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

JOHN MACKENZIE BROWN
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

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

authorities (one for England and Wales and the other for Scotland) responsible for general policy.

The conference remains in being. Its honorary secretary, Dr. G. F. Herbert Smith, Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves, British Museum (Natural History), London, S.W.7.

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS

Chemical and Engineering News gives the following account of the work of *Chemical Abstracts,* published by the American Chemical Society:

In spite of war *Chemical Abstracts* published more abstracts in 1941 than in 1940. The small increase (505 abstracts) is to be attributed to success during 1941 in the abstracting of European chemical patents after overcoming difficulties which interfered with this abstracting for a considerable period after the outbreak of war in Europe. The 1941 volume contained 5,541 more abstracts of patents and 5,036 fewer abstracts of papers than in the 1940 volume. The abstracts for 1941 total 52,764 in number as contrasted with 52,259 abstracts published in 1940. Of the 1941 abstracts 35,588 are of papers and 17,176 are of patents.

Chemical Abstracts endeavors to cover the chemical literature of the world completely. World-wide warfare presents many serious handicaps in this effort. *Chemical Abstracts* did not approach completeness so closely in 1941 as in normal years. Nevertheless, the record for 1941 is good. Abstracts from many of the papers published during 1941 in the warring or conquered European countries were obtained by some success in getting the needed periodicals (good success until Russia's entry into the war closed the trans-Siberian route), by searching this country for periodicals received in one library or another, and by having abstracts made in Europe, particularly in Switzerland and Germany, and sent by clipper ship.

In general, the policy of *Chemical Abstracts* is to publish informational rather than merely descriptive abstracts. Special emphasis has been placed on this for European and other publications not readily accessible to most Americans at the present time. The average page of *Chemical Abstracts* in 1941 contains 11.5 abstracts of papers or 18.6 abstracts of patents. The corresponding figures for 1940 are 12.1 and 18.0, respectively.

The edition of *Chemical Abstracts* averaged approximately 15,000 copies during 1941.

The much-used list of periodicals abstracted by *Chemical Abstracts,* with its key to library files, is normally published in revised form every five years. The list was due for revision in 1941, but the war has made postponement necessary. Satisfactory revision with American libraries in their present war-handicapped condition is not possible. The *Chemical Abstracts* office is keeping as well informed as possible concerning scientific periodicals and is willing to help users of abstracts locate full papers whenever possible. Hundreds of inquiries are answered monthly.

The only editorial change during the year was the well-earned elevation of Charles L. Bernier to an associate editorship following the regretted resignation of Janet D. Scott, who left to join the Chemical Warfare Service staff at Edgewood, Md. Miss Scott is continuing to help in the naming and indexing of inorganic compounds. The editor gratefully acknowledges the valuable help of all of the assistant editors and abstractors, many of whom are continuing their work for *Chemical Abstracts* in spite of heavy national defense assignments. Our work is regarded as being in the same category.

THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SOCIETIES FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY

THE Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology will meet in Boston from March 31 to April 4. The general chairman of the meeting is Dr. Albert G. Hogan, University of Missouri, and the general secretary is Dr. Donald R. Hooker, the Johns Hopkins University. The following table gives the date of meeting of the constituent societies, and the names of the presidents and secretaries.

SOCIETY	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY
	April 1 to 2	
American Institute of Nutrition	Dr. Albert G. Hogan University of Missouri	Dr. Arthur Smith Wayne University
	April 2	
American Physiological Society	Dr. Philip Bard The Johns Hopkins University	Dr. Carl J. Wiggers Western Reserve University
	April 2 to 4	
American Society of Biological Chemists	Dr. Rudolph J. Anderson Yale University	Dr. Arnold K. Balls George Washington University
	April 2 to 4	
American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics	Dr. E. M. K. Geiling University of Chicago	Dr. Raymond N. Bieter University of Minnesota
	April 2 to 4	
American Society for Experimental Pathology	Dr. Jesse L. Bollman Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.	Dr. H. P. Smith State University of Iowa

PHI LAMBDA UPSILON

THE results of the recent election of the national officers of Phi Lambda Upsilon, honorary chemical society, are announced in the January issue of the *Register,* the official publication of the society. Professor William M. Sandstrom, of the department of agricultural biochemistry of the University of Minnesota, was reelected president. Professor T. F. Buehrer, head of the department of agricultural chemistry of the University of Arizona, and for twelve years national secretary-treasurer, was elected to the vice-presidency. Both men have long been identified with the national activities of Phi Lambda Upsilon.