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. Jaggar 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

research association supplied money for the building of a small exhibit hall equipped with electric current and projection apparatus. This is now finished, and some of the best of the collections of the observatory have been placed in display cases, the whole room being faced with large plate-glass windows that command a magnificent view southward of the whole Kau Desert and Halemaumau pit. As the buildings and equipment furnished by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association are all part of the plant of the observatory, Dr. Jaggar took occasion to convey the new establishment to the use of the Department of the Interior through the two branches here presented, the National Park Service and the Geological Survey.

Secretary Work accepted the offering on behalf of the Department of the Interior, and short speeches were made also by Honorable Stephen T. Mather, director of the National Park Service, and by Honorable Wallace R. Farrington, governor of Hawaii.

The new buildings are of iron, with rough stone corner posts, the smaller one housing the water tank, preparation room and power plant, the larger one standing on the highest rim of Kilauea Crater, with a terrace in front designed to display the view that on bright mornings extends all the way from Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa around past the south point of the island in panorama, and thence eastward, including all the cones and landmarks of the Kau Desert, to Halemaumau, spread out at the feet of the observer as an enormous chasm less than a mile away. Beyond it and around is seen all the detail of Kilauea Crater and the pits Keanakakoi and Kilauea Iki, while in the distance to the east lies Puu Huluhulu, that marks the site of the new Chain of Craters Road, which Secretary Work dedicated the same morning.

It is hoped eventually to install on the terrace a large Zeiss binocular telescope, and projection apparatus for lantern slides and motion pictures has already arrived, and in a short time will be installed and in operation.

T. A. J.

AWARD OF COMMONWEALTH FUND FELLOWSHIPS

COMMONWEALTH FUND fellowships amounting to $125,000 have been awarded to twenty-three honor graduates of British universities who are to come to the United States next fall for two years' study in American universities. This is the third annual group of such awards and makes a total of sixty-three young scholars so far given opportunity for education and travel in the United States under the auspices of the Commonwealth Fund. To the twenty annual fellowships provided under the original plan, three new fellowships have been added this year for honor graduates of British Colonial universities at present studying in Great Britain. The first awards in this group go to men from the University of Sidney, Australia, the University of Tasmania and Natal University College.

A list of the appointments in the sciences follows:

Harvard University: James M. Alston, from the University of Edinburgh, to study bacteriology.

Princeton University: Maurice Black, from Cambridge University, to study the geology of the Appalachian region.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: David Graham, from Queens University, to study high tension electrical transmission.

Pennsylvania: Robert Robinson, from Birmingham University, to study electro-chemistry.

Johns Hopkins: Thomas Frederick Hewer, from the University of Bristol, to study bacteriology.

Clark: Ethel Simkins, University of Liverpool, to study agricultural geography.

Chicago: Alexander Oppenheim, Oxford, to study mathematics.

North Carolina: Leif Egeland, from Natal University College and Oxford, to study inter-racial problems.

Michigan: George F. Brett, University of Leeds, to study physics.

FIELD WORK OF THE CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

DR. BARTON WARREN EVERMANN, director of the museum of the California Academy of Sciences, announces expeditions of that institution for the season of 1927 as follows:

1. Mr. J. O. Martin, of the department of entomology, will spend the spring and summer in the Panhandle of Texas collecting insects, paying special attention to the Coleoptera and Hemiptera.

2. Mr. Harry S. Swarth, curator, and Mr. Joseph Mailliard, curator emeritus, department of ornithology and mammalogy, with Mr. Raymond M. Gilmore, of the University of California as assistant, are in southern Arizona, studying the birds and mammals of that region and making collections for the academy.

3. Mr. Joseph R. Slevin, assistant curator department of herpetology, and Mr. Frank Tose, chief taxidermist, are working in southern California along the Arizona border making a survey of the herpetological fauna of that region and making collections of reptiles and amphibians and securing materials for habitat groups for the museum.

4. Mr. George Haley, professor of biology in Saint Ignatius College, San Francisco, and Mr. G. C. Harrold, expert collector and taxidermist of Winnipeg, will devote the summer and early fall to biological investigations on Nunivak Island, a large island in the eastern part of Bering Sea, which is little known biologically. They will pay particular attention to the birds, insects, mollusks and land flora.