

students, first offered in 1925 and interrupted in 1941 by the war, will be resumed next spring, when the British Committee of Award will be invited to nominate twenty fellows for 1946.

THE PERMANENT SCIENCE FUND OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

INCOME from the Permanent Science Fund, by agreement and declaration of trust, is disbursed by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in support of scientific research in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, geography, zoology, botany, anthropology, psychology, sociology and economics, history and philology, engineering, medicine, surgery, agriculture, manufacture and commerce, education or any other science of any nature or description.

Applications for grants-in-aid are receivable on multiple forms which will be supplied upon request to the chairman of the committee, and are considered by the Permanent Science Fund Committee of the academy on March 1 and October 1.

It is stipulated that title to equipment purchased outright from a grant from the Permanent Science Fund resides in the fund, such purchased equipment being subject to reassignment by the committee, upon termination of research in the particular field of endeavor in support of which a grant is made.

It is further a condition of grants made by the academy from the Permanent Science Fund that they are not for financial support of work the results of which comprise partial fulfillment of requirements for an academic degree.

It is a policy of the committee not to approve requests for general permanent equipment for institutions.

Disbursements will be made upon authorization of the academy by its treasurer directly to recipients, as named in the awards, and not to institutions with which recipients may be affiliated. Annual accounting for expenditure of these funds is required as a condition of the grant, and the committee appreciates being informed of the state of progress of projects supported and the manner in which grants have been utilized.

Address communications to John W. M. Bunker, *chairman*, Permanent Science Fund Committee, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

LETTER FROM DR. A. CH. RUYS

DR. ALFRED COHN, chief of the division of venereal disease research of the Department of Health of the City of New York, has received the following letter,

dated September 19, 1945, from Dr. A. Ch. Ruys, bacteriologist at the University of Amsterdam:

Now that the war is over, I am glad to be able to resume relations with the laboratory workers abroad.

As you know our country suffered very much. We had to stop much of our work this winter, because we had no more gas and electricity. I succeeded in keeping the most valuable things alive in an incubator heated with butagas. The autoclaves were heated on small stoves and with the help of some methylated spirit we kept things going.

We are now very eager to be informed about progress in scientific work abroad. If you have reprints to send me I should be very grateful. Perhaps you could ask other bacteriologists to send reprints to help us.

We are very thankful for the help of the allies. The food rations are now sufficient; we only get very little albumen, the meat, milk and cheese rations being very low, but everybody is improving much in body-weight. We hope coffee and tea are coming soon.

LETTER FROM DR. R. H. STETSON, OBERLIN COLLEGE

Word has been received that the sudden appearance of American troops saved Professor Emil Utitz and his wife from a final massacre at the Terezin Concentration Camp, where they had been confined for three years. He was professor at Halle and Prague and editor of the *Archiv für Charakterologie*. Professor Utitz is now in Prague; Na Vaclavce, No. 35, Pracha, XVI, Czechoslovakia.

LETTER FROM SIR EDWARD BAILEY

Dr. Eliot Blackwelder, of Stanford University, has received a letter from Sir Edward Bailey, formerly director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, in the course of which he makes but scant mention of his own achievements in the past five years, saying only: "My own highlights have been a six weeks' trip to Malta in 1943 to help water supply, and being buried by a V-1. Fortunately the others [members of his family] were all out at the time." Later he adds: "Times are difficult but far from hopeless. At the backs of our minds we have the good and the harm that lurk in atomic energy."

LETTER FROM DR. A. F. HOLLEMAN

THE following letter has been received by Dr. Marston Taylor Bogert, of Columbia University, from Dr. A. F. Holleman, of Bloemendaal, Holland:

It is very kind of you to ask me how I have passed through the ordeal of the Nazi occupation. I appreciate it very much. The principal thing I can answer is that I live still and am 86 years old. We here in Holland had a very bad time in the last year of the Nazi regime: hunger; notwithstanding the disinteresting supply of food of foreign nations, also by the U.S.A.; no gas, no electricity, great dearth of fuel; driven out of our