

will do well to consider the solidity of Einthoven's work and the confidence with which his successors have been able to build upon it.

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SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

ACTIVITIES OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

A REVIEW of the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1927, written by its president, George E. Vincent, will be issued in a few days.

The first instalment of the review summarizes the year's work in brief and discusses the ways in which the foundation seeks to promote the training of doctors and public health personnel for a new era in medicine, in which the emphasis is changing from cure to prevention.

During 1927 the Rockefeller Foundation, in disbursing from income and capital \$11,223,124 (1) aided local health organization in eighty-five counties of six states in the Mississippi flood area; (2) operated an emergency field training station for health workers in this region besides contributing toward the support of nine other training centers elsewhere; (3) assisted nine schools or institutes of public health and three departments of hygiene in university medical schools; (4) gave aid to seventeen nurse training schools in nine countries; (5) furnished funds for land, buildings, operation or endowment to nineteen medical schools in fourteen countries; (6) supported the Peking Union Medical College; (7) paid two million dollars toward a new site for the University of London; (8) helped Brazil to maintain precautionary measures against yellow fever; (9) continued studies of that disease in West Africa on the Gold Coast and in Nigeria; (10) had a part in malaria control demonstrations or surveys in eight states of the Southern United States and in eleven foreign countries; (11) aided nineteen governments to bring hookworm disease under control; (12) contributed to the health budgets of 268 counties in twenty-three states of the American Commonwealth and of thirty-one similar governmental divisions in fourteen foreign countries; (13) helped to set up or maintain public health laboratory services or divisions of vital statistics, sanitary engineering, or epidemiology in the national health services of nineteen countries abroad and in the state health departments of sixteen American states; (14) made grants for mental hygiene work in the United States and Canada; (15) provided funds for biological research at the Johns Hopkins University and aided investigations in this field at Yale University, the State University of Iowa, the Uni-

versity of Hawaii, the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu, and certain universities of Australia; (16) helped the League of Nations to conduct study tours or interchanges for 125 health officers from forty-four countries, to supply world-wide information about communicable diseases, to train government officials in vital statistics, and to establish a library of health documents; (17) provided, directly or indirectly, fellowships for 864 men and women from fifty-two different countries, and paid the traveling expenses of 115 officials or professors making study visits either individually or in commissions; (18) made minor appropriations for improving the teaching of the premedical sciences in China and Siam, for the operating expenses of hospitals in China, and for laboratory supplies, equipment and literature for European medical centers which have not yet recovered from the after-effects of the war; (19) lent staff members as consultants and gave small sums for various purposes to many governments and institutions; (20) made surveys of health conditions and of medical and nursing education in fourteen countries.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

IN connection with the seventh International Congress of Photography to be held in London during the second week in July, 1928, it has been decided to hold exhibitions of an international character for each of the sections of the congress. These exhibitions will include pictorial exhibits and scientific apparatus, as well as matter illustrating new photographic processes and apparatus. There will also be a trade exhibition showing the recent trade developments in photographic goods.

The pictorial prints will be especially invited by the section of the congress dealing with pictorial photography, but all other material which American workers may desire to submit to the congress should be referred to Dr. C. E. K. Mees, Kodak Park Works, Rochester, N. Y., who is acting as secretary for the American division. As far as is known at present there will be no charge for space at the exhibition, although a small charge may be made later for inserting notices in the exhibition catalogues in order to cover the cost of printing the catalogues.

THE SELECTION OF CHIEF OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

THE United States Civil Service Commission states that the position of chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, is vacant, through the recent retirement of Dr. J. W. Fewkes, and that, in view of the importance of the position, and to insure the appointment of a thoroughly qualified man

for the work, an unusual method of competition will be followed to fill the vacancy. Instead of the usual form of civil-service examination, the qualifications of candidates will be passed upon by a special board of examiners, composed of Dr. C. G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Dr. A. V. Kidder, ethnologist of the Carnegie Institution, and Mr. Frederick W. Brown, assistant chief of the examining division of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, who will act as chairman of the committee. For the purpose of this examination, all of these men will be examiners of the Civil Service Commission.

The examination will consist solely of the consideration of qualifications by the special board. The minimum qualifications for consideration are recognized eminence in American ethnological research, and experience of a length and character to demonstrate high ability in the direction and prosecution of ethnological research, administrative capacity of high order and thorough familiarity with the literature of American ethnology and archeology, and with the activities of scientific and professional organizations and institutions concerned with the subject. The applicant must possess the personality and demonstrated capacity for leadership, which will enable him successfully to lead and direct the personnel of research units and to enter into successful cooperative relations with other research and administrative agencies and the general public.

The entrance salary for this position is \$5,200 a year. Applications must be on file with the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington not later than May 31.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

THE twenty-third meeting of The American Association of Museums will be opened by the President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, in Washington, D. C., on the morning of Wednesday, May 16. The occasion is to be a joint session held with The American Federation of Arts.

The meetings of both organizations will continue during three days, closing on the evening of Friday, May 18, with a joint annual dinner. On each of the days there will be sessions in the morning, afternoon and evening. This plan is an experiment and represents a reaction to recent meetings which have provided free afternoons for social functions and personal business of delegates.

The program is equally divided between the interests of those in each of the three major fields of museum work—art, science and history. A general session and a round table are scheduled for each group and in addition there will be sessions devoted

to matters of concern to all. Several of the sessions will be held jointly with The American Federation of Arts.

The opening session—after the president's welcome and brief addresses—will be devoted to the vital problem of coordinating educational resources in the community. In the afternoon there will be a joint session on art museum problems. In the evening simultaneous round tables on special subjects will be held.

The second day will begin with a joint session on adult education. In the afternoon there will be a general session on science museum problems and in the evening one on history museum problems. The general topic in the afternoon will be trends in science museum exhibitions and in the evening the question of the historical museum in relation to the historical society. All of the sessions during the first two days are to be held at the Mayflower, which is hotel headquarters.

On the third day the scene will change to the Corcoran Gallery of Art. The morning and afternoon will be taken up with a symposium on educational problems and school people will join with museum workers in the program and the discussion. It is believed that the time allowed will enable the meeting to arrive at conclusions respecting many subjects which have been treated inadequately at former conferences for want of time.

On each of the first two days arrangements have been made for members of the federation and of the association to lunch at hotel headquarters and if circumstances are favorable impromptu programs of informal character will be arranged.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

At the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington nine new members were elected as follows: Dr. John August Anderson, astronomer at the Mt. Wilson Observatory; Dr. William Mansfield Clark, professor of biochemistry at the Johns Hopkins Medical School; Dr. Arthur Keith, of the U. S. Geological Survey; Charles F. Kettering, head of the research laboratory of the General Motors Corporation; Dr. Alfred L. Kroeber, professor of anthropology at the University of California; Dr. Rudolph Ruedemann, state paleontologist for New York; Dr. Philip A. Shaffer, professor of biochemistry at the Washington University Medical School; Dr. George M. Stratton, professor of psychology at the University of California, and Dr. Lewis M. Terman, professor of psychology at Stanford University. Sir Robert A. Hadfield, British engineer, chemist and