

will be an optical section which reveals refraction of light by prisms and lenses, colored effects produced in various ways and important spectra.

The astronomical exhibit is housed in the Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum, which contains an unexcelled collection of antique astronomical and mathematical instruments for observation and computation. The chief exhibit is the Zeiss Optical Planetarium. No instrument has been devised which has greater versatility in exhibiting the phenomena of any science.

The medical sciences will tell the story of the control of pain, of the doctor's service to the sick, of antiseptics and asepsis in surgery, the discovery of the x-ray, the extension and clarifications of man's vision by means of the microscope, the progress of medicine from the saddle-back doctor of 1833 to the scientific practitioner of to-day. One of the striking features of the medical exhibit will be the transparent man—a heroic model of the human body, showing the skeletal, nervous, vascular, respiratory, digestive and muscular systems.

Outdoor and indoor exhibits will come to tell a complete story of social science, tracing the life of man from earliest times to the present. In the outdoor area groups of Indians will live their native life as closely as possible. This exhibit will culminate in a reproduction of one of the great Maya buildings of Yucatan—the highest development of American aboriginal culture.

The indoor exhibits will be housed in the Hall of Social Science. A central exhibit—the American family—sets the keynote for the stories of education and social work. The dramatic story of anthropology begins a huge relief map showing the nine cultures of North America.

Another display tells how the story of the past is read: once read it becomes history. This in turn leads to the exhibits in psychology and sociology and on to statistics, economics and political science. In the section on education is shown the development of the American School in response to American needs.

The record of agriculture and engineering, too extensive even to be summarized here, is shown in appropriate buildings. To the engineers the exhibits in the Electrical Building and Transportation Building will be of special interest. The type of construction in many of the buildings also presents some novelties. In addition there are separate exhibits by the great industrial concerns.

POINTS OF INTEREST AND EXCURSIONS

(By courtesy of the local committee)

There are numerous points of interest in and about Chicago for its visitors. The city is being built on a

definite program, which has as its slogan Daniel H. Burnham's injunction: "Make no little plans." The park and boulevard systems, the forest preserves, the reversal of the Chicago River as an item toward the sanitation of Chicago and the development of the Lakes-to-Gulf Waterway are integral parts of the plan.

One should visit the Art Institute, the Field Museum of Natural History, the Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum, the Museum of Science and Industry (which in its present form preserves the beauty of the Fine Arts Building of the Columbian Exposition), the Shedd Aquarium, the Oriental Institute, the Zoological Gardens, the Chicago Historical Society Building, the Museum of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the educational institutions, principally the University of Chicago and Northwestern University.

If interested in the world's food supply, visit the International Harvester plant, the Stock Yards and the Board of Trade. One may visit also the steel center in South Chicago and Gary, the oil-refining plants in Whiting, the great merchandising plants of Sears-Roebuck and Montgomery Ward, the Merchandise Mart, great stores, of which Marshall Field's is the premier, the banking center of LaSalle Street and the great printing establishment of the Lakeside Press.

The Sand Dunes at the south end of Lake Michigan, Lake Geneva with the botanical gardens and the Yerkes Observatory, or farther, the Dells of Wisconsin, provide attractive excursions; likewise, short lake trips or boat trips across the lake and to Milwaukee.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION PRESS SERVICE

(By Austin H. Clark)

The aim of the Press Service is to assist in presenting to the public through the press a true and accurate story of the development of science in this country. Naturally the development of science, as portrayed in the press from year to year, is to a large extent comparable to a history of the scouts and advance guards of an army rather than to the more methodical progress of the army itself.

When we who are engaged in science delve into history we like to read of the more spectacular events, and we are prone to evaluate history on the basis of a scattered and more or less disconnected series of such events, more or less completely ignoring the more prosaic social trends that gave these events their significance or made them possible.

To one who really knows history the average man's idea of historical events seems just as far afield from a proper conception of the basic fundamentals as science in the press seems to the scientific man. Both

science and history, when brought before the public, must be presented in terms that interest the public and that the public understand. The public is not interested in the slow progress of a great army or in the progress of the great mass of scientific workers. But it is interested in results, especially spectacular results.

We who are engaged in scientific work are fortunate in having the results of our labors presented in the press by a corps of able and conscientious writers in whom we are justified in placing complete confidence. If, in order to interest the public, these writers must lay emphasis on points that are quite different from the points that we in talking among ourselves would emphasize, that is their responsibility. So long as what they write is accurate, we have no valid reason for objection. This fact is now very generally realized and appreciated.

At Chicago the functions of the Press Service will be carried on as heretofore. Those who are to present papers are asked to send two copies of their manuscripts, each accompanied by an abstract, to the American Association for the Advancement of Science Press Service, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C., as far in advance of the meeting as possible. A single copy of the manuscript will not suffice, and both copies are to be sent to the same address.

The manuscripts sent to the Press Service are not for publication as such. They are solely for the use of the press representatives in the preparation of news items or features. They are regarded as confidential, and except for the properly accredited press representatives no one is allowed access to them.

So far as possible the Press Service endeavors to supply the press with such additional information as will be advantageous in the proper presentation of a news item, and it also aids the press in securing interviews with authors when such interviews are requested.

The press is by far the most important medium for the diffusion of scientific knowledge among the people as a whole. It has become the outstanding factor in the education of those beyond school age and is an increasingly important factor in broadening the knowledge and interests of those still in school.

The press is conscientiously doing its best to make as accurate and as timely as possible the information that it presents. It is becoming increasingly important that we who are occupied with scientific work should do all we can to help it.

MEMBERSHIP

The unusual privileges accorded members at the Chicago meeting make it desirable for all to register early to receive the full program and the badge which

will admit to the various special functions. Registration on this occasion will be handled at the Stevens Hotel and at branch registration offices in Eckhardt Hall, University of Chicago, and in Thorne Hall, McKinloch Campus, Northwestern University.

Since it was felt that many in the Middle West would desire to participate in this meeting and enjoy especially the privileges of contact with the distinguished foreign guests, a special invitation has been extended to those living within 300 miles of Chicago to join the association at this time without payment of the usual initiation fee. Persons desiring to take advantage of this offer should address the Washington office in advance or make application at any registration desk during the meeting.

INVITED GUESTS

Scientific men or women coming from outside the United States and Canada who are not members of the association may be welcomed as guests for the meeting. Information concerning such persons should be sent to the permanent secretary's office in Washington or later to him at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago. Full data are desired that the cases may be properly presented to the executive committee and official invitations duly authorized and issued.

BUSINESS SESSIONS

The council is charged with the duty of handling the business of the association and has provided that all matters offered for its consideration be referred first to the executive committee for study and formulation. Any items may be sent to the Washington office up to June 10. After that date they should be sent to the Chicago headquarters, Hotel Stevens, in care of the permanent secretary. The executive committee will meet in the Stevens Hotel on Monday, June 19, at 10 A. M., to review items previously presented and to prepare the agenda for the council. The first council meeting will be held on Monday afternoon at 2 P. M. Subsequent meetings of the council will be held at 9 A. M. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and thereafter if necessary. The executive committee will also meet daily to care for business matters that may demand attention. In view of the difficulties necessarily associated with careful consideration of important questions it is desirable that all proposals be left with the permanent secretary as early as feasible.

HOTEL HEADQUARTERS AND TRANSPORTATION

Data regarding hotel headquarters were printed in *SCIENCE* for May 12. Reduced railway rates by the "certificate plan certificate" have been granted by almost all railroads in the United States and Canada. Persons attending the meeting should purchase a first-