

such as staphylococcal vaccine or tuberculin. He also was the author of works on heredity, forensic psychiatry and the somatic pathogenesis of various psychoses. A bibliography of his publications up to 1928 was compiled by Prof. A. Pilaz (*Wien. Med. Woch.*, 78, 842; 1928) and his portraits at different ages appeared earlier (*Wien. Med. Woch.*, 64, 2239; 1914; *Deut. Med. Woch.*, 53, 417; 1927).

J. D. ROLLESTON.

We regret to announce the following deaths :

Dr. J. W. Blagden, a director of Messrs. Howards and Sons, Ltd., formerly head of the research laboratories, aged sixty-seven.

Sir Harley H. Dalrymple-Hay, the well-known underground railway engineer, on December 17, aged seventy-nine.

Prof. Robert Emden, formerly professor of physics in the Technical High School, Munich, aged seventy-four.

Mr. E. H. Hayes, formerly mathematical tutor of New College, Oxford, on December 4, aged eighty-six.

Prof. Karl Hescheler, formerly professor of zoology in the University of Zurich, an authority on the osteology of prehistoric mammals, aged eighty-one.

Dr. A. B. Lewis, curator of Melanesian ethnology in the Field Museum, Chicago, on October 10, aged seventy-three years.

Prof. Alberto Pepere, professor of morbid anatomy in the University of Milan, aged sixty-seven.

Prof. H. J. Spooner, professor of mechanical and civil engineering in the Regent Street Polytechnic during 1882-1922, on December 16, aged eighty-four years.

The Rev. Canon Alfred Young, F.R.S., formerly lecturer in mathematics in Selwyn College, Cambridge, on December 19, aged sixty-seven.

Prof. Rudolf Zeller, formerly professor of geography in the University of Bern, aged seventy-one.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Peace Aims

ONE result of the proclamation of the Nazi "New Order" in Europe has been a widespread desire for a comparable statement from the British and Allied Governments of their intentions. A noteworthy contribution towards clarifying the situation has been made by a letter which appeared in *The Times* of December 21 over the signature of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Hinsley, the Moderator of the Free Church Council and the Archbishop of York. Starting with the statement that no permanent peace in Europe is possible unless the principles of the Christian religion are made the basis of national policy and all social life, they base their letter on the five points put forward by Pope Pius XII a year ago. The first of these requires the "assurance to all nations of their right to life and independence"; violation of this equality of rights demands reparation, based, not upon force, but on the rules of justice and reciprocal equity. The second point refers to the need for "a mutually agreed organic progressive disarmament, spiritual as well as material, and security for the effective implementing of such an agreement"; and the third emphasizes the need for a juridical institution to guarantee and, when necessary, to revise, such agreement. The fourth and fifth are less specific in that they ask for the adjustment of the needs of nations and populations and for the development of a sense of justice in accordance with the Christian ideal.

To these five points the signatories of the letter add five brief supplementary statements defining

their attitude more precisely. They ask for the abolition of extreme inequalities in the distribution of wealth and possessions, for equal educational opportunity for all, and for the safeguarding of the family as the social unit. They also state that "The sense of a Divine vocation must be restored to man's daily work" and that world resources should be regarded as "God's gifts to the whole human race, and used with due consideration for the needs of the present and future generations". These simple and direct statements, coming from the leaders of the Christian Churches in Great Britain, will be received with general approval. Indeed, they crystallize the thoughts of many who have followed the present struggle, not with any doubts as to the righteousness of the British and Allied cause, but with anxious eyes for the future; and they may well form a useful substitute for an official Government pronouncement, hedged about as the latter would be by various provisos and qualifications. The letter will be accepted by all men of good will, whether associated with the Christian Churches or not, as an eloquent statement of war—and peace—aims of the British Commonwealth of Nations and her Allies.

Colonial Policy during and after the War

LORD LLOYD'S statement on recent developments in colonial policy in reply to Lord Faringdon in the House of Lords on December 17 is of the greatest moment, not only as being in the nature of an interim report on the steps which have been taken to implement previous declarations of policy in colonial