in zoology at Columbia University, died on April 6 in his fifty-fifth year.

DR. WARREN TAYLOR VAUGHAN, of Richmond, Va., specialist in the treatment of allergic diseases, died on April 2. He was fifty-one years old.

GEORGE ALEXANDER ORROK, consulting engineer, from 1898 to 1916 mechanical engineer of the New York Edison Company, known for his work on power plant engineering, died on April 7 at the age of seventy-seven years.

ARNE FISHER, for twenty-four years mathematician of the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York, died on April 8. He was fifty-seven years old.

SIR CHARLES VERNON BOYS, physicist of Andover, England, died on March 31. He was eighty-nine years old.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE LENINGRAD CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

THE blockade of Leningrad temporarily interrupted the work of the Leningrad Center for Scientific Workers, of which Professor L. Veriga, doctor of physics and mathematics, is chairman. Its work is described in the *Information Bulletin* of the Embassy of the USSR as follows:

Only in the spring of 1942 were the 367 scientific workers who remained in the city able to renew the activities of the center, which naturally adapted its efforts to the requirements of the front and of the beleaguered city.

Six sections began work immediately, and 17 sections were functioning by the summer of 1943. Those working in the realm of agriculture took up the problem of rationalizing vegetable gardening. Their conclusions led to two important decisions by the Leningrad Municipal Soviet—on the application of quick crop methods in potato growing and the adaptation of a new bacteriological and nitrogenous fertilizer.

A number of popular booklets on these subjects were published, and several consultation stations for aid to gardeners organized. Lectures advocating the adaptation of new agro-technical methods were held at all state farms in the Leningrad zone, and 600 talks were made to agricultural workers. Winter gardens and experimental hothouses were a part of the program.

The section on mechanical engineering devoted itself to the problem of utilizing damaged and worn machines and equipment. Its members came to the aid of the Leningrad power stations and assisted in their reconstruction. Much work was done on new and vital problems in the field of industrial chemistry. The entire body of scientific workers discussed an important paper on "Ways and Means of Keeping the City Clean in the Winter of 1942–43." Many suggestions were made which greatly facilitated this task.

A section on inventions examined all proposals for strengthening the city's defense and improving the municipal economy. The food section concentrated on the problem of extending and utilizing fully the food resources of Leningrad and of vitaminizing the rations.

During the first half of 1943, workers in the literary and historical sections held six sessions devoted to the great masters of Russian literature—Lomonosov, Pushkin, Belinsky, Gorky, Derzhavin, Chernishevsky and Lermontov. A voluminous collection of themes relating to the present war was published.

The scientific workers of Leningrad have renewed their traditional work with the Baltic Fleet, delivering lectures on the most varied topics to the different naval units. During the past six months over a thousand such lectures have been given on board ships and at naval hospitals.

Many who had prepared themes were unable to receive their degrees because of the evacuation of universities and scientific institutes; nevertheless, work on themes continued and numerous papers have been completed during the war. A year ago a rest home was opened for scientific workers.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

THE fifth annual report of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has been made public. It shows that during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1943, grants and appropriations were made amounting to $1,278,836 in five main categories—virus research, research on after-effects, education, medical publications, and epidemics and public health. The local chapters which provide care for poliomyelitis patients in their areas receive half the funds raised each January from the celebrations of President Roosevelt's birthday. General administrative expenses for the year amounted to $84,970.

The sum of $107,000 has been spent for the training of Kenny technicians at the University of Minnesota alone, where the evaluation of the method was first undertaken under the auspices of the foundation. Since the first course in the method was given there in March, 1942, more than nine hundred physicians, nurses and technicians have been trained. Other centers have been opened at institutions in California, Illinois, Indiana, Georgia, Pennsylvania and New York. Grants to these institutions amount to $140,000 to date.

In all more than $500,000 has been spent in testing and evaluating the Kenny method and in training. Recently a five-year grant of $175,000 was made to the University of Minnesota for the purpose of studying the physiological problems concerned with the