

DR. HAROLD JACOBY, until his retirement in 1930 professor of astronomy and head of the department of astronomy at Columbia University, has died at the age of sixty-seven years.

CHARLES WILLISON JOHNSON, for the past nineteen years curator of insects at the Boston Museum of Natural History, died on July 19, in his sixty-ninth year.

DR. DANIEL FOLKMAR, anthropologist, until his re-

tirement last year a special agent for the Immigration Commission and the Census Bureau, died on July 21 at the age of seventy-one years.

It is announced that Ralph Hoffmann, ornithologist and director of the Natural History Museum, Santa Barbara, California, died by accident in July while on an exploring trip in the southwest. He was sixty-two years old.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

REDUCTIONS IN THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCIENTIFIC WORK UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A SURVEY made by *Science Service* of the figures in congressional appropriation bills just published shows that during the fiscal year 1931-32 just ended, about \$75,800,000 was available in the various departments for scientific and research work. For the coming year this amount has been reduced by the economy program to about \$66,300,000, a cut of approximately 12.5 per cent.

Among the departments doing scientific work that suffer the most are the Geological Survey in the Department of the Interior whose funds are reduced 30.6 per cent., the National Bureau of Standards with a cut of 25.7 per cent., the Bureau of Fisheries with a cut of 32 per cent. and the Coast and Geodetic Survey with a cut of 22 per cent.

In addition to these cuts, money available for scientific research is further depleted by the special economy legislation providing for a pay reduction of 8.3 per cent. which money can not be used by the departments where the saving is made but is paid back into the treasury. During the fiscal year 1932-1933 no employee can take a vacation unless he takes it without pay. Future leave is reduced to 15 days.

Some individual programs of research are even more seriously affected than the average reduction would indicate. Cuts on specific items at the National Bureau of Standards, for example, vary from 12 and 16 per cent. on some to as much as 50 per cent. on others.

The following figures include portions of congressional appropriations for scientific and research work only. The classification in some cases is somewhat arbitrary, but the figures are comparable for the two fiscal years. In cases where the work of a bureau is largely scientific, administrative expenses are also included. Work of scientific character, though not strictly research, as for example the work of the Weather Bureau, is included in this tabulation. Scientific research done by the War Department is not included because figures are not yet available.

Neither are there included funds for research that may become available under the emergency relief bill passed in the closing hours of the congressional session.

Bureau	Year 1932-3	Reduction from 1931-2	Per cent.
Geological Survey	\$ 2,181,000	\$ 960,740	30.6
Bureau of Mines.....	1,554,325	271,910	14.9
Coast and Geodetic.....	2,399,813	676,120	21.9
Bureau of Standards.....	2,137,280	737,290	25.6
Bureau of Fisheries.....	1,976,020	929,520	32.0
Public Health Service.....	5,341,413	113,369	2.08
Bureau of Labor Statistics	450,000	130,480	22.4
Children's Bureau	375,500	20,000	5.0
Women's Bureau	160,000	19,900	11.0
Smithsonian Institution	1,019,109	71,095	6.5
Aeronautics, Commerce.....	8,553,500	1,808,800	17.5
Navy (Hydrographic Office and Naval Observatory)	3,093,100	62,880	1.9
Forest Service	1,511,470	96,830	6.0
Bureau of Animal Industry	8,938,732	643,103	6.7
Dairy Industry	717,448	79,542	9.9
Plant Industry	4,930,874	908,364	15.5
Experiment Stations	4,668,294	88,116	1.8
Weather Bureau	4,164,038	333,682	7.4
Bureau of Entomology	2,471,700	392,040	13.7
Bureau Chemistry and Soils	1,825,080	122,121	6.2
Biological Survey	1,756,177	472,993	21.2
Agricultural Economics	4,995,491	441,845	8.1
Home Economics	233,365	13,335	5.4
Agricultural Engineering ..	518,690	65,150	11.1
Soil Erosion	289,160	40,840	12.3
Livestock	41,325	2,175	5.0
Total	\$66,302,904	\$9,502,240	

CONGRESS OF PREHISTORIC SCIENCES

FURTHER details are given in the London *Times* of the arrangements for holding in London at the beginning of August the first International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences. Sir Charles Peers, president of the Society of Antiquaries and chief inspector of ancient monuments under H.M. Office of Works, is president of the congress for this session, and the formal proceedings in London will

be divided into five sections, each under British sectional presidents.

The work of the congress will deal with the whole archeology of prehistoric and early historic times, embracing the contributions thereto of geology, paleontology and anthropological studies. The origin and evolution of prehistoric man will form the subject of Section I under Sir Arthur Smith Woodward. The paleolithic and mesolithic periods will be discussed by Section II under Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum. Section III will cover the neolithic, bronze and early iron ages in the ancient world, under the joint presidency of Professor H. J. Fleure, Professor J. L. Myres and Mr. Sidney Smith, of the British Museum; while Section IV will deal with the same periods outside the ancient world, under the direction of Dr. H. S. Harrison and Professor C. G. Seligman. In Section V (the transition from prehistory to history) Mr. E. T. Leeds will supervise discussions on the contacts of the Celtic and Teutonic worlds with Graeco-Roman civilization and the history and archeology of the European Dark Ages.

The opening meeting, with a presidential address on the beginnings of prehistoric studies in Britain, has been fixed for Monday, August 1, and in the evening a government reception will take place at Lancaster House, where the keeper of the London Museum, Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, will display an exhibition representative of recent work in the archeology of Great Britain. Sectional meetings for the reading of papers will normally take place at King's College, but Miss Gertrude Caton Thompson is arranging an exhibition illustrating her work on the prehistory of the Kharga Oasis for a special meeting at Bedford College.

General meetings in the evenings will be addressed by Dr. Cyril Fox, director of the National Museum of Wales; E. T. Leeds, of the Ashmolean Museum; T. D. Kendrick, of the British Museum, and Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, archeology officer of the Ordnance Survey. The work both of British excavators and of foreign scholars in this country, in the Mediterranean area, and in the East will be richly illustrated by lantern lectures, and a small illustrated handbook is to be issued as the first authoritative publication of its kind. The week's session in London is to be followed by excursions at the week-end centering on Oxford and Cambridge, and a further week in Wiltshire.

THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF GENETICS

THE sixth International Congress of Genetics will open on Wednesday, August 24, at Cornell University, with registration of members in Willard Straight Hall in the morning and an inspection of exhibits in the afternoon. That evening the opening plenary

meeting will be held, after which there will be an informal reception.

Five general invitation programs will be held on the mornings of Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. Speakers expected for these programs are: F. A. E. Crew, Institute of Animal Genetics, Edinburgh; C. B. Davenport, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Cold Spring Harbor; R. A. Emerson, Cornell University; H. J. Muller, University of Texas; O. L. Mohr, Anatomical Institute, The University, Oslo; N. Timoféeff-Ressovsky, Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Hirnforschung, Berlin-Buch; L. J. Stadler, University of Missouri; M. Nawaschin, Timiriazeff Institute, Moscow; Karl Sax, Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, Forest Hills; C. Stern, Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Biologie, Berlin-Dahlem; Ö. Winge, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College, Copenhagen; A. F. Blakeslee, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Cold Spring Harbor; Harry Federley, The University, Helsingfors; G. D. Karpetchenko, Botanical Institute, Leningrad; R. Goldschmidt, Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Biologie, Berlin-Dahlem; N. Vaviloff, Institute for Applied Botany, Leningrad; R. A. Fisher, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden; J. B. S. Haldane, John Innes Horticultural Institution, Merton; and S. Wright, University of Chicago, Chicago. Six more technical sessions will be held simultaneously in six different fields on the afternoons of Friday, Saturday and Monday.

On Thursday evening the address of welcome and response will be given, after which Dr. T. H. Morgan, president of the congress, will give his presidential address on the subject, "The Rise of Genetics."

Friday evening, August 26, a picnic is planned for all members at Taughannock Falls. This is an unusually beautiful and interesting spot and arrangements are being made for camp fires, music, swimming, and other enjoyable features.

Demonstrations of exhibits, to which at least 350 people have contributed, will be conducted on the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday and Tuesday. Exhibit material is promised from twenty-three countries located on six continents. Due to the efforts put into the garden exhibits and the favorable weather conditions, the live plant exhibits are in very good condition. Material for the indoor exhibits is beginning to arrive. These exhibits will be shown in the thirty-nine laboratory rooms of five adjacent buildings.

On the last day of the congress, August 31, its activities will be transferred to the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. In the forenoon papers will be read relating to fruit and vegetable breeding. During this entire day fruit