in zoology at Columbia University, died on April 6 in his fifty-fifth year.

DR. WARREN TAYLOR VAUGHAN, of Richmond, Va., specialist in the treatment of allergic diseases, died on April 2. He was fifty-one years old.

GEORGE ALEXANDER ORROK, consulting engineer, from 1898 to 1916 mechanical engineer of the New York Edison Company, known for his work on power plant engineering, died on April 7 at the age of seventy-seven years.

ARNE FISHER, for twenty-four years mathematician of the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York, died on April 8. He was fifty-seven years old.

SIR CHARLES VERNON BOYS, physicist of Andover, England, died on March 31. He was eighty-nine years old.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE LENINGRAD CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

THE blockade of Leningrad temporarily interrupted the work of the Leningrad Center for Scientific Workers, of which Professor L. Veriga, doctor of physics and mathematics, is chairman. Its work is described in the *Information Bulletin* of the Embassy of the USSR as follows:

Only in the spring of 1942 were the 367 scientific workers who remained in the city able to renew the activities of the center, which naturally adapted its efforts to the requirements of the front and of the beleaguered city.

Six sections began work immediately, and 17 sections were functioning by the summer of 1943. Those working in the realm of agriculture took up the problem of rationalizing vegetable gardening. Their conclusions led to two important decisions by the Leningrad Municipal Soviet—on the application of quick crop methods in potato growing and the adaptation of a new bacteriological and nitrogenous fertilizer.

A number of popular booklets on these subjects were published, and several consultation stations for aid to gardeners organized. Lectures advocating the adaptation of new agro-technical methods were held at all state farms in the Leningrad zone, and 600 talks were made to agricultural workers. Winter gardens and experimental hothouses were a part of the program.

The section on mechanical engineering devoted itself to the problem of utilizing damaged and worn machines and equipment. Its members came to the aid of the Leningrad power stations and assisted in their reconstruction. Much work was done on new and vital problems in the field of industrial chemistry. The entire body of scientific workers discussed an important paper on "Ways and Means of Keeping the City Clean in the Winter of 1942–43." Many suggestions were made which greatly facilitated this task.

A section on inventions examined all proposals for strengthening the city's defense and improving the municipal economy. The food section concentrated on the problem of extending and utilizing fully the food resources of Leningrad and of vitaminizing the rations.

During the first half of 1943, workers in the literary and historical sections held six sessions devoted to the great masters of Russian literature—Lomonosov, Pushkin, Belinsky, Gorky, Derzhavin, Chernishevsky and Lermontov. A voluminous collection of themes relating to the present war was published.

The scientific workers of Leningrad have renewed their traditional work with the Baltic Fleet, delivering lectures on the most varied topics to the different naval units. During the past six months over a thousand such lectures have been given on board ships and at naval hospitals.

Many who had prepared themes were unable to receive their degrees because of the evacuation of universities and scientific institutes; nevertheless, work on themes continued and numerous papers have been completed during the war. A year ago a rest home was opened for scientific workers.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

THE fifth annual report of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has been made public. It shows that during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1943, grants and appropriations were made amounting to $1,278,836 in five main categories—virus research, research on after-effects, education, medical publications, and epidemics and public health. The local chapters which provide care for poliomyelitis patients in their areas receive half the funds raised each January from the celebrations of President Roosevelt's birthday. General administrative expenses for the year amounted to $84,970.

The sum of $107,000 has been spent for the training of Kenny technicians at the University of Minnesota alone, where the evaluation of the method was first undertaken under the auspices of the foundation. Since the first course in the method was given there in March, 1942, more than nine hundred physicians, nurses and technicians have been trained. Other centers have been opened at institutions in California, Illinois, Indiana, Georgia, Pennsylvania and New York. Grants to these institutions amount to $140,000 to date.

In all more than $500,000 has been spent in testing and evaluating the Kenny method and in training. Recently a five-year grant of $175,000 was made to the University of Minnesota for the purpose of studying the physiological problems concerned with the

mechanism of the disease process and methods of treatment.

THE PROPOSED TRAINING OF FOREIGN ENGINEERS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE General Engineering Staff of the Foreign Economic Administration has, according to *The New York Times,* adopted a report prepared by Edgar J. Gealy, head industrial engineer, in regard to a plan to train in American engineering colleges after the war from 3,000 to 4,000 foreign technical graduates from Europe and Asia so that they can return after eighteen months of study to help in the reconstruction of their own lands. Students will be selected by the foreign governments with the advice of educational leaders of the United States. All students will receive practical working experience in industry for a third of the course. At college they will be under the direct supervision of the college authorities.

Courses have been developed or are under preparation at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the Colorado School of Mines, the Illinois Institute of Technology, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northwestern University, Pennsylvania State College, the Philadelphia Textile Institute, Purdue University, the University of Detroit, the University of Illinois, the University of North Carolina, the University of Michigan, the University of Utah, the University of Wisconsin and Union College.

Expenses are estimated at $3,600 for each student. Most of the money will be provided by the foreign countries concerned. The Federal Government proposes, however, to contribute an unspecified percentage.

In addition to the training of foreign students, the colleges will provide training for technical graduates of this country who wish to prepare for foreign service. Because of the complete destruction of many engineering centers in Europe, it will be necessary for the United States to assist in rebuilding the foreign industrial systems. It is expected that to a considerable degree foreign industries will depend upon American engineers and that from 5,000 to 10,000 American students will be trained for foreign service.

THE NUTRITION FOUNDATION

GRANTS amounting to $131,000 for research in nutrition were made by the Board of Trustees of the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., at a recent meeting held in New York. They are distributed among twenty-three colleges and universities in the United States and Canada and include the renewal of grants for thirty-one research projects already in progress and three additional grants for studies at Harvard, Yale and Cornell Universities.

George A. Sloan, president of the foundation, stated that action had been taken looking towards assisting in so far as possible in the post-war placement of personnel trained in research.

Dr. C. G. King, scientific director, made the following statement:

> Research projects having the greatest value thus far were "those dealing with army rations, human protein requirements, maternal and infant nutrition, dental caries and human vitamin requirements.

New grants authorized at the meeting were as follows:

Harvard University: For training physicians in the human and public health aspects of nutrition.

Yale University: In support of studies on maternal and infant nutrition, based on carefully controlled nutrient intakes of primates—other animals having been found not so satisfactory for the study of numerous human problems such as dental caries, physical deformities or functional impairment.

Cornell University: For study of the biochemical mechanism of converting starches and sugar into fat.

The colleges and universities receiving grants include:

Columbia University; Cornell University; Duke University; Harvard University; Johns Hopkins University; Massachusetts State College; New York University; Northwestern University; Oklahoma Experiment Station; Ontario Agricultural College; Oregon State College; Purdue University; Stanford University; University of California; University of Cincinnati; University of Illinois; University of Minnesota; University of Rochester; University of Toronto; University of Wisconsin; Vanderbilt University and Yale University.

NEW FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

The Royal Society, London, elected on March 16 the following fellows:

Brigadier Ralph Alger Bagnold, explorer.

Ronald Percy Bell, fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

Cecil Reginald Burch, research physicist, University of Bristol.

Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, astronomy, associate professor, University of Chicago, formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

George Edward Raven Deacon, member, scientific staff of Discovery Committee, Colonial Office.

Sir Jack Cecil Drummond, professor of biochemistry, University College, London, and chief scientific adviser to the Ministry of Food.

Alexander Thomas Glenny, immunologist, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Beckenham.

Ronald George Hatton, director, Fruit Research Station, E. Malling.

Robert Downs Haworth, professor of chemistry, University of Sheffield.

William Ogilvy Kermack, research chemist, Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.