

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

houses; continuous fear for new vexations by the Huns. It was a horrid time.

What belongs to me personally, I had to leave my house in September, 1944, and was still four times obliged to remove. During the time that my house stood empty German and other thieves had been in it and have stolen much, though I had packed up most of my furniture; but in the hurry in which we were obliged to remove it was impossible to pack up all. Just a month before the deliverance twelve Huns were lodged in my house and left it in a state of dirtiness not to describe.

But the worst of all was that I lost my dear wife in December by an accident. This summer I have been very ill, but now my health is again gratifying, regarding my high age.

You do not write how you are yourself and your family. I hope that they and you are in good health. With my kindest regards to my American friends.

LETTER FROM DR. LOUIS HENRY

Dr. L. Morton, associate professor of electron optics at Stanford University, writes, under the date of December 7, that he has just received a letter from his friends, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Henry, of Brussels, Belgium. As part of this letter may be of interest to many American scientists, he has made a résumé of part of it, originally written in French:

The Belgian "Fonds National pour la Recherche

Scientifique" has been split in two. The old Fonds National will be, in the future, more specifically devoted to scientific research only and the more industrial research is handled by a new institution called "Institut pour l'Encouragement de la Recherche Scientifique dans l'Industrie et l'Agriculture." The first institution remains under the administration of Dr. Jean Willems. For the director of the second institution, originally Mr. Pierre Beghin was selected. He died suddenly, however, and will be replaced by Dr. Louis Henry as new director. Dr. Henry, up to recently, was professor of physics at the School of Agriculture in Gembloux and research associate of the "Fondation Medicale Reine Elizabeth." During the war, both he and his wife were taken prisoners by the Germans for underground activities, and they spent over two years in German concentration camps. Mrs. Henry is attached as research associate in chemistry to the Fondation Medicale Reine Elizabeth.

The same letter also contains news about several other Belgian scientists, among them Drs. Desclin and Cosyns, of the Fondation Medicale Reine Elizabeth, who are well, and Professors Marchal Hoffmann, Piccard and Kipfer at the University of Brussels. All are well with the exception of Mr. Marchall, who is at present in a sanitarium in Switzerland, recuperating from the after-effects of long imprisonment in Germany.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. WILLIAM DAVID COOLIDGE, formerly vice-president and director of research of the General Electric Company, who is now touring South America, has been awarded the "Orden al Merito" of the Chilean Government. The award was conferred at a reception at the University of Chile in Santiago, tendered by the faculty of medicine and the faculty of physics and mathematics. As Dr. Armando Larraguibel, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, placed the jewel of the order around Dr. Coolidge's neck, he said: "The scientists of Chile have delegated me to give you this jewel, which is made of the gold of the Chilean mountains and by Chilean hands, and it represents the kindest love of the Chilean people." Dr. Larraguibel and Señor Pablo Krassa, dean of the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics, presented him with a diploma as honorary member of their faculties. He also received an honorary diploma from the Catholic University, and was made an honorary member of the Chilean Radiological Society.

THE "Arnold Reymond Prize, Foundation Ch.Eug. Guye," endowed by the late Ch.Eug. Guye, professor of physics at the University of Geneva, has been awarded for the first time to Dr. Lecomte du Noüy

for his three last books on biological time and on evolution. The prize was founded by the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, to be awarded for the best work on the philosophy of science in the course of ten years.

PROFESSOR HOYT G. HOTTEL, director of the fuels research laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the recipient of the William H. Walker Award for 1945 of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers for his paper prepared in 1942 on radiant heat transmission from water vapor. The award is made annually by the institute to the member who has made the most valuable contribution to chemical engineering literature over the three years prior to its presentation.

THE Robert J. Collier trophy of the National Aeronautical Association, awarded annually to the American making the "outstanding contribution to aviation," has been conferred on General Carl A. Spaatz, commander of Strategic Air Forces in Europe and the Pacific, in recognition of his efforts in "demonstrating the air power concept through employment of aviation in the war against Germany."