

responsible for co-ordinating the three systems previously forming part of the German, Austrian and Russian systems. He resigned in 1922, but four years later became first premier and then deputy prime minister under Marshal Pilsudski. He retired from politics in 1930 and returned to Lwow to resume his scientific and academic interests.

When the Germans occupied Lwow they closed the University and Polytechnic and arrested many eminent men. The fate of Prof. Bartel gives rise to concern for the safety of the other distinguished Polish savants still in Nazi hands.

G. D.

We regret to announce the following deaths :

Mr. H. S. Ball, O.B.E., principal of the School of Metalliferous Mining, Cornwall, on September 26, aged fifty-three.

Mr. R. T. Baker, formerly curator of the Technological Museum, Sydney, a well-known authority on Australian eucalypts and pines, on July 14, aged eighty-six.

Mr. D. P. Petrocochino, C.B.E., a well-known benefactor to Greek archæology, one of the founders of the Anglo-Hellenic League, recently in Athens, aged eighty.

Mr. A. H. Smith, C.B., keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum during 1909-25, on September 27, aged eighty.

Prof. Myron Harmon Swenk, chairman of the Department of Entomology in the University of Nebraska, aged fifty-eight.

Prof. Isaac Weinberg, an authority on the Amharic and Abyssinian languages, recently in Warsaw, aged sixty-three.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND WORLD ORDER

#### Message from H.M. the King

THE following message from H.M. the King was sent to the Conference on Science and World Order, held during September 26-28: "I thank you sincerely for your message on the occasion of the opening of the conference held by the Division of the British Association for Social and International Relations of Science which was so wisely established a few years ago. The social benefits which scientific research, by free practice and under right guidance, can bestow on all mankind grow ever greater. It is right that such benefits should be shared among all peoples alike. I am happy, therefore, to join with you in welcoming the many distinguished scientists from overseas and in thanking them for the free gift of their knowledge. I sincerely hope that this valuable interchange of ideas will further the lofty aims which the British Association has consistently produced since its foundation.—GEORGE R.I."

#### The Prime Minister's Message

THE Prime Minister sent the following message to the Conference: "One of our objects in fighting this war is to maintain the right of free discussion and the interchange of ideas. In contrast to the intellectual darkness which is descending on Germany, the freedom that our scientists enjoy is a valuable weapon to us, for superiority in scientific development is a vital factor in the preparation of victory. The presence of representatives of so many different nations is striking proof of that universal desire for liberty of thought which all the power of the Gestapo will never entirely stamp out.

"It will take a long time for the civilised Powers to repair the trail of material and moral havoc which Germans leave behind them. It will require all the resources of science. But I look forward to the day

when the scientists of every nation can devote all their energies to the common task, and I wish you every success in the work that you are undertaking now."

#### The Foreign Secretary's Statement

At a luncheon given to the delegates to the Conference by the British Council on September 25, Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that there was never a more appropriate time for such a conference; the representatives of the free scientific spirit from many lands were in Great Britain—and here of their own free will. They were to discuss what kind of world will be created when Hitlerism is destroyed. In recent generations science has set free new powers for our use, and, if we so determine, for our incalculable good. But lately, in the hands of evil men, these powers have been used to destroy all that is good in order to dominate and enslave all that is humane. No one action can more clearly reveal the present German spirit than the replacement at the University of Heidelberg of the inscription, "To the living spirit", by "To the German spirit". This German spirit has made German scientists slaves of the regime, and opposed to all that science represents. That spirit must be overcome.

We have called on men of science, Mr. Eden said, in the cause for which we are fighting. We shall need them no less in the cause for which we are working in peace. The advent of the machine has brought great material gain, but it has brought its terrors also. It has brought astonishing material advantages to many, but it has led to inequalities, to much selfishness, to unfair division, and to materialism. If after the War we are to remove the fear of want as well as of war, science and statecraft must work together. "In war-time, diplomacy is the servant of strategy. In peace-time I pray that it may be the servant of science."