

the country and of the world, can be effected by the Association for the Advancement of Science through the recognition of such specialization as spontaneously occurs, through grants for the solution of particular problems, and through assistance in finding adequate publication for the results that may be obtained from engineering researches.

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REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PATHOLOGY

THE Committee on Research in Pathology recommends:

1. *Nature of Work to Be Aided.*—In the awarding of grants that preference be given to problems of etiology, immunity, functional pathology and chemical pathology, as representing the most profitable lines of investigation at present.

2. *Laboratories or Individuals to Be Aided.*—It is believed advisable to give grants preferably to laboratories presided over by a director of known training and ability in investigation, the funds of which are insufficient to meet the needs for special studies. This does not necessarily rule out an exceptional man in a laboratory indifferently manned, but it must be remembered, as a general proposition, that laboratories which need the money most are, on account of poor equipment and the lack of adequate staff, least prepared to use it to advantage. The best policy is to give where most can be accomplished and not where money is most needed.

It is undesirable to give money solely to encourage research in a general way by younger men under direction of the laboratory head. The aid should be for a definite problem of recognized importance and should be preferably to men of wide experience as investigators, and as far as possible to heads of departments, who will take an active part in the work, aided perhaps by their assistants.

In addition to departments of pathology, those of bacteriology, protozoology and immunology, or clinical medicine possessing well-equipped laboratories for investigation along any of the lines before mentioned shall be

considered as conducting research in pathology and eligible for grants. The sole conditions for the award of a grant should be (1) The formulation of a suitable problem; (2) the proposal of definite methods for its solution; (3) the possession of facilities adequate for the successful prosecution of the projected investigation.

3. *Amount of Grants.*—In view of the position taken in Section 2 it is recommended that grants of relatively large sums (several hundred dollars) be given to a few laboratories rather than smaller sums scattered more widely. These larger sums would ensure, presumably, an adequate return and would offer a greater incentive to concentrated work on important problems.

4. *Cooperation.*—It is considered desirable for the committee to keep in touch with other organizations, as the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the Research Committee of the American Medical Association, offering grants for research in medicine in order (a) to avoid duplication of grants, (b) to exchange lists of applicants, (c) to profit by the experience of these organizations.

5. *Publicity.*—It is considered inadvisable to issue a general request for applications. The publication in *SCIENCE* and the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of the report of the committee should place the matter before the proper audience and lead to requests from individuals, presumably heads of departments most interested in such aid and best prepared to take advantage of it.

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REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MATHEMATICS

In view of the proposed plan to form research committees with the direct cooperation of various scientific organizations, the