

Association Affairs

AAAS Chicago Meetings, 1868-1959

The original object of the Association, now just entering its 112th year, was "... by periodical and migratory meetings, to promote intercourse between those who are cultivating science in different parts of the United States ...". Beginning with the first meeting of September 1848 in Philadelphia, until well into the 1900's, the meetings were the principal activity of the Association. Though *Science* became the official journal of the Association in 1900, ownership and responsibility for its publication did not come until 1938. The annual meeting is still a major activity of the AAAS.

Prior to this year there have been 125 national meetings, but the number does not correspond with the age of the Association. There was no meeting in 1852 "... because of the prevalence of cholera along the approaches to Cleveland from the South." The Civil War caused the interruption of meetings in the years 1861-65, and World War II made impossible meetings between December 1941 and September 1944. These lapses, however, were more than offset by the extra summer meetings held in other years, principally within the period 1931-41. Until 1902, the annual meeting was almost always held in August. In that year, the week immediately after Christmas was selected, partly to accommodate certain participating societies and partly because of the increase in the number of academic summer schools.

Each annual meeting of the Association brings together scientists from all fields of science. Each meeting includes sessions arranged by the AAAS as a whole, sessions arranged by its sections, and sessions arranged by the affiliated societies that meet with the Association. Some sessions are devoted to research reports and discussions in highly specialized scientific areas. Many others are of a wider, interdisciplinary character or explore relatively neglected areas between scientific fields. A number of college teachers have stated that they have come to rely on these symposia as excellent sources for updating

their courses. One highlight is the annual AAAS general symposium under the title "Moving Frontiers of Science."

1959 Program Notes

At this year's Chicago meeting, the two sessions of "Moving Frontiers of Science" will consist of four lectures for the whole attendance: On the evening of 26 December, Sidney W. Fox (Oceanographic Institute, Florida State University) will speak on "How did life begin?" and William H. Pickering (Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology) will speak on "How artificial satellites can help scientific research." On the afternoon of 27 December, the subject of R. E. Marshak (Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Rochester) will be "Elementary particles of modern physics," and that of Wendell M. Stanley (Biochemistry and Virus Laboratory, University of California) will be "Genes, viruses, and cancer." Alan T. Waterman (National Science Foundation) will be chairman of both sessions.

For each remaining evening, the "special sessions" devoted to addresses also of general interest are as follows:

27 December. T. Keith Glennan (Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration) under the auspices of the Tau Beta Pi Association.

28 December. Wallace R. Brode (science adviser, department of State), the AAAS retiring presidential address, followed by a reception.

29 December. Lee A DuBridge (president, California Institute of Technology), the joint annual address of the Society of Sigma Xi and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.

30 December. E. Wyllys Andrews (associate in archeology, Tulane University, and leader of the National Geographic Society's Dzibilchaltun expedition to the Maya ruins of Yucatan, Mexico), the National Geographic Society's annual premier illustrated lecture.

At intervals throughout the meeting period there will be 14 vice presidential addresses: Section A—Mathematics, R. H. Bing (University of Wisconsin), 26 December; B—Physics, Robert B. Lind-

say (Brown University), 29 December; D—Astronomy, Dirk Brouwer (Yale University), 26 December; E—Geology and Geography, Byron N. Cooper (Virginia Polytechnic Institute), 29 December; F—Zoological Sciences, Herbert Friedmann (Smithsonian Institution), 29 December; G—Botanical Sciences, Frits W. Went (Missouri Botanical Garden), 30 December; H—Anthropology, A. Irving Hallowell (University of Pennsylvania), 29 December; I—Psychology, Frank A. Geldard (University of Virginia), 30 December; K—Social and Economic Sciences, Philip M. Hauser (University of Chicago), 27 December; L—History and Philosophy of Science, Herbert Feigl (University of Minnesota), 28 December; N—Medical Sciences, Nathan W. Shock (Baltimore City Hospitals), 30 December; Np—Pharmacy, Glenn L. Jenkins (Purdue University), 29 December; P—Industrial Science, Frank C. Croxton (Battelle Memorial Institute), 29 December; and Q—Education, Warren G. Findley (Atlanta Board of Education), 29 December.

Details of some 100 symposia sponsored by all 18 AAAS sections and by the participating societies in mathematics, chemistry, astronomy, geography, zoological sciences, botanical sciences, ecology, social sciences, history and philosophy of science, medical sciences, and education and science teaching will appear in subsequent issues of *Science*. The general scope of this year's Chicago meeting, the hotel headquarters of most of the participating organizations, and program notes have appeared in earlier issues [129, 1431 (22 May 1959); 130, 226 (24 July 1959)].

Other features of the meeting are the large-scale exhibits of the Annual Exposition of Science and Industry, the AAAS Science Theatre with the showing of selected foreign and domestic scientific films, the annual meeting of the representatives of the 45 state and city academies of science that are affiliated with the Association, a conference on scientific manpower, and a conference on scientific communication.

In the past decade, the Association has increasingly recognized its responsibility to inform the general public about scientific developments and its obligation to assist all organizations concerned in the encouragement of qualified young people to prepare for, and enter, careers in science. The activities of the AAAS Pressroom and of the local Committee on Public Information—headed by Allen Center, vice president for public relations, Leo Burnett, Inc.—the broadcast coverage of the meeting, and the 13th annual Junior Scientists Assembly—a special program for a large number of selected high-school students, ar-

ranged by M. B. Sailsbury (Science Department, Evanston Township High School) at a site apart from the technical sessions—reflect these objectives.

In addition, a lecture especially for the interested public of the Chicago area will be given by George Gaylord Simpson (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University). The subject, commemorating the Darwin centennial but reflecting the current status of organic evolution, will be "The world into which Darwin led us."

An important aspect of any scientific meeting is the pleasure of seeing old friends and meeting new ones—and in reacting to the stimuli that surround one. Discussions, planned and impromptu, will be memorable. The 126th meeting of the Association—old in years but youthfully vital and expanding in activities—will be a rewarding experience.

Earlier Chicago Meetings

For those who like to recall or compare previous meetings of the Association in the same city, there have been six earlier Chicago meetings over a period of 91 years. The dates and other facts are summarized in Table 1.

Not all of these meetings were typical full-scale conventions of the AAAS. At the time of the first Chicago meeting, in 1868, the Association's membership, severely affected by the great struggle of 1861–65—when there had been no meetings at all—had declined from 1004 in 1854 to but 415 in 1867. The first two post-war meetings had been below average in attendance for the period. At the first Chicago meeting, however, the registration of 259 was considered gratifyingly large, with the number of papers exceeded only at the meeting of 1849; the membership of 686 represented a 65-percent gain over the low point of the preceding year.

The second Chicago meeting of 1907 had an official attendance of 725, though perhaps almost 2000 were present. The fourth and fifth meetings in that city, in June 1933 and September 1941, respectively, were extra summer meetings and, therefore, though their attendance was excellent for the time of year, they were not as large as the December meetings, with more societies participating.

The first Chicago meeting affords the greatest contrast with the present time because 91 years ago the Association was only 20 years old and the city of Chicago, which had been "surveyed into lots in 1830," was not much older. The city's population was about 250,000. Points of interest called to the attention of the visiting scientists included a University of Chicago (incorporated 1857, closed 1886), on Cottage Grove

Avenue on land given by Stephen A. Douglas; Dearborn Observatory, which had the nation's largest telescope; the Chicago Academy of Sciences, then on Wabash Street between Van Buren and Jackson streets; Rush Medical College; the Board of Trade; the Stock Yards; Flint and Thompsons' Grain Elevators; and the Water Works, under construction "at a cost approaching one million dollars."

The Honorable J. Young Scammon was general chairman. The sessions were held principally in the Hall of the Young Men's Library Association, La Salle and Randolph streets, and in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church. The program was grouped in two general areas—Mathematics-Physics-Chemistry and Natural History—corresponding to the two original sections of the Association. The two principal addresses were made by astronomers. President Benjamin A. Gould delivered a comprehensive and eloquent summary of the life of Alexander D. Bache (1806–67), charter member and president of the Association in 1850. Bache, grandson of Benjamin Franklin's only daughter and leader of his class at West Point, is remembered for his long service as superintendent of the Coast Survey and as first president of the National Academy of Sciences. In his retiring AAAS presidential address, F. A. P. Barnard spoke on recent advances in science. Among the social events, the delegates enjoyed an excursion on the lake steamer *Orion*, an evening reception at the Tremont House, and instrumental music in Lincoln Park (reached by horse cars). There were longer side trips to Coal Valley near Rock Island, to the Lake Superior mines, and to the new prairie community of Omaha. A resolution of sympathy with the effort to resuscitate the Cincinnati Observatory was passed; another resolution favored the establishment of international copyrights.

The annals of the Association do not disclose why 39 years elapsed before the AAAS returned to Chicago, in December 1907. The present University of Chicago, founded in 1891, was host of the second Chicago meeting and Charles L. Hutchinson was general chairman. Most of the sessions were held on the campus but the housing was downtown. AAAS headquarters was in the Auditorium Annex at Michigan Boulevard and Congress Street and some nine other hotels were used by the 725 AAAS registrants and an additional 185 attending the sessions of participating societies. Room rates at the Palmer House and elsewhere were \$1 to \$2. Cafeterias were in existence. The one operated by the university's School of Education also served a table d'hôte

lunch for 30 cents. As at present, the price of a hotel banquet could still equal the price of a night's lodging. The dinners of the naturalists and the astronomers were \$1.75 and \$2, respectively. (The AAAS registration fee, however, \$3 then, is still unchanged in 1959.)

This 58th AAAS meeting was called to order by retiring president William H. Welch, eminent medical scientist of Johns Hopkins; the delegates were welcomed to the university and the city by Dean George E. Vincent and by George E. Adams, vice president of local committees. An appropriate response was made by the association's president, the celebrated physicist, E. L. Nichols, of Cornell University.

Among the 458 papers read were many excellent vice presidential addresses. As an example of the prominent scientists of a half century ago and their research interests, the following are listed:

Charles A. Conant, "Influence of friction in economics"

E. G. Conklin, "Mechanism of heredity"

Edward Kasner, "Geometry and mechanics"

W. C. Sabine, "Origin of the musical scale"

D. T. MacDougal, "Heredity and environic forces"

Clifford Richardson, "A plea for a broader education of the chemical engineers"

Simon Flexner, "Recent advances and present tendencies in pathology"

Elmer Brown, "The outlook of the section for education"

A. L. Kroeber, "The anthropology of California"

One panel discussion, timely and vigorous, was entitled the "Panic of 1907 and the monetary system of the nation." William H. Welch's retiring presidential address was "The interdependence of medicine and other sciences in nature." It was followed by a reception given by Henry Pratt Judson, president of the university. A particularly interesting symposium was "Cooperation in Biological Research" in which the speakers were Frank R. Lillie, William Trelease, H. H. Donaldson, Simon Flexner, W. H. Howell, and James R. Angell. The annual Biologists' Smoker was held at the Victoria Hotel, Michigan Boulevard and Van Buren Street.

Among the institutions visited were the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the John Crerar Library, the Field Museum of Natural History (then in Jackson Park on 57th Street), and the Art Institute.

The number of resolutions passed by the Council was larger than usual. Included were resolutions supporting various measures of President Theodore

Table 1. Earlier Chicago meetings.

Meeting No.	Date	President	No. of papers read	Attendance
17	1868, 5-12 Aug.	B. A. Gould	151	259
58	1907, 30 Dec.-4 Jan.	E. L. Nichols	458	725
73	1920, 27 Dec.-1 Jan.	L. O. Howard	1011	2412
92	1933, 19-30 June	H. N. Russell	1000	1341
109	1941, 22-27 Sept.	I. Langmuir	1436	2000
114	1947, 26-31 Dec.	H. Shapley	2019	4940

Roosevelt for the conservation of natural resources, for strengthening the National Bureau of Education, for the establishment of a research laboratory of tropical medicine on the Isthmus of Panama, and for setting up a series of seismological stations.

The third Chicago meeting (December 1920) was also held at the University of Chicago. J. Paul Goode of the university was general chairman, and L. O. Howard, great entomologist who had served the Association more than 20 years as permanent secretary, was in the chair as president.

This meeting, with the programs of 14 sections and 41 participating societies, was full-scale. More than 1000 papers were read, and the official registration of 2412 was substantially less than the actual attendance. It was at this meeting that the Visible Directory of Registrants, essentially in its present form, was inaugurated. These panels of directory slips, so convenient in locating other registrants, have since come into use at practically all large scientific meetings.

Most of the sessions were held in classroom buildings and the University Baptist Church but, again, housing was in the downtown hotels; the Congress was AAAS Headquarters. The retiring presidential address of Simon Flexner (Rockefeller Institute), "Twenty-five years of bacteriology—a fragment of medical research," summarized an eventful period of work in this field. An exhibit of the apparatus and principles of wireless telephony, prepared by the American Telephone and Telegraph and Western Electric companies under the auspices of the National Research Council, attracted many visitors.

In the business sessions, the Academies of Science of Michigan and Oklahoma became AAAS affiliates, and a collection of portraits and letters of all AAAS presidents, made by Marcus Benjamin of the Smithsonian Institution, was acquired by the Association. Resolutions were passed favoring the organization of Mexican scientists, exploring efforts to curtail the necessary use of animals in experiments, and advocating the preservation of wildlife by

retention of roadside vegetation and some marshes.

The fourth Chicago meeting of 19-30 June 1933 was closely associated with the Century of Progress Exposition, the theme of which had been proposed by Michael Pupin, AAAS president in 1925. A primary purpose of the meeting was to review 100 years of developments in science. It was a "modern" meeting, with some delegates traveling by plane. According to an advertisement in the Program, one could fly from New York to Chicago in the "World's Fastest Multi-motor Planes" in only 5½ hours for \$47.95. The journey from the Pacific Coast required 15 hours. The main AAAS registration was at the Stevens (now the Conrad Hilton) Hotel, but there were branch registration desks at the University of Chicago and the McKinlock Campus of Northwestern University.

There were 15 sections and 40 participating societies, and the official registration of 1341 was considerably below the attendance over the 12-day period. One factor may have been that the meeting places were widely distributed between the Exposition's Hall of Science, the university campuses, the Field Museum, the Adler Planetarium, the hotels, and other downtown buildings, so that even these registration points were not very convenient. The caliber of this exceptional summer meeting may be noted from the following partial list of the 28 official foreign guests and the distinguished American scientists invited to attend, and their papers, given in general sessions arranged by the sections of the AAAS:

J. J. Sederholm (Finland), "The progress and scope of Precambrian research"

Jacob Bjerknes (Norway), "Atmospheric soundings, methods, and results"

Morris Fishbein, Paul Dudley White, and Max Cutler, "A century of progress in medicine"

Enrico Fermi (Italy), "Theory of hyperfine structure"

F. W. Aston (England), "The story of isotopes"

R. A. Millikan, "New light on nuclear physics"

R. J. Tillyard (Australia), "The evolution of insects"

A. V. Hill (England), "Wave transmission as the basis of nerve activity"

Niels Bohr (Denmark), "Space and time in contemporary physics"

Richard Goldschmidt (Germany), "Some aspects of evolution"

C. U. A. Kappers (Netherlands), "The anthropology of the Near East in connection with its population"

Charles E. Spearman (England), "Recent advances in our knowledge of human personality"

Herbert John Gough (England), "Crystalline structure in relation to failure of metal: especially by fatigue"

The delegates were welcomed by Rufus C. Dawes, honorary general chairman of the 92nd AAAS meeting. Philip Fox, director of the Adler Planetarium, was general chairman of the local committees. In the absence of AAAS president Henry Norris Russell at Oxford University, retiring president John Jacob Abel, renowned pharmacologist of Johns Hopkins University, officiated and presided at the general banquet at the Stevens at which the foreign scientists were guests of honor and R. A. Millikan was toastmaster.

The Association's fifth Chicago meeting (September 1941) was the middle one of three meetings that year (one other was held in Durham, N.H. in June, the major one in Dallas, Tex., in December). The 109th AAAS meeting, commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the present University of Chicago. The university had organized an impressive program of 12 special lectures and 35 symposia, 32 of which were jointly sponsored by the AAAS, under the theme, "New Frontiers in Education and Science." The speakers comprised some 100 visiting scientists and 50 members of the faculty. The five-session symposium arranged by Section N was devoted to aerobiology. Except for one at Yerkes Observatory and another at Madison, Wis., in advance of the AAAS meeting, the sessions were held entirely on the campus with registration in Ida Noyes Hall and accommodations in the residential halls and nearby hotels. There were approximately 2000 registrants.

The sixth Chicago meeting of December 1947 is still so recent that no detailed account is necessary. With programs by 15 sections and some 52 participating societies and 4940 registrants, the 114th meeting was the largest one, up to that time, in the long history of the Association, and it has since been exceeded only by the meetings of 1949, 1956, and 1958. As with other scientific meetings, the attendance curve is upward. In just the last 12 years, the Association has grown from 203 affiliates

and 33,000 members to 285 affiliates and 59,000 members.

The general chairman of the last AAAS Chicago meeting was Paul A. Jenkins, executive secretary of the Chicago Technical Societies. Harlow Shapley was president, and the late Forest Ray Moulton, formerly of the University of Chicago faculty, was administrative secretary. The retiring presidential address by James B. Conant was "The role of science in our unique society." The importance of science for any modern state and the problems of science in a democracy with the ideals and objectives of this country were clearly portrayed. In the receiving line at the reception which followed, besides those mentioned, were president-elect Edmund W. Sinnott and George D. Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois, who had welcomed the AAAS to Chicago.

Among the special sessions, under the auspices of the National Geographic Society, Harold F. Weaver spoke on the Brazilian eclipse expedition, and Bradford Washburn discussed cosmic rays from Mount McKinley; the annual address of the Society of the Sigma Xi was "The eight new synthetic elements," by Glenn T. Seaborg.

It was at this meeting that the AAAS Science Theatre was inaugurated and the Society of Systematic Zoology was founded by a steering committee that included G. W. Wharton, C. F. W. Muesebeck, Karl P. Schmidt, Waldo L. Schmitt, and A. S. Pearse. The Inter-Society Committee for a National Science Foundation met to review steps taken in 1947 to advise congressional committees of the attitudes of scientists. Dael Wolfe was secretary-treasurer; 42 representatives of member societies and 33 observers were present.

The Sherman Hotel was headquarters, and virtually all the 275 sessions were held there and in such other downtown hotels as the Blackstone, Congress, Continental, Palmer House, and Stevens. The Stevens was the site of the Exposition of Science. Among the 1947 exhibitors, to be present also in the larger 1959 Exposition, were the American Optical Company, Association of American University Presses, Central Scientific Company, General Biological Supply House, Graf-Apsco Company, Harper and Brothers, E. Leitz, C. V. Mosby Company, National Geographic Society, Philosophical Library, W. M. Welch Manufacturing Company, and John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

The winner of the Newcomb Cleveland Prize for that year was Harrison S. Brown, then of the University of Chicago, for his paper "Elements in meteorites and the earth's origin," read before a joint session of AAAS Sections D and

E. The winners of the AAAS George Westinghouse Science Awards for newspapers and magazines were George A. Keaney, New York *World Telegram*, and Steven M. Spencer, *Saturday Evening Post*, respectively.

RAYMOND L. TAYLOR

AAAS

Forthcoming Events

November

9-11. American Petroleum Inst., 39th annual, Chicago, Ill. (API, 50 W. 50 St., New York 20.)

9-11. Association of Military Surgeons, 66th annual conv., Washington, D.C. (R. E. Bitner, AMS, Suite 718, 1726 Eye St., NW, Washington 6.)

9-11. Chemical Engineering, symp., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. (Chemical Inst., 18 Rideau St., Ottawa 2, Ontario.)

9-11. Institute of Radio Engineers—Electronics Industries Assoc., fall, Syracuse, N.Y. (L. G. Cumming, IRE, 1 E. 79 St., New York 21.)

9-11. Instrumentation Conf., 4th, Atlanta, Ga. (W. B. Jones, Jr., School of Electrical Engineering, Georgia Inst. of Technology, Atlanta 13.)

9-12. Society of Exploration Geophysicists, 29th annual intern., Los Angeles, Calif. (B. Roberts, SEG, 1544 N. Highland Ave., Los Angeles 28.)

10-12. Electrical Techniques in Medicine and Biology, 12th annual conf., Philadelphia, Pa. (D. A. Holaday, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia Univ., New York 32.)

10-15. Laboratory Measurement and Automation Techniques in Chemistry, intern. cong., Basel, Switzerland. (ILMAC, 61 Clarastrasse, Basel, Switzerland.)

11-12. Clinical Anticancer Drug Research, Washington, D.C. (B. H. Morrison, III, Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center, National Cancer Inst., Bethesda 14, Md.)

11-13. Gerontological Soc., Detroit, Mich. (R. W. Kleemeier, Dept. of Psychology, Washington Univ., St. Louis 5, Mo.)

11-14. Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, annual, New York, N.Y. (W. N. Landers, SNAME, 74 Trinity Pl., New York 6.)

12-13. Cardiology in Aviation, intern. symp., Brooks Air Force Base, Tex. (L. E. Lamb, Dept. of Internal Medicine, School of Aviation Medicine, Brooks Air Force Base.)

12-13. Operations Research Soc., natl., Pasadena, Calif. (D. A. Katcher, 4608 Morgan Drive, Chevy Chase 15, Md.)

12-13. Utilization of Atomic Energy, 2nd annual conf., College Station, Tex. (G. M. Krise, Radiation Biology Laboratory, Texas Engineering Experiment Station, College Station.)

12-18. International Odontological Session (with 64th Paris Dental Congress), Paris, France. (J. Charon, Secretary-General, 31, rue Tronchet, Paris 8°, France.)

15-18. Society of American Foresters, 59th, San Francisco, Calif. (Soc. of Amer-

ican Foresters, Mills Bldg., 17th and Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington 6.)

15-19. American Soc. of Agronomy, Cincinnati, Ohio. (L. G. Monthey, 2702 Monroe St., Madison 5, Wisc.)

15-20. Radiological Soc. of North America, conf., Chicago, Ill. (Radiological Soc. of North America, 815 Medical Arts Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.)

16-18. Molecular Structure, 3rd conf., Houston, Tex. (Robert A. Welch Foundation, 2010 Bank of the Southwest Bldg., Houston 2.)

16-19. Magnetism and Magnetic Materials, 5th conf., Detroit, Mich. (D. M. Grimes, Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor.)

16-20. American Rocket Soc., annual meeting, Washington, D.C. (J. J. Harford, ARS, 500 Fifth Ave., New York 36.)

16-20. Automation Cong., 5th intern., New York, N.Y. (R. Rimbach, 845 Ridge Ave., Pittsburgh 12, Pa.)

16-21. Antarctic Symp., Buenos Aires, Argentina. (R. N. Panzarini, Instituto Antartico, Argentino, Cerrito 148, Buenos Aires.)

16-21. Disposal of Radioactive Waste, conf., Monaco. (Intern. Atomic Energy Agency, 11-13 Kärltner Ring, Vienna 1, Austria.)

17-19. Building Research Inst. (NAS-NRC), fall conf., Washington, D.C. (J. H. Houtchens, Information Services, BRI, NAS-NRC, 1145 19 St., NW, Washington 25.)

17-19. Northeast Electronics Research and Engineering Meeting, Boston, Mass. (Miss S. Whiteker, Inst. of Radio Engineers, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.)

17-20. National Assoc. for Mental Health, annual, Philadelphia, Pa. (American Psychiatric Assoc., 1700 18 St., NW, Washington 9.)

18. Association for Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders, New York, N.Y. (M. Schmideberg, New York Acad. of Sciences, 2 E. 63 St., New York 21.)

19-21. Inter-Society Cytology Council, annual, Detroit, Mich. (P. A. Younge, ISCC, 1101 Beacon St., Brookline 46, Mass.)

20-21. American Mathematical Soc., Winston-Salem, N.C. (J. W. Green, Univ. of California, Los Angeles 24.)

20-21. Nuclear Fusion, symp., Austin, Tex. (Texas Symp. on Nuclear Fusion, P.O. Box 8005, University Station, Austin.)

22-24. American Soc. of Hematology, 2nd annual, St. Louis, Mo. (J. W. Rebuck, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich.)

22-29. Pan American Child Cong., 11th, Bogotá, Colombia. (Office of Intern. Conferences, Department of State, Washington 25.)

23-24. Solid-State Techniques in Modern Instrumentation, symp., Philadelphia, Pa. (G. L. Eberly, 12 S. 12 St., Philadelphia 7.)

23-25. Fluid Dynamics (APS), Ann Arbor, Mich. (R. J. Emrich, Dept. of Physics, Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa.)

23-26. Technical European Conf. on Standards Applicable to Water (by invitation only), Copenhagen, Denmark. (World Health Organization, Regional Committee for Europe, 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen.) (See issue of 18 September for comprehensive list)