

templated, which would be facilitated by grants-in-aid. Naturally, any one requesting such grants will expect to defend their necessity or appropriateness and to furnish evidence that the conditions under which the proposed experiments are to be performed are favorable to their advantageous prosecution.

The preliminary "blueprint" of the field that may be covered to advantage by a series of experiments in the teaching of the sciences will be completed by June 30. Projects to be considered must be in hand not later than May 20. Correspondence may be initiated with any member of the committee. There will be some advantage in selecting one of the members whose field of professional competence includes that within which the proposed project falls.

The fact should be borne in mind that only projects designed to improve the teaching of science in general education are to be submitted. Improvement in preparation of "majors" in the various sciences or, in general, the strengthening of specialist education is outside the purview of this committee.

The members of the committee, grouped by subjects, are as follows:

Botany: Professor H. C. Sampson, the Ohio State University; Professor P. B. Sears, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Chemistry: Professor C. C. Furnas, Yale University; Professor N. E. Gordon, Central College, Fayette, Mo.; Professor W. C. Johnson, University of Chicago; Professor O. M. Smith, Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla.

Education: Professor H. J. Arnold, Columbia University; Professor R. W. Tyler, University of Chicago.

Geography and Geology: Professor Carey Croneis, University of Chicago; Professor Kirtley Mather, Harvard University.

Mathematics: Professor J. S. Georges, Wright Junior College, Chicago; Professor E. R. Hedrick, University of California at Los Angeles.

Physics: Professor C. J. Lapp, State University of Iowa; Professor L. W. Taylor (*chairman* of committee), Oberlin College.

Zoology and Biology: Professor Bert Cunningham, Duke University; Professor M. F. Guyer, University of Wisconsin; Professor A. C. Kinsey, Indiana University.

THE WASHINGTON MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS

CHESTER R. LONGWELL, chairman of the Committee on Coordinated Interests of Yale University, reports that as one step in the arrangements for the approaching assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics in this country, the following letter has been sent to more than two hundred institutions and organizations, including universities, colleges, research institutions, Federal and state scientific bureaus and commercial corporations. The letter is

printed here with the thought of extending the invitation to other organizations and individuals who may be interested but have not been reached directly by the letter, which reads:

No international scientific association covers a broader field of interest than the Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. The union is made up of seven constituent associations, devoted to geodesy, seismology, meteorology, terrestrial magnetism and electricity, physical oceanography, volcanology and hydrology. Physicists, geologists, geographers, astronomers and many types of engineers, in addition to specialists representing the particular fields suggested in names of the associations, find a common meeting ground in the union, which owes its origin and its continued growth to the interlocking problems crossing the borders of the several physical sciences in all the countries. The meetings of the union, held at three-year intervals, not only promote international cooperation in scientific enterprises but also help materially to foster international good will.

The International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics will meet in Washington, D. C., September 4 to 15, 1939. Official host for the meeting will be the American Geophysical Union, in cooperation with the National Research Council. The twelve days of the Washington session will be occupied with assemblies of the union as a whole, meetings of the constituent associations and receptions. Before the session there will be three organized trips to various parts of the country. It is expected that a large number of foreign delegates will attend the session, representing the member countries, of which there are 36 besides the United States. Probably there will be an especially large attendance from all sections of this country, representing not only the Geophysical Union but also numerous scientific and educational institutions.

Professor Longwell writes:

Practically every institution in this country that supports physical science in any form has a logical interest in the Washington meetings of next year. The American Geophysical Union urges that you join as far as possible in playing host to our fellow scientists from other countries in making the session successful. In particular, we shall be happy if you will discuss this matter with individual scientists and departments of science in your institution, and name one or more delegates to represent your institution at the meetings of the union next September. We suggest that as far as possible the delegates selected be men who are actively interested in some aspects of geophysics, since such men will gain most from and contribute most to the meetings. It should be added that travel and other expenses of delegates will have to be borne by the individuals or by the institutions they represent, because the union does not have any funds for this purpose.

Information about the union and its constituent associations appeared in an article by N. H. Heck on the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics in *SCIENCE*, April 22, 1938. Circulars giving detailed information concerning the coming meeting will be sent to any one on request.