

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

the following: (a) To receive from the advisory committee on education by radio its files and collected documents, to keep this material up to date and available for reference by the many students of the subject; (b) to organize some of the material into bulletins to be issued as demand warrants; (c) to outline techniques for research and carry on investigations into the best methods of broadcasting and compare the results of lessons sent to schools by radio with the results obtained by other means; (d) to keep the educational interests of the country fully posted on and alive to the importance of this new instrument as an educational tool; (e) to attempt to prevent conflicts and duplication of effort between various broadcasting interests; (f) to furnish advice on the educational soundness of programs suggested and to supply typical programs upon the request of any station whether educational or commercial.

2. That the funds necessary for financing such a section in the Office of Education be provided in the regular budget for the Department of the Interior.

3. That there be set up in connection with this unit an advisory committee representing educational institutions of commercial broadcasters and the general public. This committee should consist of 9 to 15 persons whose residence is such that they can meet from time to time for actual consideration of problems arising in the Office of Education. This committee may well administer any funds remaining in our budget to promote research into the techniques of radio education.

4. That an effort be made to secure from interested persons or foundations an amount of money sufficient to bring to the microphone, for a period of two to three years, a high grade program in certain formal school subjects and to check carefully the results obtained. The committee believes that as much as \$200,000 per year for a period of three years may be wisely expended in this manner, under direction of a non-partisan committee of educators and laymen.

5. That the secretary bring to the attention of the Federal Radio Commission the importance of the educational interests in broadcasting, and that he keep the President of the United States informed of the desirability of having on this commission spokesmen for programs which will tend to improve the general well-being of the American people.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR GRANTS-IN-AID BY THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

At its meeting in October, the National Research Council's Committee on Grants-in-Aid made the following eleven awards:

Arthur A. Bless, associate professor of physics, University of Florida, for a study of diffraction of X-rays by polar molecules subjected to high steady and alternating fields; Perley A. Ross, professor of physics, Stanford University, for study of the width, intensity and structure of the modified line in the Compton effect.

E. M. Kindle, chief, division of paleontology, Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines, Ottawa, for a study of criteria for the correlation of Devonian formations; Chester K. Wentworth, associate professor of geology, Washington University, for comparison of glaciated and river-worn cobble stones.

L. R. Cerecedo, assistant professor of biochemistry, University of California at Berkeley, for investigations on the purine fraction of the nucleic acid molecule; Harry J. Deuel, Jr., professor of biochemistry, University of Southern California Medical School, for a study of the relative antiketogenic value of various carbohydrates; Ernest W. Goodpasture, professor of pathology, Vanderbilt University Medical School, for investigations on the etiology of *Granuloma inguinale*; Reginald D. Manwell, assistant professor of zoology, Syracuse University, for a study of avian malaria.

F. E. Chidester, professor of zoology, West Virginia University, for studies on the endocrines of nutrition; James B. Lackey, professor of biology, Southwestern College, for a study of the effects of variation in environmental factors and in cytological technique upon selected types of cells.

Roland C. Travis, associate professor of psychology, Western Reserve University, for investigation of the speed and characteristics of reflex and voluntary eye movements as indicators of the adequacy of adaptive behavior in children and adults.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. ROBERT GORDON SPROUL was installed as president of the University of California on October 22, filling the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. W. W. Campbell. In connection with the ceremonies the doctorate of laws was conferred on Dr. Thomas Hunt Morgan, director of the Kerekhoff Laboratories of the Biological Sciences of the California Institute of Technology, president of the National Academy of Sciences and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; on Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, president of the University of Oregon; on Dr. Albert

Russell Mann, dean of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, and on Charles Derleth, Jr., dean of the College of Civil Engineering of the University of California.

THE John Fritz gold medal, regarded as the highest honor of the engineering profession in America, has been awarded for 1931 to Rear Admiral David Watson Taylor, retired, "for outstanding achievement in marine architecture, for revolutionary results of persistent research in hull design, for improvement in many types of warships and for distinguished service