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Section Q (Education):

Vice-president, Truman L. Kelley, Stanford University, Calif.

Retiring Vice-president, Arthur I. Gates, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Secretary, A. S. Barr, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Permanent Secretary

Burton E. Livingston, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. (Association mail address: Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.)

General Secretary

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Secretary of the Council and Program Editor

Sam L. Trelease, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Executive Assistant

Sam Woodley, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

Auditor

R. B. Sosman, Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C.

News Manager

Austin H. Clark, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Manager of Exhibition

H. S. Kimberly, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

The Council

The council for 1928 consists of the newly-elected president, the general secretary, the permanent secretary, the treasurer, the vice-presidents, the section secretaries, all members of the executive committee not otherwise members of the council, the representatives of the affiliated organizations, and the eight elected council members named below.¹

Austin H. Clark (1931), U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Arthur H. Compton (1931), University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

L. E. Dickson (1930), University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
David White (1930), U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

John C. Merriam (1929), Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C.

Rodney H. True (1929), University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

L. O. Howard (1928), U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

¹ The number in parentheses denotes the year at the end of which the member's term of office is to expire.

D. T. MacDougal (1928), Desert Laboratory, Tucson, Ariz.

(The first two names replace those of W. A. Oldfather and G. W. Stewart, whose terms expired at the end of 1927.)

The Executive Committee

The executive committee consists of the newly-elected president, the general secretary, the permanent secretary, and the eight elected members named below.²

David R. Curtiss (1931), Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

John Johnston (1931), U. S. Steel Corporation, New York, N. Y.

J. McKeen Cattell (1930) (*chairman*), Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Henry B. Ward (1930), University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

F. R. Moulton (1929), 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
M. I. Pupin (1929), Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Vernon Kellogg (1928), National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

Edwin B. Wilson (1928), Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Mass.

(The first two names replace those of H. L. Fairchild and W. A. Noyes, whose terms expired at the end of 1927.)

The Committee on Grants for Research²

Walter S. Adams (1931) (for Astronomy), Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Calif.

Karl F. Kellerman (1931) (for Botany), Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

W. Lash Miller (1930) (for Chemistry), 8 Hawthorne Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Oswald Veblen (1930) (for Mathematics), Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

L. G. Hoxton (1929) (for Physics), University of Virginia, University, Va.

Vernon Kellogg (1929) (for Zoology), National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

Joseph Erlanger (1928) (for Physiology), Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.

Nevin M. Fenneman (1928) (for Geology), University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

(The first two names replace those of B. M. Davis and A. Hrdlička, whose terms expired at the end of 1927.)

FUTURE ANNUAL MEETINGS

The American Association meets annually in convocation week, the dates for the meetings being determined by a rule adopted by the council. When New Year's day falls on Thursday, Friday or Saturday the meeting period is the week (Monday to Saturday, inclusive) in which New Year's day occurs. When New Year's day falls on Sundays the meeting period is

² The number in parentheses denotes the year at the end of which the member's term of office is to expire.

the preceding week. And when New Year's day falls on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday the meeting opens on December 27 and continues through January 2. Plans of individuals and societies may thus be made years in advance. It requires just twenty-eight years to complete the cycle of dates and days. Dates and meeting places for the next five annual meetings are shown below.

1928-29 (New York): Thursday, December 27, 1928, to Wednesday, January 2, 1929.

1929-30 (Des Moines): Friday, December 27, 1929, to Thursday, January 2, 1930. -

1930-31 (probably Cleveland or Montreal): Monday, December 29, 1930, to Saturday, January 3, 1931.

1931-32 (probably New Orleans): Monday, December 28, 1931, to Saturday, January 2, 1932.

1932-33 (Chicago): Monday, December 26, to Saturday, December 31, 1932.

SPECIAL NOTES

(1) This issue of *SCIENCE* contains only the general reports on the second Nashville meeting. Reports of the sessions of sections and societies are to appear in the next following issue, for February 3.

(2) The journal subscriptions of members for 1927 who have not yet enrolled for 1928 are to be continued to include the issue of *SCIENCE* for February 3. Dues for 1928 that have not been paid earlier should be paid now; otherwise the journal subscriptions can not be continued longer.

(3) All who are interested in the advancement of science and education should belong to the American Association. New members are received at any time. Information about the organization and work of the association and about the responsibilities and privileges of membership therein may be secured at any time from the permanent secretary who is to be addressed at the Washington office of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

NEW BUILDING FOR THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

ANNOUNCEMENT of a new building for physics, mathematics and astronomy was made on January 12 by President Max Mason, of the University of Chicago, at the annual dinner of the trustees to the faculty.

A gift from Mr. Bernard A. Eckhart, president of

the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., has been added to a fund already available and has made it possible for the university to proceed with a building on a scale adequate to the needs of these three important departments rather than a building of limited possibilities. "In recognition of Mr. Eckhart's benefaction, the building will be known as the 'Bernard A. Eckhart laboratory.'"

The laboratory will be erected to the east of Ryerson physical laboratory. Charles Z. Klander, well-known Philadelphia architect, is now engaged in drafting plans for the laboratory, and has already submitted sketches for a structure of Gothic design in harmony with the university's style of architecture.

Ryerson physical laboratory, given the University of Chicago thirty-four years ago by Martin A. Ryerson in honor of his father, is now inadequate to the needs of the three departments, which have been among the most productive in the university. Most of the activities of the astronomy department, however, are centered in the university's Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis.

A correspondent writes: "The physics department at Chicago is distinguished, the only three awards of the Nobel prize in physics to America having been made to University of Chicago men, Albert A. Michelson, Arthur H. Compton and Robert Millikan, now head of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Pasadena, California. In the mathematics department, Professors E. H. Moore, Gilbert A. Bliss, Herbert E. Slaughter and Leonard E. Dickson are among the leading mathematicians of the country."

THE PURE SCIENCE RESEARCH FUND AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRESIDENT JOHN GRIER HIBBEN has announced that, in consideration of the fact that Princeton University has already received in cash more than a million dollars toward its three-million dollar pure-science research fund, the General Education Board has granted the university for the coming year the interest on half its conditional gift of one million dollars.

The gift of the General Education Board of one million dollars was contingent on the university raising the other two million dollars from other sources. The grant for the coming year amounts to \$25,000, representing five per cent. interest on half of the conditional gift. \$1,461,000 has already been pledged toward the \$2,000,000 which Princeton University must raise, of which \$1,133,945 has been paid.

President Hibben has made the following statement regarding the fund:

The funds already received for pure science research have enabled the trustees to appoint five research pro-