Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin, will be under the direction of Dr. O. E. May, until recently director of the Soybean Industrial Products Laboratory at Urbana, Illinois.

Southern Laboratory

The laboratory for the southern area, which includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas, will be under the direction of D. F. J. Lynch, formerly chief of the Agricultural By-products Laboratory at Ames, Iowa.

Eastern Laboratory

The laboratory for the western area, which includes the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia, will be under the direction of P. A. Wells, of the Industrial Farm Products Research Division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

Western Laboratory

The laboratory for the western area, which includes the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, will be under the direction of Dr. T. L. Swenson, of the Food Research Division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF FIELD MUSEUM, CHICAGO

THE annual report of Dr. Clifford C. Gregg, director of Field Museum, Chicago, states that from the standpoint of service to the public, the year has been one of the most active and successful in the history of the institution.

The number of visitors received at the museum in 1938 has been approximately 1,390,000. This is an increase of about 100,000 over the 1937 attendance, which likewise had been more than 100,000 in excess of that registered in the preceding year. The balance of the more than 2,000,000 people brought directly within the sphere of the museum's influence consists of some 500,000 Chicago school children repeatedly reached by the 1,200 traveling natural history exhibits circulated by the N. W. Harris Public School Extension Department of the Museum, and approximately 180,000 children reached through lecturers sent into the schools by the James Nelson and Anna Louise Raymond Foundation of Field Museum.

Of the 1938 attendance, more than 93 per cent. were admitted free of charge, coming on the free days (Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays), or belonging to classifications such as children, teachers and students who are admitted free on all days. Thus the 25-cent admission fee charged on other days was paid by less than 7 per cent. of the total number.

All departments of the museum made important additions to their exhibits in 1938. Among these are: in the department of anthropology, an entire new hall devoted to Asiatic ethnology; in the department of botany, a diorama reproducing a scene above the timberline in the Rocky Mountains of Wyoming, and in the paleontological division of the department of geology, several new and rare reassembled skeletons of prehistoric animals. Added to the department of zoology are a habitat group of Wedell's seals collected in the Antarctic by Admiral Byrd; groups of the quetzal, the national bird of Guatemala, and of the toucan and the oropendula or giant oriole of the same country, collected by an expedition sponsored by Leon Mandel, of Chicago; a group of storks and their nests, obtained through the cooperation of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce in Warsaw; a life-like mount of Su-Lin, famous giant panda of the Brookfield Zoo, which died in April; a habitat group of narwhals, collected off the Greenland coast by Captain Robert Bartlett, and a restoration of the extinct dodo.

In view of the fact that in 1938, as in other recent years, the depression has severely curtailed its budgets, it has been impossible for the museum to appropriate from its own funds for expeditions, the institution, however, was able to carry out an important expeditionary program with contributions from public-spirited Chicagoans. Sewell Avery sponsored four—a zoological expedition to British Guiana, a geological expedition in western and eastern parts of the United States and two botanical expeditions—one to Guatemala and one to Nova Scotia. Stanley Field, president of the museum, made available funds for continuation of the work, begun eight years ago, of archeological excavations of extensive scope and importance in southwestern Colorado. Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood, chief curator of zoology, personally financed and conducted an expedition concerned with biological research in New Mexico. Field work in other localities was conducted by other members of the staff. The museum press issued twenty-seven scientific publications and seven leaflets for lay readers.

THE NEW YORK MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

AT the New York City meeting of the American Anthropological Association, the following officers were elected:

President, D. Jenness.
First Vice-president, J. M. Cooper (1939).
Second Vice-president, E. A. Hooton (1939–1940).
Third Vice-president, W. D. Strong (1939–1941).
Fourth Vice-president, R. F. Benedict (1939–1942).
Secretary, F. M. Setzler.
Treasurer, Bella Weitzner.
Editor, R. Linton.
Associate Editors, M. J. Herskovits, F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., Melville Jacobs.

Executive Committee, R. Redfield, E. C. Parsons, R. H. Lowie.

Representative to Social Science Research Council, R. H. Lowie (1939–1941).

Representative to American Council of Learned Societies, Franz Boas (1939–1942).

Representatives to National Research Council, J. A. Mason, Wendell C. Bennett, Fay-Cooper Cole (1939–1942).

Representatives to Section H, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, E. A. Hooton, C. Osgood (1939).

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the 1938 annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association.

Whereas, The prime requisites of science are the honest and unbiased search for truth and the freedom to proclaim such truth when discovered and known; and,

Whereas, Anthropology in many countries is being conscripted and its data distorted and misinterpreted to serve the cause of an unscientific racialism rather than the cause of truth;

Be it resolved, That the American Anthropological Association repudiates such racialism and adheres to the following statement of facts:

(1) Race involves the inheritance of similar physical variations by large groups of mankind, but its psychological and cultural connotations, if they exist, have not been ascertained by science.

(2) The terms "Aryan" and "Semitic" have no racial significance whatsoever. They simply denote linguistic families.

(3) Anthropology provides no scientific basis for discrimination against any people on the ground of racial inferiority, religious affiliation or linguistic heritage.

DR. VANNEVAR BUSH, PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

DR. VANNEVAR BUSH, vice-president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and dean of the School of Engineering, entered upon his work as president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington on January 1. A year ago Dr. John C. Merriam, who has been president of the institution for eighteen years, requested the trustees to release him at the end of 1938 in order that he might resume his research work in paleontology and related fields. Last June Dr. Bush was elected to succeed Dr. Merriam.

Dr. Bush is a native of Everett, Mass., the son of the late Rev. R. Perry Bush, for fifty years a clergyman in the vicinity of Boston. He was graduated from Tufts College in 1913, and in 1916 was awarded the degree of doctor of engineering from Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Early in his career he held a position in the test department of the General Electric Company, and then returned to Tufts College as an instructor in mathematics, later becoming assistant professor of electrical engineering. In 1932 he received from the college, of which he is a trustee, the honorary degree of doctor of science.

Dr. Bush was invited to join the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1919 as professor of electric power transmission. He was appointed vice-president and dean of the School of Engineering of the institute in March, 1932. At the same time he was elected a member of the corporation of the institute.

Dr. Bush has been particularly interested in the design of advanced mathematical analyzing instruments and has had charge of a group of research workers which has produced several important instruments of this type. In recognition of work in this field, in 1928 he was awarded the Levy Medal of the Franklin Institute. Recognition has also been given him on account of the design which he developed of an intricate analyzing machine called the differential analyzer. This machine greatly increases the speed of scientific and engineering calculations. Another instrument in this group is the cinema integraph, which is just going into use. For his achievements in the development of methods and devices for the application of mathematical analysis to problems of electrical engineering, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, in 1926, awarded to him the Lamme Medal. Dr. Bush has made also many important contributions to the improvement of vacuum tubes and has carried out distinguished research in the field of electric power transmission. He has also carried on important studies of transients in machines and dielectric phenomena.

As head of the Carnegie Institution of Washington Dr. Bush will be responsible for administering one of the largest non-governmental research budgets in existence, the current yearly expenditures approximating a million and a half dollars. In preparation for his work Dr. Bush has devoted much time during the past six months to acquainting himself with the organization of the institution and with its work and problems.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE presentation of the Perkin Medal of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry to Dr. Walter S. Landis, vice-president of the American Cyanamid Company, was made on the evening of January 6 at the Chemists' Club, New York City. The medal address by Dr. Landis was entitled "Argon."