

Habitable Globe" was read at a morning meeting by eminent British and foreign geographers. In the evening the president, council and fellows of the society entertained the delegates and official guests at a reception in the society's house. A further series of papers on "The Habitable Globe" was read on the morning of October 23, and in the afternoon papers on "Incidents in the History of Exploration" were read by Lord Lugard, Sir Francis Younghusband, Sir Halford Mackinder, Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Bailey, Mr. J. M. Wordie and other British explorers. The centenary dinner of the society was held in the evening at the Connaught Rooms, when the Prince of Wales presided.

The following is a list of foreign geographical societies, in the order of their foundation, which were represented at the centenary celebrations:

Société de Géographie, Paris (1821); Gesellschaft für Erdkunde, Berlin (1828); Verein für Geographie und Statistik, Frankfurt (1836); Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro, Rio de Janeiro (1838); Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística, Mexico City (1839); Gosudarstvennoe Russkoe Geograficheskoe Obshchestvo, Leningrad (1845); American Geographical Society, New York City (1852); Geographische Gesellschaft, Vienna (1856); Société de Géographie, Geneva (1858); Reale Società Geografica Italiana, Rome (1867); Geographische Gesellschaft, Munich (1869); Magyar Földrajzi Társaság, Budapest (1872); Sociedade de Geografia, Lisbon (1873); Geographische Gesellschaft, Berne (1873); Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap, Amsterdam (1873); Société de Géographie Commerciale, Paris (1873); Geographische Gesellschaft, Hamburg (1873); Societatea Regală Română de Geografie, Bucharest (1875); Real Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid (1876); Société Royale Belge de Géographie, Antwerp (1876); Svenska Sällskapet för Geografiske Selskab, Copenhagen (1876); Société Royale de Géographie, Antwerp (1876); Svenska Sällskapet för Antropologi och Geografi, Stockholm (1877); National Geographic Society, Washington (1888); Sociedad Geográfica, Lima (1888); Norske Geografiske Selskab, Oslo (1889); Sociedad Geográfica, La Paz (1889); Chicago Geographical Society (1894); Association of American Geographers, Nashville (1904); Geografsko Društvo, Belgrade (1910); Sociedad Chilena de Historia y Geografía, Santiago (1911); Polskie Towarzystwo Geograficzne, Warsaw (1917); Association de Géographes Français, Paris (1920); Instituto Coloniale Fascista, Rome (1927), and the Chinese Geographical Society.

THE LANGUAGES OF AMERICAN INDIANS

THE Twenty-fourth International Americanist Congress which met at Hamburg from September 7 to 13 passed the following resolution:

The rapid settlement of America and the progress of assimilation of the natives, as well as the decrease of the population of many tribes bring it about that the lan-

guages of the American Indians are rapidly disappearing. On account of their great divergence in structure the Indian languages form one of the most important objects of study for the science of language. Our generation is the last one that is able to collect this material and it is our duty to study the native languages energetically and to preserve these valuable treasures for future times.

Three years ago the Carnegie Corporation, at the instance of the Council of Learned Societies, appropriated funds mainly for the study of North American languages. In some parts of Mexico, Central America and South America the investigations are even more urgently needed than in North America. Notwithstanding the efforts of missionaries many languages are entirely unknown. Of others we have only vocabularies, inadequate grammatical sketches and religious treatises. Modern researches must be based on collections of texts dictated by native speakers, not on translations.

In consideration of these facts the Twenty-fourth International Congress of Americanists meeting at Hamburg has passed the following resolution which is to be transmitted to the Council of Learned Societies:

The Twenty-fourth International Congress of Americanists meeting at Hamburg considers the thorough study of the vanishing native languages of North America, Mexico, Central America and South America one of the most urgent demands of science. The congress expresses its gratitude to the Council of Learned Societies for its active support of these researches and urgently recommends to the council the continuation of its efforts and hopes that it will see to it that the study be extended over the whole continent of America.

Furthermore the congress has passed the following resolution to be transmitted to the Carnegie Corporation: The Twenty-fourth International Congress of Americanists expresses its gratitude to the Carnegie Corporation for their liberal support of inquiries intended to save the vanishing native languages of America. The congress expresses the hope that the undertaking begun with the support of the Carnegie Corporation may lead to a thorough investigation of the languages of the whole American continent.

The congress instructs the delegates of the American governments and institutions to communicate these resolutions to the governments and organizations represented by them.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION BY RADIO

THE Advisory Committee on Education by Radio, which was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, has presented a report signed by William J. Cooper, commissioner of education. The recommendations as contained in the report follow:

1. That there be established in the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, a section devoted to education by radio, and charged with such responsibilities as