

5. Establishing bureaus, generally at existing institutions, at which certain lines of investigation could be carried on for any astronomers needing them. For example, a computing bureau which would prepare the tables needed for any special or general purpose, as a bureau for computing orbits of newly discovered asteroids, or comets, a bureau for measuring photographs, thus determining precise positions, radial velocities from spectra, etc. Such work can be carried on far more efficiently by an astronomer in his own surroundings than if he is transported to a new establishment.

6. Making arrangements by which astronomers, overburdened by teaching, would be enabled to devote a specified portion of their time to research.

7. Assisting students taking postgraduate courses in astronomy, so that they could continue such work.

8. Supplying small telescopes, or other appliances, to those qualified to use them.

9. In general, aiding the advance of astronomy in any way that might prove efficient.

E. C. PICKERING,

*Chairman*

ERNEST W. BROWN,

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL,

EDWIN B. FROST,

HENRY N. RUSSELL,

FRANK SCHLESINGER

#### REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHEMISTRY

THE following recommendations concerning the organization of efforts to advance the cause of research in chemistry are made on behalf of the committee in an informal way. The members of the committee exchanged opinions by correspondence, but no formal report was discussed by them.

1. To avoid duplication of work, to secure unity and strength of effort and to save the time of research chemists overwhelmed with committee work on this subject, the fusion of the research committee of the Committee of One Hundred and of the National Research Council, as recommended by the Committee on Fusion, is strongly endorsed.

2. A survey is recommended of all the investigators in chemistry, including those connected with universities, colleges, the government, state or municipal services, endowed research institutions and research laboratories of industrial establishments—with special emphasis on the field of work for which each man might be available.

3. The organization of efficient but simple means is recommended for bringing to the attention of research men in universities and colleges, who indicate an interest in technical research, those problems of manufacturers in the various states and centers of the country, which could be handled in the laboratories in question.

4. The consideration of the issue of a warning to universities and colleges is recommended in regard to:

(a) The imminent danger of allowing the university laboratories in which research men for the whole country are trained, to be too much weakened by the loss of staff of pronounced research ability to the technical research laboratories.

(b) The importance of protecting research teachers against the encroachments of administrative duties of every kind.

(c) The importance of giving younger members of the staff of proved research ability every opportunity in the way of time, facilities and assistants for the development of their full powers.

(d) The necessity of definitely protecting research in pure science where provisions are being made for closer connections with technical problems.

5. The furthering of plans for cooperative research between departments and between institutions is recommended for consideration.

J. STIEGLITZ,

*Chairman*

#### REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON RESEARCH FUNDS

DURING the year which has elapsed since the last annual meeting of the American Association, the report then made has been revised and somewhat extended. In this revised form it has been printed in SCIENCE.

# Science

## REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHEMISTRY

J. Stieglitz

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