Lawrence Kubie, 7½ East 81st Street, New York
Margaret Mead, American Museum of Natural History
Robert K. Merton, Columbia University
Ward Pigman, University of Alabama Medical Center
Stuart A. Rice, Stuart A. Rice Associates, Washington, D.C.
David D. Rutstein, Harvard Medical School
Dael Wolfle, AAAS, ex officio

Source Books in the History of Science
Gregory D. Walcott, Long Island University, chairman
Harlow Shapley, Harvard University
Edmund W. Sinnott, Yale University

Committees To Be Appointed

AAAS Newcomb Cleveland Prize, Judges
AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize, Judges
Theobald Smith Award in the Medical Sciences, Judges

Representatives

AAAS Cooperative Committee on the Teaching of Science and Mathematics (representative of the Board of Directors)
Alfred B. Garrett, Ohio State University

American Standards Association Sectional Committee on Letter Symbols and Abbreviations for Science and Engineering
Irving P. Orens, Newark College of Engineering

Advisory Council on Medical Education
Lowell T. Coggeshall, University of Chicago

American Council on Education
Mark H. Ingraham, University of Wisconsin
John R. Mayor, AAAS

Committee on the Kimber Genetics Award of the National Academy of Sciences
I. Michael Lerner, University of California, Berkeley

Council of National Organizations of the Adult Education Association of the United States
John A. Behnke, Ronald Press Company

Council of Old World Archeology
Richard K. Beardsley, University of Michigan

Instrument Society of America Committee on Research and Development
Jesse W. Beams, University of Virginia

Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health
Ernst Mayr, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College

National Conference on FAO
Noble Clark, University of Wisconsin

Science Service Board of Trustees
Karl Lark-Horovitz (1958), Purdue University
William W. Rubey (1959), U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
Wallace R. Brode (1960), Department of State

Scientific Manpower Commission
Detlev W. Bronk, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
(Wallace R. Brode, alternate)
M. H. Trytten, National Academy of Sciences

U.S. Committee on ISO Technical Committee 37—Terminology
Duane Roller, Harvey Mudd College

U.S. National Commission for UNESCO
I. I. Rabi, Columbia University

AAAS Membership

1) *Changes during 1957*		
New members elected		6,875
Losses		
Deaths	417	
Resignations	1,353	
Dropped for nonpayment of dues	2,096	
Total loss		3,866
Net increase during 1957		3,009
2) *Totals as of 31 December 1957*		
Paid through December 1957		32,618
Paid through March 1958		1,168
Paid through June 1958		13,975
Paid through September 1958		2,715
Life and emeritus members		962
Total in good standing		51,438
In arrears		3,123
		54,561
New for 1958		1,166
Total membership		55,727

Indianapolis Meeting in Retrospect

Raymond L. Taylor

Throughout its long history, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, now in its 110th year, has been concerned not only with the ever increasing number of scientific contributions but also with the impact of science on society. The principal advances of science and its applications have been reported and assessed in *Science* and other AAAS publications. The annual meeting also has reflected the major trends of scientific thought and, directly or indirectly, matters of import in the nation and the world. This was especially apparent at the fourth Indianapolis meeting. The date, 1957, doubtless will be remembered for man's first successfully launched artificial satellites; viewed in perspective, the 124th AAAS meeting, held only a month or two after sputniks I and II, was indicative of the scientific and technological aspects of an eventful year.

In earlier reports it has been noted that no two scientific meetings are ever alike even when sponsored by the same organization or held in the same locale. This is particularly obvious with the diversified annual convention of the Asso-

ciation, for the sectional programs usually vary in symposium subjects from year to year and the pattern of the participating societies is never identical. Early in the year, as the programs took form, it was apparent that they would be of interest to workers in all principal fields of science and that they would be timely—including, for example, "Moving Frontiers of Science II," the mathematics of guided missiles, an outstanding series of symposia on spectroscopy, the sessions of the American Astronomical Society, more unsolved problems in biology, low-level irradiation, the rehabilitation of the mentally ill, psychopharmacology, space medicine, and the latest advances in crime detection. For some years the scientific community and the AAAS have been increasingly concerned about the relatively low number of future scientists and engineers—and the shortage of those who teach them—the quality of their training, and related problems. These, too, were the subjects of thoughtfully planned sessions by the Conference on Scientific Manpower, Section A, the Cooperative Committee, the Academy Conference, Section Q, and the science teaching societies.

The dramatic orbiting of the man-made satellites and the subsequent press treatment, and the extensive local coverage of the meeting itself, brought some of these issues into sharper focus, with the result that school teachers, students at the college and high-school levels, and the general public became much interested in the meeting and in the Annual Exposition of Science and Industry. There were 3684 registrants and at least nine or ten thousand others who came to see the large-scale exhibits, the premier showing of the National Geographic Society's lecture and film, "The *Bounty* and Pitcairn Island," or one or more of the evening sessions. The Eleventh Annual Junior Scientists Assembly, with a program designed especially for science-minded high-school students, filled the large Murat Theatre. Though there were fewer papers than there had been at any AAAS meeting in recent years, attendance at almost every session exceeded the estimates of program chairmen—indeed, a number of session rooms were seriously crowded. The registration totals—registrants came from all parts of the continent and from every state except Wyoming—made this the eighth largest meeting of the 124 the Association has held.

The two sessions of the AAAS Council were well attended. Among the decisions made was approval of a request that the Association sponsor a "parliament of science" in Washington early in 1958 from which might come specific recommendations on the current issues in science and education that confront the nation.

Arrangements for the Meeting

The decision to meet again in Indianapolis, after an interval of 20 years, was made by the AAAS Board of Directors at its June meeting in 1953. It was logical that the Association should again meet in the Midwest, and there was the general desirability of serving the convenience of the membership in a community in which the Association had not met for some time. The physical facilities of Indianapolis for a meeting of 3000 to 4000 had been adequate in 1937.

Those who attend a large scientific meeting, unless they have shared in making some of the arrangements, may not appreciate the amount of planning and work that eventually result in several hundred sessions, most of them requiring one or more types of projection equipment. The cooperation and services of a great many individuals are essential. Usually, an experienced convention bureau will operate a housing bureau and provide registration personnel, but everything else must be arranged by the sponsoring organization. Local committees must set up, preferably in the preceding year.

This has been the pattern of AAAS meetings in the postwar years: Early each spring the secretary of each section and participating society is asked to estimate the probable number of sessions and make his best guess about the probable attendance at each. It is easy to over- or underestimate when, at this stage, the programs are still far from complete and when calls for papers may not yet have gone out. Soon afterward, on the basis of requirements and preferences for session rooms, the headquarters hotels for related sections and societies are selected.

In Indianapolis, the preferences of the science teaching societies and of the American Astronomical Society for the Antlers and Marott hotels, respectively, were logical and were carried out. The dental researchers were based on the campus of the Indiana University Medical Center. To effect as compact a meeting as possible, all other sections and societies were divided among the downtown hotels—the Claypool, Sheraton-Lincoln, Continental, Washington, Severin, and Warren. Related groups of societies and sections, especially when interdisciplinary programs were planned, were assigned to the hotel that could best meet their needs. As in 1937, the Murat Temple was the site of the Annual Exposition of Science and Industry and of the AAAS Science Theatre. Many of the larger and more important sectional programs were held in the Temple and the Murat Theatre, under the same roof. The assignment of particular rooms was made on the basis of the attendance estimates provided by the program chairmen. Some of the Temple's session rooms were less convenient to reach than others. The attendance at many of the sessions exceeded expectations, and some of the rooms, at times, were badly overcrowded. Several of the improvised rooms proved to be unsatisfactory acoustically because the heavy curtaining originally planned was not available. Sincere regret and apologies are expressed to those who were affected. (All sections, but especially those most seriously inconvenienced, are assured that they will have satisfactory facilities this year.)

On the bright side, the complex projection arrangements were unusually well carried out. The local Committee on Physical Arrangements always has one of the most taxing assignments. Usually more than 200 sessions require projection facilities, often of two or more types per session. Lanterns must be assembled, approved as suitable for the size of the room and the session in each case, tagged with respect both to source and session room, transported to the hotels, checked in and out of the storage rooms, repaired, supplied with spare lamps, and the like. Personnel must be engaged both to deliver and to operate the equipment.

In Indianapolis, with very few exceptions, all projection equipment was lent by the city's public schools—with the consent and cooperation of each school principal and of the audio-visual department. The number of lanterns moved into each of the hotels and into the Temple before Christmas—on the last "working day" before the first day of the meeting—was based on the number requested in projection requirement forms that had been returned to the Washington office of the Association by most, but not all, of the program chairmen. Some "extras" were provided in anticipation of last-minute requests for projection. In general, the lanterns were distributed and collected by members of the school faculties, who had volunteered their services. The Committee on Physical Arrangements did a splendid job, and all concerned are deeply indebted to the members and, in particular, to the chairman, Newton G. Sprague, consultant in science and mathematics for the entire Indianapolis school system. Dr. Sprague, who gave much of his time prior to the meeting, was present throughout the five days to direct operations and, subsequently, has supervised the return of all equipment, the payment of operators, and the like. Thanks are also due to the many program chairmen who arranged for volunteer operators from among those in attendance and to the operators themselves. Other operators were carefully selected high-school students, who worked well for moderate remuneration. The services rendered by all were substantial.

Highlights of the Meeting

All AAAS meetings enjoy the presence of an impressive group of top-level investigators and high-ranking research administrators. As noted below, the special sessions, without exception, were memorable events and were well attended. On Friday morning, 27 December, under the auspices of the Biometric Society, Eastern North American Region, Sir Ronald A. Fisher, Arthur Balfour professor of genetics, Cambridge University, spoke on the statistical aspects of smoking and lung cancer. He was critical of conclusions based on other than controlled experiments.

On the evening of 27 December the joint annual address of the Society of the Sigma Xi and the Scientific Research Society of America, "The fickle fashions of science," was delivered by Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company, who received the William Procter prize of RESA. Concurrently, the 18th annual address of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, "A long search for understanding," was given by Elvin C. Stakman, emeritus chief of the Division of Plant Pathology and Botany, University of Minnesota, and a past president of the Association.

On Sunday afternoon, 29 December, a general session sponsored by the AAAS Committee on the Social Aspects of Science included a series of speakers, who, as individuals, debated the radiation problem; several committee members and Chauncey D. Leake, chairman, were additional panel members during the discussion which followed. The concluding special session, sponsored by the National Geographic Society, was the lecture by Luis Marden of the foreign editorial department of the society. His story was accompanied by a premier showing of his film, "The *Bounty* and Pitcairn Island." The Murat Theatre was filled to capacity (some 2500). Hundreds who had not arrived early enough had to be turned away. This annual lecture and feature of the Association meeting was scheduled early in the evening so that registrants could visit the exhibits and attend the AAAS Smoker in the nearby Social Hall of the Murat Temple.

AAAS Presidential Address and Reception

On the customary evening, 28 December, the traditional address was given by the retiring (109th) president of the Association, Paul B. Sears, before an audience which filled the long ballroom of the Hotel Claypool. Laurence H. Snyder presided and introduced each speaker, with appropriate remarks, A. H. Fiske, vice president of Eli Lilly and Company and general chairman of the fourth Indianapolis meeting, on behalf of the local committees, graciously welcomed the Association and the audience to Indianapolis. President Snyder, after a brief tribute to Sears and a short summary of his distinguished scientific career in botany, ecology, and conservation, introduced him as principal speaker of the evening.

Table 1. Analysis of sessions at the fourth Indianapolis meeting.

Sessions for symposia, invited papers, and panels	96
Sessions for contributed papers	30
Sessions with addresses or lectures	31
Business sessions	36
Meal or social functions	38
Tours and field trips	5
Sessions for motion pictures	14
Total number of sessions	250

Dr. Sear's address, "The inexorable problem of space" [*Science* **127**, 9 (3 Jan. 1958)] provided a memorable experience for those who were present. Well-inflected and well-paced, illuminated with characteristic flashes of humor, it was a thoughtful discussion of the physical limitations of terrestrial space for man's burgeoning populations and concomitant urban and industrial developments. Sears concluded with the statement, "Our future security may depend less upon priority in exploring outer space than upon our wisdom in managing the space in which we live."

The AAAS reception which followed was well attended. The receiving line included members of the platform party and their wives and Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Earlham College, who represented the Honorary Reception Committee. For those in the receiving line, it was a pleasure to greet so many members and friends of the Association.

AAAS General Symposium

The Association's general symposium, "Moving Frontiers of Science II: Ideas that Mold our Work," was held the evening of 26 December in the Claypool's ballroom and the afternoon of the 27th in the Murat Theatre. This symposium, which had been arranged by the Committee on AAAS Meetings, consisted of three addresses outlining major concepts in the behavioral, physical, and biological sciences and a panel discussion in which all speakers and the chairman participated.

In the first session, the address of S. S. Stevens was "Measurement and man"; "Distance and relativity" was the title of the address delivered by G. C. McVittie. The third address, "Evolution at work," was given by T. Dobzhansky. F. S. C. Northrop presided throughout and contributed to the concluding discussion. These addresses will appear in *Science*.

Other Symposia

The trend toward a large number of symposia at AAAS meetings continued, not only among the sections of the Association but also among the participating societies. As Table 1 shows, there were 96 symposia, panels, groups of invited papers, or other sessions centered about a particular theme. There were over three times as many sessions devoted to programs of this type as to sessions for contributed papers, although 14 organizations were holding their national meetings with the Association. As is shown in Table 2, the participating societies, including an *additional* 21 societies which arranged special meetings, in the aggregate had about half as many sessions of this type as the AAAS and the 17 sections with programs. The 580 symposium participants markedly outnumbered the 259 other speakers. Among the 96 symposia, the following were noteworthy for their interdisciplinary scope: "Continental Glaciation and its Geographic Importance as an Environmental Factor," (four sessions), sponsored by AAAS Section E (Geology and Geography), cosponsored by the Association of American Geographers, East Lakes and West Lakes Divisions, and the Geological Society of America, arranged by Frank C. Whitmore, Jr., and Louis L. Ray (U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.); "Geographic Distribution of Contemporary Organisms," a joint program of AAAS Sections F (Zoological Sciences) and G (Botanical Sciences), cosponsored by the Society of Systematic Zoology, Ecological Society of America, Genetics Society of America, American Society of Naturalists, American Society of Zoologists, and the Botanical Society of America, arranged by Harold H. Plough (Amherst College); "Social Aspects of Urban Agglomeration," a joint program of AAAS Section K (Social and Economic Sciences), the National Academy of Economics and Political Science, and the American Economic Association, with the collaboration of the National Social Science Honor Society Pi Gamma Mu, arranged by Donald P. Ray (National Academy of Economics and Political Science, Washington, D.C.); "Can Science Provide an Ethical Code?" a program sponsored by AAAS Section L (History and Philosophy of Science), cosponsored by AAAS Section Np (Pharmacy) and the Philosophy of Science Association, arranged by Lewis K. Zerby (Michigan State University); "Man and His Environment," a program of AAAS Section

Table 2. Comparison of AAAS-sectional and societal programs.

Items	AAAS, its sections, and conferences	Participating societies	Total number of sessions with papers	Total number of speakers
Sessions for symposia, invited papers, and panels	62 (334 speakers)	34 (246 speakers)	96	580
Sessions for contributed papers	15 (100 papers)	15 (118 papers)	30	218
Sessions for addresses and lectures	14 (18 speakers)	17 (23 speakers)	31	41
Total			157	839

M (Engineering), cosponsored by the American Meteorological Society, the American Industrial Hygiene Association, and the American Geophysical Union, arranged by a committee, Carl F. Kayan (Columbia University) chairman; and "Rehabilitation of the Mentally Ill: Social and Economic Aspects," (four sessions), a program of the American Psychiatric Association, cosponsored by AAAS Section K (Social and Economic Sciences) and the American Sociological Society, arranged by a committee, Milton Greenblatt (Massachusetts Mental Health Center) chairman. The Association expresses its deep appreciation to all who prepared papers for these and the other, more specialized, symposia.

Conferences

All of the three conferences that are held each year at AAAS meetings had programs of two or more sessions. The Academy Conference, composed of the official delegates of the 41 academies of science affiliated with the Association and of others interested in academy affairs, had a day and a half of sessions devoted largely to ways and means of implementing the recommendations of the Chicago Conference on Junior Academies, culminating in a dinner at which Mrs. B. G. Heatwole gave the Academy Conference presidential address.

The program of the Conference on Scientific Manpower, which was arranged by a committee headed by Thomas J. Mills and cosponsored by the Engineering Manpower Commission, the Scientific Manpower Commission, the National Research Council, the National Science Foundation, and AAAS Section M (Engineering) held two sessions devoted to "Scientists and Scientific Research in a Changing Economy."

The Conference on Scientific Editorial Problems (program chairman, George L. Seielstad) had four sessions, two of which were cosponsored by the Society of Technical Writers and Editors; members of this organization contributed to the attendance and participated in the discussions.

AAAS Business Sessions

As required by the constitution, the Association's board of directors held its fourth regular meeting of the year at the annual meeting; as usual, its several sessions preceded the two sessions of the Council (27 and 30 December), which are reported elsewhere. It is gratifying to note that these sessions were well attended. The AAAS section officers' luncheon and business meeting, held on 29 December, was also well attended. There was helpful discussion on the tentative plans for the Washington meeting of 1958.

Attendance

In number of registrants—3684—the fourth Indianapolis meeting was the eighth largest in the 109-year annals of the Association. The paid registrations substantially exceeded the 3094 registrations at the previous Indianapolis meeting of 1937—when a number of large societies held their national meetings with the AAAS. (In number of registrations, the other seven large AAAS meetings have been: New York, 1949—7014; New York, 1956—5327; Chicago, 1947—4940; Washington, 1924—4206; New York, 1928—3925; Berkeley, 1954—3856; and Philadelphia, 1951—3702. To date, only 12 of the 124 AAAS meetings have exceeded 3000 registrants, and five of these have been in the past 8 years.)

It is always true that the *total* attendance of professional scientists, faculty members, other teachers, and graduate students at any national meeting of the Association is much greater than the number of registrations, since all programs and most events are open to every-

Table 3. Distribution of registrants by states and countries.

Alabama	9	North Dakota	2
Arizona	10	Ohio	213
Arkansas	15	Oklahoma	21
California	50	Oregon	4
Colorado	9	Pennsylvania	104
Connecticut	25	Rhode Island	6
Delaware	7	South Carolina	3
District of Columbia	84	South Dakota	5
Florida	26	Tennessee	52
Georgia	11	Texas	28
Illinois	280	Utah	4
Indiana		Vermont	6
Indianapolis	1058	Virginia	39
Other*	691	Washington	4
Iowa	48	Wisconsin	53
Kansas	40	West Virginia	11
Kentucky	73		
Louisiana	13	Total, continental U.S.	3641
Maine	5		
Maryland	57	Alaska	1
Massachusetts	68	Australia	1
Michigan	163	Canada	31
Minnesota	31	England	1
Mississippi	9	India	2
Missouri	61	Lebanon	1
Montana	2	Mexico	1
Nebraska	21	Puerto Rico	1
Nevada	1	Switzerland	1
New Hampshire	2	Thailand	3
New Jersey	52		
New Mexico	9	Total, territorial and foreign	43
New York	140		
North Carolina	16	Total registration	3684

* 116 other communities, large and small, academic and industrial.

one. Professional scientists and teachers register nearly 100 per cent, unless their societies have a separate registration; in these instances, many regard a "double registration" as superfluous or onerous. Finally, there are usually several thousands of the science-minded general public who attend the evening lectures or some one event who do not register at all. At Indianapolis it is probable that an additional 10,000 attended one or more of the 250 sessions or visited the Annual Exposition of Science and Industry, at which 75 exhibitors filled 94 booths.

As Table 3 shows, about 29 percent of the total registrants came from Indianapolis. The remaining 71 percent were from out-of-town—from 116 other Indiana communities, from every state in the nation (with the sole exception of Wyoming), from the District of Columbia, and from Canada. There were 43 scientists who represented ten other countries and territories; most, if not all, of these were visiting scholars at American institutions.

The volume of registrations is particularly impressive when it is borne in mind that none of the larger societies was meeting with the AAAS in 1957 and that Section H had cancelled its program plans in view of the fact that sessions of the American Anthropological Association were being held in Chicago during the same week.

The large attendance from so many geographical sources and the excellent representation at programs of each of the sections (with the exception of anthropology) again demonstrated that, when programs of the symposium type are well chosen with respect to subject and are of high quality, a gratifying number of scientists and members of societies not meeting with the AAAS will travel long distances to attend them.

On the other hand, although the Association, its 18 sections, and its conferences can ensure a good-sized convention, at least in a large metropolitan center, it is clear that the participating societies do contribute a substantial and desirable "core attendance" and a welcome additional diversity of interest. At the fourth Indianapolis meeting, 14 organizations participated with annual national meetings—the AAAS Cooperative Committee on the teaching of Science and Mathematics, the Academy Conference, the American Astronomical Society, American Nature Study Society, Beta Beta Beta Biological Society, Biometric Society ENAR, Conference on Scientific Editorial Problems, Conference on Scientific Manpower, National Association of Biology Teachers, Society for General Systems Research, Scientific Research Society of America, Sigma Delta Epsilon, Society of the Sigma Xi, and the Society of Systematic Zoology. Twenty-one other societies arranged special or regional meetings—notably the Ecological Society of America and the American Psychiatric Association, with four sessions and a four-session symposium, respectively. Finally, an additional 37 societies and organizations were the formal cosponsors of appropriate programs of sections or of other societies.

Table 4 shows the 3684 registrants analyzed by subject fields, except for 193 instances where this line on the registration slip was left blank and where no other clues were available. In this analysis, every effort was made to record each individual's primary interest; high-school science teachers who indicated their major interest as teaching or science education were not classified as biologists or chemists, and so on. If the data on the different disciplines are grouped under still broader headings, the composition of the registered attendance was as follows:

Physical sciences and applications	1024	28%
Biological sciences and agriculture	790	21%
Medical sciences	523	14%
Psychology, other social sciences	259	7%
Science teaching and education	326	9%
General interest and other	762	21%
	3684	

By comparison with comparable percentages at AAAS meetings of previous years, attendance in the physical sciences was higher, in the biological and medical sciences, somewhat lower, and in science teaching, the same, and those registrants who indicated a *general* interest in science were about twice as numerous as in previous years. The number of biologists and medical researchers was gratifyingly high when all circumstances of locale and society participation are considered. The increase in the percentage of registrants in the general-interest category, a number of whom were teachers and students, can be attributed in part to the excellent local coverage of the meeting but primarily, it is believed, to a rapidly growing general realization of the importance of science today.

As pointed out in a recent editorial [*Science* **126**, 1157 (6 Dec. 1957)], exhibitors of the books, instruments, and laboratory supplies which scientists and teachers use have an understandable interest in the composition of the attendance at AAAS meetings. From the foregoing data—and also in view of the fact that so many of the registrants were department heads, directors of research, and others in a position to decide on textbooks and other materials—it is apparent that a AAAS meeting, diversified as it is, is well worth the participation of those who produce the things scientists need and that, collectively, the meeting also provides an exceptional opportunity for large industries to show some of their technological accomplishments.

Annual Exposition of Science and Industry

The 1957 Annual Exposition of Science and Industry filled the Egyptian Room on the second floor of the Murat Temple. The always popular AAAS Science Theatre was located on the stage at the far end of the exhibit area. The Visible Directory of Registrants was located in the foyer at the entrance to the exhibits. These arrangements were made for the maximum convenience of visitors to these several features and of those attending sessions in the same building.

The local Committee on Exhibits, headed by Edward B. Newill, (vice president, General Motors, and general manager, Allison Division), with Roger Fleming as secretary, did an outstanding job in enlisting the interest and support of

Table 4. Registrants by subject fields.

Mathematics and computers	89
Physical sciences	
Physics	171
Meteorology	5
Electronics	24
Astronomy	190
Chemistry	268
Geology and geography	178
Engineering and industrial science	99
Biological sciences	
Biometry and statistics	20
Ecology	79
Botanical sciences	104
Zoological sciences	217
Microbiology	30
Biology (in general, and other)	287
Agricultural sciences, including entomology	53
Medical sciences	
Bacteriology	13
Biochemistry, including nutrition	75
Clinical chemistry	19
Dermatology	35
Physiology and space medicine	39
Dental research	42
Pharmacology and pharmacy	136
Medicine, in general and other	164
Social and economic sciences	
Mental health	37
Other (including criminology, economics)	66
Psychology	101
History and philosophy of science	32
Scientific editorial problems	23
Science teaching and education	326
Students	352
Interest in three or more sciences	217
No field indicated	193
Total	3684

large firms in Indiana. The displays of jet engines, components and adjuncts of missiles, and other electronic devices and demonstrations of the research activities of the large pharmaceutical companies helped to make the 1957 Exposition well "worth a trip to Indianapolis for itself alone." A grateful acknowledgment of the work of the Exhibits Committee is made on behalf of the Association and of all who enjoyed these exhibits.

The names of most of the 75 exhibitors and descriptions of their exhibits have appeared both in the General Program-Directory and in the preconvention issue of *Science*. An additional commercial exhibitor was *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

The exhibitors of the fourth Indianapolis meeting, in their answers to a questionnaire, have already expressed their satisfaction over the contacts made; some have already indicated their intention of participating in the 1958 Exposition, which will be located in the exhibit hall of the Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

AAAS Science Theatre

The Science Theatre, which shows a selection of the latest foreign and domestic scientific films, was inaugurated at the Chicago meeting of 1947. It is now an established feature of the annual meetings of the Association. For the seven programs given during the week, the 250 chairs were well filled by ever-changing audiences. Many came to see a particular film and stayed for several more. Each of the 30 different films listed in the General Program-Directory was shown twice, and a few were shown three times. The Association again expresses its appreciation to those who so kindly lent such excellent films.

Work of the Local Committees

A scientific meeting as large and as complex as the annual meeting of the AAAS does not just happen. It cannot take place, nor can it succeed, without the cooperation and assistance of a great many agencies and persons. Of critical importance among these are the local committees and the general chairman who appointed them. The Association and all who attended the fourth Indianapolis meeting are much indebted to A. H. Fiske, vice president of Eli Lilly and Company, who made distinguished appointments to the local committees, kept in close touch with all phases of the meeting, and graciously welcomed members and friends of the Association the evening of 28 December. On behalf of the Association, a grateful acknowledgment of the extent of our indebtedness to Dr. Fiske is made here.

The able work of the Committee on Physical Arrangements and of the Committee on Exhibits has already been acknowledged. The Association is also indebted to the local Advisory Committee (H. T. Pritchard, chairman of the board of Indianapolis Power & Light Company, chairman) and to the Housing Committee (William A. Atkins, president of the Severin Hotel Company, chairman) for their very helpful services.

The Committee on Public Information (headed by James W. Carr, executive secretary of the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association) provided expert advice and assistance in publicizing the meeting locally. Premeeting announcements in the press are not readily secured (probably on the principle that a meeting is not news until it happens), but the local scientific societies, and the local press, radio, and television in Indianapolis did provide an exceptional amount of advance and current information on the meeting. The Association expresses its grateful appreciation. Additional details on this, and on the national coverage during the meeting, will be found in the report by Sidney S. Negus in this issue.

The Association acknowledges with deep appreciation the work of the Finance Committee, which, through its able chairman, Joseph E. Cain (president of P. R. Mallory & Company, Inc.), has solicited funds to reduce the deficit of the meeting. It is anticipated that when all replies are in, the deficit will have been resolved. Firms and individuals who have made contributions to date include:

American Fletcher National Bank and Trust Co.
Hugh J. Baker and Company
Borg-Warner Corporation, Atkins Saw Division
W. R. Borinstein
Bridgeport Brass Company
Challenge Machine & Tool Company, Inc.
George B. Elliott
Engineering Metal Products Corporation
B. M. Fairbanks
Fidelity Bank & Trust Company
Hoffman Specialty Manufacturing Corporation
Indiana Bell Telephone Company
Indiana National Bank
Indianapolis Power & Light Company
Indianapolis Water Company
Jones & Laughlin, Steel Warehouse Division
LeTourneau-Westinghouse Company, Adams Division
Lilly Varnish Company
Link-Belt Company
Merchants National Bank & Trust Company
Peoples Bank & Trust Company
Ransburg Electro Coating Corporation
Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc.
Stark, Wetzel & Co.
Thomson & McKinnon

To these should be added a contribution made for a fifth time by the United-Carr Fastener Corporation of Cambridge, Massachusetts, to the AAAS for any worthy purpose and applied to the fourth Indianapolis meeting.

Other Acknowledgments

At the AAAS Smoker, as in past years, the Coca-Cola Company, through the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Indianapolis, the National Biscuit Company, and Philip Morris, Inc., donated their products. The Association gratefully acknowledges these generous and recurrent donations.

In concluding this report of the 124th meeting, besides thanking all members of the local committees, I would like to express my personal appreciation to Joseph J. Cripe (manager), Dean H. Phillips (assistant manager), Mrs. Grace Schulmeyer (manager of the housing department), and others of the staff of the Indianapolis Convention Bureau, who supplied expert professional assistance and friendly help throughout; to the managements and sales managers of the Claypool, Sheraton-Lincoln, Antlers, and other hotels for their many courtesies and great assistance; and to the secretaries and program chairmen of each section and participating organization for their able cooperation, especially with reference to copy and galley proof for the 340-page General Program-Directory.

Awards and Prize Winners

The following annual awards were made during the meeting: 30th AAAS Newcomb Cleveland prize to Martin Schwarzchild and J. B. Rogerson, Jr., Princeton University Observatory, and to J. W. Evans, executive director, Sacramento Peak Observatory [*Science* **127**, 138 (1958)]; 13th Theobald Smith Award in the Medical Sciences to Paul Talalay, associate professor, Ben May Laboratory for Cancer Research, University of Chicago [*Science* **126**, 1334 (1957)]; 3rd AAAS-Anne Frankel Memorial Award for Cancer Research, to Roy Hertz, chief, Endocrinology Branch, National Cancer Institute [*Science* **127**, 21 (1958)]; 1st AAAS-Campbell Award for Vegetable Research, to S. H. Wittwer and F. G. Teubner, department of horticulture, Michigan State University [*Science* **127**, 76 (1958)]; 2nd AAAS-Ida B. Gould Memorial Award for Research on Cardiovascular Problems, to Irvine H. Page, head of the Research Division, Cleveland Clinic [*Science* **127**, 183 (1958)]; and the 4th AAAS-Socio-Psychological Prize, to Irving A. Taylor, assistant professor of psychology, Pratt Institute [*Science* **127**, 183 (1958)].