

be attractive apart from the honor of the award. The cash for the first award has been provided by a friend of the Association. Thereafter, it will be supplied from the Association treasury, one-fifth of the amount being set aside each year for the purpose.

The first award is to be made at the annual meeting in December, 1925, covering the five-year period ending with the calendar year 1924.*

It is provided that the award shall be determined at each quinquennial period by a scrutinizing committee of three to be appointed by the president of the Association and that this committee should be restricted as little as possible, aside from the specifications mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs. President Coolidge appointed the scrutinizing committee for the first award as follows: Professors W. C. Graustein, Anna J. Pell-Wheeler, E. B. Van Vleck (chairman).

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE USE OF ESPERANTO IN SCIENCE†

The international conference on the use of Esperanto in science, held in Paris on May 14, 15, 16, 1925, simultaneously with the conference on its use in commerce, signalizes the restoration of this international movement, which was stopped almost completely during the war. Among the members of the French Academy of Sciences who lent their support to this conference are the physiologist Richet, the physicists

* The first award of this prize was made since this article was written, at the Kansas City Meeting of the Association. The recipient was Professor G. A. Bliss, of the University of Chicago. The paper which was the basis of the award was his paper *Algebraic functions and their divisors*, published in the ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS for September and December, 1924.

† A report prepared by Professor M. Fréchet, who attended the Congress as the official delegate of this Society.

Cotton, Guillaume, Janet, the astronomer Bigourdan and the mathematicians Appell and Painlevé, then Prime Minister of France.

There were present representatives of a number of governments, of academies (among them those of Washington and of Maryland) and of engineering societies; more than 150 scientists from 20 different countries were registered. Professor Cotton was elected President of the conference. The meetings were conducted in Esperanto. The following program was adopted:

To recommend the teaching of Esperanto in public schools and the granting of special advantages in examinations to candidates who can use Esperanto.

To adopt Esperanto as one of the authorized languages of scientific congresses.

To recommend the publication of international technical vocabularies.

To affiliate with the "Internacia Scienca Asocio."*

I wish to thank the American Mathematical Society for having given me the honor of appointing me as their delegate at the conference.

MAURICE FRÉCHET

UNIVERSITY OF STRASBOURG.

* This International Association for the use of Esperanto in Science admits individual members at annual dues of \$2.50 (life membership at \$40) and corporate membership at \$5.00 (permanent membership at \$75). The Secretary is M. Célestin Rousseau, 4 Place de la République, Levallois-Péret, Seine, France. The Esperanto-Associo de Nord Ameriko has offices at 507 Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston 17, Mass.