poses and providing severe penalties for violation of the regulations.

The reservation embraces the three volcanoes, Mt. Mikeno, Mt. Karissimbi and Mt. Vissoke. Within this district it is forbidden to kill or capture any kind of wild animal—even those which are dangerous—except in case of legitimate self-defense or by government order. It is also forbidden to destroy eggs or nests of wild birds, or to cut down, up-root or carry away any native tree or plant. Provision is also made for proper supervision and policing of the reserve.

The district above outlined is the region inhabited by rare animals, notably the gorillas, and comprises about 92 square miles. It is intended to surround this special reserve by a second reserve (under less severe restrictions) covering approximately eight hundred square miles.

In this Parc National Albert it is planned to erect a laboratory for biological studies where scientists from all parts of the world may eventually come and study the flora and fauna of the Belgian Congo as well as the geological and meterological conditions.

In inaugurating this new experiment—the first of its kind in Central Africa—the King and His officials have studied the great American reservations and national parks and have sought the advice of eminent American scientists.

In order that the best results may be achieved it is hoped that this humanitarian and scientific project may receive the sympathetic cooperation of the members of the National Academy of Sciences, and the benefit of their experience and wise counsel.

With deep appreciation of the interest which you have been kind enough to take in the matter and with high regard, I remain, my dear Dr. Merriam,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) E. CARTIER.

This letter was presented at the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, held in Washington on April 29, and the following resolution was passed by the academy:

The National Academy of Sciences desires to express its gratification at the action of His Majesty the King of the Belgians in the establishment of the *Albert National Park* for the effective preservation of the Gorilla and other animals, together with the protection of the flora of the region; and assures His Majesty of its deep interest and its disposition to cooperate in the realization of the benefits to science and mankind arising from this wise and generous action.

Following action by the academy, the president has appointed a committee consisting of Robert M. Yerkes, *Chairman,* Clark Wissler, E. G. Conklin and F. M. Chapman.

## THE SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES OF THE SOVIET UNION

IN a circular sent out a few months ago, the Russian Information Bureau in Washington called attention to the organization in Moscow of the Joint Information Bureau for the purpose of establishing closer relations between cultural and scientific bodies in the Soviet Union and those of other countries.

At a recent meeting (April 5, 1925, in Moscow) of representatives of the principal cultural and scientific societies of the Soviet Union this project assumed more definite form and a broader scope. The Joint Information Bureau was replaced by the more comprehensively named Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, which is designed to embrace the cultural societies of the whole Union.

The following officers were elected: *President,* Madame O. D. Kameneva; *Vice-president,* Mr. N. I. Loboda; *Corresponding Secretary,* Mr. D. P. Bukhartsev.

The society has organized the following departments:

(1) Contact Bureau, to establish contacts with foreign societies for the purpose of exchanging information, views, reports, etc., of a cultural and scientific character. This bureau will also engage in answering various inquiries coming from abroad, in collecting general information about cultural conditions in foreign countries, in the exchange of professors and students between the Soviet Union and other countries, in gathering data concerning international and national congresses, conferences and expositions abroad and in the Soviet Union, etc.

(2) The Book Exchange Bureau, which will conduct all exchanges of general and scientific books between the Soviet Union and foreign countries.

(3) Press Bureau, which will look after the compilation and publication of a bulletin of cultural and scientific life in the Soviet Union. This section will also supply foreign countries with articles and notes of cultural interest on the various phases of Soviet life, and it will furnish institutions and organizations of the Soviet Union with clippings from general and technical foreign publications and *vice versa.*

(4) Service Bureau for Foreign Visitors, which will assist foreigners visiting the Soviet Union for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the cultural life and customs of the Soviet Union. This division will likewise extend its services to arrange tours for foreign professors, scientists, etc., visiting the Soviet Union, and reciprocal tours in foreign countries, for study and research, by citizens of the Soviet Union.

(5) Russ-Photo Bureau, which will supply pictorial material covering life in the Soviet Union to

the foreign press, and foreign illustrations to the Soviet press.

Interested institutions, organizations and individuals may communicate with the Russian Information Bureau, 2819 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., which has undertaken to represent the reorganized body in the United States, or directly with the Society for Cultural Relations, Moscow, Sverdlov Place, Second Soviet House, Apartment A.

## THE DANIEL GUGGENHEIM SCHOOL OF AERONAUTICS

MR. DANIEL GUGGENHEIM has given $500,000 to New York University to establish a School of Aeronautics in connection with the College of Engineering. In his letter to Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Mr. Guggenheim says:

For some time I have been impressed with the need for placing aeronautics on the same educational plane that other branches of engineering enjoy. It has seemed to me that aviation is capable of rendering such service to the nation's business and economic welfare as well as to its defense that our universities should concern themselves with the education of highly-trained engineers capable of building better and safer commercial aircraft, and industrial engineers capable of making the operation of aircraft as a business proposition comparable to the operation of railroads. In this way we shall give America the place in the air to which her inventive genius entitles her.

The great future of aviation and aeronautics is in the promotion of the arts of peace rather than war.

Already, we have the air mail, the use of airplanes in surveying, in photography, in prevention of forest fires and in fishery to indicate to us how great are the possibilities for extending the usefulness of aviation outside of the wartime employment of airplanes, upon which the attention of aeronautical engineers was first concentrated.

If we are quickly to realize for humanity and our country the ultimate possibilities of navigation of the air, we must have planes that are fool-proof, stable, capable of recovering from abnormal positions, able to land in easily available places and with the necessary speed and carrying capacity. Even the layman can understand that these things and others that engineers are trying to accomplish require specialized study with special equipment, and I am informed that no adequate opportunity for such study and experimentation exists in this country.

My family has long been identified with exploration beneath the earth. We have tried to assist in developments which would make mining more safe as well as more profitable and therefore of the greatest economic value. I have learned through my son, Harry F. Guggenheim, who was one of the first civilians to enter aviation and was a naval aviator overseas during the World War, of the plans of New York University to establish a School of Aeronautics in its College of Engineering.

I take pleasure in making possible the accomplishment of that desire. I am handing you herewith my check for $500,000 and a deed of trust relating to the use of that sum for the foundation of a School of Aeronautics in New York University.

I understand that approximately $225,000 of the fund will be required and is to be used for the purpose of building and equipping a building, a wind tunnel, propeller laboratory, sand-testing laboratory, model shop full-flight laboratory, power plant laboratory and classrooms. I understand that the balance of the fund will be required to provide for the salaries of a professor, an assistant professor and instructor in aeronautics and two research assistants, and also for the maintenance of the building and equipment.

The new field of employment and endeavor that aeronautical engineering will open to young men is one of the many reasons why this gift is made. Here is an uncrowded professioon, offering opportunities unmatched in possibilities.

I have created this trust with full confidence that it will be ably and wisely administered by your great institution and that it will promote the welfare of our country in time of peace and the safety of our country against aggression in time of war.

## NATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

THE Board of National Research Fellowships in the Biological Sciences met on April 30th and made the following appointments and reappointments for the year 1925–26:

*Reappointments*

Edward F. Adolph, zoology.
E. G. Anderson, botany.
L. R. Cleveland, zoology.
Herbert Friedmann, zoology.
M. J. Herskovits, anthropology.
Marie A. Hinrichs, zoology.
N. D. Hirsch, psychology.
J. Hobart Hoskins, botany.
C. R. Hursh, botany.
H. S. Liddell, zoology.
W. E. Loomis, botany.
William Seifriz, botany.
A. M. Showalter, botany.
Lee E. Travis, psychology.
F. B. Wann, botany.

*New Appointments*

Chester I. Bliss, zoology.
Hugh C. Blodgett, psychology.
J. N. Couch, botany.
H. W. Feldman, zoology.
A. M. Holmquist, zoology.
Karl E. Mason, zoology.
Margaret Mead, anthropology.
M. F. Metfessel, psychology.
Frank A. Pattie, Jr., psychology.