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 carried 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 Fritzche 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.