

ogy at the University of California, plant pathologist at the Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside, died on April 12 at the age of sixty-seven years.

DR. JOHN L. ROSE, for the past fifteen years an instructor in physics at New York University and supervisor of the laboratory of physics, who recently joined the War Research Division of Columbia University, died on April 13 at the age of forty-seven years.

DR. ARTHUR ERNEST JOLLIFFE, until his retirement with the title emeritus in 1936 professor of mathematics at King's College, London, died on March 17 at the age of seventy-three years.

THE Board of Governors of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago has accepted the custody of a memorial fund collected by friends and associates of Sergius

Arquin, who died while an intern at Cook County Hospital. The income from the fund is to be used as a prize for investigative work or as a contribution toward the cost of publication or illustration of such work or for related assistance in clinical research carried on by an intern or resident in Cook County Hospital or other local hospitals. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago, 86 East Randolph Street, Chicago 1.

A PLAQUE will be unveiled on May 24 to the memory of Samuel F. B. Morse on the day when he sent the first telegram from Washington to Baltimore one hundred years before. The plaque will be unveiled near the old Supreme Court room with a re-enactment of the scene in 1844 when Morse sent the first telegram over an experimental line to Baltimore. The original instrument is being loaned by Cornell University.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE SOVIET WORLD ATLAS

The Scottish Geographical Magazine writes as follows in regard to the World Atlas of the U.S.S.R.:

In the judgment of competent authorities this is the finest atlas which has ever been published. It is to be published in three parts: Part I is already issued, but Parts II and III, which were to have been issued in 1940, have been held up owing to the war.

The scholarship is thorough and the reproduction outstanding. The plates are beautifully printed by offset presses, and many of them use fifteen or twenty colors. The paper is rag stock and there is a special binding which makes it possible to remove individual maps. Editorial work cost five million roubles, while publication cost twenty million roubles more.

Volume I deals with the world as a whole and the Soviet Union as a whole. Some of the outstanding plates are the world maps of soils, natural vegetation, trade, national ownership of railways, population and mineral resources. There is a new climatic region map specially revised by Koeppen. A wealth of material also throws light on the resources of the Soviet Union. Many maps are double and triple page size.

Since the atlas is in Russian its use has naturally been very limited, but the Department of Geology and Geography of Syracuse University, New York, has come to the rescue and, with the assistance of two of their staff especially, have translated into English all the titles and legends of Volume I. These are now available in a litho-printed book of 100 pages. Place names are not generally translated, but they are not considered essential, as the atlas deals largely with economic, cultural and physical aspects. No knowledge of Russian is needed to use the translation volume, as the appropriate symbol is shown opposite each item in the legend.

Volume II and Volume III, not yet published, deal,

respectively, with the Soviet Union in detail and with foreign countries.

THE MAP OF JAPAN OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

THE National Geographic Society has issued a map of Japan and adjacent regions. The exact mileage to Tokyo from the recently won island bases appearing on the edges of this map can be accurately measured. It is published as a ten-color supplement to the April issue of *The National Geographic Magazine* and is the most comprehensive general chart of Japan, eastern China, Manchuria and eastern Soviet Russia so far produced.

The map has been computed with Tokyo as its center. The exact spot is the central railway station, about which cluster the Imperial Palace, the Central Post Office and the Marunouchi Building, one of the city's largest office structures.

There are five large-scale insets—close-ups of industrial and strategic areas. These include the Tokyo-Yokohama-Yokosuka Navy Base region; the Nagoya manufacturing center; the tri-cities of Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe; the Shimonoseki area, where Honshu and Kyushu are joined by a railroad tunnel at the western end of the Inland Sea, Japan's Mediterranean, and the naval centers of Sasebo and Nagasaki. A sixth inset shows the entire Marshall Islands group, including American-held Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Wotho and Majuro atolls.

Railroads and roads are shown, recent dismantling due to the war is noted, and projected construction indicated. The usual table of geographic equivalents translates foreign-spelled geographic names into Eng-