

dall, John H. and Elizabeth, as well as a host of tremendously loyal and admiring friends.

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DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. HERBERT FOX, professor of comparative pathology at the University of Pennsylvania and director of the William Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, died on February 27 in his sixty-second year.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON, consulting mechanical engineer; president and chairman of the board of the Electric Meter Corporation, New York City, died on February 18 in his eighty-sixth year.

DR. JAMES JOSEPH WALSH, professor of physiological psychology at Cathedral College, New York, and medical director of the School of Sociology at

Fordham University, died on February 28 in his seventy-seventh year.

DR. PARKE REXFORD KOLBE, president of the Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, died on February 28, at the age of sixty years.

Two Eggleston Prizes in botany at Dartmouth College have been established in memory of Willard W. Eggleston, an authority on plants poisonous to stock on the western ranges of this country.

A CEREMONY in memory of Polish professors who lost their lives as a result of the German occupation of Poland recently took place at the Royal Institution, London, under the presidency of Sir David Ross, vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford. Tribute to their work was paid by Sir William Bragg, formerly president of the Royal Society; by Professor Gilbert Murray, of the University of Oxford, and by Professor Antoni Jurasz, dean of the Polish Medical School at the University of Edinburgh.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES IN GREAT BRITAIN

A PRELIMINARY memorandum on "Nature Preservation in Post-War Reconstruction" has been issued in Great Britain by a conference which, under the chairmanship of Lord Onslow, has been considering the matter since June. It is stated in the account given by the London *Times* that the conference came into being as a result of the announcement that Lord Reith had appointed a committee on the use of land in post-war planning. The organizations taking part are the following:

Association of Municipal Corporations, British Association, British Ecological Society, British Museum (Natural History), British Ornithologists' Union, British Trust for Ornithology, County Councils Association, Geological Society, Linnean Society, Royal Entomological Society, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves, Urban District Councils Association and Zoological Society.

The memorandum states that there are three distinct needs—the preservation of (a) rural amenities; (b) forest areas as a part of the nation's resources; and (c) the natural fauna and flora for the advancement of scientific knowledge and education. In the view of the conference there are four ways in which these needs can be met:

1. National parks, providing facilities for the recreation of the public with no more restriction than is essential to preserve their amenities.
2. Forest and wild life reserves, to which the public would be admitted, subject to necessary restrictions.

3. Areas in which further development would be prohibited or drastically restricted. Here the existing movement of the public would not be interfered with, but additional facilities would not be provided.

4. Nature reserves or sanctuaries, from which the public would be excluded, except by permit for study.

It is pointed out in the *Times* that in some instances all these needs could be met in the same area. Areas of the first three types must be large. Those of the fourth type could be much smaller, usually measurable in hundreds or tens of acres, or even less. The conference makes the recommendation that "The provision of such areas should be among the matters comprised in National Planning."

The later part of the memorandum gives more detailed consideration of each type of area, and in regard to the first urges that the recommendations of the "Report of the National Park Committee," issued by the Stationery Office in 1931, should be put into effect.

Nature reserves should be selected upon an ecological basis, and should be of different types, such as fen, moorland, mountain, cliff, beach, woodland, and so forth, so that the typical animals and plants of each kind of country would be preserved. Some of these reserves could form part of the larger schemes for national parks and areas protected from development.

An official body should be appointed to draw up detailed proposals upon this highly technical problem of nature reserves, the control of which should be in the hands of a central body. The management of the national parks might, it is suggested, be in the hands of local bodies, acting under two national park