ing. The latter includes all the steam laboratory machinery, together with some other pieces, such as an air compressor, a refrigeration machine, a Servel gas-fired, air-conditioning unit for laboratory purposes, and similar items. Most of the internal combustion engineering equipment is left in the previous old laboratory, which is separated from any classrooms because it is noisier than the machinery just mentioned which is in the new building. Water that is used in the steam condenser and other cooling equipment is in turn cooled in a forced draft cooling tower on the room of the building.

R. L. DAUGHERTY

THE CORROSION RESEARCH LABORATORY OF THE ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

THE war has been responsible for an increased interest in corrosion, due to the shortage of materials, the difficulty of replacement and the severe corrosion attack of semi-tropical climates.

The problem will become of even greater importance in the post-war period when many thousands of tons of intricately built equipment will be stored in government warehouses for immediate call on notice of from thirty days to perhaps twenty years. The corrosion protection measures involved will be on an unprecedented scale.

It was to meet the need for an educational and research center for studies on corrosion in this country that the Corrosion Research Laboratory was recently established at the Illinois Institute of Technology at Chicago. Dr. H. J. McDonald, associate professor of chemistry, has been appointed director of the new laboratory. At present the most extensive project under investigation is a study of the stress corrosion of mild steel.

The Illinois Institute of Technology provides space for the laboratory and its staff and a certain amount of funds for its equipment and operation. However, to continue the basic research program of the laboratory and to assure its permanency, industrial sponsorship of its fundamental research program will be sought.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION[1]

ACCORDING to a review of the work in 1944 of the Rockefeller Foundation by Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the foundation, appropriations amounted to $10,306,258. This sum represents a substantial increase over the $7,760,186 appropriated in 1943. The income of the foundation from investments during the year was $8,209,807. This income was supplemented by a balance remaining from the preceding year.

[1] From review of work in 1944 of Dr. Raymond P. Fosdick of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The appropriations were distributed for the most part in five major fields, roughly as follows: Public health, $3,200,000; medical sciences, $1,253,000; natural sciences, $1,090,000; social sciences, $2,193,000; and humanities, $1,548,000.

Of the money appropriated during the year 72 per cent. was for work in the United States and 28 per cent. for work in other countries.

As fast as possible contacts are being reestablished in Europe. An officer of the foundation has been stationed in London throughout the war. In 1944 a staff member of the International Health Division was also assigned to the London office, and as soon as conditions permit, it is expected that he will establish headquarters in Paris. The director of the Division of Social Sciences spent two months in Great Britain, and in the latter part of the year representatives of the foundation were able to visit France. The Far Eastern office, formerly in Manila and now in Delhi, has been manned throughout the war. . . .

Ever since 1939 the Rockefeller Foundation has tried to keep in touch with as many as possible of the scholars and institutions of war-torn nations. Contact with countries like Norway, Denmark, Holland, Czechoslovakia and Poland has presented unsolvable difficulties, and only recently have relationships been reestablished in France. But over all this period, assistance has been continued to research projects and institutions in Great Britain, Sweden and Switzerland; and it is gratifying to report the extent to which fundamental work in science has been maintained. During 1944 continuing support was granted to eighteen projects in the natural sciences located in Europe. Of these, nine were in England, seven in Sweden and two in Switzerland. These projects were for the most part related to the application of the techniques of physics, chemistry and mathematics to biological problems.

No words can do justice to the devotion and gallantry with which much of this research has been carried on—sometimes in bombed-out laboratories and generally under conditions of hardship which would discourage all but the stoutest hearts. Shortages of materials and scientific literature, interruption of communication with other institutions, overcrowded laboratories due to the influx of refugee scientists—these are only a sample of the difficulties which have confronted the few remaining research centers in Europe.

But the experience of these years has proved once again that scientists everywhere speak the same great language of ideas—an international language of tolerance and hospitality for those who choose to hear. The letters which the foundation has received during the last few years bear eloquent testimony on this point. Professor Manne Siegbahn, of the Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, has opened the doors of his

laboratory to scientists driven out of Denmark, Finland and Norway. At the University of Stockholm, Professor John Runnström has crowded into his institute refugee scientists who have come from nine different nations. In Zurich, Professor L. Ruzicka, of the Technische Hochschule, has welcomed to his laboratory refugees who represent most of the occupied countries of Europe. In all these laboratories, reports from hosts and guests alike speak with deep satisfaction of the opportunity to continue their basic research in a world of confusion and catastrophe.

The work of Dr. Georg von Hevesy illustrates this same undaunted spirit. He has been twice a refugee. Driven out of the University of Freiburg in the early days of the Hitler regime, he went to the University of Copenhagen. Driven out of Copenhagen by the Nazis in 1943, he went to the University of Stockholm. In November, 1944, he was awarded the Nobel prize in chemistry.

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

THE following is the list of officers and members elected on April 19 by the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia:

President: Thomas S. Gates.
Vice-presidents: William B. Dinsmoor, A. Newton Richards, Harlow Shapley.
Secretaries: W. F. G. Swann, Ernest M. Patterson.
Curator: John Story Jenks.
Treasurer: Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company.
Councillors (to serve for three years): Karl K. Darrow, *Class I;* Edwin G. Conklin, *Class II;* Nicholas Kelley, *Class III;* Carl W. Blegen, *Class IV.*

The following fifteen residents and five foreign residents were elected:

CLASS I—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, Williams Bay, Wisconsin.
Bradley Dewey, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Carl Shipp Marvel, Urbana, Illinois.
J. Robert Oppenheimer, Berkeley, California.

Foreign

Harold Bohr, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Georges Lemaître, Louvain, Belgium.

CLASS II—GEOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

George Wells Beadle, Stanford University, California.
Edwin Garrigues Boring, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Edwin Broun Fred, Madison, Wisconsin.
Elmer Verner McCollum, Baltimore, Maryland.

Foreign

Frederic Charles Bartlett, Cambridge, England.

CLASS III—SOCIAL SCIENCES

Herbert Heaton, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Roy Franklin Nichols, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.
Frank W(allace) Notestein, Princeton, New Jersey.
Donald Ramsey Young, Washington, D. C.

CLASS IV—HUMANITIES

Kemp Malone, Baltimore, Maryland.
Henry Ernest Sigerist, Baltimore, Maryland.
Lily Ross Taylor, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Foreign

Walter Wilson Greg, Petworth, Sussex, England.
Alan J. B. Wace, Cambridge, England.

ELECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

AT the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, which was held in Washington on April 23 and 24, Dr. Luther P. Eisenhart was elected vice-president for a four-year term, ending June 30, 1949. Drs. W. M. Stanley and John T. Tate were elected members of the council for a three-year term, ending June 30, 1948.

The following members were elected:

Alfred Blalock, professor of surgery, the Johns Hopkins University.
Edward Hull Cochrane (Rear Admiral), chief of bureau of ships, in charge of design, construction, repair and maintenance of the Fleet, Washington, D. C.
Henry Eyring, professor of chemistry, Princeton University.
Enrico Fermi, professor of physics, Columbia University.
James L. Gamble, professor of pediatrics, Harvard Medical School.
Henry Gilman, professor of organic chemistry, Iowa State College.
Beno Gutenberg, professor of geophysics, California Institute of Technology.
Harold Hibbert, E. B. Eddy professor of industrial and cellulose chemistry, McGill University, Canada.
Mervin J. Kelly, executive vice-president, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City.
Victor K. La Mer, professor of inorganic chemistry, Columbia University.
George W. Lewis, director of aeronautical research, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, D. C.
Ralph Linton, professor and chairman of the department of anthropology, Columbia University.
Clarence Cook Little, director of the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory and managing director of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, Bar Harbor, Maine.
Paul C. Mangelsdorf, professor of economic botany and assistant director of the Botanical Museum, Harvard University.
John H. Mueller, professor of bacteriology and immunology, Harvard University.
John R. Paul, professor of preventive medicine, Yale University.
John B. Reeside, Jr., U. S. Geological Survey, in charge of paleontology and stratigraphy, Washington, D. C.