changes and the total number of students going in one direction or the other has in recent years varied between 6,000 and 9,000.

It could not be said that all of these fellowships are directly connected with the Rhodes scheme, but it can hardly be doubted that most of them have been influenced directly or indirectly by the prestige of the Rhodes plan.

The purpose announced by Cecil Rhodes in establishing his system of scholarships was to ensure the peace of the world by bringing about closer understanding between young men of Great Britain and the British Empire and citizens of the United States and Germany. If one takes a short view, it might be said that Rhodes failed in his purpose. The two greatest wars in history have been fought since the Rhodes Scholarships were founded. But Rhodes did not take short views. In one of his letters he sets the period of a century as the time needed for giving his scholarships their full influence and effect, and in another document he lengthens this period to two centuries. Rhodes had the patience of great faith, but even in the short period of forty years it seems clear to any one who looks beneath the surface that the purposes he had in mind are already beginning to be fulfilled.

Anything like regimentation of opinion would have been contrary to Rhodes's character and to the character of Oxford. The American Rhodes Scholars have held, and hold, all varieties of opinion on national and international questions, and the German Rhodes Scholars likewise run through all the extremes, from one who is a member of Hitler's Cabinet to others who have refused to return to Germany so long as the Nazi régime exists. It is not fanciful to see in the influence of American Rhodes Scholars (an influence exerted as individuals, not as a group) a part of the reason for our closer understanding with England and a juster appreciation of the best in English education than we have ever had before.

Men who ponder anxiously about the future of the world are likely to feel strongly the importance of closer cooperation between the United States and the various countries which make up the British Commonwealth of Nations. Obstacles to such cooperation still exist, not the least of them being the Anglo-Saxon habit of rather too much frankness of criticism within the family circle. But any one who compares the situation now with what it was forty years ago can not but feel encouraged by the immense progress which has been made toward closer and friendlier understanding. Certainly, some part of the credit for this must be given to the generations of English and American students who have gone to and fro across the Atlantic and have formed ties of friendship and understanding in the universities of their sister lands.

Furthermore, if we take the long view, as Rhodes would have done, we may include as a part of the effect of his scheme the many systems of scholarships and fellowships which have been established partly at least as a result of his example. Taken all together, these represent a great cultural interchange between the United States and many of the leading countries of the world. Their effect can not be measured by statistics nor by any tangible, concrete evidence. On the high level of cultural interchange, however, it is the intangible things which count. When the war is won, the people of the United States, because of this intellectual exchange from which we have received so much, will face the future with a far more sympathetic knowledge of the character and aspirations of other peoples in other lands than we possessed twenty years ago—an understanding which, as we set about to build a new world upon the ruins of the old, may be expected to strengthen the foundations of peace and international order.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

ACCORDING to the fifteenth annual report (for the year ended June 30, 1941) of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of the Commonwealth of Australia, a very considerable part of the council's activities is now devoted to the solution of problems arising out of the war and to assistance and advice to various government departments and other institutions and organizations which are concerned with the war effort. This applies particularly to the council's National Standards Laboratory, the Aeronautical Research Laboratory and the Forest Products Laboratory, and to the Division of Industrial Chemistry. The expenditure on this class of work forms a substantial part of the total expenditure of the council, but as no specific information which might be of value to the enemy can be disclosed, reference to these activities is either confined to brief generalized statements or is omitted entirely.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was established in 1926 by the reorganization of the existing Institute of Science and Industry. The powers and functions of the council are defined by the Science and Industry Research Act 1920–39, and include the initiation and carrying out of research in connection with, or for the promotion of, primary and

secondary industries; the training of research workers; the making of grants in aid of pure research; the testing and standardization of scientific apparatus and instruments and the carrying out of scientific investigations connected with standardization; and the establishment of a bureau of information relating to scientific and technical matters.

With the outbreak of the war, the council immediately adopted the policy of reorientating as much as possible of its work into directions of value to the national war effort. As the war progresses, local production of necessary materials becomes more and more diverse and new emergencies bring new demands in their train. The number of opportunities for diversion of activities is thus an ever-increasing one until to-day a large percentage of the council's work is in connection with problems arising out of the war. As before stated, information which might be of value to the enemy can not be publicly disclosed.

In common with other organizations, a percentage of the council's staff has enlisted for one or other of the fighting services. Other officers have been seconded to the Munitions Department and other wartime departments for the period of the war. The chief of the Division of Forest Products and a senior officer of the Division of Industrial Chemistry, for instance, are assisting the Department of Munitions in the control of timber and industrial chemicals respectively; the council's assistant secretary (finance and supplies) is now acting as assistant secretary (administrative) of the same department. Other council officers have gone to other war departments where their training and experience are valuable. Those who are left are endeavoring to keep the former investigations going, particularly those of a long-dated nature on which time and money have already been spent. Here and there, however, it has proved necessary to cease work on projects until happier times arrive.

The total expenditure of the council during the financial year 1940–41 was £363,827, of which £70,996 was contributed from sources other than the Commonwealth Treasury. In addition, £8,000 was contributed by the Government of New South Wales for stone facing at the National Standards Laboratory, Sydney. The council is particularly gratified with the way in which the various contributing bodies continue to support it. Among the many contributions received, reference may be made to those of the Commonwealth Bank, the Australian Wool Board, the Australian Cattle Research Association, the George Aitken Pastoral Research Trust, the Dried Fruit Control Board and the New South Wales Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

WORK ON INFANTILE PARALYSIS AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT of a five-year grant of $300,000 to the Johns Hopkins University for an intensive and long-time study of the disease of infantile paralysis has been made by Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

This is the largest single grant made by the foundation since it was organized in 1938. It will be used to establish and conduct the Center for the Study of Infantile Paralysis and Related Viruses at the university. The funds which make this and other research projects of the foundation possible are contributed each year at the time of the national celebration of the President's birthday.

In announcing the grant, Mr. O'Connor said:

> The establishment of this center at the Johns Hopkins University is the product of the ideas of many investigators who, after years of research experience in the field of infantile paralysis, keenly felt the need for a center in which the talents of numerous scientists with widely diverse backgrounds could be pooled in a concentrated attack upon the problems of the disease. In addition to the separate research work of individuals now supported by the National Foundation in leading institutions throughout the country, there has been a need for units in which all the problems of poliomyelitis could be studied on a comprehensive scale and on a long-time basis. The Johns Hopkins University offers an ideal place for such a center, as a large number of the required staff of epidemiologists, virologists, serologists, neurologists and chemists acquainted with the problems presented by poliomyelitis are available there.
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> In view of war conditions it is highly desirable, if it can be accomplished without sacrificing defense interests, to keep a nucleus of scientists at work on the problems of infantile paralysis which are so important to human welfare, with the hope that, when peace is established, contemplated expansion in this field may be rapidly consummated.

Work at the center will be under the direction of Dr. Kenneth F. Maxcy, professor of epidemiology in the School of Hygiene and Public Health. Dr. Maxcy will be assisted by a competent group of investigators, some of whom already have made significant contributions to research in this field. Three members of the staff have been appointed and have begun their work. They are Dr. Howard A. Howe and Dr. David Bodian, formerly of the department of anatomy of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, and Dr. Robert C. Mellors, biochemist from Western Reserve University.

In setting up the center, adequate laboratory space and facilities have been provided and the resources of the new grant will permit the investigators to carry on their studies in the field as well as in the laboratory