

REPORTS

**SUMMARIZED PROCEEDINGS OF THE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
FROM 1934 TO 1940**

THE Summarized Proceedings volume of the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Pacific and Southwestern divisions for the years 1934-1939, inclusive, is now in the press and is expected to be ready for distribution in October.

From the founding of the association in 1848 until 1910, with the exception of 1861-65, Proceedings were published each year. Since 1910 Summarized Proceedings for several years each have been published in one volume as listed in Table 1:

TABLE 1

PERIOD	MEETINGS	PAGES
1911-1914	4	495
1915-1920	7	712
1921-1924	6 ¹	979
1925-1928	6 ¹	1,191
1929-1933	8 ¹	1,245
1934-1939	21 ²	1,200

¹ Brief part-page reports of the meetings of the Pacific and Southwestern divisions were included.

² Includes twelve meetings of the association, one a joint meeting with the Pacific Division and one a joint meeting with both the Pacific Division and the Southwestern Division; four meetings of the Pacific Division and five meetings of the Southwestern Division, the summarized reports of which are almost as complete as are those of the meetings of the association.

Perhaps the best way to give a general idea of the contents of the forthcoming Summarized Proceedings is to quote its Preface, which is as follows:

PREFACE

The mere sight of a large book raises the question whether it is worth what it cost in labor and money. Is it just another ponderous addition to burdened library shelves? Will it serve any useful purpose? These questions will be asked about this volume; the answer to them should be based upon its contents.

In one respect this volume is unique. It contains the names of the more than 21,000 members of the Association arranged by states and towns, with the field of special interest of each one indicated. Since a very large percentage of the leading scientists of the United States and Canada are members of the Association, there is in this book a convenient answer to the often-arising question concerning what scientists in some special field live in a certain part of the country.

This volume contains also an alphabetical directory,

which includes the names of all members of the Association, the degrees they have received, the academic or other positions they hold, their institutional or street addresses, their complete records as members of the Association, and the offices they have held in the Association.

This volume, however, does not consist primarily of lists of names. It contains a brief history of the Association since it was founded in 1848, and, consequently, of the development of American science, at least as far as it has been represented in the meetings of the Association. For clarity this history is divided into sections, each beyond the first being devoted to a decade. Each section includes a brief characterization of the science of the period, a list of the presidential addresses delivered in it, often with quotations of interesting passages, the titles of other papers of special interest, and, if they are published, the places of their publication. The constitution adopted in 1874 established vice-presidents for the sections who delivered retiring addresses, the titles and places of publication of which down to 1920 are included.

The section devoted to the period from 1921 to 1940 includes the titles and places of publication of the addresses of the presidents of the Pacific and Southwestern divisions from their organization. It includes also the titles and places of publication of all the Annual Sigma Xi addresses, of all Phi Beta Kappa addresses, of all Hector Maiben Memorial lectures and of all John Wesley Powell lectures, and, except in the few cases in which they are not known, the places of their publication.

Since this volume is especially a permanent summary record of the proceedings of the Association for the period from 1934 to 1940, the reports of its meetings for these years contain much more information than do those for earlier years. The titles listed include not only those of the addresses of presidents and vice-presidents but also all those that were open to the public as general sessions, with references to the places of their publication. The titles of more than two hundred and fifty addresses and papers are given. This volume also contains the titles of all the symposia presented at the twenty-one meetings of the Association and its divisions from 1934 to 1940, a total of more than two hundred at which nearly fourteen hundred papers were read.

In short, this volume contains sketches of the science of our predecessors and much of that which is recent. Those whose memories reach back a few decades will feel as they read of the youth of the Association a certain nostalgia for simpler days and attitudes that have passed. It is hoped that they will catch enough echoes from the historical part of this record to awaken in them many happy memories and only pleasant anticipations for the future. Those who are in the early parts of their scientific careers will be most interested in current progress in science. They may even be a little amused at what now seem naive ideas that were held in earlier days. Yet, it is hoped that for them the historical sections of this book will sometimes serve as a little mirror, like that in the front of a motor car, in which they may catch enough

glimpses of the road science has traversed to assist them in steering it wisely into the future.

There are many items of interest in the new Summarized Proceedings that are not mentioned in the Preface. For example, the registration and the numbers of papers presented at each meeting of the association since its founding are given, as well as the corresponding data for the Pacific and Southwestern divisions, except in a few cases in which the information is not available. For the first time the Summarized Proceedings contain in the report of each meeting, whether of the association or of one of the divisions, a complete list of the participating societies. Not only are they named, but also the number of papers on the program of each of them is given and all the symposia they organized or in which they participated. The number of papers in each symposium is given and the place of its publication, if published.

The advance sale of the new Proceedings has been so large, now about 4,200 copies, that it is not planned to print a number greatly in excess of those that have been sold. Since the printing will be from type that will be held for only a short time, instead of from plates, copies can be supplied only up to the number originally printed. The prepublication price to members of the association is \$2.75 per copy, cloth-bound; after publication it will be \$3.00. To those

who are not members of the association it will be \$4.00 per copy. The pages are 6 by 9 inches.

Table 2 gives comparative data for the preceding four volumes of the Summarized Proceedings and for the one now in press.

TABLE 2

PERIOD	COPIES PRINTED	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL RECEIPTS	TOTAL COST
1915-20	2,262	\$1.00	\$ 2,794	\$ 5,430
1921-24	4,500	2.00	6,390	9,297
1925-28	4,250	3.50	11,060	11,060
1929-33	4,000	2.50	8,001	11,404
1934-39	4,500(?)	2.75	11,550	9,800(?)

The estimated cost for the volume in press includes printing, binding, cartons, mailing, postage, clerical help and circularization. The total deficit of the four Summarized Proceedings published from 1915 to 1933 inclusive was \$8,886, or an average per issue of over \$2,200. As a consequence of these deficits the office of the Permanent Secretary has been setting up reserves of about \$1,000 per year to cover the prospective deficit on the present volume. Apparently the reserve may be held intact for the next volume.

F. R. MOULTON,
Permanent Secretary

SPECIAL ARTICLES

MORPHOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL RECOVERY OF THE PANCREATIC ISLANDS IN DIABETIC CATS TREATED WITH INSULIN

PERMANENT diabetes has been produced in the normal dog by the injection for a few weeks of a crude saline extract of anterior pituitary glands.^{1,2} Young¹ was not able to make normal cats permanently diabetic; nor were we in similar experiments. However, if one half to three fourths of the pancreas is removed, leaving enough to prevent spontaneous hyperglycemia and glycosuria, it is possible to make such cats permanently diabetic by a course of injections of anterior pituitary extract. Fifteen such animals have been prepared. The diabetes has persisted throughout the period of observation, which in some instances has been as long as five months after the last injection of anterior pituitary extract. Some of the permanently diabetic cats have been treated with insulin in an attempt to control the hyperglycemia. In five of

these animals insulin was stopped after varying periods of freedom from glycosuria and hyperglycemia. In these five animals (see Table I) the with-

TABLE I
DIABETIC CATS RECOVERING AFTER INSULIN TREATMENT

Cat No.	Glycosuria		Severity of diabetes*	Duration of insulin therapy	Duration of recovery†
	During injection of ant. pit. extract	Interval between ant. pit. extract and insulin			
	days	days	per cent.	days	days
R-3	43	29	60	24	105
R-5	18	15	64	27	56
R-10	25	56	43	20	100
R-12	10	12	63	32	113
R-21	13	6	66	9	36

* Expressed as the percentage of the calculated available glucose of the diet (21.6 gm/day) excreted in the urine for 6 days prior to insulin therapy. For R-21 the previous 2 days were used.

† Non-diabetic period from cessation of insulin therapy to end of experiment.

drawal of insulin was not followed by a return of glycosuria, and the blood glucose was within normal

¹ F. G. Young, *Biochem. Jour.*, 32: 513, 1938.

² F. C. Dohan and F. D. W. Lukens, *Am. Jour. Physiol.*, 125: 188, 1939.