

### DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. ELMER DARWIN BALL, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Agriculture Experiment Station of the University of Arizona, who was on leave of absence on account of illness, died on October 5 at the age of seventy-three years.

GUSTAVE SAMUEL LINDGREN, director of the U. S. Weather Bureau at Albany from 1926 to 1940, died on October 13. He was seventy-one years old.

SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH, since 1914 president of the Carnegie Institute, died on October 11 at the age of eighty-five years.

DR. MAX WERTHEIMER, psychologist, member of the graduate faculty of political and social science of the New School for Social Research, died on October 12 at the age of sixty-three years. He had been professor of psychology and philosophy at the University of Berlin and the University of Frankfurt. He left Germany in 1933 after Hitler seized power and a few weeks before the dismissal of Jews from the universities began.

DR. CECIL ROWNTREE, British surgeon and vice-president of the International Union Against Cancer, died on October 14. He was sixty-three years old.

THE death on October 5 at the age of sixty-one years is announced of Dr. Walter Medley Tattersall, professor of zoology at South Wales and Monmouthshire University College at Cardiff.

DR. PIETER ZEEMAN, until his retirement professor of physics and director of the Institute of Physics at the University of Amsterdam, died on October 9 at the age of seventy-eight years.

THE fifth in the series of oil paintings designed as a monument to American medical pioneers and sponsored by Frank F. Law, president of John Wyeth and Brother, will be unveiled in Philadelphia on November 5 during National Pharmacy Week. The painting is a tribute to William Procter, Jr., American pharmacist known for his work for drug standardization. The official title of the painting is "The Father of American Pharmacy."

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE U.S.S.R.

THE Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. opened its general session on September 25. In an interview, Vladimir Komarov, president of the academy, made a statement, which reads in part as follows:

From the very beginning of the Patriotic War the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. adapted its work to the demands of the front. The attention of scientists was directed toward coordinating the problems on which they were working with the needs of the country's defense and the national economy.

The presidium of the academy organized committees for mobilizing the resources of the Urals, Western Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Volga and Arctic regions, a committee to locate reserves and a committee for geological and geographical aid to the Red Army. The work of these committees had considerable practical results. In order to establish closer contact with industry, institutes of the academy allocated their scientific workers among various industrial enterprises. Great attention was paid to utilizing in production the results of completed research.

The Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. is working on problems connected with the re-establishment of economic life in areas freed from the German occupationists. The Mining Institute has practically completed technical plans for restoration of the productive power of the Donets and Moscow coal basins. The Institute of Geological Sciences has drawn up a report on the geophysics of the Donbas, pointing out new areas which may be explored and exploited. The Institute of Metallurgy has solved a number of problems connected with the rebuilding of the metal-

lurgical industry in the south and the obtaining of new raw materials. The institute's researches deal with the setting up of open-hearth steel-smelting, rolling and pipe-rolling processes and the production of steel alloys. Scientists in the field of transport have worked out problems affecting the restoration and development of railroads and other means of transportation.

The division of biological sciences has devoted considerable attention to improving medical and sanitary work in the Red Army and the rear. Effective methods have been developed for dealing with various complications arising from wounds such as shock, hemorrhage and nervous reaction.

In the first half of the current year 154 scientific studies were completed in various divisions of the academy. The Government has marked the scientific activity of many of the academy members. Academicians A. N. Krylov and N. N. Burdenko were honored with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Stalin prizes were awarded this year to 32 academicians, 11 corresponding members and 13 professors and research workers of the academy.

At this general session of the academy a report was made on scientific activity in 1942 and 1943, and the main trend of work for 1944 was determined. A number of papers were read by outstanding scientists. Supplementary elections of academicians were held, and those new corresponding members elected at meetings of divisions of the academy were approved. Of the 224 scientists proposed for membership in the academy, 36 will be chosen, and of the 467 candidates for corresponding memberships, 42 places will be filled. This large number of candidates testifies to the increasing growth of Soviet scientific cadres in wartime.