

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, New York

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

National Committee for UNESCO
To be appointed

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

National Conference on FAO
Noble Clark, University of Wisconsin

Science Service Board of Trustees
Paul B. Sears (1957), Yale University
Karl Lark-Horovitz (1958), Purdue University
William W. Rubey (1959), U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

Scientific Manpower Commission
Detlev W. Bronk, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
(Wallace R. Brode, alternate)
Dael Wolfe, AAAS

U.S. Committee on ISO Technical Committee 37—Terminology
Duane Roller, Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation

AAAS Membership

1) <i>Changes during 1956</i>	
New members	6,626
Losses	
Deaths	241
Resignations	1,453
Automatic resignations	2,403
Total loss	4,097
Net increase during 1956	2,529
2) <i>Totals as of 31 Dec. 1956</i>	
Paid for 1956	33,127
Paid through March 1957	1,358
Paid through June 1957	12,926
Paid through Sept. 1957	929
Life members, etc.	863
In good standing	49,203
In arrears	2,491
	51,694
New for 1957	1,024
Total membership	52,718

New York Meeting in Retrospect

Raymond L. Taylor

No two scientific meetings are ever alike, not even two consecutive annual conventions of the same society or two meetings of the same organization in the same locale. This generalization is particularly obvious with the large-scale, diversified annual meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which, uniquely, bring together scientists of all the principal disciplines, research directors, academic administrators, teachers, students, writers, editors, more than one philosopher, and an increasing number of science-minded members of all the major professions. Inevitably, old friends are seen and new friends are made; ideas are engendered and expressed; discussions planned and unplanned occur; concepts are sharpened; and lasting impressions may be received. The great majority of those who attended return to their laboratories, classrooms, and offices stimulated

to further work and thought. Thus, the real measure of the success of any scientific meeting would be the sum total of the effects of this commingling of trained minds, the journal articles and symposium volumes which ensue, the new directions of research taken, and the increase in vigor with which long-standing problems are reattacked. If so, the full impact of any AAAS meeting comes in subsequent years—and scarcely can be completely evaluated either immediately afterward or later.

Some indication of the significance of a particular meeting, however, is available in the number and identity of those who attend and in the quality of the programs which attract them. Not infrequently, actions are taken in the business sessions which are important milestones or turning points. In significance, thus suggested, the Association's seventh New York meeting, 26–30 Dec. 1956, may

prove to have been one of its greatest. The two sessions of the AAAS Council are reported on other pages of this issue, and the caliber of the many programs is apparent in the General Program-Directory and in the appended reports of the sections and participating societies.

There were 5327 registrants. Characteristic of all AAAS meetings, the Visible Directory of Registrants included representatives from all sections of the continent and an impressive group of top-level investigators, Nobel prize winners, and high-ranking research administrators.

Usually the annual meetings of the Association, set for the six days between Christmas and New Year's, do not have many sessions earlier than the morning of 27 Dec., and the programs extend into the morning of 31 Dec. This year, however, because of the four-day holiday, on Sat., 29 Dec., through Tuesday, 1 Jan., the meeting was skewed. It opened almost full-scale on the morning of 26 Dec. and, by the afternoon of that day, nearly every section and participating society had begun its sessions. Conversely, 30 Dec., a Sunday, was lighter than the four preceding days, and there were no sessions at all on 31 Dec. Despite the compression of some 357 sessions in five days and four evenings, conflicts between sessions appealing to the same audiences were at a minimum.

In summary, this annual meeting of the Association for 1956 was particularly well attended, well balanced, and memorable, and there were numerous spon-

taneous complimentary remarks on the excellent general "tone." When the various aspects are considered, it is clear that the meeting was decidedly successful in most essential respects.

Arrangements for the Meeting

The decision to meet again in New York, after an interval of 7 years, was made by the AAAS board of directors at its June meeting in 1952, when it was logical that the Association again meet in the East and the success of the 1949 New York meeting was a recent memory.

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 be 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 his best guess of the probable attendance at each. It is easy to over- or underestimate when, at this stage, the programs are still far from complete, and calls for papers may not have gone out. Soon afterward, on the basis of session-room requirements and preferences, the headquarters hotels for related sections and societies are selected.

In New York, the large Entomological Society of America utilized the relatively limited number of public rooms of the Hotel New Yorker and, in the interest of a compact and convenient meeting, as many sessions as possible were scheduled in the remaining Penn Zone hotels—Statler, Governor Clinton, Sheraton-McAlpin, and Martinique. Related groups of societies and sections, especially when there were interdisciplinary programs planned, were assigned to the hotel that could best meet their needs. The intensive use of the Statler, AAAS headquarters, for instance, necessitated the simultaneous use of the three divisions of the Penn Top—not an ideal arrangement but satisfactory when the folding partitions are fully closed and the microphone in the largest room kept at a moderate pitch (speakers do not always adjust the height of the instrument or face it).

Most of the local scientific organiza-

tions and a number of the educational institutions made their facilities available for sessions. The AAAS gratefully acknowledges these. The American Astronomical Society held its sessions at the Hayden Planetarium, Roosevelt Hall of the American Museum of Natural History, and the Henry Hudson Hotel. The American Museum of Natural History was also the site of an excellent informative symposium on museum techniques and demonstrations of exhibit preparations, sponsored by the museum and arranged by Gordon Reekie of the staff; of the sessions of the Society of Vertebrate Zoology; and of the tenth annual Junior Scientists Assembly, sponsored jointly by the Academy Conference and the AAAS as a whole. (This program, designed to encourage selected high-school students who are considering careers in science, is reported elsewhere by Zachariah Subarsky, program chairman.) Two societies had special tours of the museum, and doubtless numerous individuals among the attendance visited it.

The New York Academy of Science's two-session symposium, "Modern ideas on spontaneous generation," joint with AAAS Section F, was held at the Hotel Barbizon-Plaza; a joint symposium with the Ecological Society of America, "Values in human ecology," was held in the academy's auditorium and was followed by a luncheon. The Cornell University Medical College was the locale of the program of Alpha Epsilon Delta; there were dinners at the faculty clubs of Columbia and New York Universities; Alpha Chi Sigma greeted visiting chemists at the Chemists' Club; and the silver anniversary celebration of the Gordon Research Conferences was held at the Hotel Commodore. The New York Botanical Garden arranged an open house 26 Dec., and the New York Zoological Society—Bronx Zoo had daily guided tours 27–31 Dec. for zoologists and other interested scientists. The Museum of Modern Art lowered its entrance price to accommodate all AAAS registrants.

The local Committee on Physical Arrangements always has one of the most taxing assignments. Commonly, more than 200 sessions will require projection, often with two or more types per session. Lanterns must be assembled, determined as suitable for the size of the room and the session in each case, tagged with respect to both source and session room, transported to the hotels, checked in and out of each storage room, repaired, supplied with spare lamps, and the like. Personnel must be engaged both to deliver and to operate the equipment.

In New York, with very few exceptions, all projection equipment was lent by the Audio Visual Department of New York City's five-borough Board of Education. The number of lanterns moved

into each of the five hotels on 20 Dec., the last "working day" before the first day of the meeting, was based on the 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—but such requests, more numerous than usual, did tax the supply in several of the audio visual "centers" established in each hotel. In general, the lanterns were distributed and collected by technicians employed in the school system who volunteered their services, but there were instances where impatient presiding officers helped themselves, got lanterns intended for other rooms, and thus caused temporary shortages. An extreme instance was the report that one chairman took *three* lanterns which he planned to operate *seriatim*, and thus save several seconds per slide.

Despite the difficulties mentioned, the Committee on Physical Arrangements did a generally excellent job and all concerned are deeply indebted to the many who served without pay and, in particular, to the cochairmen, Samuel Schenberg, supervisor of science, Board of Education, who was present throughout the five days to direct operations, and Edward G. Bernard, director of visual instruction in the city's school system. Thanks are also due to the many program chairmen who arranged for volunteer operators from their attendance and to the operators themselves. The services rendered were substantial. For those instances where the audiences were inconvenienced, sincere regrets and apologies are expressed.

Besides some temporary shortages of lanterns and screens, the causes of which were various, other unforeseen incidents occurred which also inconvenienced the session chairmen, speakers, and the audiences concerned. For the first time in 15 years, on one morning of the meeting period, the New York Statler suffered from "cold mikes." The explanation: All PA systems in that hotel are operated from a central control room and usually only the two assigned engineers are familiar with the maze of switches and pilot lights. On the morning in question, Engineer A telephoned in that he could not report for duty because his child was sick; Engineer B, commuting into work would have been there on time if the train he was on had not hit an automobile and been delayed some 45 minutes. Eventually, the top management of the hotel got every microphone in operation by the simple expedient of throwing every switch in sight.

On the last afternoon of the meeting, at one hotel, an important program did not conclude at 5 P.M. as the hotel man-



Officers of the AAAS admire the large relief globe of the world loaned by *Look* Magazine and the geology department of Columbia University. Left to right: Paul B. Sears, Dael Wolfe, Wallace R. Brode, Laurence H. Snyder, and George Beadle.

agement had anticipated. The hotel owner's daughter's wedding reception was scheduled for 8 P.M. in that room. In their zeal, the workmen setting up for the reception disconnected the lantern at 5 P.M. and at 5:30 P.M. insisted that the meeting end then, although another 15 minutes would have accommodated the final speaker. For this unhappy incident, which never should have happened, only regret can be expressed at this time, to all those affected.

In the absence of other reports, it is believed that most of the 357 sessions did find that the arrangements made for them were satisfactory.

Highlights of the Meeting

The seventh New York meeting enjoyed an unusual number of events which will stand out in the memories of those who attended them. Included were the two-session AAAS general symposium, "Moving frontiers of science," four commemorative programs, and the special evening sessions.

The commemorative programs were (i) a symposium, "Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the discovery of Neanderthal man," a joint program of AAAS Section H (Anthropology) and the American Institute of Human Paleontology, arranged by Loren C. Eiseley and William L. Straus, Jr.; (ii) a sym-

posium, "The general significance of the work of Freud," commemorating the centennial of his birth, a joint program of AAAS Section L (History and Philosophy of Science) and the American Philosophical Association, Eastern Division, cosponsored by the Philosophy of Science Association, arranged by John Wild and Jane M. Oppenheimer; (iii) a Botanists' Dinner and vice-presidential address, sponsored by AAAS Section G (Botanical Sciences), in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Botanical Society of America; and (iv) the 25th anniversary dinner of the Gordon Research Conferences, a participating organization of the AAAS, at which Glenn T. Seaborg spoke on "The future through science."

The special evening sessions included, on 27 Dec., a joint annual address of the Society of the Sigma Xi and the Scientific Research Society of America, "Science, technology, and society," delivered by Lawrence R. Hafstad, who received the William Procter prize of RESA; and the 17th annual address of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa with the AAAS, "Toward more vivid utopias," given by Margaret Mead.

The concluding special session, 29 Dec., was a first showing of the National Geographic Society's film, *Southeast Asia's Golden Pageantry* and lecture by W. Robert Moore, chief of the foreign editorial staff of the society. This annual

lecture with the AAAS, appreciated by all, was cooperatively scheduled for 7 P.M. so that the AAAS Smoker could follow in the same and adjacent rooms.

AAAS Presidential Address and Reception

On the customary evening, 28 Dec., the traditional address by the retiring, 108th president of the Association, George W. Beadle, was given before an audience which overflowed the capacious ballroom of the Hotel Statler. AAAS president, Paul B. Sears, presided and introduced each speaker with appropriate remarks. Eugene Holman, president of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and general chairman of the seventh New York meeting, on behalf of the local committees, graciously welcomed the Association and the audience to New York and, as a petroleum geologist now an administrator, he was particularly competent to point out briefly the interdependence of science and industry.

Richard L. Rosenthal, in announcing the winners of the second AAAS-Anne Frankel Rosenthal Memorial Award for Cancer Research and the first AAAS-Ida B. Gould Award for Research on Cardiovascular Problems, explained the purposes of these awards which are financed by the Richard and Hinda Rosenthal Foundation. President Sears, after a brief

Table 1. Analysis of sessions at seventh New York meeting.

Sessions for symposia, invited papers, and panels	133
Sessions for contributed papers	63
Sessions with addresses or lectures	38
Business sessions	54
Meal or social functions	46
Tours and field trips	9
Sessions for motion pictures	14
Total number of sessions	357

tribute to a distinguished scientific career in biology and genetics, then introduced the principal speaker of the evening.

George W. Beadle's thought-provoking address, "The uniqueness of man" [*Science* 125, 9 (4 Jan. 1957)] sketched the origin of the cosmos, outlined some of the probabilities of chemical and organic evolution which had culminated in the one species, man, uniquely able, to a considerable extent, to control or modify his environment—and now with the capacity to destroy all life. Discussing the increasing dangers of rising populations, consumption of raw materials and food, the need for new sources of energy, and the necessity to abolish war, he concluded by pointing out that not only knowledge but wisdom, courage, and faith are essential if man is to realize the still greater achievements that are possible.

The AAAS reception which followed was well attended and, for those in the receiving line, it was a pleasure to greet so many members and friends of the Association.

AAAS General Symposium

Fundamental units and concepts of science was the topic of a general symposium held on the afternoons of 27 and 28 Dec. The symposium, which was arranged by the Committee on AAAS Meetings, consisted of a lively interchange of sometimes sharply contrasting views on the nature and role of theories in different areas of science.

On the first afternoon, papers were presented by Robert MacLeod (social sciences), Ralph W. Gerard (biological sciences), and Jerrold R. Zacharias (physical sciences). The papers were discussed, in order, by Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Paul Weiss, and Jerome B. Weisner. The second afternoon opened with a paper by Michael Polanyi and concluded with a panel discussion among all of the participants. Howard Mumford Jones served as moderator for both sessions.

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 133 symposia, panels, groups of invited papers, or other sessions centered about a particular theme. At the seventh New York meeting there were about twice as many sessions devoted to programs of this type than to sessions for contributed papers, although 12 societies, one of them quite large, were holding their national meetings with the Association. As is shown in Table 2, the participating societies, especially the 41 which arranged special meetings, in the aggregate had almost as many sessions of this type as the AAAS and its 18 sections. The 640 symposium participants outnumbered the 542 other speakers.

Among the 133 symposia, the following were noteworthy for their interdisciplinary scope: "Chemical and biological aspects of cellular competition," sponsored by AAAS Section C (Chemistry), cosponsored by the American Society of Naturalists and the Society of General Physiologists, arranged by Werner Braun; "Recent advances in geochronometry," sponsored by AAAS Section E (Geology and Geography), cosponsored by the Geological Society of America, the American Geophysical Union, and, in part, Sections F, G, and H, arranged by J. Laurence Kulp; "Modern ideas on spontaneous generation," a joint program of the New York Academy of Sciences and AAAS Section F (Zoological Sciences), cosponsored by AAAS Section G (Botanical Sciences), arranged by a committee, Ross F. Nigrelli, chairman; "Biochemistry of the cell nucleus," sponsored by AAAS Section F, cosponsored by Section G and the Genetics Society of America, arranged by Arthur W. Pollister; "Problems of aging," a joint program of AAAS Sections F, G, and I (Psychology) and the American Society of Zoologists, sponsored by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission through the Brookhaven National Laboratory, arranged by H. J. Curtis, Paul J. Kramer, and Conrad G. Mueller; "Some unsolved problems in

biology," sponsored by Section G and cosponsored by Section F and the Botanical Society of America; "Biotic communities in the past and today," a program of the Society for the Study of Evolution, cosponsored by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontologists and the American Society of Naturalists, arranged by Harlan Lewis; "The impact of natural science on social science," a joint session of Section K (Social and Economic Sciences), the National Academy of Economics and Political Science, and the American Political Science Association, arranged by Donald P. Ray; "Science and ethics," sponsored by AAAS Section L (History and Philosophy of Science) and the Philosophy of Science Association, arranged by Joseph Mayer; "Evolution of nervous control from primitive organisms to man," the four-session symposium of AAAS Section N (Medical Sciences), arranged by Bernard B. Brodie; "Aids for environmental control," sponsored by AAAS Section M (Engineering), cosponsored by AAAS Sections C, H, I, K, L, and N, and the Conference on Scientific Manpower, arranged by Eugene F. Murphy and Irving P. Orens; "Antienzymes," a joint program of AAAS Sections Nd (Dentistry), C, N, and Np (Pharmacy), arranged by George C. Paffenbarger, Ed. F. Degering, Allan D. Bass, and John E. Christian; and "Grasslands in our national life," sponsored by AAAS Section O (Agriculture), cosponsored by AAAS Sections G and K and 17 societies, endorsed by 11 other organizations, arranged by Howard B. Sprague. The Association expresses its deep appreciation to the 640 persons who prepared papers for these and the other, more specialized symposia.

Conferences

All of the three recurrent conferences at AAAS meetings had programs. The Academy Conference, composed of the official delegates of the 41 academies of science affiliated with the Association and

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

Item	AAAS, its sections, and conferences	Participating societies	Total number of sessions with papers	Total number of papers
Sessions for symposia, invited papers, and panels	69 (326 papers)	64 (314 papers)	133	640
Sessions for contributed papers	21 (138 papers)	42 (346 papers)	63	484
Sessions for addresses and lectures	16 (27 speakers)	22 (31 speakers)	38	58
Total			234	1082

others interested in academy affairs, had a day and a half of sessions culminating in a dinner at which Father Patrick H. Yancey 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), was concerned with the program of the National Committee for the Development of Scientists and Engineers and its implications for the physical sciences, for engineering, and for the life sciences.

The Conference on Scientific Editorial Problems, the program chairman of which was J. G. Adashko, had six well-attended sessions. One of these was cosponsored by the Technical Publishing Society and another by the Association of Technical Writers and Editors; members of these organizations contributed to the attendance and participated in the discussions.

AAAS Business Sessions

As is 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 sessions preceded the two sessions of the Council, 27 and 30 Dec., which are reported elsewhere. It is gratifying that these sessions, especially the one on 27 Dec., with 157 members present, were well above the attendance of previous years. The AAAS section officers' luncheon and business meeting held on 29 Dec. was well attended. There was helpful discussion on the tentative plans for the Indianapolis meeting.

Attendance

In sheer size, with 5327 registrants, the seventh New York meeting was the second largest in the 108-year history of the Association, exceeded only by the previous New York meeting of 1949—when a record-breaking number of large societies held their national meetings with the AAAS. (In number of registrations, the seven largest 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 11 of the 123 AAAS meetings have exceeded 3000 registrants.) It is always true that the *total* attendance of professional scientists, faculty members, other teachers, and graduate stu-

Table 3. Distribution of registrants by states and countries.

Alabama	8	Texas	37
Arizona	5	Utah	9
Arkansas	4	Vermont	12
California	97	Virginia	98
Colorado	18	Washington	10
Connecticut	215	West Virginia	8
Delaware	52	Wisconsin	50
District of Columbia	199	Wyoming	3
Florida	42		
Georgia	28	Total, continental U.S.	5220
Idaho	2		
Illinois	137	Alaska	2
Indiana	60	Australia	2
Iowa	30	Austria	1
Kansas	20	Brazil	5
Kentucky	19	Canada	59
Louisiana	37	Colombia	1
Maine	14	Denmark	1
Maryland	243	England	1
Massachusetts	260	France	1
Michigan	109	Germany	1
Minnesota	28	Hawaii	3
Mississippi	4	Honduras	1
Missouri	30	India	6
Montana	8	Italy	1
Nebraska	13	Jamaica	1
New Hampshire	24	Japan	2
New Jersey	638	Liberia	2
New Mexico	6	Mexico	3
New York		Monaco	1
Upstate	321	Nepal	1
Suburban	341	New Zealand	1
New York City	1365	Panama	1
North Carolina	40	Philippines	1
North Dakota	6	Puerto Rico	3
Ohio	140	Saudi Arabia	1
Oklahoma	5	Spain	1
Oregon	6	Sweden	2
Pennsylvania	330	Taiwan	2
Rhode Island	27		
South Carolina	17	Total, territorial and foreign	107
South Dakota	2		
Tennessee	43	Total registrations	5327

dents at any national meeting of the Association is always greater than the number of registrations, since all programs are open to everyone. Some register only with their societies, apparently regarding a "double registration" as superfluous or onerous. Finally, there are commonly several thousands of the science-minded general public who attend the evening lectures or some one event who do not register at all. At New York it is probable that an additional 10,000 attended one or more of the 357 sessions or visited the Annual Exposition of Science and Industry, the 70 exhibitors of which filled 92 booths.

Hotel room reservations and especially advance registrations had suggested a larger-than-usual meeting, but it was not until after the heavy registrations of the first two days that it became probable that this 123rd AAAS meeting would surpass the 1947 meeting in Chicago when, as in 1949, so many large societies met with the AAAS.

As Table 3 shows, slightly less than one-third of the total registration came

from New York City and suburbs—the nation's most populous educational and scientific center; approximately one-eighth came from nearby New Jersey and Connecticut; and the remainder, about 56 percent, came from a substantial distance—upstate New York, the other 47 states (with the sole exception of Nevada), the District of Columbia, and Canada. There were 48 scientists who represented 27 other countries and territories; most of these were visiting scholars at American institutions, but Michael Polanyi, for example, came from England especially to attend the meeting.

The large attendance from so many geographical sources 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 substantial 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 cen-

ter, it is clear that the participating societies contribute a substantial and desirable "core attendance" and a welcome additional diversity of interests. At the seventh New York meeting, 12 societies participated with annual national meetings—the American Astronomical Society, American Documentation Institute, American Nature Study Society, Entomological Society of America, History of Science Society, National Association of Biology Teachers, Scientific Research Society of America, Sigma Delta Epsilon, Society of the Sigma Xi, Society for the Study of Evolution, Society of Systematic Zoology, and the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. Forty-one other societies arranged special or regional meetings—notably the Ecological Society of America and the American Psychiatric Association, with seven sessions and a four-session symposium, respectively. Finally, an additional 33 societies were the formal cosponsors of the programs of appropriate sections or other societies.

Table 4 shows the 5327 registrants analyzed by subject fields, except in 137 instances where this line on the registration slip was left blank and no other clues were available. In this analysis, every effort was made to record each individual's primary interest; if secondary interests had been recorded, some of the geologists were also geographers, paleontologists were interested in evolution, high-school science teachers could have been classified as biologists or chemists, and so on. If the data on the different disciplines were grouped under still broader headings, the composition of the registered attendance was:

Physical sciences and applications	1064	20%
Biological sciences and agriculture	1702	32%
Medical sciences	1036	20%
Psychology, anthropology, and social sciences	507	9%
Science teaching and education	531	10%
General interest and other	487	9%
	5327	

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 bearing in mind 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, collectively, the meeting provides an exceptional opportunity for large industries to show some of their technological accomplishments.

Annual Exposition of Science and Industry

The 1956 Annual Exposition of Science and Industry filled the Georgian Room, Foyer, and Ivy Suite on the mezzanine of the Hotel Statler and overflowed around three sides of the mezzanine well or upper lobby; in the center of the rotunda, on loan from *Look* magazine and under the auspices of the Department of Geology, Columbia University, was a 6-foot 6-inch globe of the world with carefully executed relief features of all continents. Necessarily, aisles were narrower than ideal, but the close proximity of the exhibit area to the AAAS main registration, Visible Directory of Registrants, Press Room, and the hotel's principal session rooms made the exposition of maximum convenience for visitors. Altogether, there were 92 booths.

The names of most of the 70 exhibitors and descriptions of their exhibits appeared both in the General Program-

Directory and in the preconvention issue of *Science*. Those that did not are listed here: AAAS Advertising Department; Columbia University, Department of Geology; Foundation for Integrated Education; Geophysical Maps, Inc.; IMPCO, Inc.; Otto Klein, Publishers; P. M. Leonard Company; E. Leitz, Inc.; New York State Society for Medical Research; and Street and Smith Publications, Inc.

The exhibitors of the seventh New York meeting have already expressed their satisfaction at the contacts made; indeed, exhibitors not participating at New York have already indicated their interest in the 1957 Indianapolis meeting of the Association.

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. At New York the theatre was located in the East Room of the Hotel Statler in proximity to both the ballroom and the Annual Exposition of Science and Industry. For the nine programs given during the week, the 200 chairs were well filled by ever-changing audiences. Many came to see a particular film and stayed for several more. The 31 different films listed in the General Program-Directory were shown twice, and a few three times. *Nuclear Reactors for Research*, produced by North American Aviation, was substituted at the last minute for *The Sodium Reactor Experiment Fabrication*, produced by the same company, because of an unanticipated later release date. We were particularly sorry that a not very well conceived film on petroleum was inadvertently substituted by the Los Angeles office of the Modern Talking Machine Service for *A Report on Smog*, Stanford Research Institute's latest summary of the subject, and we apologize to those who came from a distance especially to see it. The time allotted to the second showing of this film was filled by a film entitled *Blood Vessels and Living Pathology*, produced by the Medical Film Guild from material supplied by two professors, Lutz and Fulton, department of biology, Boston University. The Association again expresses its appreciation to those who so kindly lent such excellent subjects.

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

Table 4. Registrants by subject fields.

Mathematics and statistics	86
Computers	36
Physical sciences	
Physics	187
Meteorology	6
Astronomy	202
Chemistry	276
Geology and paleontology	117
Geography	23
Engineering and industrial science	154
Biological sciences	
Mycology	18
All other botany	157
Ecology	86
Evolution	16
Genetics and cytology	95
Microbiology	54
Parasitology	13
Entomology	599
All other zoology	285
Biology (in general, and other)	301
Agricultural sciences	78
Medical sciences	
Bacteriology and virology	42
Biochemistry (including nutrition)	209
Physiology	130
Psychiatry	62
Public health	9
Dental research	72
Pharmacology and pharmacy	224
Medicine (in general, and other)	288
Psychology	193
Economic and social sciences	
Economics	16
Sociology and criminology	47
Anthropology	147
History and philosophy of science	81
Science teaching and education	531
Scientific editorial problems, technical writing, and documentation	172
Interest in three or more sciences	178
No field indicated	137
Total	5327

importance among these are the local committees and the general chairman who appointed them. The Association and all who attended the seventh New York meeting are much indebted to Eugene Holman, chairman of the board, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), 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 Dec. On behalf of the Association, a grateful acknowledgment of the extent of our indebtedness to Holman is made here.

Deep appreciation of the work of the Committee on Physical Arrangements, headed by Samuel Schenberg and Edward G. Bernard, was made earlier, under the section on arrangements. There were three other committees and each of them filled an indispensable key role. The Association expresses its gratitude to the members of all four committees and, in particular, to those whose names follow. The Exhibits Committee, under the chairmanship of Albert Bradley, chairman of the board, General Motors Corporation, assisted materially in enlisting the presence and support of industrial exhibitors that otherwise would not have been present. The Committee on Public Information, headed by Marion Harper, Jr., president of McCann-Erickson, Inc., and its associate, Communications Counselors, Inc., vice president Murray Martin in charge, 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 New York did provide an exceptional amount of advance information on the meeting. Additional details on this, and the national coverage during the meeting, will be found in Sidney Negus' report.

The Finance Committee, through its able chairman, W. J. Murray, Jr., chairman of the executive committee, McKesson & Robbins, solicited funds to reduce the deficit of the meeting. It is antici-

pated that when all replies are in, the deficit will have been resolved. Firms and individuals who have made contributions include:

American Telephone and Telegraph Company
 American Tobacco Company
 Armco Foundation
 Bell Telephone Laboratories
 James F. Brownlee, partner, J. H. Whitney & Company
 Frederic W. Ecker, president, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
 Econometric Specialists, Inc.
 Fred Emmerich, president, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
 Equitable Life Assurance Society
 Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation
 General Motors Corporation
 Harold H. Helm, chairman, Chemical Corn Exchange Bank
 International Business Machines Corporation
 International Nickel Company, Inc.
 International Paper Company
 International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation
 Eli Lilly and Company
 McKesson & Robbins
 Merck, Sharp & Dohme
 National Dairy Products Corporation
 Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation
 S. B. Penick & Company
 Radio Corporation of America
 Smith, Kline & French Laboratories
 Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)
 George Van Gorder, chairman of the board, McKesson & Robbins
 Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company
 Sidney J. Weinberg Foundation
 Western Electric Company

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

Other Acknowledgments

At the AAAS Smoker, as in past years, the Coca-Cola Company through the

Coca-Cola Bottling Company of New York, the National Biscuit Company, and Philip Morris, Inc., generously donated their products. The Association gratefully acknowledges these generous and recurrent donations.

In concluding this report of the seventh New York meeting, I wish to express my personal appreciation to Royal W. Ryan, Walter R. Potts, and others of the staff of the New York Convention Bureau, who supplied expert professional assistance and friendly help throughout; to the managements, sales managers, and other key personnel of the Statler, Sheraton-McAlpin, and other hotels for their many courtesies and 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 400-page General Program-Directory.

Awards and Prize Winners

The following annual awards were made during the meeting: 29th AAAS Newcomb Cleveland prize to Neal E. Miller, James Rowland Angell professor of psychology, Yale University, and James Old, associate research psychologist, department of anatomy, University of California at Los Angeles [*Science* **125**, 60 (1957)]; 12th Theobald Smith Award in the Medical Sciences, to Oscar Toustler, associate professor of biochemistry, Vanderbilt University [*Science* **124**, 1287 (1956)]; 2nd AAAS-Anne Frankel Memorial Award for Cancer Research, to Jacob Furth, associate director of research, Children's Cancer Research Foundation, Harvard Medical School [*Science* **125**, 60 (1957)]; 1st AAAS-Ida B. Gould Memorial Award for Research on Cardiovascular Problems, to C. W. Lillehei and Richard Allison De Wall, University of Minnesota School of Medicine [*Science* **125**, 60 (1957)]; and the 2nd AAAS-Socio-Psychological Prize, to Herbert C. Kelman, research psychologist, National Institute of Mental Health [*Science* **125**, 60 (1957)].

