ways which it has always emphasized, but in new directions as well.

Industry was reminded of errors committed in previous days of stress through the discontinuance of scientific work and it is well known that industry generally has retained its technical men as long as possible, showing a better appreciation of research than in former times of similar financial discouragement. The importance of maintaining chemical personnel has been stressed through personal conversations, by a large volume of correspondence, in editorials, in addresses before business groups, and articles printed in business papers and magazines. The American Chemical Society News Service has conducted a wide campaign of publicity. Local sections have been encouraged to persuade industries in their areas to retain chemists already in their employ, while other industries had explained to them the desirability of giving chemists opportunities in their establishments. Among other results, some men have been placed in industries which heretofore have not learned the benefits to be derived from scientific research and control.

Members of the society were given increased space in the *News Edition* to announce their availability and industry was invited to make known its wants through the same medium. Placements have been made as a result. Local sections having employment committees increased their activities and have done excellent work resulting in the placement of a considerable number of chemists.

The office of the secretary of the society has devoted a large amount of effort in doing everything possible in a direct personal way toward relieving distress. Literally thousands of letters have been written to manufacturers, persistent attempts have been made to contact unemployed members and to secure details concerning them which would aid in their placement. Personal interviews have been had with many, and numerous efforts have been made in various ways, according to circumstances. While some positions have been secured, it must be realized that under present conditions it is well nigh impossible to create positions where no openings would have existed even in more favorable circumstances.

In all these and other efforts certain guiding principles have applied:

1. It is generally unavailing, improper and even prejudicial against a cause for a national organization to intrude in a municipal or state question.

2. Funds of the American Chemical Society are trust funds and can not be used legally for purposes for which they were not originally intended. Therefore the funds of the society have not been, nor can they be, used to support employment efforts, or to afford direct relief. Legal restrictions simply prevent it.

3. A man's first duty is to his family, and after that to his community. Similarly, the primary duty of the society is to help its own members, and after that to do whatever it can for non-member chemists.

4. Generally, relief is most effective where each locality can care for its own. Fortunately, the society has more than eighty local sections, each of which can function in a way best designed to meet its local problems in the most effective manner.

## THE MARSHALL FIELD ZOOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO CHINA

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

The Marshall Field Zoological Expedition to China has successfully completed its two years of scientific collecting in the interior of war-torn and flood-ravaged China, and its leader, Floyd T. Smith, of New York, is now in Shanghai preparing to send the final shipment of some 5,000 specimens to Field Museum of Natural History, and to return home himself. Several thousand specimens have been received at the museum in previous shipments from the expedition, which was financed by Marshall Field, of New York.

In his last report, Mr. Smith tells of the work of the final caravan he conducted into the Chinese interior during the past six months in the western provinces of Szechwan, Kweichow, Honan and Yunnan. While many difficulties were placed in the path of the expedition due to the political turmoil in China, all obstacles were overcome, and the expedition obtained one of the most remarkable collections of the fauna of the country ever made. Much was contributed to the success of the expedition by the cooperation extended by the Chinese Academy of Sciences at Nanking.

Of special interest among the collections are several fine specimens of the rare takin, curious goat-antelope of the mountains along the Tibetan border. This is a heavy-bodied animal with strangely shaped horns, and it looks like something belonging half-way between a chamois and a muskox. The specimens will be mounted at the museum in a group with a reproduction of their natural habitat.

The collections include, in addition to a number of other large mammals, thousands of small mammals and birds, and hundreds of fishes and reptiles. Previous shipments received at the museum contained many rare animals and some species entirely new to science.

Mr. Smith had a large number of natives in his party, including some qualified Chinese zoologists, and other Chinese whom he trained for scientific collecting. Thousands of miles were traversed with pack animals, afoot and by water in crude hand-propelled boats on the upper reaches of Chinese rivers. The expedition was frequently menaced by outlaws, and in one instance its camp was robbed and burned by wandering bandits. The expedition made, it is said, probably the most systematic zoological survey ever attempted in China, and at the height of its intensive collecting work Mr. Smith had seven separate camps in different localities working simultaneously, each in charge of a Chinese collector.

At all times Mr. Smith was the only white man on the expedition. He had been chosen to conduct the expedition because of long previous experience in China which especially qualified him for this work. During the two years the expedition was in the field not only banditry but natural catastrophes, such as raging floods

of the rivers, added to the perils, to say nothing of the ever-present danger of disease.

## THE MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

AT the last winter meeting of the Botanical Society of America, held at New Orleans, the Mycological Section formed a new society, the Mycological Society of America. The officers of the new organization are: *President,* W. H. Weston, Jr.; *Secretary-Treasurer,* H. M. Fitzpatrick, and *Councilors,* H. S. Jackson, C. R. Orton and Neil E. Stevens. The society will hold its first meeting at Atlantic City, on December 28, 29 and 30, in affiliation with the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

As the society was formed near the end of the New Orleans meeting, and many who were interested were not present, it is hoped that there will be a full attendance at Atlantic City. A business session will be held on Wednesday morning, December 28, at which it is expected that action will be taken on the proposal that *Mycologia* be adopted as the official organ of the society. A tentative contract has been drawn up between the officers of the society and the New York Botanical Garden, which will be offered to the society for its approval. By the terms of the contract the journal will continue to be published by the New York Botanical Garden, but the editorial policies will be controlled by the society.

Membership application blanks are being mailed to all members of the former mycological section of the Botanical Society of America, to all personal subscribers to *Mycologia,* and to other selected lists of names. All persons in America and abroad who are interested in mycology in any of its phases are invited to make application for charter membership. It is expected that the annual dues will not exceed five dollars, but this will be decided by vote of the society.

At Atlantic City in addition to consideration of business matters there will be a scientific program, with several sessions for the reading of papers. Those who wish to present papers will be provided on request with a blank form which must be filled in and returned not later than November 3 to the secretary-treasurer.

H. M. FITZPATRICK,
PLANT SCIENCE BUILDING,
CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
ITHACA, N. Y.

## GEOLOGY AT THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

THE sessions of Section E (Geology and Geography) for the Atlantic City meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held on Tuesday, December 27, in order to make no conflict with the annual meeting of the Geological Society of America which meets on Wednesday, December 28, in Cambridge. Tuesday morning will be devoted to the reading of general papers; abstracts and titles of papers for this program should be submitted to the secretary prior to November 15. Papers dealing with the geology and geography of the Atlantic Coastal Plain will be especially appropriate. The Tuesday afternoon session will be a symposium on "Late Pleistocene and Recent Changes of Level along the Atlantic Coast of North America," and among the speakers are H. A. Marmer (U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey); Dr. C. Wythe Cooke (U. S. Geological Survey); Dr. Charles W. Townsend; Thomas C. Brown, Professor Wm. Fitch Cheney, Jr., Connecticut Agricultural College; Dr. Henry B. Kummel (State Geologist of New Jersey), and Professor Douglas Johnson, Columbia University.

The annual address of the retiring vice-president will be delivered at 4:00 P. M. by Professor Douglas Johnson, Columbia University, whose topic is announced as "The Rôle of Analysis in Scientific Investigation." A dinner for geologists and geographers at 6:30 P. M. will conclude the meeting of Section E. The Ritz-Carlton has been selected as general headquarters for Section E. Reservations should be made directly with the hotel management.

KIRTLEY F. MATHER,
*Secretary*
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

## THE INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY AT PRINCETON

A MEETING of the board of trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study, founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld, with Dr. Abraham Flexner as director, was held on October 10. Mr. Alanson B. Houghton presided. It has been decided to locate the institute in the vicinity of Princeton, New Jersey, and to begin active work in the autumn of 1933. The institute will consist of a series of schools, the first of which will be the School of Mathematics, the second, it is hoped, a School of Economics and History. Appointments were made as follows:

Professor Albert Einstein, of Berlin, was appointed professor of mathematical and theoretical physics. Professor Einstein will go to Princeton in the autumn of 1933 and will be in residence at the institute annually from October 1 to April 15.

Professor Oswald Veblen, until now professor of mathematics at Princeton University, was also appointed a professor at the School of Mathematics. Professor Veblen's connection with the institute began on October 1, 1932.