

conduct of education and the organization of schools. During the last decade the fact that his motherland was being allowed to run amok in the civilized world touched him nearly and he feared that the democratic nations would never unite against the Nazi plan of world domination. But he saw always that anything that could be done to stop this menace, even war when the world had let slip all other methods, should be a means to the end of Germany's salvation as well as ours.

Boas received many honors. He was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1900. In 1931 he was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He received the Sc.D. from Oxford University and from Columbia and the LL.D. from Clark University. His alma mater, the University of Kiel, solved its dilemma by awarding an honorary M.D. because that at least he did not have. They were fitting honors to a man of Boas' tirelessness, of his integrity, of his sanity. It was not the honors, however, but these special qualities, so pervaded by his great intellectual powers,

which made him one of the noblest representatives of his generation.

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### RECENT DEATHS

DR. HOWARD A. KELLY, since 1919 emeritus professor of gynecology of the Medical School of the Johns Hopkins University, died on January 12. He would have been eighty-five years old on February 20. Mrs. Kelly died six hours later.

DR. CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN, since 1921 professor emeritus of botany of the University of Chicago, died on January 5 in his eightieth year.

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CRILE, surgeon, director of the research laboratories of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, died on January 7. He was seventy-eight years old.

DR. AARON J. ROSANOFF, psychiatrist, formerly California state director of institutions, died on January 7, at the age of sixty-four years.

NIKOLA TESLA, the inventor, died on January 7, at the age of eighty-five years.

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS OF ALLIED COUNTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN<sup>1</sup>

As the established bodies for intellectual collaboration were obliged to cease their work owing to the war, universities being in many cases closed down in the occupied countries by the invader, scholars, professors and lecturers from all over the world gradually made their way to England, where they now have their headquarters and are living and working in all parts of Great Britain.

This assemblage seemed to present a unique opportunity for men of mutual interests and intellect to come together and form an association. A few professors of different nationalities, headed by Professor Stefan Glaser, of Poland, decided to start an association, the aims of which are the reconstruction of universities in the occupied countries after the war, the development of an academic fraternity between allied university teachers and research workers now in Great Britain, the consideration of all academic problems both during the war and in the post-war period, collaboration with any other bodies which may have similar interests, the examination of problems referred to it by any of the Allied Governments or by any other appropriate official bodies.

The first general meeting was held on May 11, 1942. From the very first there was a great deal of interest and enthusiasm, and an organization was formed

under the title of "Association of University Professors and Lecturers of Allied Countries in Great Britain." There are at present 225 members and twelve countries are represented, besides India and the British Dominions.

As the whole subject of post-war reconstruction and education is a long and very complex one, it was furthermore decided to get in touch and collaborate with other associations of similar interests. Contacts were made with the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the British Association of University Teachers and the American University Union. Several neutral countries, which may have representatives as guests, have been approached, and all the vice-chancellors of universities in Great Britain have been informed of the program of work.

Since the association has to deal with different domains and subjects, it was decided to form separate sections in order that members should be able to collaborate on subjects of mutual interest. There are at present twelve such sections:

(1) Contact and collaboration with British scholars, organization of lectures of Allied professors in Great Britain (*Provisional chairman*, Professor P. Vaucher).

(2) Collaboration with other international bodies; international research center in Great Britain; international review of science and learning (*Provisional chairman*, Professor J. Timmermans).

(3) Reconstruction of science and learning in the occupied countries (*Provisional chairman*, Professor S. Glaser).

<sup>1</sup> From *Nature*.