

of the total gross weight supplied by the various food groups averaged as follows: meat 9; cereals, etc., 55; vegetables 6; fruit 2; fats 3; eggs 1; milk 18; cheese 0; various 6. Family coefficients according to different scales are compared, and that adopted takes the woman as unit and allows her 2,600 calories net, the unemployed man being allowed 2,400, or 0.90, and children scaled down according to age to 0.25 for a child under 1 year. The authors reckon that the League of Nations scale of calorie requirement is slightly below that of the Belgian people, as shown by Slosse's investigation into 1,065 working men in 1910.

The net calories of the nineteen families varied from -33 to +30 per cent. on the Bigwood-Roost scale, five families being more than 10 per cent. below and therefore certainly receiving insufficient food. Protein averaged 81.5 grams per unit, with a range of 55 grams to 105 grams, of which the animal protein averaged 40 per cent. (range 27 to 52 per cent.). For each gram of protein the average intake of fat was 1.1 grams and of carbohydrate 4.6 grams. The minerals per unit were: Phosphorus, 1.44 grams; calcium, 0.74 gram; iron, 0.015 gram; calcium-phosphorus ratio, 1:1.95; calcium-protein ratio, 1:118. Of the vitamins the B complex was probably sufficient, A or D approximately half of standard requirements, C rather more than half, after allowing for loss in cooking. It must be borne in mind that the number of families studied is too small to allow of general conclusions being drawn. This study rather suffers from lack of sequence in arrangement and of clarity in the graphs. There are nearly a hundred tables, many of which need not have been included, while the addition of more tables summarizing the figures would be of great advantage.

PROPOSED STATE FORESTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

A TENTATIVE plan has been prepared by Commissioner Samuel A. York, of the Massachusetts State Department of Conservation, for an orderly establishment of state forests and parks, making use of idle land which at present is of little if any value to either the owners or the communities. Mr. York, according to the *Boston Evening Transcript*, explained to representatives of the Governor's Committee on the Needs and Uses of Open Spaces that the plan shows in a general way where the land is available for purchase by the state, at a cost of about \$5 per acre, which is all the state can pay under the present law, and if the plan is carried out there will be public reservations for recreational purposes within fifteen miles of every large center of population. Charles Sumner Bird, Jr.,

chairman of the committee, presided over the conference.

The program would be to buy 30,000 acres a year for ten years, and to acquire for the public six ocean beaches within five years. Salisbury Beach has already been acquired, and is now under the management of the conservation department.

Commissioner York gave six specific reasons for the plan. They are to reforest the waste land in the state; to provide healthful outdoor recreation for the public; to provide worth-while work that is non-competitive with private industry; to bring increased revenue from tourists; to stabilize rural employment and to preserve and increase the annual \$200,000,000 recreation industry of Massachusetts.

Each of the areas is to be at least 5,000 acres in extent and is to be developed for recreation, wild life and forestry. The land needed can be bought for \$5 an acre, and for a time at least the development will be made by the use of relief funds. Relief funds can be used that way to better advantage than if passed out as a dole. If the plan were followed, creating about twenty-six areas in the state, the total acreage would be in the vicinity of 740,000 acres inclusive of what the state already owns, as in many instances the new purchases would be to enlarge present state forests.

As to the cost of the project Mr. York explained that much of it would be self-supporting, because the policy will be followed of charging for the special services given. The public will have free access to parks, forests and water fronts, but there will be cabins, fireplaces supplied with wood and other facilities for which it will be deemed proper to charge the users a fee. And after some years the forest growths will have developed to the point that lumber may be cut and sold.

COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF FOR CHEMISTS AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERS

THE Committee on Unemployment and Relief for Chemists and Chemical Engineers, of which A. Cressy Morrison is chairman of the finance committee, has sent out the following appeal:

Your committee has periodically brought to your attention its efforts to alleviate distress in the profession.

During the last three years, more than 1,400 qualified chemists and chemical engineers approached the committee for help. More than 600 were placed on permanent or temporary jobs. Financial assistance was secured for 167 families in desperate need.

Nearly 1,000 chemists and chemical engineers have, to date, contributed a total sum of about \$35,000—or an average of \$1.00 per month per contributor. Our present

funds will soon be exhausted. With this inadequate sum, your committee was able to carry on because of the strictest economy, free office space and furniture, voluntary services, and help from government welfare organizations. Due to these agencies, a large number of very serious cases were placed on temporary relief projects. Thanks to all our contributors, no case of hunger or inadequate clothing has left our doors without immediate relief and encouragement.

With the approaching winter and continued unemployment, additional funds must be secured to help 150 whose resources are exhausted. The reserves of an additional number of your brother chemists are nearly depleted, and a total of 426 on the committee's active files need jobs very badly. The committee, therefore, earnestly asks your serious consideration of this problem and urges your immediate support.

Our records show that you have not contributed to the committee so far, but we hope that your present circumstances, as one still employed, will enable you to do your part to help those of your professional associates in need.

Your cooperation in reporting jobs to the committee's office will be deeply appreciated. If you know of any one unemployed, ask him to register. Bring the committee's efforts to the attention of your coworkers.

Checks should be made payable to Robert T. Baldwin, treasurer, and should be sent to 300 Madison Avenue, Room 1004, New York City.

ANTHROPOLOGISTS AND THE FEDERAL INDIAN PROGRAM

ANTHROPOLOGISTS from all parts of the United States, at their meeting at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 29, pledged assistance to Commissioner Collier in the work of rehabilitating Indian communities and developing an Indian program directly related to the life and needs of Indian people.

Commissioner Collier's address on the new Indian program came at the conclusion of the three-day sessions of Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In his address, Commissioner Collier emphasized the land acquisition policy, developments under the Indian reorganization act, and especially the participation of Indians in the new plans. A vigorous discussion followed the commissioner's presentation, in which enthusiastic approval was manifested in regard to many of the efforts that are being put forth to aid Indians in achieving economic, social and cultural opportunities.

Saturday evening was given over to a special Indian Service conference in which an invited group of anthropologists discussed with Commissioner Collier and members of the Indian Service staff such questions as: (1) In what way can we most effectively utilize contributions of anthropology in the work of organizing Indian communities under the Indian Reorganization Act? (2) What types of training shall we set up for

both Indians and whites already in the service and for those who may come in later? (3) What shall be the form of continued cooperation between the Indian Service and the anthropologists? Secretary Wallace of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was the first speaker at this evening conference and presented vigorously and sympathetically his views of the economic and cultural needs and possibilities of the Indians.

Members of the conference suggested a census of anthropologists as a means of putting at the disposal of the Indian Service anthropological workers acquainted with specific areas. There was also general agreement as to the need for assigning a consulting anthropologist to the staff of the Indian Office, whose duty it would be to make necessary contacts with anthropological groups throughout the United States. Regional conferences of anthropologists and others were also recommended.

In a memorandum presented to the anthropologists in advance of the meeting as a basis for discussion, certain of the projects involving anthropology already under way were presented, including the kind of constitutions for Indian communities and the provisions made so far for Indian Service workers trained in anthropology and related fields.

Among the anthropologists who accepted the invitation to be present were Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, University of Chicago; Dr. Radcliffe-Brown, University of Chicago; Professor E. Sapir, Yale University; Dr. Duncan Strong, Bureau of American Ethnology; Father John M. Cooper, of Catholic University, secretary of the American Anthropological Association; Professor A. E. Jenks, University of Minnesota; Professor Ralph Linton, University of Wisconsin; Dr. George Herzog, Institute of Human Relations, Yale University; Rev. Berard Haile, Gallup, New Mexico; Professor Robert Redfield, University of Chicago; Dr. Margaret Mead, Museum of Natural History, New York City; Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, Brooklyn Museum; Dr. Alexander Lesser, Columbia University; Professor Leslie A. White, University of Michigan; Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons, Harrison, New York; Dr. Melville J. Herskovits, Northwestern University; Professor Leslie Spier, Yale University; Dr. Diamond Jenness, National Museum of Canada.

In addition to Commissioner Collier, the following represented the Indian Service and Interior Department at the meeting: A. C. Cooley, director of extension; Felix Cohen, of the solicitor's office; Miss Mary McGair, assistant to the commissioner; Samuel M. Dodd, budget officer of the Indian Service; F. H. Dailker, junior assistant to the commissioner; Miss Elinor D. Gregg, supervisor of nurses; Miss Sally Lucas Jean, administrative coordinator in the Navajo Area and supervisor of health education; Miss Edna