(7) The first steps in the scientific work on such a collection in the field of primitive music would naturally be (a) to take the films into the laboratory and rephotograph them in suitable form for construction of performance scores[2] for which we now have adequate techniques and patterns; (b) these performance scores should then be published in order that they may be permanently preserved as a graphic representation of all the findings; and (c) the collector should publish with the performance score his technical field notes.

(8) To implement the scientific use of the collection, it is essential that the various musicological, psychological and anthropological organizations for research should cooperate with their representative, not only in the recognition of him as the authentic collector, but in the organizing of research staffs for the purpose of utilizing the collection in the various scientific interests. It is therefore desirable that the prospective collector should, before he goes, acquaint himself with the ways and means of promoting research in this field through the various professional research agencies. A one-man collection of that type could serve as sufficient research material for a large staff of workers.

In conclusion I may say that when I first broached this proposition to the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in Hollywood, great interest was shown, and from several sources I heard the question, "Where is your man?" I gained the impression that if the right man had been available at that time, the project would have been undertaken immediately.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

RECENT DEATHS

ERNEST CALVIN BRYANT, professor emeritus of physics of Middlebury College, died on September 7 at the age of seventy-five years.

DR. HENRY RAWLE GEYELIN, assistant clinical professor of medicine at Columbia University, died on September 7 at the age of fifty-eight years.

MARTIN LUTHER GRIFFIN, retired chemical engineer, died on August 28 at the age of eighty-three years.

ARTHUR C. TOZZER, civil engineer, vice-president and a director of the Turner Construction Company, New York City, with which he had been associated since 1905, died on September 9 at the age of sixty-three years.

THE death is announced of Dr. John Henry Salter, known for his work in ornithology, entomology and systematic botany, from 1891 to 1908 professor of botany at University College, Aberystwyth, Wales.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MEDICINE IN SIBERIA

ACCORDING to information sent to SCIENCE by the Soviet Embassy, a scientific conference recently took place in one of the medical institutes of Novosibirsk. This conference was devoted to the anniversary of the activity of medical institutions in Siberia during the war. Over three hundred surgeons and scientific workers participated. The work that is being carried on by the Siberians during the war was illustrated by eighty-five reports and communications which aroused great interest. The report continues:

Professor Schneider described his new methods of skin plastics. Professor Kohn and Shereshevsky spoke of the origin of dimness of the vitreous body in the eye and ear and of the new methods of treatment. Professor Menshikov made a report of his experience in treating complications caused by wounds of the thorax.

The experience of local hospitals has made it possible to start anew the elaboration of the following problems of war surgery, namely, the treatment of gunshot fractures, accumulation matter in the pleural cavity, adaptation of roentgen-therapy and of new apparatus for mechano-therapy. Dr. Pogorelsky related his experience in treating irregular concrescence of thigh fractures through bloodless transference into normal position. Members of the conference were highly interested in the apparatus demonstrated by Dr. Freifeld, who had constructed out of wood a universal set for mechano-therapy and medical splint for active movements of fingers and hand. Professor Pavoletzky and Dr. Khalinsky had applied with great success roentgen-therapy for treating war traumas. The communication by Dr. Tugetzky on the development and innervation of blood vessels in a man caused great interest and wide-spread approval.

In the first half of July the session was organized in Novosibirsk by the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine. This was quite an event in the medical world of the Siberian capital. Several hundreds of scientific workers and surgeons were present at this session. Professor Grastchenkov gave a report on "character of modern wounds of the skull and brain and their graded treatment"; Professor Menshikov on the significance of vitamins in complex therapy of war traumas; Dr. Levkovich on the etiology and prophylaxis of spotted fever; Professor Davrentiev on the morphology regeneration of the nerve-trunk. It is known that when a part of the nerves is traumatized or annihilated by a bullet or shell fragment, the part of the body supplied by nerve branches loses its sensibility and its motor capacity. New plastic methods of nerve conduction revive the ability to work of thousands of soldiers suffering injuries of the peripheral nerves.

[2] See Univ. Ia. Stud. Psychol. Mus., IV, 1937.