

Patent Office conditions. The National Research Council, the American Chemical Society and the National Association of Manufacturers are among the organizations advocating Patent Office relief.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

BECAUSE of their important service "for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge" the following members of the National Geographic Society have been awarded life memberships, under the provisions of the Jane M. Smith Fund:

R. G. McConnell, of Ottawa, Canada, for his distinguished service to geography in Canadian exploration.

Frank M. Chapman, of New York City, for his researches in ornithology with special reference to the geographic distribution of animal life.

Herbert E. Gregory, of New Haven, Connecticut, for his important original contributions to geographic science.

Donald B. MacMillan, of Freeport, Maine, for his additions to geographic knowledge through Arctic exploration.

J. B. Tyrrell, of Toronto, Canada, for his journeys and reports of exploration and discovery in the wilderness of northwestern Canada.

The National Geographic Society will begin explorations and studies this summer of the Pueblo Bonito and Pueblo del Arroyo ruins in the Chaco Canyon of Northwestern New Mexico. It was decided to study these ruins following a report to Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the society, and its research committee, headed by Frederick V. Coville, by a reconnaissance party which visited the Canyon last summer (1920). The expedition will be led by Neil M. Judd, who has been a member of many expeditions to the American Southwest. The populous habitation of the Canyon in pre-Columbian times presents numerous geographical problems involving the relation of a specialized environment to a people whose traces indicate numerous special characteristics. Not only will the architecture and ceramic remains be studied, but experts in desert flora and geology will accompany the expedition. It is yet to be determined whether the climate conditions have changed or whether

the canyon agriculturists had an irrigation system for their crops of beans, corn and squash.

EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS OF ENGINEERING BETWEEN AMERICAN AND FRENCH UNIVERSITIES

THERE has been for some time a regular annual exchange of professors between individual universities in France and America in regular academic fields, such as literature, history, law, fine arts, economics, etc., but no such exchange in engineering or applied science. These subjects are taught in France under special faculties, not included in existing exchanges with America. Furthermore, the French methods of teaching these subjects are unlike our American methods, for various reasons, based on the history, traditions and sociology of the two countries. The war showed the importance of engineering in production and distribution, and the many ties of friendship which bind us to France depend in various ways, upon applied science. It should therefore, be to the mutual advantage of France and America to become better acquainted with each other's ideals and viewpoints, in the study and in the teaching of these subjects.

With these purposes in mind, the late Dr. R. C. Maclaurin, in 1919, as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, consulted the presidents of six universities on or near the Atlantic seaboard, as to whether they deemed it desirable to cooperate in a joint exchange of professors with France, on a plan definitely outlined. Their replies being favorable to the project, a committee was appointed, with one member from each of the seven institutions, to report on the plan, and on methods of carrying it into effect. The committee met in December, 1919, and ratified the co-operative plan with some few modifications. The present president of the committee is Director Russell H. Chittenden, of Yale University, and its secretary Dean J. B. Whitehead of the Johns Hopkins University.

Since the Institute of International Education, in New York, concerns itself with the interchange of college students and teachers