the academy readjusted its activities to place its resources fully behind the war effort. Even while Moscow was under heavy German attack, the publication of journals and texts was continued. Books printed while the city was under Nazi bombardment are among those shown in the display.

Under the direction of the academy, chemists have pioneered in manufacturing synthetic rubber, in photochemistry, in developing winter lubrications for tanks and planes, in producing new explosives and in extending the uses of helium. Soviet geologists have turned their energies to the problem of supplementing the stock of raw materials required by the Russian war machine, and agronomists have increased the productivity of agriculture. Physiologists and physicians have won international fame for their treatment of shock, tetanus, gangrene and other war maladies, and dietitians have found new nutritive substances, as well as new sources of vitamins, which have been used to help to solve the food problems resulting from the war. Technologists have also scored notable successes in finding substitutes for scarce materials, in simplifying technological processes and perfecting the organization of war industries. Most of these activities are represented in one way or another by publications on display.

Exhibited items of particular interest include the first book published by the academy in 1728 at St. Petersburg, the "Commentarii academiae scientiarum imperialis petropolitanae," pictures of the first building of the academy in Leningrad, its present home in Moscow, to which it moved in 1934, and the architect's drawing of its proposed new building; numerous publications of various scientific establishments attached to the general assembly and current periodicals concerning the academy as a whole. It is interesting to note that, while the publications are published mainly in Russian, a number have been published in English as well, while others have titles and summaries in English. M. V. Lomonosov (1711–1765), whose portrait appears in the historical section of the exhibit, is described as "probably the most interesting figure in the whole existence of the academy."

AWARDS OF THE BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

IT is reported in *Nature* that the Council of the Geological Society has announced the following awards:

The Wollaston Medal to Professor V. M. Goldschmidt, professor of geology, Frederiks University and Museum, Oslo, for his outstanding contributions to Norwegian petrology, and his fundamental researches into the structure of crystals and the distribution of the chemical elements in the earth.

The Murchison Medal to Professor V. C. Illing, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, for his talented contribution to oil geology and Palaeozoic stratigraphy.

The Lyell Medal to Dr. N. R. Junner, of the Geological Survey of the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, for his contributions to the stratigraphy of the Pre-Cambrian and his discoveries of valuable minerals associated therewith.

The Wollaston Fund to A. G. Brighton, curator of the Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge, for his services to paleontology and his researches on the echinoderms.

The Murchison Fund to G. M. Stockley, of the Geological Survey, Tanganyika Territory, for his work on the stratigraphy, paleontology and mineral resources of East Africa.

The Lyell Fund, one moiety to Dr. S. Buchan, of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, for his work on underground water resources of the London area, another moiety to E. W. J. Moore, of Haslingden, for his researches on carboniferous goniatites.

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES BENEDICT DAVENPORT

THE Executive Committee of the board of directors of the Long Island Biological Association, at its meeting on February 28, 1944, passed the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That the directors of the Long Island Biological Association record with a sense of irreparable loss the death, on February 18, 1944, of Dr. Charles Benedict Davenport.

Among the foremost of American men of science, Dr. Davenport was for forty years a resident of Cold Spring Harbor. From 1898 until 1923, he served as director of the Biological Laboratory, and from 1904 until 1934 as director also of our neighbor organization, the Department of Genetics of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. To a greater extent than any other individual, he was, indeed, the founder of both these institutions.

Retirement from executive responsibility brought no slackening in the interest and labor of Dr. Davenport for the cause of the Biological Laboratory. Throughout periods of discouraging outlook, of disappointment and deep personal sorrow, no less than during the happier years, he held faith in the importance and assured success of our common aim. As Secretary of the Board from 1923 until his seventy-eighth year, Dr. Davenport maintained his health and enviable vigor, his sound judgment, foresight, complete self-effacement. Among all his fellow-workers and neighbors his memory will stand no less for high attainment than for an abiding example of integrity, helpfulness and warmth of heart.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the members of Dr. Davenport's family.

The Executive Committee decided also to ask the members of the association, as well as friends and colleagues of Dr. Davenport, for contributions to a Charles Benedict Davenport Memorial Fund, the interest of which will be used for aiding scientific research in the biological field.