

Akarai range of mountains in the southernmost portion of British Guiana along and within the Brazilian border.

On reaching Georgetown, British Guiana, the expedition will embark on two specially built river boats. The party will travel far into the interior to establish a base camp about 600 miles from the coast. At this camp the main radio equipment will be installed, which has been constructed to allow for humidity and high temperature. Direct communication with Riverhead, Long Island, will be maintained. The route branches off to the west toward Venezuela, then south through the gorges of the Kanaku Mountains. About 150 miles up the Rupunnuni, the party will reach the village of John Melville, the half-Scottish, half-Indian chief of the Wapisianni tribe. At this point, not far from Dadanowa and Wichabei, Dr. Holden will offer his first broadcast from the interior, which will be heard over the National Broadcasting Company network. Thereafter the progress of the expedition will be described once or twice weekly.

The party will leave its boats and travel about 65 miles to the Kissikityu River and down the river by native dugouts until the waters again join the Essequibo. After a short distance along the Essequibo, the base camp will be established. Most of the members of the party will conduct their investigations within about a day's traveling distance from this camp, but Dr. Holden, with Mr. Hassler and a group of Indians, will travel across the frontier of Brazil, making their way through the tropical rain-forest.

#### THE A. W. MELLON EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE TRUST

THE residue of the estate of the late Andrew W. Mellon is bequeathed to "the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust," which was established in December, 1930. With the exception of bequests amounting to \$180,000 to his personal employees, in appreciation of their loyalty and efficiency, and such household effects as are contained in his residence, the entire estate will go to charitable and educational purposes.

In explanation of his reason for making no bequests to his children, Mr. Mellon stated that they already had been adequately provided for. His son, Paul Mellon, his son-in-law, David Bruce, and his attorney, Donald D. Shepard, who are the surviving trustees of the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, were named as executors under the will.

It is provided that the funds and properties of the trust be "administered and operated exclusively for the benefit of, and the trust estate shall be distributed by the trustees exclusively in aid of such religious, charitable, scientific, literary and educational purposes as shall, in the judgment of the trustees, be in further-

ance of the public welfare and tend to promote the well-doing or well-being of mankind and/or for the use of the United States, any state, territory, or any political subdivision."

Up to April, 1935, five years after it was established, the trustees had distributed \$255,443 for religious, charitable and educational purposes and have bought \$34,300 worth of pictures. Contributions or gifts were made to thirty-seven separate organizations. The trust by 1935 received rare paintings which cost \$19,000,000 and \$1,250,000 in cash and securities. Of that amount Paul Mellon gave \$191,000.

The paintings, valued in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000, have since been given to the Government for a national art gallery. Mr. Mellon gave more than \$10,000,000 for a building, for which ground is now being cleared in Washington.

It is reported that the estate, which is estimated at from seventy-five to two hundred million dollars, will not be subject to federal or state inheritance taxes.

#### PROPOSED BUILDINGS FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

PLANS for the construction of three new buildings to provide better facilities for the National Institute of Health have been announced and are described in the *Star*, Washington.

The buildings will be erected on a 45-acre tract of wooded land, 1½ miles beyond Bethesda, Md., on the Rockville highway. The property was donated to the United States Public Health Service for this purpose in 1935 by the late Luke I. Wilson, of Washington. A total allotment of \$1,143,000 from the emergency construction program acts of 1934 and 1936 is available for construction. The National Cancer Institute, recently authorized by Congress, probably will be built on the same tract of land and its work coordinated with that of the National Institute of Health.

The three new buildings involved in the present plans will be erected on the central high plateau of the 45-acre tract, beyond a small ravine. A roadway on the north side will lead to the buildings from the Rockville highway. They will serve as the nucleus for a projected national research center and will house activities of the National Institute of Health which are now scattered at different places. The plans make provision for the future construction of two more buildings in the group. The institute will retain its present headquarters at Twenty-fifth and E streets until completion of the latter group.

The structures will be of Georgian design, with exterior brick walls, stone trim and pitched hip slate roof, fireproof throughout. There will be a modern air-conditioning and air-heating system. Each building will consist of basement, subbasement, three stories and attic.

The central Administration and Field Office Building of the institute, having a frontage of 186 feet and a depth of 100 feet, will be flanked by an industrial hygiene laboratory building and a public health methods building. Administrative offices will be on the first floor of the central building of the group, with a library, study and work rooms on the second floor and a lecture room, cafeteria, dental and photographic units on the third floor.

The Industrial Laboratory and Public Health Methods Buildings will be identical in size and design, 150 feet long and 48½ feet wide. Mechanical and power units for the entire group will be in the sub-basements of these two buildings. Except for offices on the first floor, most of one building will be devoted to laboratory space. The Methods Building will house numerous activities, including child hygiene and work in chronic diseases, and will provide space for the inoculation of animals in the preparation of various vaccines.

#### GRANTS-IN-AID FOR PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that the Treasury Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, appropriated \$8,000,000 to assist states and their political subdivisions to establish and maintain adequate public health services, as authorized by the Social Security Act. This sum, plus balances of approximately \$1,000,000 from previous appropriations not used by the states, will be allotted to the several states under regulations recently promulgated by the surgeon general of the Public Health Service. These regulations provide that of the total sum available 30.7 per cent. will be allotted to the states in the ratio which the population of each state bears to the population of the United States; 38.6 per cent. on the basis of special health problems, such as, for example, high morbidity or mortality from particular causes on a state-wide basis, as malaria, hookworm, bubonic plague, trachoma and typhus fever, and the remainder, or 30.7 per cent., on the basis of financial need.

To obtain allotments, a state must present to the surgeon general of the Public Health Service a comprehensive statement showing the present state health organization, programs and budget and a proposed plan for extending and improving the administrative functions of the state department of health and for extending and improving local health services. Each state health officer must submit to the surgeon general, for his approval, proposed budgets for carrying out each contemplated project, showing the sources, purposes and amounts of all funds, the amounts requested from the Public Health Service for the fiscal year and such other information relating to the proposed proj-

ects as the surgeon general may require. Each state health officer is furthermore required to certify that state and local expenditures will not be replaced or curtailed through the use of federal funds.

Allotments to states will be available for payment when matched by state or local public funds. The surgeon general, however, may in his discretion waive the matching requirement in those states wherein the per capita appropriation for the state department of health, exclusive of funds for the maintenance of institutions, exceeds the average per capita appropriation of all the states for the same purposes.

Payments to the states will be made in quarterly instalments. Each state health officer must submit to the surgeon general a quarterly project financial report for each budget in force and a consolidated quarterly report summarizing all budgets. The reports must show the amount of public health funds actually expended and the actual expenditure of state and local funds and must contain such other information as the surgeon general may require. Each state health officer must, furthermore, make quarterly reports of activities, including (a) a report on the activities of the central administration and service projects, (b) a copy of the progress report from each local health project and (c) a consolidated summary report for all projects.

#### THE SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING

THE Second National Conference on Educational Broadcasting will be held at the Drake Hotel in Chicago, on November 29, 30 and December 1.

The objectives of the conference, as formulated by a committee, are as follows:

To provide a national forum where interests concerned with education by radio can come together to exchange ideas and experiences.

To examine and appraise the situation in American broadcasting as a background for the consideration of its present and future public service.

To examine and appraise the listeners' interest in programs that come under the general classification of public service broadcasting.

To examine the present and potential resources of education through radio.

To examine and appraise the interest of organized education in broadcasting.

To bring to a large and influential audience the findings that may become available from studies and researches in the general field of educational broadcasting, particularly such studies and researches as may be conducted by the Federal Radio Education Committee.

In addition to the eighteen organizations which sponsored the first conference, the following have been selected to sponsor the second, to increase the scope of the social and cultural interests which will be repre-