

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-

lish. Chinese place-name spellings correspond with news dispatch usage.

The map was compiled from entirely new base material, and was welcomed by the Geographical Section of the General Staff, the Far Eastern Division of the Commerce Department and other Government offices which opened their files so that all information that had been collected might be put into usable form.

GRANTS OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FOR FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN EUROPE

THE review for 1943 of the Rockefeller Foundation by President Raymond B. Fosdick includes the following account of its work in support of research in Europe:

It is gratifying to record that even in the war-shaken countries of Europe fundamental research in the biological and medical sciences has been kept alive. Nothing is known, of course, of the situation in Germany and in most of the occupied countries; but in Great Britain, in Sweden, in Switzerland and until recently in Denmark work on basic problems had been prosecuted without serious break.

In relation to many of these projects the Rockefeller Foundation has been able to be of assistance. Ever since the war started, uninterrupted support has been given, for example, to Svedberg's monumental work on proteins at the University of Uppsala and to Runnström's research in chemical physiology and embryology at the University of Stockholm. Dr. Svedberg is a Nobel prize winner, and the studies of both these men have deep significance for the future. In the earlier days of the war it was possible for the foundation to get funds to outstanding Danish scholars working at the University of Copenhagen. When these scholars were driven out of Denmark, support was continued for them in Sweden, where they had found refuge.

Similarly, aid to Swedish scholars has been given during the war for research in biochemistry, biophysics and neurophysiology at the Karolinska Institut; for studies in radiology at the Serafimer Hospital; and for work in radioactive substances at the Research Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences. In Switzerland the foundation has made grants to the University of Basel, the University of Zurich and the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule for research in biochemistry, organic chemistry and plant physiology.

In Great Britain, grants—in relatively small amounts—cover a wide range of basic research in biochemistry, biophysics, genetics, organic chemistry, psychiatry, neurology and neurosurgery. This research is under way at Oxford, Cambridge, the University of Sheffield, the University of Edinburgh, the University of Birmingham, the Galton Laboratory and University College, London.

But it is not alone in the biological and medical sciences that these war-weary countries are maintaining the studies and research that look to the future and are thus keeping alive in Europe the high tradition of learning. In the social sciences as well a great deal of work is being car-

ried on; and since the war began the foundation has had the privilege of making grants to organizations like the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the London School of Economics and Political Science, the National Institute of Economics and Social Research in London, the Social Studies Research Committee of Oxford, Political and Economic Planning (PEP)—as well as to the Swedish Institute of International Affairs and the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva, Switzerland.

Sums have also been given to the delegates of the press of Oxford University for distribution as grants in aid among refugee scholars in England in connection with their research. The reports from Oxford indicate that the research has covered widely diverse fields, such as philosophy, history, mathematics, music, art and law. "I can give an excellent account of the industry, frugality and loyal spirit of those who have received grants," writes Kenneth Sisam, who has been in charge of the fund. "It is a scheme which has enabled scholars who could not take an active part in war work to make a valuable contribution to learning."

That fundamental research can be maintained in countries where the shock of war is ever present, and the lamp kept burning, is in these dark days a refreshing reminder of the power and persistence of creative intelligence.

THE VIRGINIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE twenty-second annual meeting of the Virginia Academy of Science will be held at Richmond on May 9 and 10. Seven of the eleven sections of the academy will hold meetings, including the sections of bacteriology, biology, chemistry, education, geology, physics and mathematics and statistical methods. It is expected that about seventy-five papers will be presented, many of them reporting the results of research during the past year.

At the evening session on May 9, after a dinner for members of the council, section officers and committee chairmen, the names of those to whom have been awarded the annual research prize for members and the Jefferson award will be announced. Officers for the coming year will be elected. Dr. Robert F. Smart, professor of biology and chairman of the Division of Sciences of the University of Richmond, will be installed as president.

Meetings of the sections will be held on May 10 beginning at 10 A.M. There will be a luncheon at 1 o'clock, during which the reports of the outgoing president and of the secretary of the academy, Dr. E. C. L. Miller, will be read. Following the meetings of the sections the Virginia Section of the American Chemical Society will give a dinner. An evening meeting has been arranged at which Dr. E. H. Hamann, chief chemist for Fritzsche Brothers, New York City, guest lecturer, will speak on "The Production of Essential Oils in Various Countries." All members of the academy and the public are invited.