# NOTES

The following have been appointed associate editors of the Transactions of this Society: E. P. Lane, Marston Morse, M. H. Stone.

At the New Orleans meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor H. H. Mitchell was elected vice-president of Section A and Professor D. R. Curtiss a member of the executive committee of the Association.

The scientific part of the program of the International Congress of Mathematicians to be held in Zurich, September 4–12, 1932, will consist of general lectures and of meetings of the Sections. The following have already agreed to deliver general lectures: Alexander, Bieberbach, H. Bohr, Carathéodory, Carleman, E. Cartan, Fubini, Fueter, Hardy, Julia, Menger, Morse, R. Nevanlinna, W. Pauli, F. Riesz, Severi, Sierpinski, Stenzel, Tschebotaröw, Valiron, Wavre, Wedderburn. The shorter papers will be presented before the following Sections (which may be further subdivided): algebra and theory of numbers, analysis, geometry, probabilities and insurance mathematics, mechanics and physics, astronomy, engineering, logic and philosophy, history, pedagogy. The program also includes plans for social functions and excursions.

The Paris Academy of Sciences announces the award of the following prizes for 1931: the Francœur prize to Jacques Herbrand, for his work in the theory of corps of numbers; the Montyon prize in mechanics to Hippolyte Parodi, for his work in the electrification of railroads and in ballistics: the Poncelet prize to Henri Chipart, for his work in mathematical physics and mechanics; the Lalande prize to Irénée Lagarde for his work relative to astronomical calculations; the Valz prize to Henri Chrétien, for his work in astronomical optics; the de Pontécoulant prize to Jean Chazy, for his work in analytical and celestial mechanics; the Bordin prize to René Garnier, for his work on the problem of Plateau; the Petit d'Ormoy prize to Gaston Julia, for his mathematical work; the Jean Reynaud prize to the late Paul Appell, for his scientific work as a whole; the Saintour prize to Henri Devaux, for his work on the properties of thin films on the surface of liquids. The Academy announces the following subject for its Bordin prize for 1933: Mathematical physics has, from the beginning, made use of two profoundly different methods for representing solutions. On the one hand, these may be represented by definite integrals depending on the data of the problem; on the other hand, these data being represented in series of some appropriate form, of which the best known is the Fourier series, it may be proposed to put the solution in an analogous form. Every element of the data influences the solution directly in the first form, while they appear only in the mass ("globalement") in methods of the second kind. The Academy proposes the search for a connection between these two categories of methods. One might, for example, study in this spirit the Fourier series (or some analogous form of series) that differ from zero only in a part of their interval of definition.