

Pilsbry, which have revolutionized the classification of the landshells.

About this time he prepared the beautiful series of drawings which illustrate Binney's edition of Gould's *Invertebrata* of Massachusetts.

In 1871 he became professor of comparative anatomy and zoology at Bowdoin, remaining until 1874, and also gave a series of lectures at Harvard. In 1876 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the following year went to Japan, led chiefly by the desire of studying the Japanese brachiopoda, in which that region is so rich. He received the appointment of professor of zoology at the University of Tokyo, which he filled with great success, returning in 1880 with a large collection and signal honors from the Japanese government. During this period his ready pencil was active in taking notes which later formed the basis of his volume on Japanese homes, and other contributions to our knowledge of the Japanese people for whom he always cherished a profound admiration. At this time too his artistic taste recognized the beauty of the common pottery of Japan, and he made of it the remarkable collection which is one of the treasures of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

On his return to Salem he became director of the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Sciences and so remained, being named director emeritus on his retirement. His work in this institution made the museum the custodian of the most artistically and scientifically arranged minor collection in the United States, if not in the world. After a wide inspection of European museums, the only one which even seemed to approach the Peabody in these respects is the Royal Cabinet at Stuttgart.

In 1886 Morse was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in the intervals of activity at Salem lectured acceptably in many parts of the United States. Long years a widower he leaves a son and daughter and four grandchildren.

The salient characteristic of Professor Morse, apart from his devotion to science and love of the beautiful in art, was his boyish enthusiasm which captivated all who knew him. The versatility of his interests was unbounded, his love of fun overflowed at every opportunity; to meet him was to find a welcome. The world was brighter for his presence.

WILLIAM H. DALL

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH ENDOWMENT

FOLLOWING a conference of public men and scientists, who have consented to serve as a board of trustees of a National Research Endowment to obtain

immediate support and encouragement for pure science research in the United States, this declaration was made public on February 1.

The Trustees of the National Research Endowment, recognizing that human progress depends in large degree upon research in pure science, declare their conviction:

(1) That the United States, which already occupies a leading position in industrial research, should rank with the most enlightened nations in the advancement of pure science.

(2) That it is wiser to make large expenditures for scientific research, thus advancing civilization, improving human welfare, conserving health and saving countless useful lives, than to tolerate suffering and then endeavor to alleviate it at still greater cost.

(3) That research in all branches of the mathematical, physical and biological sciences should be encouraged, because of the intellectual and spiritual value of adding to knowledge and because the greatest advances in science and in industry often result from apparently useless abstract discoveries.

(4) That scientists exceptionally qualified to widen fundamental knowledge through research are of such value to the nation that every effort should be made to facilitate their work.

(5) That the overcrowding of educational institutions, and the consequent excessive demands of teaching and administration, have further reduced the limited opportunities for research previously enjoyed by the members of their faculties.

(6) That the funds now available for the support of research in pure science in the United States are far below what our population, education and material resources demand.

(7) That the National Academy of Sciences, created by congressional charter the scientific adviser of the government, and composed of leading investigators in the closely interlocked and mutually dependent mathematical, physical and biological sciences, is peculiarly qualified to evaluate the needs of pure science in America, to stimulate its progress and to insure the widest use of funds provided for research.

In view of these considerations, the Trustees of the National Research Endowment, established by the National Academy of Sciences, propose immediately to secure adequate funds for the encouragement of research in pure science.

Those in attendance at the organization meeting of the special board of trustees, appointed recently by the National Academy of Sciences for the fund, were: Secretary Hoover, *chairman*; Albert A. Michelson, president of the National Academy of Sciences; Gano Dunn, chairman of the National Research Council; Vernon Kellogg, permanent secretary of the National Research Council; Elihu Root, Col. Edward M. House, Cameron Forbes; Henry S. Pritchett; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, foreign secretary of the National Academy of Sciences; Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the

Carnegie Institution of Washington; Owen D. Young; Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. John J. Carty, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Dr. William H. Welch, director of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hopkins University; Professor A. B. Lamb, of Harvard University; Professor Oswald Veblen, of Princeton University; Dr. Thomas H. Morgan, of Columbia University; Dr. George E. Hale, director of Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, California.

Other members of the fund's special board of trustees are: Andrew W. Mellon, Charles E. Hughes, Henry M. Robinson, John W. Davis, Julius Rosenwald, Dr. James H. Breasted, director of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Felix Warburg and Professor L. R. Jones, of the University of Wisconsin.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE annual agricultural department supply bill was reported in the house on January 23 by the appropriation committee. The measure provides for a total expenditure of \$126,220,000 during the fiscal year, representing an increase of \$486,000 over last year's bill, but a decrease of \$3,245,000 from budget estimates.

For continuance of federal aid to states in road construction the measure recommends appropriation of \$75,000,000, which is \$1,000,000 below current funds, but increasing from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 funds for building forest roads and trails.

The bill allots \$2,521,000 to the Weather Bureau, an increase over current funds of \$178,165, which the committee explained is necessary to cover an increase of \$147,000 in telegraphic tolls on transmitting weather reports and to provide for additional field stations.

For farmers cooperative demonstrations, the measure again appropriates \$1,308,000, while \$630,000, an increase of \$20,000, is recommended for the inspection and quarantine work of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

A total appropriation of \$1,440,000 is made for agricultural experimental stations, in accordance with the Purnell Act of the last Congress. This is an increase of \$480,000 over current funds.

Other appropriations include: Bureau of animal industry, \$8,369,000, decrease of \$15,000; bureau of dairy industry, \$490,790, decrease of \$5,000; bureau of plant industry, \$3,853,000, decrease of \$28,000; forest service, \$8,232,000, increase of \$38,000; bureau of entomology, \$2,606,000, increase of \$51,000;

bureau of agricultural economics, \$4,731,000, decrease of \$6,000.

To purchase land to be included in the upper Mississippi River wild life refuge, the bill appropriates \$25,000 compared with a current appropriation of \$400,000. The report explained that inasmuch as work on this project did not start until the beginning of the present fiscal year, the recommended appropriation with that remaining from current funds would be sufficient.

THE GUGGENHEIM FUND FOR AERONAUTICS

THE endowment of chairs of aeronautics in universities in the West, South and Southwest is proposed by the Daniel Guggenheim fund for the promotion of aeronautics, which will spend \$2,500,000 to foster aeronautical science in the next ten years.

Daniel Guggenheim has given \$500,000 to New York University for an aeronautical school there. The Boston School of Technology already has such a course. The demand for technical education in flying in the East is thus considered to be met. Besides endowing professorships, a school of aeronautics may be founded in some engineering college on the Pacific Coast.

Harry F. Guggenheim suggested that the fund might encourage trade schools to set up courses in plane building and rigging. He suggested also that fellowships be founded enabling engineering graduates to take postgraduate courses at aeronautical schools. Other fellowships would send aircraft students abroad.

Other research under consideration includes problems in connection with helicopters, radio direction finders and leader cables. Fundamental research in aerodynamics is also to be encouraged.

MEETING OF THE SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

THE seventh annual meeting of the Southwestern Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held in Phoenix, Arizona, on February 15, 16, 17 and 18, under the presidency of Professor T. D. A. Cockerell, of the University of Colorado.

The plans for the meeting include many lectures which will be of interest to the general public as well as to men and women of science. These will be delivered at the general sessions of the division. The section programs are being planned with especial care and it is anticipated that these meetings will prove more profitable and interesting than ever before. The custom of a noon-day luncheon, followed by a symposium, has become an established feature of the