

danger; effect of forests on climate; streamflow and erosion. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. HARSHBERGER,  
*President for 1926.*

#### RESOLUTION BASED ON RETURNS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

*Resolved* by the Ecological Society of America in session at Philadelphia, Tuesday, December 28, 1926, that through its individual members the following minute be submitted to the boards of control of the institutions represented by its membership; the society advocates that men or women engaged in active research work be allowed to devote one fourth or one half time to such investigation, and where they can show that money is needed for such investigation, that \$1,000 be allotted to them in the budget of that institution for research and travel and that the library and research facilities of the institution be made commensurate with the original investigations presented therein.

### SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

#### THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE Soviet Union Information Bureau sends the following account of the annual public meeting of the Academy of Science in the U. S. S. R., which took place in Leningrad on February 2. The opening speech was made by A. P. Karpinsky, the president of the academy. The permanent secretary, S. F. Oldenburg, made the report for 1926. The meeting was attended by numerous representatives from scientific institutes in Leningrad and other parts of the Soviet Union.

Dr. Oldenburg in his review of the activity of the academy during the past year pointed out that the basic task consisted in the attempt to intensify systematized work in scientific institutes, which was especially necessary in order to bring about the successful industrialization of the country. Work along these lines is being carried on not only within the Soviet Union, but also on an international scale. To this end, scientific conferences are being held throughout the Soviet Union. Further, fifteen academicians went abroad during the past year; six associate members and twenty-one scientific assistants. The academicians during their investigations abroad negotiated for mutual exchange of scientific specialists who should deliver lectures on their specialties and also for the dispatch of young scientists to work in scientific institutes. The question of systematic exchange of scientific reference literature was also raised and is being carried on very successfully in France; already a considerable exchange of books

has taken place. The academicians were particularly impressed by the interest displayed abroad in Russian scientific activities.

Despite the fact that during the past year much time has been devoted to organization work, more than three hundred articles and books have been published and over four hundred lectures delivered by the academicians in various institutes and societies.

The library of the academy, which has been transferred to new premises, added during the past year 141,389 volumes to its collection and circulated 150,000 books.

The scientific institutes of the academy are divided into the following groups: four scientific institutes, two independent laboratories, seven museums and auxiliary institutes; fifteen permanent scientific commissions and in addition one biological station and one institute outside Leningrad.

In addition to these institutes here mentioned a number of commissions also function. During the past year a new commission was formed: the research committee for the investigation of Soviet and Autonomous Republics; there is a commission for research into Yakut U. S. S. R. under the control of this commission. The expeditions undertaken during the past year, which covered a considerable portion of the territory in the Soviet Union, were most successful.

The academy was especially active in publishing work during the year under review, when 132 books were published, whereas in 1925 99 books were published. As regards circulation of academic publications, 89,333 were sold in 1926 as compared with 52,000 in 1913.

#### OPENING OF THE UWEKAHUNA OBSERVATORY

DURING the visit to Kilauea of the Pan-Pacific Conference on Education and Recreation recently held in Honolulu, Dr. Hubert Work, U. S. Secretary of the Interior, on April 19 opened to the public the new Uwekahuna Observatory and Exhibition Room of the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.

Dr. Jaggard made a short address, mentioning the fact that for 11 years past it has been the hope of the workers at the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory that some sort of a trailside museum might be provided for which would make it possible to explain to travelers in an appropriate setting the fascinating mechanism of volcanoes, and at the same time show them pictures of recent activities and maps or diagrams illustrating the relation of the Hawaiian volcanoes to the surface features of the globe. Thanks to the liberality of congress in creating the volcanology section of the Geological Survey in 1926, the