The first program will be on China and will be given on Sunday, January 21, starting at 8:30 P. M. It will be directed by Princess der Ling, first lady-in-waiting to the late Empress Dowager of China. The Princess also will speak on her experiences at the Manchu Court.

Other participants will be Dr. Andrews, who will show motion pictures and lecture on his explorations in China; Lucille Douglass, archeologist, presenting painted slides of Far Eastern gardens, and Chester Su and Miss Han, who will give a program of Chinese music.

The people and life of Mexico will be the subject of the second program by the players, on Sunday night, February 4. Russell Hastings Millward, the explorer, is director of the program. He will also show motion pictures and lecture on the Mexican jungle and its products, present-day life and customs of the Mexican people and native dances and music.

Major James C. Sawders, explorer, will illustrate his lecture on the ancient civilization of the Mayas and Aztecs in Mexico with lantern slides. Motion pictures of Popocatepetl and the Floating and Borda Gardens of Mexico, to be shown by Julia Barrett Rublee, artist, and a series of songs and dances by native Mexicans, directed by Mrs. Mary Richards Bauer, well-known musical director, will be other features of this program.

The Italian program on Sunday night, February 18, will be supervised by Professor G. A. Borgese, Italian author and visiting professor at Smith College. He will speak on Italian literature. Maestro Sturani, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will be heard in a program of Italian songs, and motion pictures will be presented of the most interesting places in Italy, featuring a travelogue of famous Italian gardens and villas.

Among members of the advisory board are: Dr. Mary T. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University; Dr. Charles B. Davenport, Dr. Ferdinand W. Haasis and Dr. Morris Steggerda, of the Carnegie Institution; Professor Mark A. May, of Yale University; Dr. L. A. Wolfanger, of Columbia University, and Dr. Erwin Raisz, of Harvard University, and Dr. Elmer D. Merrill, director of the New York Botanical Garden.

WILD-LIFE RESTORATION

PRELIMINARY investigations by the President's committee on wild-life restoration appointed by Secretary Wallace on January 2 to outline a course of action to aid in the restoration of game by utilizing for that purpose some of the marginal farm lands to be retired from unprofitable crop production, indicate that the additions to the public domain contemplated may serve important economic as well as game restoration purposes.

Reforestation, flood and erosion control, sustenance farms for the partial support of numbers of older employed residents who would practice game and forest management in the tracts, and use of Federal relief workers to execute projects requiring considerable labor, are contemplated. Sources of income from forest products and recreational privileges, with a view to development of self-supporting perpetual management, are being explored.

Coordination of Federal departmental functions in utilization of the areas to be acquired is envisaged by the committee in development of the lands to the point of greatest public usefulness. Cooperation of the Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Soil Erosion Service, Bureau of Biological Survey and any divisions of the Federal Government identified with natural resources under Federal control is contemplated. Cooperation of the Special Senate Committee on Conservation of Wild-Life Resources and bureaus has already been enlisted.

The committee, composed of Thomas H. Beck, Wilton, Conn., chairman; J. N. Darling, Des Moines, Iowa, and Professor Aldo Leopold, Madison, Wis., has proceeded with early development of the game restoration plan following its first meeting on January 6. It is announced that all the projects to be evolved will probably be confined to pre-determined sections where the land retirement proposal will be effected, and to Federal lands already available.

In a letter, dated January 9, to all state game and conservation officials and interested organizations the committee states:

> The plan contemplates the restoration of migratory waterfowl and upland game. The need for such a program is apparent to every student of wild-life conservation and restoration in the United States, and it is obvious that the work should be confined to acquisition and restoration of suitable nesting areas for natural propagation purposes.
>
> This committee seeks information from all authorized sources, including government departments, state officials and leaders of interested organizations, and aims to coordinate, in one unified program, the best ideas of all interested parties.
>
> While there is a vast amount of information available in government bureaus and departments, we will be glad to receive information and suggestions with regard to suitable natural propagation areas which you may know of and which come under the classification of waste or sub-marginal land.

Stating that organizations should contact their nearest state game commissioner through whom localized projects may be recommended and brought to the committee's attention, the letter concludes:

If the plan is accepted and approved by the President and the Secretary of Agriculture, it will be financed out of federal funds.

AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ICKES, acting on behalf of the Soil Erosion Service, awarded recently to the Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc., a contract for making the largest single aerial photographic mosaic map ever undertaken. This map will depict 24,500 square miles of the Navajo and Zuni Indian Reservations, of the three states of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah, an area which approximates the combined size of the five eastern states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Delaware and Rhode Island.

The map will be a mosaic assembled from more than 4,500 individual aerial photographs, and will be on a scale of one inch to 2,300 feet, with dimensions of approximately 40 feet by 24 feet. The photographs will be taken from an altitude of over 20,000 feet. The camera to be used is a specially designed four-lens topographic map machine, the four prints of which are transformed into a single picture. These pictures can be used in the Stereoplanigraph to produce actual contour maps of any part of the photographed area at a cost far below the cost of ground surveys. The map is needed in the work of erosion control, range rehabilitation and land-use planning now being carried out on the reservation by the Soil Erosion Service. The Indian Service and the Carnegie Institution are cooperating with the Soil Erosion Service in this undertaking.

At present there are no accurate maps of the greater part of the Navajo Reservation. Some portions of the reservation are actually unexplored. Accurate base maps are essential to intelligent planning in connection with the land-use readjustments and range improvements to be carried out. The total cost of the aerial survey will approximate $77,000, whereas the cost of a ground survey would exceed $500,000.

The conservation and rehabilitation work to be done on these Indian lands has been made necessary by the progressive impoverishment and destruction of the ranges by soil erosion following over-grazing. This depreciation of the land is proceeding so fast that very large areas will soon become practically uninhabitable unless remedial measures are immediately instituted and persistently pushed forward. Already numerous small areas and some of large extent have been essentially ruined, while most of the country where water is available for stock has been so severely used that it bears little resemblance to the original conditions.

THE RUDOLPH MATAS AWARD

THE medal of the recently created Matas Award in Vascular Surgery will be presented for the first time on January 23. The recipient of this award will be Dr. Mont R. Reid, professor of surgery at the University of Cincinnati.

The fund by which this award is made possible was created by Mr. Mike S. Hart in compliance with the expressed desire of his sister, the late Miss Violet Hart, to do something to honor Dr. Matas. Mr. Hart drew up a deed of gift establishing the Violet Hart Fund to be administered by Tulane University. "The fund is to provide an award, to be known as the Rudolph Matas Award, to be made to that North American surgeon who has contributed outstanding work in vascular surgery." This award is to be made as the occasion arises by a committee of surgeons selected for life by the Hart family with the addition of the surgeon occupying the chair of surgery in the Under-Graduate School of Medicine, Tulane University.

The committee as constituted at present is composed of Dr. Emile Bloch, *chairman,* Dr. Lucien Landry and Dr. Isidore Cohn, with Dr. Alton Ochsner, the present occupant of the chair of surgery. The first presentation will be unique in that the medalist will receive the award from the hands of Dr. Matas.

The correspondent who sends us the above information writes:

Dr. Rudolph Matas is a native Louisianian of Spanish parentage. By education, training and interest he is a citizen of the world. Dr. Matas graduated from Tulane University in 1880. In 1895 he was made professor of surgery in his *alma mater*, and in this capacity he served until his retirement in 1927. He has been director of the Department of Surgery at Touro Infirmary since 1905. For more than fifty years he has been a member of the Charity Hospital Staff.

Many institutions have conferred honorary degrees on Dr. Matas. Among these are Washington University of St. Louis, LL.D., 1915; the University of Pennsylvania, Sc.D., 1925; Tulane University, Sc.D., 1926; Princeton University, ScD., 1928. He has also received many decorations from foreign countries, the most recent of these was conferred by the Republic of Spain on December 3, 1933. Dr. Matas was awarded the Bigelow Medal by the Boston Surgical Society in 1926. This honor he has shared with W. J. Mayo, W. W. Keen, J. M. T. Finney and Chevalier Jackson.

Dr. Matas has contributed in such diverse fields and his knowledge of the literature is so great that his colleagues have felt for many years that by consulting him they could extract more information from his encyclopedic mind than they could obtain from a visit to a library.

Vascular surgery has been one of the many phases of surgery to which he has devoted his energy. His contributions in this field represent an epoch in the advancement of surgical knowledge. His contributions to local and regional anesthesia, surgical diseases peculiar