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.

teen Germans, eleven French, seven Poles, five Russians, five Austrians, three Norwegians, two Spaniards, one Belgian, one Czech, one Italian and one Swiss. Among them were physiologists, biochemists, mathematicians, psychiatrists, neurologists, economists, statisticians, historians, philosophers and philologists, all of whom had occupied distinguished places in European universities. One was a Nobel prize winner; nearly all had international reputations.

The restrictions imposed on the conquered countries of the continent are such that only a small proportion of its productive scholarship can be thus salvaged. But if the conception of the world-wide republic of knowledge is to be kept alive, efforts of this kind, hopelessly inadequate as they may be, are not without importance.

AWARD OF PRIZES OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

PRIZES of $1,000 each "for outstanding contributors to chemical research" have been awarded by the American Chemical Society and will be presented on April 7 at the opening session of the one hundred and first national meeting in St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Claude S. Hudson, of the National Institute of Health, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., is the second recipient of the Borden Company Award in the chemistry of milk. Dr. Hudson, who is known for his work in the field of sugar chemistry, will deliver the medal address on "Milk Sugar" before the Division of Sugar Chemistry and Technology on April 10.

Dr. David Rittenberg, thirty-four years old, of the School of Medicine of Columbia University, will receive the sixth award in biological chemistry, of Eli Lilly and Company, for his "brilliant work on isotopes as tracers in chemical reactions." Dr. Rittenberg has worked with Professor Rudolf Schoenheimer, of the School of Medicine, using atoms of heavy hydrogen and heavy nitrogen produced in the laboratory of Professor Harold C. Urey. The Lilly Medal address on "Application of Stable Isotopes to Biological Chemistry" will be given by Dr. Rittenberg before the Division of Biological Chemistry on April 8.

Dr. Hudson, who last year won the Theodore William Richards Medal of the Northeastern Section of the society for conspicuous achievement in carbohydrate chemistry, has devoted his entire career to sugar chemistry, having published his first scientific paper on the mutarotation of milk sugar in 1903 at the age of twenty-two years. He has developed methods for estimating the amount of cane sugar in solution and for concentrating the yeast enzyme invertase.

The Borden Award was founded in 1938 to stimulate fundamental research in the chemistry of milk in the United States. The first recipient was Dr. Leroy S. Palmer, of the University of Minnesota. This year's nominating committee for the award consisted of Professor Walter H. Eddy, of Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. Palmer, and Dr. C. A. Browne, of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Washington, D. C.

The Lilly Award, which goes to investigators of thirty-five years of age or under, was established in 1934 by Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, to "promote interest in fundamental research in biological chemistry and to recognize young men and women in a way which should mean much to the progress of this field in the United States." Previous recipients were Dr. Willard M. Allen, of the University of Rochester; Dr. Harold S. Olcott, of the State University of Iowa; Dr. Abraham White, of Yale University; Dr. George Wald, of Harvard University, and Dr. Eric G. Ball, of the Johns Hopkins University. The nominating committee for the Lilly Award included Professor G. O. Burr, of the University of Minnesota; Dr. Ben H. Nicolet, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Dr. M. L. Crossley, of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

LECTURES ON INFANTILE PARALYSIS

IN April a series of six lectures on Infantile Paralysis by outstanding medical authorities will be presented at Vanderbilt University. These lectures are sponsored by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, of which Basil O'Connor is president.

Dr. Ernest W. Goodpasture, head of the department of pathology at Vanderbilt, is supervising the arrangements. Eminent authorities from all parts of the country will be brought to the university to give lectures which have been designed to cover thoroughly the entire field of the disease.

The schedule as arranged by Dr. Goodpasture is as follows:

April 7. The History of Poliomyelitis, Dr. Paul F. Clark, professor of bacteriology, School of Medicine of the University of Wisconsin.

April 8. The Etiology of Poliomyelitis, Dr. Charles Armstrong, senior surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service.

April 9. Immunity of Poliomyelitis, Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, director of the hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

April 14. Pathology and Pathogenesis of Poliomyelitis, Dr. Ernest W. Goodpasture, professor of pathology, School of Medicine of Vanderbilt University.

April 15. Epidemiology of Poliomyelitis, Dr. John R. Paul, School of Medicine of Yale University.

April 16. Treatment and Rehabilitation of Poliomyelitis Patients, Dr. Frank Ober, assistant dean, Harvard University Medical School.

The lectures will be held in the amphitheater of the Vanderbilt Medical School at 8 o'clock each evening,