E. H. Finlayson, director of forestry, Forest Service, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario.

T. A. McElhanney, superintendent, Forest Products Laboratories, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario.

Dr. J. M. Swaine, director of research, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario.

University Representatives:

J. M. Gibson, professor of forestry, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.

A. Bédard, directeur, L'Ecole d'Arpentage et de Génie Forestier, Université Laval, Quebec, P. Q.

Dr. C. D. Howe, dean of the faculty of forestry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.

F. M. Knapp, professor of forestry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

There are in addition nine provincial and eleven industrial representatives. The joint secretaries of the committee are: D. Roy Cameron, associate director of forestry, Forest Service, Ottawa, Ontario, and S. J. Cook, division of research information, National Research Council, Ottawa.

THE FEDERAL WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

THE report of a special sub-committee of the Water Resources Committee of the National Resources Committee was recently transmitted to President Roosevelt.

The sub-committee, which included representatives of the chief federal agencies concerned with drainage policy and projects, was composed of the following specialists: W. B. Bell, Bureau of Biological Survey; Lt. Col. Glen E. Edgerton, Corps of Engineers; Perry Fellows, Works Progress Administration; Elmer Higgins, Bureau of Fisheries; S. H. McCrory, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering; S. A. Rohwer, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; P. I. Taylor, Bureau of Reclamation; L. L. Williams, U. S. Public Health Service; and Abel Wolman, chairman of the Water Resources Committee, as chairman. G. F. White of the staff served as secretary.

In his letter transmitting the report to the National Resources Committee, Mr. Wolman summarized the major conclusions and recommendations as follows:

The Sub-Committee finds that (1) conflicts of Federal activity in drainage work, resulting in unnecessary waste and delay, have occurred; (2) the number of such conflicts may be expected to increase as a result of recent extensions of Federal authority over drainage work, and (3) all but a few of the conflicts might have been prevented had there been opportunity for reconciliation of policies during the planning of the various programs. It recommends, therefore, an administrative mechanism for promoting balanced consideration of proposed Federal projects, and for reducing friction and delay in their execution. The same findings and recommendations apply to projects for impounding water.

The recommended mechanism requires (1) authority for the National Resources Committee to serve as a clearing house of information and opinion concerning proposed Federal drainage and water-storage programs, and (2) provision by the National Resources Committee of personnel to staff the suggested Sub-Committee which would review programs. In short, the Sub-Committee has found a clear-cut deficiency in national water planning, and has proposed a simple, inexpensive method intended to remedy it.

The Water Resources Committee endorses the report unanimously, and urges that the Advisory Committee approve the report and take prompt action to effectuate the recommendations.

On receiving the report, which included a comprehensive discussion of the problem, President Roosevelt issued the following memorandum designed to prevent duplication, delay and conflict in drainage and water storage projects and to eliminate dubious proposals at their inception:

From investigations made by the National Resources Committee, it appears that unnecessary waste and delay in the execution of land drainage and water storage projects result from the failure of Federal agencies to secure review of projects from all relevant points of view while the work is being planned, and that certain projects which are ill-advised from public health, wild life conservation, or other standpoints, may be undertaken because such review is not made.

Please instruct appropriate officials of your agency to submit a statement of impending programs involving land drainage or water storage to the National Resources Committee at regular intervals in order that other agencies having an interest in the work may be informed by the committee of the programs well in advance of their initiation.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. JAMES T. JARDINE AS DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DR. JAMES T. JARDINE has been appointed director of research for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Jardine has served as chief of the Office of Experiment Stations since 1931 and will continue in this capacity. His additional assignment becomes effective immediately.

As chief of the Office of Experiment Stations and director of research, Dr. Jardine will be responsible for three major activities. He will continue in charge of the Office of Experiment Stations, which administers Federal grants to the states and territories for agricultural experiment stations, and coordinates this work with similar research of the department. As director of research, he will cooperate with the bureaus in planning and coordinating their research work. As

a third function, he will have general administration of a Special Research Fund made available by the Bankhead-Jones Act, approved June 29, 1935, including the planning and coordination of the research program of the department under this fund.

Dr. Jardine has recently served on several important committees in developing plans for research. He is chairman of a committee for soil conservation research and is serving on the land policy committee, the committee on plant and animal improvement and many others.

Dr. Jardine, a native of Idaho, was born on November 28, 1881. His early life was spent on a farm. He was graduated from the Utah Agricultural College in 1905, after which he did special work at the University of Chicago. He then returned to the Utah Agricultural College as instructor in English.

In 1907 he became a special agent for the Forest Service. He was forest supervisor from 1908 to 1910 and inspector of grazing, in charge of the National Forest Range Investigations and Range Surveys from 1910 to 1920, when he became director of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. He remained in this position until coming to the Department of Agriculture in 1931.

Dr. Jardine has made various investigations for the government, among these being a study of the agricultural situation in Alaska and a survey of the Land Grant Colleges and Universities. He compiled the report of the findings of research in this latter survey. This gave him an unusual opportunity to familiarize himself with the work of the experiment stations throughout the country.

He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the Washington (D. C.) Academy of Sciences, member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi and of several other honorary societies. The Kansas State Agricultural College conferred on him the degree of D.Sc. in June, 1935.

Dr. Albert F. Woods was director of scientific work from 1926 to June 30, 1933, when the office was discontinued.

AWARDS OF THE MEDALS OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

THE Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania announces that the Franklin Medal this year will be awarded to Dr. Frank Baldwin Jewett, vice-president, American Telephone and Telegraph Company and president and director of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, and to Dr. Charles Franklin Kettering, vice-president and director of the General Motors Corporation and general director of the General Motors Research Laboratories, Detroit.

The Franklin Medal is awarded annually from the Franklin Medal Fund, founded January 1, 1914, by Samuel Insull, Esq., "to those workers in physical science or technology, without regard to country, whose efforts, in the opinion of the institute, acting through its committee on science and the arts, have done most to advance a knowledge of physical science or its applications."

The presentation of the gold medal and certificate will be made at 3:30 P. M. on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 20, in the hall of The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, at formal exercises presided over by Nathan Hayward, president of the institute. Former recipients of the medal include:

1930: Sir William Henry Bragg, Royal Institution of Great Britain, and Dr. John P. Stevens, Baltimore, Maryland.

1931: Sir James H. Jeans, astronomer, and Dr. Willis R. Whitney, of the General Electric Company.

1932: Professor Philipp Lenard, Heidelberg, and Dr. Ambrose Swasey, Cleveland.

1933: Dr. Paul Sabatier, University of Toulouse, and Dr. Orville Wright, Dayton, Ohio.

1934: Professor Henry Norris Russell, of Princeton University, and Dr. Irving Langmuir, of the General Electric Company.

1935: Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton, N. J., and Sir John Ambrose Fleming, England.

Dr. Jewett will receive the medal "in recognition of his many important contributions to the art of telephony, which have made conversation possible not only from coast to coast, but from this country to the other side of the world—contributions of which some were made by him alone, and some by him in collaboration with other workers in the great laboratory of research which he organized and which he has directed with such signal success."

Dr. Kettering will receive the medal "in recognition of his significant and timely contributions to the science of automotive engineering—a science out of which has grown the greatest industry in this country, the manufactured product of which has, in only a quarter of a century, changed the face of the civilized world."

A correspondent writes:

> In 1904, Dr. Jewett joined the staff of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the engineering department, and three years later was placed in charge of its electrical department. He entered the telephone field at a time when that industry was on the threshold of a great expansion and the value of scientific research was just beginning to be appreciated. He brought to the telephone industry a mind thoroughly trained in scientific procedure and a contagious enthusiasm for surmounting difficulties.
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> From 1908 until the entrance of the United States in