at Oxford, England, and engaged in preparing military maps and other important military data. He served with this group until the end of the war.

In November 1945 he was released from the Army and spent the following winter completing his thesis for the doctorate, which he received in June 1946. In March of 1946 he rejoined the United States Geological Survey and became a member of the group of geologists who were to study for the Army the active volcanoes of the Aleutian Islands.

In April he left for Umnak Island, Alaska. During the late spring he carried on his field investigations in the typically adverse Aleutian weather, with frequent high winds accompanied by rain, fog and sleet. On many evenings he returned from a day's field work completely drenched, but always with several pages of field notes and a happy disposition, much to the admiration of his colleagues.

As part of the study of the geology it was necessary to visit the small islands adjoining Umnak. On the afternoon of June 22, 1946, he and two Army officers left Umnak in a small boat to examine Ship Rock, a small but steep-sided island one mile offshore. The weather on that day was clear and calm and seemed ideal for the trip. The men in the boat were last seen as they went behind Ship Rock on the seaward side. It was thought that they had landed on the far side of the island. As they did

not return by dark, search was begun with plane and boat. After a prolonged and careful search the overturned boat was sighted, but no trace of the men was ever found.

Bernard was a loyal and constant friend, straightforward, generous, patriotic, yet critical and independent. He was dearly loved by his many friends at Harvard and elsewhere. We expected great things from him. He is one of the few geologists who have lost their lives while actually carrying on geologic work.

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Dr. Victor Moritz Goldschmidt, eminent Norwegian geochemist and one of the pioneers in the field of crystal chemistry, died in Oslo March 20, at the age of 59 years. When the Nazis conquered Norway he was arrested and sent to a concentration camp. He was rescued by the Norwegian underground and eventually reached England, where he became associated with the Macaulay Institute of Soil Research at Aberdeen, and also served as a consultant in the laboratories of the Rothamstead Agricultural Experiment Station. He returned to his position last year as Professor of Mineralogy and Geology and Director of the Geological Museum at the University of Oslo.

In 1929 Goldschmidt was called to the University of Göttingen as professor and as director of the University's Mineralogical and Petrographic Institute. He served until 1935 when conditions became intolerable and he returned to the University of Oslo. He was the Wollaston Medalist in 1944.

The tenth meeting of the Meteoritical Society will be held on Wednesday, June 18, and Thursday, June 19, 1947, in connection with the meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in San Diego, California. The afternoon session of June 19 will be joint session with the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB, INC.

Abstract of meeting of Feb. 19, 1947

The principal speaker of the evening was Baron R. J. de Touche-Skadding who spoke on "The Agni Mani, Mystical Meteoric Gem of the Orient." The Agni Mani, or fire jewel, has been held in very high esteem in the Orient for at least 2500 years. It is a tektite, a highly siliceous glass of meteoric origin, found in several places in the East Indies and elsewhere. The material is amorphous and resembles obsidian but is found in places where