the faculty in charge of the construction of the new wing.

THROUGH the help of the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association, the Naturalist Department of Yellowstone National Park has made progress during the past year. The library which has now been catalogued contains 1,442 bound volumes, 1,862 pamphlets and bulletins, and a large number of magazines and periodicals. Gifts received during the year include original sketches made by Dr. W. H. Holmes and Mr. Henry Elliott, of the Hayden Surveys; an unpublished manuscript by Captain G. C. Doane detailing a trip through Yeulowstone and the Grand Tetons in 1876–1877; also a collection of fossils made by the early members of the Hayden and Hague surveys in Yellowstone Park, loaned by the U. S. National Museum to the Yellowstone Museums.

DISCUSSION

REPORT OF THE SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

EARLY in the week of December 9 the president released the report of the Science Advisory Board. About fifty preliminary copies of this report were released to the press. The bound copies will be ready for rather wide distribution to libraries, Congress, government officers, members of the National Academy of Sciences and others during the first week in January.

Quite unexpectedly a large section of the press featured practically the only aspect of the activities of the Science Advisory Board which has not been at least partially successful, and an aspect which was included in the report, merely as part of the historic record of the activities of the board. I therefore feel that a brief explanation may be of interest to supplement the official news release from Science Service which has already appeared in SCIENCE.

The publicity referred to centered around the proposal of a "Recovery Program of Science Progress" which had been presented to the Public Works Administrator on September 15, 1933, for his consideration as a means for providing useful employment to the large numbers of scientists who at that time were being dropped by government bureaus, industrial research laboratories and universities. It was definitely a proposal for emergency employment, designed to enable these scientists to find work of a type in which they could make valuable contributions to problems of social value.

It was proposed to expend a total fund of $16,000,000 on a tapering-off basis over a period of six years, on advice of a committee of scientists to be set up under the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council. No program of work was submitted since it was felt that the development of such a program should be one of the functions of the proposed advisory committee. There were, however, submitted a dozen or so examples of scientific or engineering problems of unquestioned social value and promise of successful solution, which were intended merely to illustrate the kinds of things which needed to be done and which might be submitted to the advisory committee and the Public Works Administrator if the plan were authorized.

This proposal was sponsored by some thirty-five executive officers of the national engineering and scientific societies, including the Science Advisory Board. It was submitted to the Public Works Administrator in person, by Dr. Alfred D. Flinn, director of the Engineering Foundation, and myself. After a considerable discussion, Mr. Ickes said that he was 99 per cent. convinced that something of the sort should be done, but that there was unfortunately no provision under the law whereby public works funds could be expended for research but only for construction.

The matter was dropped at that point and was included in the report of the Science Advisory Board only as an historic document because the board assisted in the formulation of the proposal.

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BEHAVIOR PATTERN AND BEHAVIOR MORPHOLOGY

THE word *Morphologie* when first coined by Goethe was used in relation to physical structure. The term still carries physical connotations. But the concepts of morphology can be extended to the phenomena of behavior. Morphology is the science of form. Form is the shape of anything, as distinguished from the substance of that thing. Behavior has shape, temporal and spatial. It is never amorphous. It has pattern in the momentary phase; it has pattern in the series of moments that make an episode; it has pattern when regarded in the full perspective of the life cycle.

The form characteristics of behavior pattern can be investigated in their own scientific right. A morphological approach concerns itself chiefly with problems of form—the description and measurement of specific forms; the systematic study of the topographical relations and the correlation of these forms, their ontogenetic progression and involution, their comparative features among individuals and among species. Any psychological theory which is so ab-