

as much of poetry as the writers, artists and poets will allow) is based not on a common method but on a common motivation. Perhaps, I should rather say dedication. For the scholar, the seeker after truth, whether he be mathematician, archeologist, scientist, philosopher, poet or theologian, must come into the court of public opinion not only with clean hands but with a consecrated heart. He must have integrity of purpose, a disciplined imagination and the power of critical analysis both of the problem at hand and his own contributions. In addition he must have high standards of performance as to the technical aspects of his task.

His rewards are not measured in terms of material riches or the satisfactions which to many men are most

enduring. For him neither wealth, nor power; neither the happiness which comes from contributing immediately to the public welfare, nor the exhilaration of being one of the builders of an expanding industrial age. Unlike the applied scientist or the social philosopher who is in the arena of active life, he will know little of the extremely unscientific problems involved in the management of men. His ambition as a scholar, a philosopher, or a poet will be merely to seek the truth with all the skill and power at his command. This he will do humbly and yet with joy and pride. For without exalting his calling above that of others, he may nevertheless hope that from his labors will issue something that the "world may not willingly let die."

OBITUARY

RECENT DEATHS

DR. ARTHUR J. TIEJE, professor of geology at the University of Southern California, died on January 25 at the age of fifty-two years.

DR. CHARLES HASKINS TOWNSEND, from 1902 to 1937 director of the New York Aquarium, died on January 28 in his eighty-fifth year.

FREDERIC WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Los Angeles, the agriculturist, died on January 12 in his eighty-fourth year.

SIR JOHN BRETLAND FARMER, botanist, a former director of the biological laboratories at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, died on January 26 at the age of seventy-eight years.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "A 1943 issue of the *Bul-*

letin of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R. (Department of Technical Sciences) recently received in this country carries an obituary of Professor Sergei Alekseevich Chaplygin, member of the Academy of Sciences, who died at the end of 1942 at the age of seventy-three. Professor Chaplygin, has been the head of the Research Institute of Aviation since 1921. He is credited with important research in theoretical mechanics and aerodynamics, beginning with the development of formulas for calculation of forces acting on airplane wings in 1910. He was decorated several times by the Soviet Government. His collected works were published by the Academy of Sciences in 1933-1935, and a second complete edition has been ordered by the Soviet Government and is in preparation at the present time."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE DELHI MEETING OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

FOR the first time since its formation in 1662 the Royal Society on January 3 held a meeting outside England. This opportunity arose, according to *The Times*, London, from the presence in India of Professor A. V. Hill, who, acting for the occasion as vice-president, convened a short session of the Royal Society, before the opening of the Indian Science Congress by the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, at the University of Delhi. *The Times* writes:

Professor Hill explained that before leaving London he had been asked by the president and council of the society to convey by this means their greetings and good will to the scientific men and women of India, and he pointed out that, although most of those present were for the moment guests, there were a few fellows among them,

and the King, patron of the Royal Society, was directly represented by the Viceroy.

As already reported Professor Hill's visit to India is closely connected with the scientific aspects of the war effort. He read to the assembled Indian scientists messages of greeting from the Prime Minister and General Smuts, and from British scientific bodies, and after his address two Indian fellows of the Royal Society, Dr. H. J. Babha and Sir Shanti Bhatnagar, who have not had the opportunity of being formally admitted, signed the traditional obligation on a sheet of parchment which will be inserted in the society's charter book. Lord Wavell then declared the Indian Science Congress open.

Professor Hill read the following message from Mr. Churchill: "It is the great tragedy of our time that the fruits of science should, by monstrous perversion, have been turned on so vast a scale to evil ends. But that is no fault of science. Science has given to this generation