

WHEREAS, at the option of a single official of the government, several of the national parks in the United States are nevertheless open to mining and grazing, while the control of water power in future parks has recently been surrendered to the Water Power Commission; and all but one of the national parks in Canada are similarly open to certain economic or commercial uses; and

WHEREAS, this generation can pass on to future generations no greater gift than these parks in their primitive condition. Therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Association for the Advancement of Science earnestly requests the people and the Congress of the United States and the people and Parliament of the Dominion of Canada to secure such amendments of existing law and the enactment of such new laws as will give to all units in the international parks system complete conservation alike, and will safeguard them against every industrial use either under private or public control at least until careful study shall justify the elimination of any part from park classification.

#### THE STATUS OF PUEBLO INDIAN LANDS<sup>1</sup>

WHEREAS, the economic status of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico is in jeopardy because of various land and irrigation claims of non-Indians; and,

WHEREAS, the United States has justly guaranteed to the Pueblo communities the titles of their lands and the irrigation and other rights pertaining thereto; and,

WHEREAS, every interference with their natural condition will destroy the usefulness of these areas to science and education; and

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has recently been considering the passage of laws to quiet land-title disputes between non-Indians and the Pueblos; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an organ-

<sup>1</sup> Resolution adopted in principle by the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the fourth Boston meeting, adopted in this form by the executive committee of the council of the association at its regular spring meeting held in Washington, April 22, 1923, and issued from the Washington office of the association, April 25, 1923.

ization of over 11,000 American scientists and friends of science and education, unequivocally favors the full and complete protection of the Pueblos in all their fundamental land, irrigation and cultural rights, to the end that they may continue to live their own lives in as nearly their own manner as is possible and with as little restriction as is consistent with the rights of their non-Indian neighbors.

#### SCIENCE AND RELIGION

DR. R. A. MILLIKAN, director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology, formulated and secured the signatures to the following statement:

##### A JOINT STATEMENT UPON THE RELATIONS OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION

We, the undersigned, deeply regret that in recent controversies there has been a tendency to present science and religion as irreconcilable and antagonistic domains of thought, for in fact they meet distinct human needs, and in the rounding out of human life they supplement rather than displace or oppose each other.

*The purpose of science is to develop, without prejudice or preconception of any kind, a knowledge of the facts, the laws and the processes of nature. The even more important task of religion, on the other hand, is to develop the consciences, the ideals and the aspirations of mankind. Each of these two activities represents a deep and vital function of the soul of man, and both are necessary for the life, the progress and the happiness of the human race.*

It is a sublime conception of God which is furnished by science, and one wholly consonant with the highest ideals of religion, when it represents Him as revealing Himself through countless ages in the development of the earth as an abode for man and in the age-long inbreathing of life into its constituent matter, culminating in man with his spiritual nature and all his God-like powers.

##### RELIGIOUS LEADERS

Bishop William Lawrence, episcopalian, Boston, Massachusetts.

Bishop William Thomas Manning, episcopalian, Bishop's House, Cathedral Heights, New York City.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, presbyterian, preacher and poet, Princeton, New Jersey.

Dr. James I. Vance, presbyterian, First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tennessee.

President Clarence A. Barbour, baptist, Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, New York.

President Ernest D. Burton, baptist theologian, president of University of Chicago.

President Henry Churchill King, congregationalist, Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio.

Dr. Robert E. Brown, congregationalist, First Congregational Church, Waterbury, Connecticut.

Bishop Francis John McConnell, methodist, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Peter Ainslie, disciple, Christian Temple, Baltimore, Maryland.

#### SCIENTISTS

Charles D. Walcott, retiring president of the National Academy of Sciences, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and head of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History.

Edwin Grant Conklin, head of the department of zoology, Princeton University.

James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University.

John Merle Coulter, head of the department of botany, University of Chicago.

Michael I. Pupin, head of the department of electromechanics, Columbia University.

William James Mayo, Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, Rochester, Minnesota.

George David Birkhoff, head of the department of mathematics, Harvard University.

Arthur A. Noyes, director of the Gates Chemical Laboratory, California Institute of Technology.

William Wallace Campbell, director of Lick Observatory and president-elect of the University of California.

John J. Carty, vice-president in charge of research, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Robert A. Millikan, director of Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics.

William Henry Welch, director of the School of Hygiene and Public Health, The Johns Hopkins University.

John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Gano Dunn, chairman of the National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

#### MEN OF AFFAIRS

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

James John Davis, Secretary of Labor.

David F. Houston, ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois.

John Sharp Williams, ex-United States Senator, Mississippi.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, commander United States Naval Forces in European waters during the World War.

Harry Bates Thayer, president, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive committee, Southern Pacific Railway.

Frank Vanderlip, ex-president of the National City Bank of New York.

Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

### THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF PROFESSOR JOHN TROWBRIDGE

THE following minute on the life and services of Professor Trowbridge was placed upon the records of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at the meeting of April 10, 1923:

John Trowbridge was born in Boston on August 5, 1843, the son of John Howe Trowbridge and Adeline Trowbridge. At the age of eighteen, after attending the Boston Latin School, he entered the Lawrence Scientific School by special arrangement, without any previous scientific training whatsoever. In spite of this disadvantage and the further handicap of a serious financial burden, he graduated with the degree of S.B., *summa cum laude*, in 1865. This brilliant success at Harvard doubtless decided the choice of his profession. Decision must have been difficult, since his interest at that time lay fully as much in the direction of art and literature (which remained delightful avocations) as in the direction of science.

From 1866 to 1869 he was a tutor in physics in Harvard College, and during the following year served as assistant professor of physics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He returned in 1870 to Harvard, where he remained, at first (for ten years) as assistant professor, and afterwards as full professor, until the date of his resignation in 1910—a continuous service of forty years. He received the degree of S.D. in 1873, in 1888 was appointed Rumford professor, and on his resignation became Rumford professor *emeritus*. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society, and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, serving as president of the latter body for seven years. He served also as a member of the International Committee on Electrical Units.

On the twentieth of June, 1877, he married Mrs. Gray (the widow of Thomas W. Gray), of Boston, whose young daughter (now Mrs. Edmund M. Parker) helped her to brighten his life. Mrs.