SCIENCE

Vol. 98	FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1943	No. 2548
Astronomical Problems of To-Day: SIR JE F.R.S. Science in China: CHUNG YU WANG Obituary: Deaths and Memorials	with Radioactive Phos Sulfonamide Depression tion: Professor P. J W. C. Cutting. Grou nium Sulfamate in L	nsulin Action: Observations phorus: Dr. Jacob Sacks. n of Inorganic Catalytic Ac Hanzlik and Professor oth Stimulation by Ammo- ow Concentration: Dr. F.
Scientific Events: The Point System of Rationing; Rare The Finney-Howell Research Foundation den Award in Nutrition; Joint Ann of Scientific Societies in China; The Chemical Industry	Chemicals; n; The Bor- ual Meeting Society of Scientific Apparatus and A Cool Light for De ROBERT L. PATTON	
Discussion: Synapsis and Syngamy as Stimulating Plant Development: Dr. A. E. Murner Wittwer. Name and Classification of Top Virus: Dr. Eubanks Carsner an Bennett. The Preparation of Soditate: Leon Goldberg. Isotel, Isotelic Roger J. Williams	SCIENCE: A Weekly ment of Science, edited CATTELL, assistant editors THE SCIENCE Department of Science, edited CATTELL, assistant editors THE SCIENCE Annual Subscription, \$6.00	
Scientific Books: Soil Science: Professor G. B. Bodman Charles H. Blake	tion for the Advancement	l organ of the American Associatof Science. Information regard-association may be secured from the secretary in the Smithsonian ington, D. C.

ASTRONOMICAL PROBLEMS OF TO-DAY1

By Sir JAMES JEANS, F.R.S.

PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY, THE ROYAL INSTITUTION

This evening I propose to discuss a group of problems relating to the central problem of the structure of the universe. No final or definite answers have yet been found for these, so that we shall be discussing questions rather than answers.

The earliest astronomy was geocentric, the earth being supposed to be the center of the whole universe. This view was not based on astronomical evidence but had its roots in man's self-esteem, in his want of imagination and in the meagerness of his scientific knowledge. It met its end in the arguments of Copernicus and in the observations of Galileo.

It was succeeded by what we may call a heliocentric astronomy, in which the sun was supposed to be at or near the center of the galactic system and possibly also of the whole universe. This view did not result from any human frailty; there seemed to be good scientific evidence for it.

¹ Abstract of lecture before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, March 26, 1943.

For a superficial study of the sky shows that those stars that appear brightest to us, and so are presumably nearest to us, are scattered fairly uniformly in the different directions of space, while the Milky Way divides the sky into exactly equal halves and itself looks about equally bright in all its parts. All this seemed to indicate a disc-shaped system of stars, with the sun lying in the central plane of the disc and fairly close to its center. Such a view of the structure of the galaxy appeared to find confirmation in the pioneer researches of the two Herschels and in the later investigations of Kapteyn, Seares and others.

We know now that it was entirely wrong. It was wrong because these investigators had assumed that space was entirely transparent to light. We know now that the whole galactic system is permeated by a patchy fog of obscuring matter, which is not dense enough to affect the light of the nearer stars appreciably but blots out the more distant stars entirely. This fog makes the greater part of the galactic system