

intimately associated. The Library Association, the Museums Association, and the British Association saw her regularly at their annual meetings, and few dinners or other social events were complete without her presence and addresses.

Miss Frost was the first woman librarian to have a complete staff of women, and her methods and work have been described in a number of technical publications. She organised periodical art exhibitions in the magnificent art gallery under the same roof, and paid special attention to Sussex, the exhibits having a Sussex interest either from the point of view of the picture, or the artist. She became personally acquainted with some of the principal artists and men of science in Great Britain, and was very successful in inducing many of them to lecture at the Museum or to open exhibitions. The number of well-known names appearing on her syllabuses during the past twenty-five years is indeed surprising.

In the museum Miss Frost obtained the help of naturalists, geologists and archaeologists, and besides having a fine collection of local neolithic, Bronze Age, and Saxon remains (some of altogether exceptional importance), she was successful in getting together a series of Sussex minerals and fossils; a

particularly good collection of birds in their natural surroundings; marine life, and so on.

Miss Frost founded the Worthing Archaeological Society, which undertakes archaeological research, and prints valuable reports. On behalf of the Carnegie Trustees she recently visited Toronto for the Museums Association, and only last year received one of the first diplomas of the Museums Association.

T. S.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. R. G. Canti, a pioneer in the application of cinematography to microscopy, on January 8, aged fifty-two years.

Dr. Howard McClenhan, since 1925 secretary of the Franklin Institute and formerly professor of physics in Princeton University, on December 17, aged sixty-three years.

Prof. Lafayette Benedict Mendel, member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association, and a pioneer in the study of nutrition in the United States, aged sixty-three years.

News and Views

Nationalism and International Science

DR. HANS HOYER, of the Leverkusen-I. G. Werk, referring to the facetious note from a correspondent published in *NATURE* of January 4, p. 28, says that no one in Germany proposes to adopt new words for 'mikroskop' or 'binokular'; and that in any event the word coined by our correspondent was an impossible German construction. We may point out that in the note in *NATURE* of December 28, 1935, p. 1021, on the proposed new German scientific words, we recorded that the Editor of the *Chemiker Zeitung* was opposed to the adoption of such an innovation as *Kleinsechwerkzeug* for *Mikroskop*. Another correspondent, writing upon the same subject, says, "I have travelled much in Germany during the past three years, and I consider it my duty to draw your attention to the fact that eighty to ninety per cent of German scientists have no great sympathy with certain doctrines of their Government and with those of ten to twenty per cent of their Nazi colleagues. . . . I hope you understand that only my great interest in your unique journal, *NATURE*, and in the promotion of international co-operation, has induced me to write this letter. Never write 'Germany' or 'German scientists', but something like 'a small, but unfortunately powerful, group of German scientists'. Hundreds and hundreds of German scientists have during the past few years risked more for their Jewish colleagues, etc., than is known in England".

WE are, of course, glad to know that the great majority of men of science in Germany share the views of scientific workers in other countries as to the right of intellectual freedom and the wrong done by actions which curtail it. We are ourselves solely concerned with the advancement of science, without distinction of country or race. Whatever the feeling of most men of science in Germany upon existing national policy towards 'non-Aryans', the fact remains that the progress of science must suffer by the exile of large numbers of scientific workers, many of them of world-wide reputation. It is far from our wish or intention to say anything derogatory in regard to German scientific work and achievement, but surely the official spirit cannot at present make any claim to be working for the international co-operation which most scientific workers desire to promote. When responsible men of science can express such narrow views as those literally reported on pp. 93-94 of this issue, in connexion with the recent dedication of the Philipp Lenard Institute at Heidelberg, the only possible conclusion is that they no longer believe in the internationalism of science—or, at any rate, think it inexpedient to give public utterance to this principle. They may not be representative of scientific opinion generally in Germany, but when expressions of a more liberal character are made by leading investigators in that country, we shall be glad to make them known to their colleagues elsewhere.