the modern theory of relativity and all that changed view with regard to our concepts of time and space which goes with it.

Lodge's own desire for concreteness in the picture, combined with a forceful style in writing, made him a particularly clear writer and expositor. He is the author of several books, such as "Elementary Mechanics," "Modern Views of Electricity," "Pioneers of Science," "The Ether of Space," which have been a source of inspiration to countless physicists and doubtless have inspired many of them to specialize in the field of electrodynamics.

Oliver Joseph Lodge was born on June 12, 1851, at Penkhull, near Stoke-on-Trent, England, and received his early education at Newport Grammar School. He received much of his early advanced education in physics at University College, London, and obtained the degree of doctor of science in 1887. Following a lectureship on physics at Bedford College for Women, he was appointed assistant professor at University College, and in 1881 he was elected first professor of physics at Liverpool. In 1900 he was appointed principal of the new university at Birmingham, which position he held until 1919. In 1877 he married Mary, the daughter of Alexander Marshall, and his family comprised six sons and six daughters.

Lodge's strong personality, combined with his setting as principal of the University of Birmingham, made him an outstanding figure among those whose influence extended from the cloisters and the laboratory far into the realm of human affairs. He was probably better known to the "man in the street" than almost any of his contemporaries, a circumstance which was enhanced considerably, of course, by the prominent part that he played in the realm of psychical affairs. In this realm, while he was probably the most outspoken of his contemporaries, he was not alone, for Sir William Crookes, Lord Rayleigh and indeed Sir J. J. Thomson also viewed these matters as worthy of serious consideration.

In spite of Sir Oliver Lodge's dominating personality and his forceful faith in his own point of view, he possessed a sympathetic and friendly kindliness towards younger men. The present reviewer will never forget when, as a very young and quite unknown man, he had occasion to write to Sir Oliver Lodge concerning a paper, how he received, instead of a rather cold and formal reply, a very sympathetic and encouraging letter which seemed rather as though it had come from an older relative than from the great Sir Oliver Lodge.

Lodge was, of course, the recipient of numerous honors in his own country and abroad, but the greatest of all monuments to his memory is the inspiration planted in the hearts of so many people in all walks of life who, physicists and laymen alike, have been vouchsafed a wider view of nature through what he has written and spoken.

W. F. G. SWANN

BARTOL RESEARCH FOUNDATION
OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
SWARTHMORE, PA.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. LOUIS KAHLENBERG, professor of chemistry of the University of Wisconsin, retired, and chairman of the department from 1908 to 1919, died on March 19 at the age of seventy-one years.

DR. WILLIAM REES BREBNER ROBERTSON, assistant professor of histology in the College of Medicine of the State University of Iowa, died on March 15. He was sixty years old.

JOHN CHESTER KENDALL, director of extension at the University of New Hampshire, formerly professor of dairy husbandry at Kansas State College, died on March 16, at the age of sixty-four years.

NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, known for his work on the distribution and habits of North American birds, died on March 20, in his eighty-fifth year.

DR. GEORGE DAWES HICKS, emeritus professor of philosophy in University College, London, died on February 16, at the age of seventy-eight years.

THE death at the age of seventy-seven years is announced of Dr. Karl Frederik Wenckebach, since 1929 professor emeritus of medicine at the University of Vienna, known for his pathological and clinical studies on diseases of the heart and circulatory system.

DR. ARTUR CARDOSO PEREIRA, professor of toxicology and adjunct-director of the Institute of Forensic Medicine of the University of Lisbon, died on December 20, 1940, at the age of seventy-three years.

Nature records the death of Eugen Dubois, discoverer of *Pithecanthropus erectus*, on December 16.

IN recording the death of Dr. Koltzoff, director of the Institute of Experimental Biology at Moscow, in the issue of SCIENCE for February 28, his name should have been given as Nikolai Konstantinovich Koltzoff.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE RESEARCH LABORATORIES AT PRINCETON OF THE RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RADIO research laboratories at Princeton, N. J., are planned by the Radio Corporation of America. They will be headquarters for all the research and original development work of the corporation and also for its patent and licensing activities.

An announcement in regard to the plans for the new laboratories made by Dr. David Sarnoff, president of the corporation, reads in part:

To equip our research staff with the best and most modern facilities and conveniences, we have purchased a large tract of land at Princeton upon which we shall erect a laboratory building which will include a lecture auditorium and the combined technical and patent libraries of the Radio Corporation of America organization. We hope to have the building completed before the end of this year.

We believe that this step marks a milestone in the progress of radio. Such important fields as television, facsimile, electron optics, wave propagation and ultra-high frequencies open to radio a future even greater than its past. The developments in these fields will contribute to the creation of new industries and to the improvement of existing services.

More and more of our research work is being concentrated on problems of national defense. The new Radio Corporation of America Laboratories will make it possible to increase these efforts and to insure the maximum use of our research facilities for defense.

The achievements of modern radio are also capable of increasing and improving our industrial output in many lines. By the application of electronic devices to industrial processes, the radio age promises to electronize modern industry, just as the application of electrical devices to industry at the beginning of this century created the electrical age.

The laboratories will continue to make inventions available to competitors and others, and to cooperate with them in the fullest development of the radio art. The officers are:

Otto S. Schairer, heretofore vice-president in charge of the Patent Department, will be vice-president in charge of the laboratories, which will include this department.

Ralph R. Beal, research director, will have general direction of all research and original development.

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, who has been in charge of the RCA Frequency Bureau, has been made chief engineer, and will direct and coordinate the broad engineering policies.

E. W. Engstrom will be director of the Princeton Laboratories, with Dr. V. K. Zworykin and B. J. Thompson as associate directors.

Dr. Harold H. Beverage will be director of Communications Research in charge of the Long Island Laboratories at Riverhead and Rocky Point, which will be continued at those locations.

Arthur Van Dyck will be manager of the Industry Service Section of the new organization and will continue in charge of service to licensees of the corporation.

REFUGEE SCHOLARS[1]

THE necessity of protecting the careers of scholars unable to continue work in their native lands has given rise to two Foundation programs: one a placement program, from 1933 to 1939; the other an emergency rescue program in 1940. Beginning in 1933 the foundation, at the request of universities and research institutes offering positions of reasonable permanency, made grants for the placement of refugee scholars. During the seven-year period ending in 1939, the foundation appropriated $775,000 for this purpose. Of this amount approximately $500,000 was allocated to American institutions, the balance going to institutions in Europe and elsewhere. Of the 122 individual scholars assisted by this process in finding places in the United States, ninety-nine were established in permanent positions by the end of 1939, and their distinguished talents were thus added to the intellectual life of America. Excluding those who had died, gone into other activities or migrated to other countries, only seven of this whole group failed to measure up to expectations.

In 1940, with the invasion of Scandinavia, the Lowlands and France, and the intensification of war in England, a new kind of problem arose, necessitating a new type of program. Many eminent scholars, some of whom the foundation had already rescued from Central Europe between 1933 and 1939, suddenly found themselves not only unable to continue their work, but often in extreme personal peril. The situation was an emergency one. Long negotiation such as was formerly necessary to secure permanent placement was now out of the question. In order to save these men, action had to be taken at once.

With the assistance of the New School for Social Research, of which Dr. Alvin Johnson is the director, the Rockefeller Foundation instituted a rescue program, in which other agencies, notably the Carnegie Corporation and the Belgian American Educational Foundation, have participated. Grants sufficient to provide travel to this country and maintenance for two years for imperiled scholars have been made either to the New School or to other interested institutions. In the case of those scholars assigned to the New School, only temporary placement is involved, and it is expected that they will find permanent posts elsewhere, either in this country or abroad. Assisting in this task of permanent placement is the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, which, under the leadership of Dr. Stephen Duggan, acts as an important clearing house on the subject.

During 1940, on behalf of these refugee scholars, the Rockefeller Foundation made fifty-six grants totalling $266,350. Of these, forty-five were made to the New School and eleven to other institutions. The fifty-six scholars represent eleven nationalities, including nine-

[1] From the review for 1940 of Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the Rockefeller Foundation.