campus. He began a famed seminar program in pharmacology at Pharmaglen, a redwood forest retreat in the Santa Cruz mountains, and his students and associates became organized into the James Blake Society, named in honor of a pioneer pharmacologist of California.

The Texas phase of Leake's career was a further broadening of his interests and stimulations. I preceded him as a lowly resident in Galveston, and recall my amazement at the growth of the medical school upon my return visit there 10 years later. The new bricks and concrete were secondary to the reorganized curriculum and a revitalized faculty, adventuresome paramedical courses, and a healthy basic research program. His influence extended well beyond Galveston, for he was helpful in the development of the M. D. Anderson Hospital and the Baylor Medical School in Houston, and of the Southwestern Medical School in Dallas.

Chauncey Leake is a prolific writer and is devoted to establishing and developing communication outlets for science. In 1938 he founded the University of California Publications in Pharmacology, and in 1943, the Texas Reports on Biology and Medicine. He is the editor of the American Lecture Series in Pharmacology, and a member of several editorial boards. His own output includes eight books and over 400 articles, scientific reports, editorials, book reviews, and essays. Of especial importance was his 1927 tercentenary translation, with annotations, of William Harvey's *De Motu Cordis,* which is now a standard and has gone through four editions. More recently he has published *Letheon: The Cadenced Story of Anesthesia* (1947); *Can We Agree?,* a discussion on science and ethics with Patrick Romanell (1950); *Some Founders of Physiology* (1956); and *The Amphetamines: Their Actions and Uses* (1958). Since 1940 he has issued a mimeographed monthly *Calling Attention to,* a brief, informal yet informative comment on new books and articles that goes to over 1600 friends all over the world. This is often accompanied by a welcome, more personal report on the doings of Chauncey and his friends.

Chauncey Leake married Elizabeth Wilson of Iowa in 1921, and there are two sons, Chauncey, who is in investment banking, and Wilson, who is an anesthesiologist. Mrs. Leake graciously encourages her husband's professional interests and shares in his relaxations in art, poetry, music, and drama.

A profitable period of continued progress will be recorded by the Association during the dynamic leadership of Chauncey Leake, and we shall have occasion to compliment ourselves on the wisdom of our choice.

MICHAEL B. SHIMKIN
National Cancer Institute,
National Institutes of Health,
Bethesda, Maryland

AAAS Council Meeting, 1958

Dael Wolfle

The AAAS Council held two sessions during the 1958 annual meeting in Washington, D.C., both at the Sheraton-Park Hotel. The first session convened at 4 P.M. on 27 December and adjourned at 5:10 P.M. The second convened at 9:10 A.M. on 30 December and adjourned at 11:30 A.M. President Wallace R. Brode presided. Attendance at the first session was 126, and at the second, 125.

Elections and Officers

The President announced the election of Chauncey D. Leake as president-elect, and the election of H. Bentley Glass and the reelection of Margaret Mead as members of the Board of Directors to serve for four-year terms, 1959 through 1962. To fill out the unexpired year of the term left vacant by the resignation of Paul M. Gross, the Board elected Don K. Price as a new Board member.

A list of the committeemen-at-large elected by the sections was read. The Council elected the vice presidents and chairmen of sections for 1959 whose names and sections are listed on pages 475–478. The Executive Officer reported that the Board had reelected Donald P. Ray as Secretary of Section K, reelected John E. Christian as Secretary of Section Np, and elected Reidar F. Sognnaes as Secretary of Section Nd, all for four-year terms, 1959 through 1962.

The Council elected H. Trendley Dean and Harold D. Lasswell to serve for two-year terms on the Committee on Nominations.

Affiliates

Upon recommendation by the Committee on Affiliation and with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, the Council elected the following organizations as affiliates of the Association: American College of Cardiology, American College of Radiology, American Rocket Society, Central Association of Science and Mathematics Teachers, Society of Biological Psychiatry, Arizona Academy of Science, and Wildlife Management Institute. With these elections, the number of organizations affiliated with the AAAS is now 286.

Social Aspects of Science

At the 1955 meeting the Council established an Interim Committee on the Social Aspects of Science. A year later, by Council action, this committee was enlarged and made directly responsible to the Board of Directors. During the years 1957 and 1958 the committee, among other activities, devoted a considerable amount of time to discussions of how such a committee might most effectively serve science and society. A committee report on this question was the subject of extended discussion by the Board of Directors and provided a substantial portion of the background for recommendations presented in the following section for some reorganization of the Association's committee structure. In anticipation of the discussion of those recommendations, Laurence H. Snyder, in the annual report of the Chairman of the Board of Directors to Council, discussed the major objectives of the Association in relation to the proposed committee structure. Chauncey D. Leake, chairman of the Committee on the Social Aspects of Science, described the subcommittees that had been established by the committee, the symposia that had been held at the 1957 and 1958

annual meetings, and the other activities of the committee. He endorsed the proposal that the Committee on the Social Aspects of Science be superseded by the new committee structure and thanked his fellow committee members for their effective work during the two preceding years.

New Committees

The Council agenda included the following statement and recommendations prepared by the Board of Directors:

"The Board of Directors at its June and October 1958 meetings considered the report of the Committee on the Social Aspects of Science which was appointed at the beginning of 1957 to serve for a two-year period.

"After careful study of the Committee's report, the Board discussed at length the important implications which the report raised for the activities and objectives of the Association as a whole. The following is a summary of these deliberations, including the actions taken or recommended.

"The Board adopted a vote of thanks and an expression of appreciation to the Committee on the Social Aspects of Science for focusing anew the attention of the Board, the Council, and the Association on the broad matter of the responsibilities of AAAS in the promotion of human welfare.

"One of the important consequences of the deliberations of the Committee on the Social Aspects of Science was clearly to point out that the name of the AAAS suggests, and its constitution provides, that the Association exists for the following purposes:

"1. *To further the work of scientists.* This objective has been both explicit and implicit in the activities of the Association since its founding in 1848.

"2. *To facilitate cooperation among scientists.* Although it may be said hopefully that the normal operations of the Association accomplish this purpose, there is increasing recognition of the importance of closer association and more intercommunication among scientists in different fields. In view of this recognition, it seems appropriate that there be action specifically directed to the furtherance of this objective.

"3. *To improve the effectiveness of science in the promotion of human welfare.* Achievement of this purpose is among matters to which the Committee on the Social Aspects of Science has been directing its attention.

"4. *To increase public understanding and appreciation of the importance and promise of the methods of science in human progress.* This purpose was recognized in the establishment by the Board in 1956 of its Committee on Public Information and Science, and has been further recognized in the discussions and plans of the Committee on the Social Aspects of Science.

"A general observation with reference to these four purposes is that they were the principal subject of review and discussion of the Arden House Conference of 1951. The Council and the Board of the Association have for several years been endeavoring to carry out the Arden House recommendations, in part through the Committee on the Social Aspects of Science, in part through the development of the Association's program of publications, in part by way of the evolving pattern of the annual meeting.

"In order to bring greater clarity into the picture of the Association's activities and to help increase the effectiveness with which the Association can fulfill its several purposes, the Board recommends to the Council that the following actions be taken.

"1. Establish a five-member Committee on Cooperation among Scientists.

"2. Establish a seven-member Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare.

"3. Establish a five-member Committee on Public Understanding of Science.

"The first of these would be a new committee. The second and third would continue the work of the present Committee on the Social Aspects of Science and the present Committee on Public Information and Science.

"All three of these committees would be regular, continuing committees of the Association, responsible to the Board of Directors, with rotating membership, and with one member of the Board of Directors and the Executive Officer or his designee serving as ex officio members in addition to the designated number of appointed members.

"If Council endorses the establishment of these three committees, the Board and the incoming President would plan to name the committee members promptly, provide funds so that each committee can meet promptly to organize for the year and to prepare its program of activities and supporting budget for presentation to, and action by, the Board of Directors at its spring 1959 meeting. Early each year there would be published in *Science* an invitation to the membership to contribute ideas and suggestions to the appropriate committees.

"Each committee would receive the suggestions appropriate to the furtherance of its responsibilities. On the basis of these, and on the basis of other ideas developed within the committee, it would keep its program current. Among the activities of committees appropriate for available financial support would be studies directed to the solutions of problems chosen by the committee; symposia on problems of unusual interest or current importance; temporary staff help where this is needed; committee meetings when necessary.

"The Board of Directors would determine the amount of financial and staff support which the Association could devote to carrying out the plans for action presented by each committee, and would consider proposals to seek outside support where the committee deems this appropriate.

"Prior to the next and each subsequent annual meeting, each committee chairman would report activities and plans to the Board, and through the Board to the Council at the annual meeting."

Council voted to approve this statement and its recommendations. Membership of the new committees, insofar as acceptances have been received from those invited to serve as members, is given on page 476.

Council Activities and Organization

William Wildhack, chairman of the Council Agenda and Resolutions Committee, submitted on behalf of the committee the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The accomplishments and influences of the AAAS might be significantly increased if the Council participated more actively and in a more organized way in AAAS affairs, developing the great potentialities inherent in its broad representation of American science,

"*Therefore, be it moved,* That the Council establish a Committee on Council Activities and Organization, to study and make recommendations at the 1959 meeting on the manner in which the Council can best serve science and the AAAS.

"*Be it further moved,* That this committee be composed of the President of the AAAS, ex officio, a Chairman to be appointed by the President, and four other members of the Council, to be elected by the Council. The term of the committee shall be one year."

The Council voted to adopt this resolution and subsequently elected Allan D. Bass, Ward Pigman, Albert E. Sobel, and Leon Sokoloff as members of the committee. William Wildhack has been appointed by the President to serve as committee chairman.

Metric Usage

At the 1957 meeting Council adopted a resolution approving in principle the general adoption of the metric system of weights and measurements, offering cooperation to the parallel committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in any practicable efforts to further this objective, and re-

questing appointment of a committee to make a study of the most economical and feasible means of changing over to metric usage. Wilmer Souder, chairman, reported for the committee as follows:

"A. We have established cooperative relations with the British Association Metric Committee (as requested by your Committee on Resolutions) through Dr. A. H. Hughes, Deputy Chairman, Park Royal Brewery, Coronation Road, London, N.W. 10; we find the British Association has been quite active since the first of the year and is now assembling information from 100 or more sources relating to the short-time cost and long-time profit of a change-over to metric units in measures and a decimal system of currency. The Association poses the problem as follows: 'To find out whether we cannot afford to make the change-over or whether we cannot afford not to make the change.' This report, due in 1959, will be of value to the American Association. We can see no valid reason for setting up a similar survey in the United States at this time. Justification for such duplication and expense is not evident. We have kept the British Association advised of our studies.

"B. We have discovered genuine concern (bordering on alarm) by experts in foreign trade over the failure of our manufacturers and packaging concerns to express contents, dimensions, and similar items in terms of metric units in catalogues, specifications, and on labels.

"C. We call attention to an emerging confusion which is becoming serious among toolmakers, mechanics, and research metrologists who, for one reason or another, continue to use the inch unit. At present there are at least three units for the inch; the maximum difference between these is about four parts per million. The U.S. inch is a secondary unit (derived from the meter) and could be redefined by executive order or by legislation and international agreement. (This would not reflect unfavorably on the metric system.) The popular value, and one now extensively used in international standardization, is

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters, exactly

and could be referred to as the industrial inch. For all surveying operations in which the foot is used as the unit the foot-meter ratio of 12/39.37 exact should be continued in use as long as the North American 1927 Datum is the recognized datum for the United States. (At some future date, probably within the next generation, it will be necessary to readjust the triangulation network of the United States, thus changing all coordinates. At that time, if the change-over to the metric system has not been completed, the survey foot should be redefined and made to agree with the industrial inch.)

"D. We call attention to the inconveniences accompanying intercomparisons of the net costs of supplies sold or packaged in different amounts when specified in pounds and ounces, in gallons or similar complex or ambiguous units.

"E. Some members of the Committee feel it would be helpful if the journal of the Association would invite papers on the feasibility and economic advantages of the change-over to the metric system. They feel that such papers should be concisely and carefully written and confined to pertinent information on these two subjects. General statements and undocumented conclusions or predictions should be deleted by the editor if he feels such are not valid.

"F. We have not attempted to specify the most economic method for the change-over, other than to suggest indirectly that where merit is evident the change-over will be made by those immediately concerned.

"The Special Committee offers the following resolutions:

"1. Compulsory change-over by federal legislation or executive order should not be attempted at this time.

"2. Universal or complete change-over in all fields is not feasible in the near future. One such field is the land surveys for titles to real estate. We recommend no special efforts to make changes in such fields until cogent reasons are set forth.

"3. In the fields of research, where precision measurements and unambiguous units are necessary and where international cooperation is desirable, the metric system is extensively used; we recommend that it be left to achieve its own sovereignty. Such a change-over is making satisfactory progress in the chemical and pharmaceutical fields.

"4. We recommend more extensive usage of metric system markings or labels for expendable items so that the purchaser may readily compare products regardless of what other units are used.

"5. We recommend, as the most feasible method for achieving the change-over, a program of education showing the advantages of the metric system, such as: (a) Having single value units internationally understood. (b) Having advantages in the intercomparisons of length, mass and capacity."

(Paragraphs C, D, E, and 5 in the committee report were each objected to by one member of the committee, in each case by a different member. These minority objections were presented to Council but are not reproduced here.)

Council voted to recommend to the Board of Directors that the report of the Committee on Metric Usage be referred back to the committee for further study. The committee is expected to report again at the 1959 Council meeting. Prior to that meeting, the report of the parallel committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the results of the British committee's study of the cost of conversion to metric usage will be available to the AAAS committee.

Resolutions

The Council Agenda and Resolutions Committee presented to Council a number of resolutions that had been received from the American Association of Scientific Workers and recommended that those resolutions be referred to the Board of Directors—for further referral to existing or special committees, if the Board so decided—for consideration and such action as seems desirable, and that a report on actions be made to the Council at its 1959 meeting.

A substitute motion to table the committee's recommended action and to request the Council Agenda and Resolutions Committee to study and revise the resolutions and to report back at the second session was voted by Council.

At the second session of the Council meeting, the Council Agenda and Resolutions Committee submitted nine resolutions, some of which were partly based on those initially proposed by the American Association of Scientific Workers. With some amendments made from the floor, these resolutions were voted by Council.

Resolution on Parliament of Science. "The Council commends the Board and the special committee which arranged the stimulating Parliament of Science in Washington in March, 1958, pursuant to the Council's resolution in 1957, and notes with gratification that plans for further symposia are already well advanced."

Resolution on committees on the social aspects of science. "The Council commends the accomplishments of the ad hoc committees on the Social Aspects of Science. They have had significant and beneficial effects on the understanding by scientists and by the public of the inescapable problems of adapting society to the age of science.

"The Council has approved the Board's proposals to create standing committees to continue work in this area and will take special interest in their activities.

"In order that the Council members and the affiliated societies may be kept fully informed of the thinking of these committees, as well as of formal Board actions resulting from their recommendations, the Council requests that the President arrange for the circulation to Council members of the special report of the Committee on the Social Aspects of Science issued after their June, 1958,

meeting and of future reports of the three standing committees."

Resolution on international scientific programs. "The success of the International Geophysical Year in correlating and integrating international scientific resources and extending the areas of cooperation and communication in science stands as a challenge to all other areas of scientific and cultural endeavor. This magnificent international effort is a fitting prelude to the 'space age.' The time is now ripe for world-wide attacks on other major problems.

"The Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science urges its affiliated societies, the Board of Directors, and appropriate committees to participate fully in appropriate international programs, for example, in such areas as the health sciences, outer space exploration, population problems, and social consequences of science."

Resolution on dissemination of Council resolutions. "The Council requests the President to send duplicate copies of resolutions passed at this meeting to each Council member, with the suggestion that these be submitted, if appropriate, to the affiliated societies for consideration along with an indication of action being taken to implement the resolutions, and with a reminder that Council members may submit appropriate resolutions originating in the affiliated societies for consideration by the Council or Board."

Resolution on Agenda and Resolutions Committee for 1959. "Pending the report of the Committee on Council Activities and Organization, the Council requests the President to appoint a Special Committee on Council Agenda and Resolutions for 1959."

Resolutions on international travel and communication. "As indicated in the report of the 1958 Parliament of Science, 'the pursuit of knowledge is an activity of the human race, not an activity of political subdivisions.' History has shown that our country has gained greatly from the visits and collaboration of scientists from other countries.

"The Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science notes with gratification that changes in the U.S. passport regulations have improved international communication in science.

"It is hoped that the issuance of visas and credentials may be further facilitated so as to permit the unimpeded travel of scientists throughout the world."

Resolution on control of nuclear weapon tests. "In the more than ten years of world-wide concern about the control of nuclear weapons and the exposure of human populations to increasing levels of radioactivity, scientists have carried a multiple responsibility. As scientists, it has been—and remains—our task to maintain the traditional devotion of scientific knowledge to the advancement of human welfare. This requires that the unprecedented power of nuclear energy be used for creative rather than destructive purposes. It is also our responsibility, through continuing scientific study, to extend our knowledge of the effects of radiation, including that from nuclear explosions, on human populations, and to explore techniques for nuclear controls. The reports of the United Nations Radiation Committee and the Radiation Committees of the National Academy of Sciences, which evaluate the known biological effects of radioactive exposure, and which recommend that all such exposures be kept at the lowest possible levels, represent major scientific contributions to the solution of this urgent problem.

"It is our further task to help in the transmission and translation of this knowledge to the public, for the final and effective decisions on nuclear energy control must be made not by scientists alone, nor by the military, but by all citizens—and only an informed public can decide wisely.

"The arena of decision now has moved to Geneva, where representatives of those nations which possess nuclear weapons are attempting to negotiate an international system to suspend the further explosions of such weapons. We believe that these negotiations represent a bright hope for the translation of scientific knowledge into effective public policy on a question which—literally—involves the survival of civilization. As both scientists and citizens, we have a deep concern with the success of the Geneva negotiations.

AAAS Operating Fund Budget, 1959: Receipts

Item	Estimated receipts
Dues of annual members	$ 450,000
Journal subscriptions for emeritus members	8,500
Nonmember subscriptions	72,000
Back issues and proof	4,000
Advertising	375,000
Sale of:	
Microcards	700
Binders	1,800
Symposium volumes	60,000
Emblems	2,500
Meeting and exposition	50,000
Rental receipts	18,000
Income from investments	13,500
Cash discounts	600
Administration of projects	50,000
Other receipts	2,000
Total receipts	$1,108,600

"Be it resolved, therefore, That the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science express its profound hope that the Geneva Conference negotiations will prove successful.

"The Council requests the President of the Association to transmit the sense of this resolution to the Geneva Conference through appropriate channels."

Resolution on federal aid to education. "The Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science welcomes the National Defense Education Act of 1958 as further confirmation of the principle that the Federal Government should share in the responsibility for the support of education."

Resolution of appreciation. "WHEREAS, It would be quite impossible to arrange the large and complex annual meetings of the Association and to provide the services and amenities which contribute so much to their smooth and successful operation without the devoted labor of local members and friends of the Association serving on various arrangements committees; and

"WHEREAS, These committees of the Seventh Washington Meeting have, without exception, performed their duties with an outstanding degree of effectiveness,

"Be it resolved, That the Council and the Board of Directors of the American Association for the Advancement of Science hereby express their grateful appreciation to each member of these committees and, in particular, to the following:

"Leonard Carmichael (Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution), General Chairman, who kept in touch with all phases of the meeting arrangements:

"R. Roy Dunn and J. R. O'Hanlon (both of the Potomac Electric Power Company), who served as chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Exhibits Committee;

"Daniel W. Bell and F. P. H. Siddons (both of the American Security and Trust Company), who served as chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Finance Committee;

"Lawson J. Cantrell (Deputy Superintendent, D.C. Public Schools), chairman of the Physical Arrangements Committee, who, with all the other members of this committee, put in many hours of planning and physical work in servicing the many sessions requiring slide projection, and, in particular, Thomas Sheehan and Keith Johnson (of the D.C. Public Schools), who have had heavy responsibilities, the latter also arranging the seven sessions of the Junior Scientists Assembly;

"Windsor P. Booth (chief, News Service, National Geographic Society),

chairman of the Public Information Committee;

"Mrs. Alan T. Waterman, chairman of the Committee on Women's Events;

"And be it further resolved, That our thanks be expressed to:

"Clarence Arata, executive director, Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau;

"The managements of the Sheraton-Park and all other meeting hotels;

"Miss M. P. Sehnert (Physical Science Study Committee, Cambridge, Massachusetts), for her invaluable assistance in arrangements for the Science Theatre;

"Felton Davis and others of his staff at Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., for making their 'Eidophor' available for the programs of six AAAS sections; and to

"Deane B. Judd (National Bureau of Standards), H. Burr Roney (American Institute of Biological Sciences), and all others who helped to arrange the closed-circuit color TV programs."

Section H (Anthropology) adopted the following resolution and requested that it be reported to Council.

"WHEREAS, The year 1958 marks the centenary of the birth of the late Professor Franz Boas, 84th President of the AAAS, and internationally recognized for his manifold contributions to anthropology,

"Be it resolved, That Section H pay tribute to his memory on the occasion of the 125th meeting of the Association."

AAAS Operating Fund Budget, 1959: Expenses

Item	Estimated expenses per item	Estimated expenses (totals)	Limits on individual items
General administrative expenses			
Salaries	$210,000		$230,000
Insurance, retirement, and social security	21,000		23,000
Building maintenance	45,500		50,000
Interest on mortgage	5,900		
Office supplies	21,500		24,000
Telephone and telegraph	3,600		4,200
Postage and freight	18,000		20,000
Travel	3,500		4,000
Executive Officer's discretionary fund	5,000		
Outside services and miscellaneous	16,000		19,000
		$ 350,000	
Printing and manufacturing			
Science	475,000		500,000
Symposium volumes	55,000		60,000
Binders	1,600		2,100
Microcards	700		1,000
Emblems	800		1,200
		533,100	
Annual meeting			
Meeting and exposition	30,000		32,000
Press service	6,000		6,500
		36,000	
Sections, divisions, boards, and committees			
Section expenses	5,500		6,000
Division allowances	9,300		9,700
Board of Directors	6,000		6,500
Editorial Board	7,500		8,000
Other committees	4,500		5,000
		32,800	
Other expenditures			
Sale of advertising	93,750		
Contingencies and new activities	10,000		
		103,750	
Depreciation			
Building	23,200		
Furniture and equipment	8,800		9,500
		32,000	
Total operating expenses		$1,087,650	

Status of the Profession

Marsh W. White proposed that Council should discuss the appropriateness of AAAS consideration of some of the professional problems of American scientists—for example, matters of salary, professional advancement, additional educational opportunity, and similar matters that serve to indicate the importance of scientists in modern society. Council voted to ask the Board of Directors to consider the professional status of scientists and to report to Council.

Future Meetings

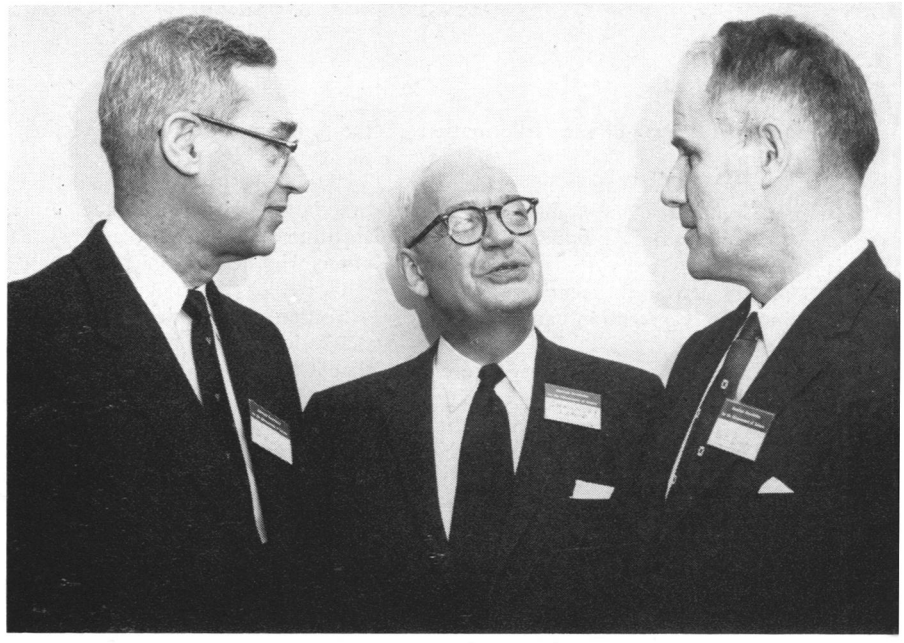
The Executive Officer reported that plans were being made for two special meetings to be held by the Association during 1959. On 14, 15, and 16 May the AAAS, with the cosponsorship of the National Academy of Sciences and the Sloan Foundation, will hold in New York City an invitational symposium on support of basic research in the United States. During the first two weeks of September, also in New York, the Association, with the cosponsorship of UNESCO and the Special Committee on Oceanic Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions, will hold the first International Oceanographic Congress.

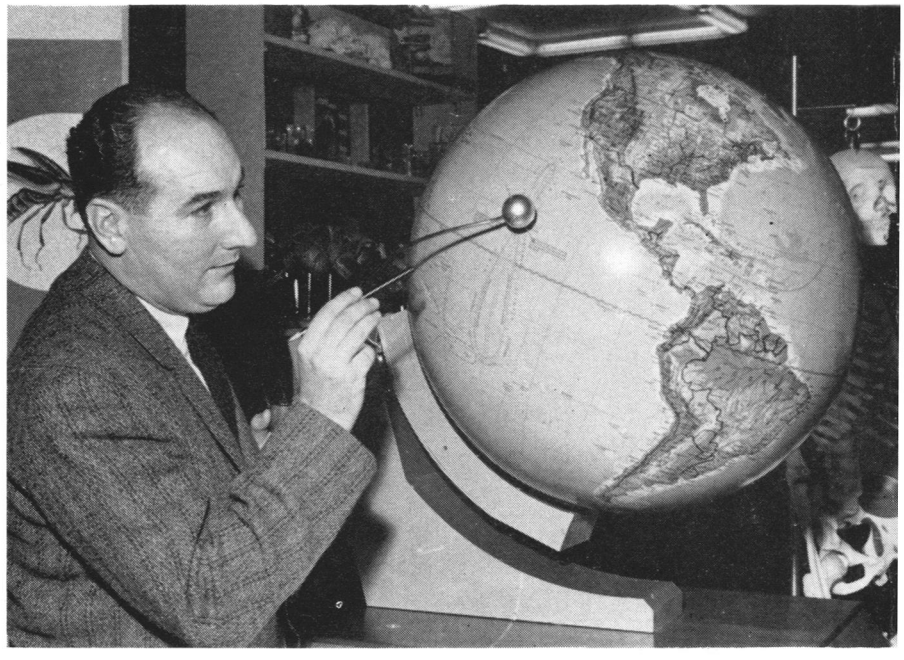
Finances

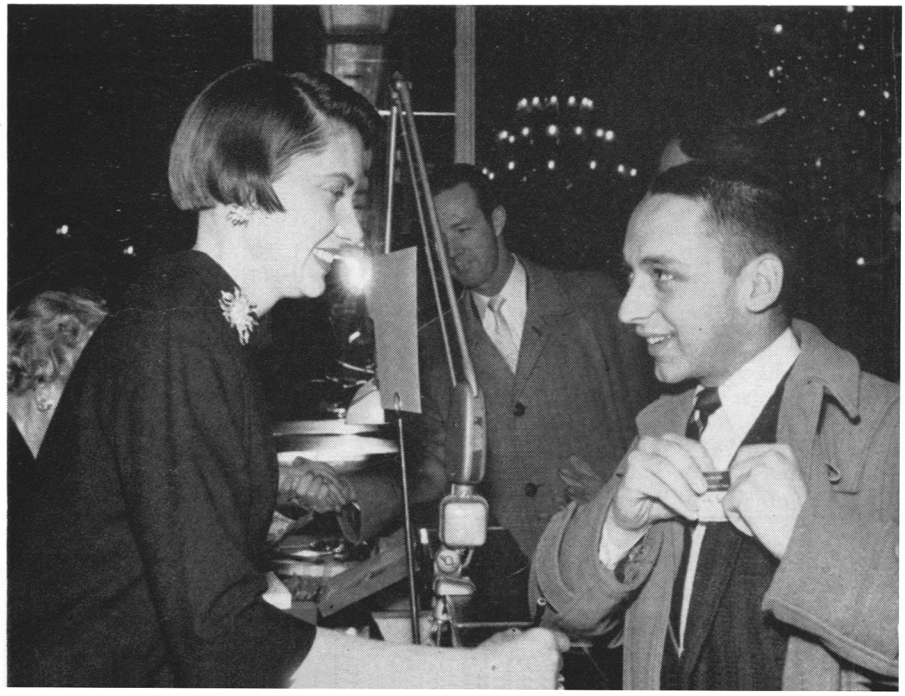
The Executive Officer reported that during the past year the Association had received the following grants: $250,000 from the Carnegie Corporation to continue for a three-year period the work of the Association's Science Teaching Improvement Program; $500,000 from the National Science Foundation for the Traveling Science Library Program for 1958–1959; $12,000 from the Carnegie Corporation to conduct two special conferences on testing and guidance in secondary schools; $15,700 from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Sloan Foundation for the costs of the Parliament of Science held by the Association in March 1958; $9000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for a further study of attitudes of students toward science and scientists; $1000 from the United States Steel Foundation for general purposes; and several smaller gifts.

The Treasurer and Executive Officer presented the budget that had been approved by the Board of Directors for 1959. Estimated receipts and expenditures for the year are given in the accompanying tables.

AAAS Washington Meeting







(Left) Thomas Fontaine, 8, son of the head of the Fellowships Section of the National Science Foundation, studies the Martin Company's presentation in the Exhibition Hall. More than 100 exhibits and a Science Theatre were located in the hall. (Top right) Three officers of the Association discuss the 6-day meeting: Dael Wolfle, executive officer; Chauncey D. Leake, president elect; and Wallace R. Brode, retiring president. (Center right) At the Johns Hopkins exhibit, "The restless search," Richard Poulin explains the intricacies of satellite tracking. (Bottom right) Howard Silber, Princeton University senior in search of thesis material, registers at the AAAS desk in the Sheraton Park Hotel.

[Credits: left, center right, and bottom right, Washington Post photos; top right, Chase Ltd. photo, Washington, D.C.]