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A Report of the Third Montreal Meeting

Raymond L. Taylor

From all sides, reactions to the Association's recent meeting in Montreal have been warmly favorable. With few exceptions, appreciative audiences were large enough to please those who arranged the programs; everyone found the well-designed Queen Elizabeth Hotel ideally suited for the special and general sessions; and virtually everyone found present-day Montreal the stimulating, exciting city they had known or imagined. Particularly gratifying was the statistical confirmation that both English and French speaking Canadians would accept the Association's 131st meeting as theirs and would join their colleagues from "the States." Of the total of 4218 paid registrations, 1559, or exactly 37 percent, were from nine provinces of Canada.

In the aggregate, the yearly reports of AAAS meetings published since its founding in 1848—and the reports of the Association's immediate ancestor, the Association of American Geologists, organized in 1840—provide a panorama of American science. Thus, those particularly interested in the history of science find the proceedings volumes and the files of *Science* an indispensable outline of the major trends of scientific thought during the past century and a quarter (*1*). In these records can be noted the shifts of emphasis in research, the proliferation of scientific societies in many disciplines, the consolidation or merger in some instances, and the continued impressive progression of those individuals who lead in science.

Some record of the Association's most recent meeting is necessary, therefore, if the traditional annals for posterity are to be continued. At the same time, it may serve as a summary of the highlights for those who were there but scarcely could attend every session, and an account for those who missed a first-rate scientific meeting.

"I had no idea the Association had symposia of such high quality," said one local scientist who, evidently, had not attended a AAAS meeting of recent years. Similar expressions, received informally and by letters, all indicate that there is an increasing recognition that AAAS meetings are showing the results of the earnest thought and effort devoted to their content by the Committee on Meetings, by the section secretaries who bear the responsibility of arranging the core programs, and by others asked to arrange sessions for the meeting.

This 131st AAAS meeting had a strong international aspect. It was held on Canadian soil in a cosmopolitan city; as guests there were official representatives of three other commonwealth associations for the advancement of science; and there was a rather exceptional number of speakers from abroad. Indeed, the International Conference and Symposium on Communication and Social Interactions among Primates, with six open and two closed sessions, had 29 speakers from four continents and from the Canal Zone.

The meeting was unique in its bicultural aspects. Much of the front cover of the 280-page *General Program* was in French; the welcoming address of the Association's president was in both French and English; there were papers in French; and there were several sessions that had arrangements for simultaneous translation. A number of the abstracts in the pressroom were in both languages.

One notable feature of the meeting was that three strong multi-sessioned symposia began on the morning of 26 December. In these cases, the speakers and some of the audience had had to leave their homes on Christmas Day. A session on "Late Developments in Science," tentatively scheduled for the afternoon of 26 December, was not held because there were no very late developments of sufficient magnitude.

The Annual Exposition of Science and Industry, which filled a row of rooms across the north front of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel and which was on the same floor as all the session rooms of that hotel, was never more conveniently located. Exhibitors were generally pleased with the constant flow of visitors. The AAAS Science Theatre was enlarged to some 300 seats. It was filled to capacity at virtually all times as people continually moved in and out for the particular films they wished to see. Again, the Theatre enjoyed audiences that broke into spontaneous applause on more than one occasion!

The author is associate administrative secretary of the AAAS.

A number of factors are responsible for a successful AAAS meeting, and some of them are complex. Those that are basic include the excellence of the programs; advance information in *Science* and in cooperating scientific journals; adequate and convenient physical facilities; complete plans and their execution by a devoted staff; and, not least, the effective work of truly interested local committees and representatives. The third Montreal meeting had all of these in adequate to decidedly good measure.

Premeeting Publicity

Programs, no matter how good they may be, cannot be well attended unless they are brought to the attention of their potential audiences well in advance. Nearly all the major programs of AAAS meetings are planned, at least in broad outline, almost as soon as the previous year's program has ended. The Committee on Meetings and the section secretaries meet together on a weekend in late January or in February. The Committee considers the special sessions, the secretaries report on their plans, and both groups then discuss and decide upon which programs shall be labeled interdisciplinary and scheduled for "AAAS Day," and thus kept free from other sectional competition.

Generally, by mid-April, it is possible to prepare copy for a preliminary announcement of the current year's meeting for publication in a May issue of *Science*. Included are brief synopses, or as much information as is known, of the planned programs of the sections and participating societies. In late July, data on hotel headquarters and additional program notes are released.

Unfortunately, it is usually not until mid-autumn that more complete information can be supplied, yet the flow of hotel room reservations indicates that this is the very time when many decisions on attendance are made or confirmed.

It is always earnestly hoped that all secretaries and program chairmen responsible for symposia will make every effort to complete their arrangements by 1 June. Speakers invited before they scatter for summer research or travel, or before they may have made other commitments, are far more likely to say "yes" than if they are asked after Labor Day.

Between 16 October and the Preconvention Issue, 4 December 1964, there were six releases on the programs of the meeting, written by staff members. Two of these were by Kneeland Godfrey and two by Louise Campbell. The other two—and the meeting material in the Preconvention Issue—were prepared by Grayce A. Finger. The November issue of the *AAAS Bulletin*, expanded to 12 pages by its editor Hans Nussbaum, reached AAAS members in mid-November. It was a marvel of compression of program material and of publication, considering its appearance before the preconvention issue of *Science*.

A number of Canadian societies called attention to programs in their respective fields while announcements in U.S. journals also helped to attract people to Montreal. The Association is particularly indebted to *BioScience* of the AIBS, to the ASB *Bulletin*, and to the *Proceedings* of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology for space in which to call attention to the AAAS meeting. Societies that participate, such as the Ecological Society of America, carry abstracts of their own papers; the Geological Society of America's *Bulletin* most cooperatively prints full details of Section E's geological sessions; and finally, the secretaries of the sections and other program arrangers send program details to *Physics Today* and other appropriate journals. It seems quite safe to say that the meeting of no other scientific society receives more cooperation from the journals of its affiliates and colleagues.

Pattern of the Meeting

A factor in the success of the Association's annual meeting is its pattern. From the time the Association's Committee on Meetings was founded, 10 years ago, much thought has been devoted to the best arrangement of the general events, the interdisciplinary symposia, the evening lectures, and the position of the programs of the participating societies.

As it has evolved, the pattern now provides both an effective and efficient daily schedule and a rational plan for the timely interdisciplinary symposia. The usual scheduling of the four Moving Frontiers of Science lectures on the first evening and third afternoon, the placement concurrently of the interdisciplinary symposia on the morning of "AAAS Day" (28 December), and the sequence of the special sessions have permitted the sections and societies to plan their programs in two 2-day blocks (26–27 and 29–30 December). This arrangement has resulted in less demand for session rooms on one or two peak days in the middle of the meeting period, fewer conflicts between programs of interest to the same potential audience, and, in general, more time for personal communication. In recent years, and with the basic pattern established, the Committee has had more time to work on planning the most attractive programs possible.

On the whole, the pattern has proved very satisfactory. From time to time a section secretary may wish to schedule his sessions through 28 December, or at least on the afternoon of that day, in order to prevent what may seem a break in the continuity of his entire series of sessions. It may be pointed out, however, that the interdisciplinary symposia and other features of "AAAS Day" will be considered worthy of an extra day of attendance by his audience. Most of the societies find it possible to keep free, for the general events, the same portions of the meeting period that the AAAS sections do.

The Montreal meeting's total of 317 sessions (Tables 1 and 2) included programs sponsored by the Association as a whole, by the 20 AAAS sections, by four AAAS committees, by a recurrent conference, and by 43 societies that had arranged programs varying from one to 20 sessions in extent. In addition, 60 other participating organizations officially cosponsored appropriate programs of the sections or other societies.

Since all AAAS sections and 43 organizations had programs, there were sessions of interest to specialists in nearly all the principal fields of science. There were some 114 sessions that were symposia, panels, or groups of invited papers centered about a particular subject—or approaching three times as many as the 43 sessions devoted to contributed papers or shorter accounts of current research.

There was balance between pro-

Table 1. Analysis of sessions at the third Montreal meeting.

Sessions for symposia, invited papers, panels, and so forth	114
Sessions for addresses, lectures	53
Meals and social functions	49
Sessions for contributed papers	43
Business sessions, committee meetings	37
Sessions for motion pictures	15
Tours and field trips	4
Junior scientists assembly	2
Total number of sessions	317

grams of concern to specialists, programs in interdisciplinary areas, and programs concerned with matters of import for all scientists. In addition, there were sessions for the science-minded public, and there was a one-day event especially for high school science students—the 18th Junior Scientists Assembly, held the morning and afternoon of 29 December at the Université de Montréal.

Within the limits of the available physical facilities, societies affiliated with the AAAS are welcome to meet with the Association on any scale they wish—in a full national meeting, in a special or regional meeting, or simply as cosponsors of an appropriate program arranged by a section or another society.

Canadian Participants

For the Montreal meeting, Canadian scientific societies were cordially invited to participate. Canadian societies that arranged programs entirely under their own auspices—or for AAAS sections, as joint programs—were: Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute (two-session symposium, Upper Atmospheric Physics); Canadian Association of Physicists (invited papers on Contemporary Physics in Canada); Royal Meteorological Society, Canadian Branch (invited papers in meteorology); Canadian Association of Geographers (two sessions for contributed papers in geography); Lyman Entomological Museum (semicentennial symposium on Insect Collections and Taxonomic Research); Canadian Society of Zoologists (two sessions for contributed papers); The Engineering Institute of Canada (joint sponsor of two symposia arranged by local members); Pharmacological Society of Canada (symposium on the Relationships between Morphology and Pharmacology); Canadian Science Fairs Council (joint sponsor of two-session symposium, Extracurricular Science Activities); Association Canadienne-Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences (program on its activities).

Other Canadian societies were formal cosponsors, namely: The Chemical Institute of Canada (Section C's two one-day symposia had been organized by distinguished Canadian faculty members of McGill and the Université de Montréal); Royal Astronomical Society of Canada; Entomological Society of Canada; Société Entomologique du Québec; Canadian Society of Plant Physiologists; Canadian Psychological Association; Corporation des Psychologues de la Province de Québec; and the Canadian Medical Association.

Arrangements for the Meeting

The headquarters hotel of the meeting as a whole was the well-designed and equipped 1200-room Queen Elizabeth. Completed in late 1958, this hotel, built by Canadian National, is operated by Hilton International. Especially designed for conventions, every session room and the exhibit space are on one floor, two stories above the lobby and easily reached by escalators. This hotel was the location of the Annual Exposition of Science and Industry, the Science Theatre, the AAAS Office, and the AAAS Pressrooms. The Convention Floor also had the principal facilities for handling registration, requests for information about the AAAS and Montreal, and the Visible Directory of Registrants; the AAAS membership service booth and the AAAS Office, which sold tickets for meal functions, were on the mezzanine floor just below.

The business sessions of the Association, the large evening events, and most of the general events were held in the Queen Elizabeth. In general, this hotel housed the sections and related societies on astronomy (D), zoological sciences (F), botanical sciences (G), and biological and medical sessions, and also the sections and societies on agriculture (O), and on information and communication (T).

Each of the four other hotels used for sessions were headquarters for related sections and societies. The Sheraton-Mount Royal was the base for the sections and societies on social and economic science (K), history and philosophy of science (L), engineering (M), industrial science (P), education (Q) and the science teaching societies, and statistics (U). The Windsor housed the sections and related societies on physics (B), chemistry (C), pharmaceutical sciences (Np), and the space science groups. The Laurentien was headquarters for geology and geography (E), and the Ritz Carlton for anthropologists and archeologists.

Projection

At any scientific meeting projection is always of critical importance. Very few other meetings, if any, have demands as heavy and as various as the heterogeneous sessions of the AAAS. Many of the usually more than 200 sessions that require projection often must be supplied not only with equipment that can handle 2- by 2-inch and "standard" 3¼- by 4-inch slides, but also with other items such

Table 2. Comparison of AAAS sectional programs and society programs.

Session	AAAS, its sections, committees, and conferences	Participating societies	Total number of sessions with papers	Total number of speakers
Sessions for symposia, invited papers, panels	60 (316 speakers)	54 (320 speakers)	114	603
Sessions for contributed papers*	16 (163 speakers)	27 (210 speakers)	43	373
Sessions with addresses or lectures†	32 (63 speakers)	21 (31 speakers)	53	94
Totals			210	1070

* Each paper is assumed to have been presented by a single speaker. † Addresses at meal functions are included.

as 8-mm and 16-mm motion picture equipment, opaque lanterns, or vugraphs. In addition, participants from abroad commonly have slides of three or four other sizes.

To rent all the variety of projectors and screens needed for a AAAS meeting from commercial sources, and to engage professional projectionists at union rates for every session would be prohibitively expensive. Also, the number of lanterns and operators needed would not be readily available even in the largest of cities. Usually, a local Committee on Physical Arrangements is set up; equipment is borrowed on a large scale from a city school system, and either high school student members of screen clubs, or graduate students, are engaged at relatively modest hourly or daily rates.

At Montreal, Bert Mason & Son Reg'd., the same firm which had been engaged to provide professional equipment and operation for the Science Theatre, was willing to supervise the borrowing of lanterns and motion picture film projectors from local universities and to direct the graduate student operators. Supervisors in the different hotels were professionals and employees of this firm. The great majority of the necessary equipment, including even electric pointers and timers, were borrowed; the remainder, especially large-size screens, were rented from Bert Mason & Son, which did a thorough, conscientious job at a fair price. The AAAS staff and all the speakers who requested projection are greatly indebted to the administrations, departments, and faculty members of the three universities which lent equipment—McGill, Université de Montréal, and Sir George Williams—and to Geoffrey Downie, supervisor of visual aids, McGill, and Bernard Perrault, director of maintenance, Université de Montréal, who collected and redistributed this equipment. They made an indispensable contribution to the success of the third Montreal meeting. Incidentally, both Downie and Perrault made sure that only experienced student operators were provided and that they had some refresher practice beforehand. In general, operators reported in ample time to check slides with speakers. Also, in the larger rooms there were extra men to operate light switches. On peak days, 20 operators were required. It was possible to meet nearly all last-minute requests because there was a reserve supply of both projectionists and equipment. Many speakers and chairmen, however, have no idea how difficult it may be to meet last-minute requirements. Every program chairman should query his speakers about their projection needs well in advance of the meeting —and make sure that he has their answers.

Occasionally, an uncomplicated request for tape recording can be met but, in general, this is beyond the sphere of the Committee on Physical Arrangements. Professional recording and subsequent transcription of tapes must remain the responsibility of the individual chairman and participating societies.

Simultaneous Translation

Indispensable for an international congress or a truly international conference, simultaneous translation is uncommon at large scientific meetings. Such translation even into only two languages is costly because of the requirements for highly skilled interpreters, for setting up a radio transmitter, and for having a series of one- or two-channel receiver head sets. The Association has had simultaneous translation when there has been a foundation-supported international program, such as the Science in Japan (Cleveland, 1963).

At Montreal, to assist the three Japanese participants in the six-session symposium on Communication and Social Interactions in Primates, a highly skilled interpreter was engaged for four days. The needs of the symposium, Activation, of the section on psychology (I) (arranged by David Bélanger, Montreal), called for simultaneous translation for an audience of 100. We are indebted to Bélanger for engaging two scholarly interpreters and good equipment from a professional firm. The symposium, Bilingualism (arranged by R. F. Wake, Carleton), which followed in the same room, enjoyed the same service. These were the only sessions for which simultaneous translation could be provided.

Other Arrangements

Housing and registration were ably handled by experienced staff members of the Montreal Convention and Visitors Bureau. I am much indebted to the head of these departments, Pierre A. Girard, who supervised all room assignments and reservation clerks, and who saw to it that all registration slips were brought to the AAAS Office. I am also greatly indebted to Frank G. Bloodsworth and Richard Gauthier, respectively, current and former general manager of the Bureau, and staff member Robert Paquin for their helpful advice and assistance before and during the meeting.

The AAAS office, the information center, and the AAAS booth were manned principally by AAAS staff members and personnel who were engaged from the Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Registration slips were collected from four registration points at intervals throughout the day, then were arranged in strict alphabetical order, and posted in the Visible Directory of Registrants. A group of workers handled the posting, answered the directory telephone, and also assisted registrants in locating names or in adding hotel room data to their slips.

Highlights of the Meeting

As suggested earlier, the Committee on Meetings has the primary responsibility for selecting the speakers for the four Moving Frontiers of Science lectures, for the invited speaker for the AAAS Distinguished Lecture the second evening, and for general supervision of the pattern of the meeting. The Committee, meeting jointly with the section secretaries, also selects the several interdisciplinary symposia and the program chairmen who will develop them. These events, the other special sessions, the vice-presidential addresses, and the invited addresses of the participating societies constitute the anticipated highlights of the meeting.

Not infrequently, there are additional programs, sometimes arranged at the last minute, that also attract considerable attention. Such a program was the panel discussion, The Scientist's Responsibility toward an Informed Public, a joint program of AAAS Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare and Scientist's Institute for Public Information (arranged by Barry Commoner, Washington University). With a brief intervening interval, this followed the annual joint address of the Society of

the Sigma Xi and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, "Humanistic Biology," by René Dubos. That speaker and his colleague, Jules Hirsch (Rockefeller Institute), Vernon G. MacKenzie (United States Public Health Service), and Hans Selyé (Université de Montréal) comprised the panel.

The *Academy Conference*, composed of official delegates from the 46 state and city academies of science affiliated with the AAAS, held its 36th annual meeting, 27–28 December. Included were a business meeting; a symposium on Academies of Science between Meetings, I: Teacher Certification; the annual dinner and presidential address given by J. Teague Self (University of Oklahoma); and a session for papers of junior scientists.

The 18th Annual Junior Scientists Assembly, sponsored by the AAAS through its Academy Conference, is exclusively for young people interested in science and scientific careers. The Association and the Conference are indebted to the committee under the chairmanship of Jean-M. Beauregard (general officer, Association Canadienne-Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences), for a special all-day program, arranged with the collaboration of ACFAS, with Pierre Couillard (directeur, Département de Biologie, Université de Montréal), who presided.

As requested by a vote of the AAAS Council a year ago, the Committee on Meetings, on 27 December, sponsored a symposium, The Sociology and Ethics of Science, cosponsored by the AAAS section on Social and Economic Sciences (K), the Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare, the Committee on Cooperation among Scientists, and the American Sociological Association. Part I, The Sociology of Science, arranged by Robert K. Merton (Columbia), had as speakers Derek J. de Solla Price (Yale), Norman Kaplan (Pennsylvania), Harriet A. Zuckerman (Barnard), and Robert K. Merton. The speakers of Part II, The Ethics of Science, were James M. Mitchell (Brookings Institution), and R. E. Gibson (Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory), whose papers had been arranged by the Committee on Cooperation among Scientists as preliminary reports to stimulate discussion. Two other speakers, whose papers had been arranged by the Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare, were Barry Commoner (Washington University) and T. C. Byerly (U.S. Department of Agriculture). A summary was given by Chauncey D. Leake (University of California San Francisco Medical Center).

The Association's *Moving Frontiers of Science*, presented at each meeting, was held the evening of 26 December and the afternoon of 28 December in the grand ballroom of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel.

Part I consisted of two lectures, "Self-regulating Systems in Populations of Animals," by V. C. Wynne-Edwards (Regius Professor of Natural History, Marischal College, University of Aberdeen, Scotland), and "Nonrenewable Resources of the World," by J. M. Harrison (associate deputy minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa). Henry Eyring, president elect, AAAS, presided.

In the second session, Philip Morrison (professor, Physics Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, Cornell) spoke on "New Channels in Astronomy," and Clement L. Markert (professor, Mergenthaler Laboratory for Biology, Johns Hopkins University) spoke on "The Role of Genes in Embryonic Development." Alan T. Waterman, chairman, AAAS Board of Directors, presided.

On the second evening, 27 December, the *AAAS Distinguished Lecture* was given by Lord Brain (Walter Russell Brain), consulting physician to London Hospital and Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases; retiring president, British Association for the Advancement of Science. His subject, "Science and Anti-Science," dealt with some of the unanticipated consequences of scientific research, for which, he said, scientists cannot be blamed—though many of them are doing too little to supply answers to the problems their research has raised. L. Paul Dugal (dean, Pure and Applied Science, University of Ottawa; general chairman of the third Montreal meeting) presided.

The *5th George Sarton Memorial Lecture*, sponsored by the George Sarton Memorial Foundation, was given on the afternoon of 28 December by Lloyd G. Stevenson (professor of the History of Science and Medicine, Yale University; recently dean of medicine at McGill University). His subject was "Strangers and Kindred: The History of Science and the History of Medicine." Wilder G. Penfield (honorary consultant, Montreal Neurological Institute, McGill University; honorary general chairman of the third Montreal meeting) presided.

The AAAS Presidential Address, the evening of 28 December, will be reported separately.

The annual joint address of the Society of the Sigma Xi and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, given on Honor Societies Night (29 December), by René Dubos, was mentioned earlier.

The annual illustrated lecture of the National Geographic Society, by request of the Association, was the superb film "My Life among Wild Chimpanzees" by Jane Goodall. Stuart A. Altmann (Department of Zoology, University of Alberta), organizer of the International Conference and Symposium on Communication and Social Interactions in Primates, served as commentator. H. Burr Steinbach, member, AAAS Board of Directors, presided. This attractive program, presented on the evening of 30 December, concluded the week's impressive list of special sessions.

Concurrently, on the morning of 28 December, "AAAS Day," there were five interdisciplinary symposia, to be reported later. All of them showed careful planning and appealed to their several audiences.

Fifteen of the 20 AAAS sections had scheduled vice-presidential addresses which, it is hoped, may be published.

Presidential and other important addresses, given under the auspices of the participating societies, are mentioned in the separate reports which appear elsewhere in this issue. Notable among the societal addresses, however, were the Helen B. Warner Prize Lecture of the American Astronomical Society, "Spectra of Extragalactic Radio Sources" by Maarten Schmidt (Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories, Pasadena, California); the address of the president of the American Society of Naturalists, "The Biology and Chemistry of Fertilization," by Albert Tyler (professor of biology, California Institute of Technology); and the retiring presidential address of the History of Science Society, "Nicole Oresme's *Configurations of Qualities*" by Marshall Clagett (Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton). A major event of any year's meeting is the AAAS Presidential Address.

AAAS Presidential Address

The address of the retiring (116th) president of the Association, Alan T. Waterman, was given on the customary evening, 28 December, before a capacity audience in the grand ballroom of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. President Laurence M. Gould presided and introduced Wilder G. Penfield and L. Paul Dugal, respectively, honorary general chairman and general chairman of the Montreal meeting. Penfield gave a most interesting short paper on the encouraging status of science in Canada and the advantages of bilingualism. Dean Dugal, speaking primarily in French, but also in English, graciously welcomed all registrants to the scientific community of the city, the province, and the dominion. Three special guests were presented—Lord Brain, who represented the British AAS; Alan H. Voisey, representative of the Australian and New Zealand AAS; and H. B. S. Cooke, who represented the South African Association. (Maurice L'Abbé, president of the Association Canadienne-Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences, was unable to attend.) Next to be introduced was Jonathan W. Uhr, winner of the Newcomb Cleveland prize for 1963. Announcement was made, also, of the AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize.

Alan Waterman's address as retiring president on "The Changing Environment of Science" was primarily concerned with the effects on science itself of world developments and of the great increase in government-sponsored research. He pointed out the advantages in international cooperation in large-scale enterprises. His address has already appeared in *Science* [**147**, 13 (1965)]. Following the address there was a short reception at the back of the ballroom area. Simple refreshments were served; also, there was a "Dutch Treat" bar. For those in the receiving line it was, as always, a pleasure to be able to greet so many members and friends of the Association.

AAAS General Sessions

Again, as decided by the Committee on Meetings and the section secretaries, the morning of 28 December, "AAAS Day," was reserved for interdisciplinary symposia, held concurrently. These distinguished programs were as follows: An interdisciplinary symposium in the physical sciences, "Possible Meteoric or Lunar Influences on Meteorological Phenomena," cosponsored by AAAS sections on Physics (B), and Astronomy (D), the American Astronomical Society, American Geophysical Union, American Meteorological Society, and the Royal Meteorological Society, was arranged by Walter Orr Roberts (National Center for Atmospheric Research) who presided. The speakers and their subjects were: E. Keith Bigg (Division of Radiophysics, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Sydney, Australia), "Are Ice Nuclei of Extraterrestrial Origin?"; Glenn W. Brier (chief, Meteorological Statistics Section, U.S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D.C.), "The Moon's Phases and Rainfall"; Ralph Shapiro (Geophysics Research Directorate, Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories), "Does the Evidence Stand Up?"; Jan Rosinski (National Center for Atmospheric Research), "Relevant Aerosol Physics"; Verner Suomi (U.S. Weather Bureau), "Is Radiation Modulation a Possible Mechanism for Either Suggested Phenomenon?"; and Fred L. Whipple (director, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory), "What To Make of It All."

One interdisciplinary symposium in the biological-medical sciences was Part I of the section on Medical Sciences (N) symposium. The program, cosponsored by AAAS sections on Chemistry (C), Zoological Sciences (F), Dentistry (Nd), and Pharmaceutical Sciences (Np), and by the Canadian Medical Association, was arranged by Norman Kretchmer (Stanford University School of Medicine) in collaboration with James D. Ebert (Carnegie Institution of Washington, Baltimore), Robert E. Greenberg (Stanford), and Oscar Touster (Vanderbilt University School of Medicine). Speakers and topics of this fundamental Part I, Protein Synthesis, were: Norman Kretchmer, "Introduction"; James D. Ebert's vice-presidential address, "Interacting Systems of Development"; Mahlon B. Hoagland (Harvard Medical School), "Protein Synthesis: A Fundamental Problem in

Table 3. Distribution of registrants by states and countries.

Alabama	4
Alaska	4
Arizona	11
Arkansas	3
California	107
Canal Zone	1
Colorado	23
Connecticut	79
Delaware	7
District of Columbia	125
Florida	30
Georgia	7
Hawaii	1
Idaho	3
Illinois	166
Indiana	53
Iowa	17
Kansas	11
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	18
Maine	21
Maryland	146
Massachusetts	212
Michigan	99
Minnesota	24
Mississippi	4
Missouri	22
Montana	2
Nebraska	6
New Hampshire	29
New Jersey	115
New Mexico	11
New York	582
North Carolina	16
North Dakota	5
Ohio	116
Oklahoma	11
Oregon	10
Pennsylvania	186
Puerto Rico	4
Rhode Island	48
South Carolina	2
South Dakota	6
Tennessee	22
Texas	27
Utah	5
Vermont	67
Virginia	69
Washington	12
West Virginia	14
Wisconsin	60
Wyoming	1
Total U.S.	2637
Canada	
Alberta	18
British Columbia	11
Manitoba	3
New Brunswick	9
Newfoundland	12
Nova Scotia	21
Ontario	375
Quebec	
Montreal and suburbs	969
Other Quebec	135
Saskatchewan	6
Total Canada	1559
Argentina	1
Australia	3
East Africa	1
France	2
Germany	1
Italy	1
Jamaica	1
Japan	3
Netherlands	1
South Africa	1
Sweden	1
United Kingdom	6
Total overseas	22
Total paid registrations	4218

Embryology and Differentiation"; and Tore Hultin (Wenner-Gren Institute, University of Stockholm), "Ribsomal Regulation in Connection with the Initiation of Development."

An interdisciplinary symposium in the earth and medical sciences, "Medical Geology and Geography," cosponsored by AAAS sections on Geology and Geography (E), and Agriculture (O), and by the Geochemical Society, was arranged by Harry V. Warren (University of British Columbia) who presided and gave the introductory remarks on "The Relationship between Geology and Soils." Other speakers and topics were: Helen Cannon (U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado), "Comparison of Geochemical Environment in Areas of High Rate of Cancer and Heart Disease in New York and Maryland with that of an Area of Low Disease Rate in New Mexico"; Arthur Furst (director, Institute of Chemical Biology, University of San Francisco), "Speculations on Trace Metals and Cancer"; Anna H. Koffler (professor of pharmacognosy, College of Pharmacy, Ohio Northern University), "Trace Elements in Plants"; and R. J. F. H. Pinsent (research adviser, College of General Practitioners, Birmingham, England), "The Beginnings of Disease."

An interdisciplinary symposium in the historical and communication sciences was "Science and the Public Mind—Past and Present," jointly sponsored by AAAS sections on History and Philosophy of Science (L), and Information and Communication (T), and arranged by a program committee consisting of Pierre C. Fraley (Council for the Advancement of Science Writing, Phoenixville, Pa.), John E. Murdoch (Harvard University), and Phyllis V. Parkins (*Biological Abstracts*). William C. Steere (New York Botanical Garden) presided and gave an introduction. Other speakers and topics were: Leonard M. Marsak (Rice University), "Some Successful Early Popularizers of Science"; Curtis A. Williams, Jr. (Rockefeller Institute), "A Scientist's Role in Scientific Literacy"; Robert Anderson (Robert Anderson Associates, Ltd., Aylmer, Quebec), "The Human Side of Science on Film and TV—A Demonstration"; and Victor Cohn (Minneapolis *Star and Tribune*), "Presenting Science as News."

A two-session interdisciplinary symposium in the social and economic sciences, "The Research Environment," was jointly sponsored by AAAS sections on Social and Economic Sciences (K), History and Philosophy of Science (L), Engineering (M), and on Industrial Science (P), and arranged by C. West Churchman (University of California, Berkeley), and Philburn Ratoosh (San Francisco State College). Maynard W. Shelly (Office of Naval Research) presided at both sessions. Speakers were: Detlev W. Bronk (Rockefeller Institute), Don K. Price (Harvard University), Thomas A. Cowan (Rutgers University), J. R. Whitehead (RCA Victor Co., Ltd., Montreal), C. West Churchman, and Thomas E. Phipps, Jr. (Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.). Philburn Ratoosh and Helmut Krauch (Studiengruppe für Systemforschung, West Germany) were discussants.

There were a number of other programs with interdisciplinary aspects and of interest to more than one section. One instance was the two-session symposium, "The Transformation of the Political, Legal, and Social Systems of Suppressed Peasant Societies: The Vicos Case," sponsored by the AAAS section on Social and Economic Sciences (K), and cosponsored by the AAAS section on Anthropology (H), and by the American Political Science Association. It was arranged by Allan R. Holmberg (Cornell) who gave a paper on "The Changing Values and Institutions of Vicos in the Context of National Development"; Mario C. Vazquez (Cornell), "The Interplay between Power and Wealth"; Paul Doughty (Indiana University), "The Interrelationship among Power, Respect, Affection, and Rectitude"; J. Oscar Alers (Cornell), "Power and Well Being"; Henry F. Dobyns (Cornell), "The Strategic Importance of Enlightenment and Skill for Power"; and Ralph Klein (Sullivan Institute for Psychoanalysis, New York), "The Ultimate Actor in the Social Process: The Vicosino in His Culture." Philip Morrison (Cornell) presided at both sessions. Harold D. Lasswell (Yale University Law School) gave the vice-presidential address of Section K on "The Emerging Policy Sciences of Development."

International Symposium on Primate Behavior

An exceptional program was the International Symposium and Conference on Communication and Social Interactions in Primates, sponsored by the combined Section of Animal Behavior and Sociobiology of the Ecological Society of America and the Division of Animal Behavior and Sociobiology of the American Society of Zoologists, and cosponsored by the AAAS sections on Zoological Sciences (F), Anthropology (H), and Psychology (I), and by the American Psychiatric Association and the American Psychological Association, which was supported in part by a grant from the National Science Foundation. There were six open sessions and two closed ones; all were ably arranged by Stuart A. Altmann (Department of Zoology, University of Alberta). The papers of the 29 speakers from four continents and Panama are expected to appear in a book from the University of Chicago Press.

AAAS Business Sessions

The Association's Board of Directors, as required by the constitution, held its fourth regular meeting of the year at the annual meeting. As usual, the session preceded the two sessions of the Council (27 and 30 December). Council sessions were comparatively well attended; many societies found it possible to appoint alternates when their regular representatives could not attend. In part, this record attendance showed the effects of early and careful correspondence of Susan Landes, in the writer's office, but there is a growing realization among many AAAS affiliates that they should be represented at the meeting where AAAS policies are determined.

The AAAS section officers' luncheon and business meeting was held on 28 December at the Queen Elizabeth. It afforded opportunities to thank the officers for their work on their respective programs, and to consider very briefly the plans for the AAAS Berkeley meeting, which will be discussed in Washington, 19–20 February.

The Attendance

The 131st meeting was well attended. The number of paid registrants, 4218, not only exceeded the registration in Cleveland last year by 558 (or 15 percent), but this was the *ninth* largest meeting in the Association's 117 years. (Incidentally, to date only 19 of the Association's 131 na-

tional meetings have gone over the 3000 mark; all but five of these have been in the past 16 years.)

With its present pattern of high quality and timely interdisciplinary topics, the Association is now able to count on its meetings being well attended wherever they are held.

Moreover, it is always true that the total attendance at any national meeting of the Association is substantially greater than the number of registrants, since all programs and most events are open to everyone. As usual, nearly all professional scientists and teachers registered but not all, especially in the case of societies that do not meet frequently or regularly with the AAAS. Members of the American Astronomical Society and of the Society for the History of Technology paid a "double registration"—the regular AAAS registration of $5 plus a second fee of $3 and $1, respectively, for the society. The Society for the History of Science also had a separate registration, as did the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics—which reported 264 registrations at their one intensive day of sessions (as compared with 123 registrants in Table 3). In addition, however, there are always several thousand science-minded members of the general public who attend the evening lectures or some other event and who do not register at all. Finally, the registration total of 4218 does not include guests (158), individuals connected with the exhibits, and 208 press representatives.

Table 3 shows that 1559 registrants (37 percent) came from Canada—a very gratifying figure. The figures for registrants from Montreal and the rest of Quebec were 969 (23 percent) and 135 (an additional 3.2 percent), respectively.

All but one (Nevada) of the 50 states in the nation and Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone were represented, though Wyoming and Hawaii had only a single registrant each. There were 22 scientists from 12 countries other than Canada and the United States.

There was a pleasing international atmosphere to the meeting, imparted not only by bilingual Canada but by the foreign scientists, most of whom had come from abroad especially to participate. Examples of foreign speakers and their fields: E. Keith Bigg (CSIRO, Australia), *meteorology*; Lord Brain (London and Maida Vale Hospitals, England), *neurology*; S. Bratoz (Centre de Mécanique Ondulatoire Appliqué, Paris, France), *chemistry*; T. A. Davis (Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta), *ecology*; Stephen Gartlan (Bristol University, England), *psychology*; K. R. L. Hall (Bristol University, England), *psychology*; Tore Hultin (University of Stockholm, Sweden), *biochemistry*; Barbel Inhelder (Institute de Science de l'Education, Geneva, Switzerland), *psychology*; Junichiro Itani (Kyoto University, Japan), *anthropology*; Alison Jolly (Makerere College, Uganda), *primatology*; Helmut Krauch (Studiengruppe für Systemforschung, West Germany), *research systems*; G. E. L. Owen (Corpus Christi College, Oxford, England), *history of science*; Wayne C. Packer (University of Western Australia), *ecology*; Jean-Jacques Petter (Museum Nationale d' Histoire Naturelle, France), *ecology*; R. J. F. H. Pinsent (College of General Practitioners, Birmingham, England), *medicine*; Thelma Rowell (Makerere College, Uganda), *primatology*; Piotr Slonimski (Gif-sur-Yvette, France), *cytology*; Moshe Smilansky (Henrietta Szold Foundation for Child and Youth Welfare, Jerusalem, Israel), *education*; Ivor Smith (Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry, London, England), *chromatography, science teaching*; Yukimaru Sugiyama (Kyoto University, Japan), *anthropology*; Atsuo Tsumori (Japan Monkey Center, Aichi-Ken), *primatology*; and V. C. Wynne-Edwards (University of Aberdeen, Scotland), *ecology*. No recent AAAS meeting has had as many speakers from abroad as did this Montreal meeting.

An analysis of the 4218 registrants by subject fields is given in Table 4. There were relatively few cases where the "field of interest" line on the registration slip was left blank. Probably at least 300 wives attended the meeting. While many of them listed scientific interests, 100 did not. An attempt was made to tally administrators of research, secretaries of associations, and other executives, but the 86 so listed is low because many others are listed under their specialties.

In this analysis of subject fields an effort was made to record each individual's primary interest. For example, high school science teachers who indicated their major interest as teaching or science education were not classified as biologists or chemists, and, conversely, science teachers who stressed disciplines were tallied accordingly. If the data on disciplines are grouped under still broader headings than those of Table 4, the registered attendance may be categorized as follows: Physical sciences and applications, 1037 (24.6 percent); biological sciences, 1306 (31 percent); medical sciences, 833 (19.7 percent); social and economic sciences, 448 (10.6 percent); science teaching and education, including information and communication, 271 (6.4 percent), and general interest and other subject fields, 323 (7.7 percent).

The percentages for these groups have remained much the same in recent years except for instances when the physical sciences would take first place by a slight margin—as in 1952 in St. Louis and in 1957 in Indianapolis. Again at Montreal, however, the biological sciences took first place over the physical sciences. The programs in physics, space sciences, chemistry, and geology obviously appealed to the local scientists and engineers working in these fields, as well as to others from outside the field. The visiting naturalists, botanists, zoologists, animal behaviorists, and ecologists swelled the biological grouping.

The strong series of programs in the social and economic fields, including criminology, brought the percentage for social science registrants up to 10.6 percent. The percentage for science teaching would have been considerably higher if many more than 183 science teachers and educators had not indicated their teaching specialties first.

Annual Exposition of Science and Industry

Very probably, the Annual Exposition of Science and Industry for 1964 was the most convenient ever presented. The 71 exhibitors in 83 booth spaces were in the new Exhibit Galleries of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel—on the same level as every session room in that hotel. This meant that short visits, and repeated visits, could be made to the exhibits with a minimum of time and steps. The Convention Floor, two flights above the lobby, was readily reached by escalators in continuous operation except late at night. The overhead illuminating was ample for most displays. To facilitate guarding and to ensure equal

exposure to booth traffic, there was, as usual, only one entrance and exit.

The Combined Book Exhibit, an improvement over the AAAS-operated Science Library of former years, especially in that a printed booklist of the displayed volumes was available, was larger than at the previous two meetings.

There may have been more publishers in the Exposition than ever before, but they did not overwhelm the excellent series of exhibits of supply houses, instrument companies, and laboratory equipment firms. Finally, there was an impressive series of special governmental and large-scale industrial exhibits, some especially built for this AAAS meeting. The National Park Service, and the Smithsonian Institution were welcome newcomers to the growing list of governmental agencies.

A particularly striking display, especially trucked all the way to Montreal from the Los Angeles area, was that of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, also a new exhibitor. The demonstrations of incandescent plasma, at frequent intervals each day, never failed to attract an appreciative crowd.

The Smithsonian Institution and "Expo 67," a model of the forthcoming Worlds Fair in Montreal that, in 1967, will commemorate the centennial of the Confederation of Canada and the 325th anniversary of the city, were not listed in the *General Program* or in the preconvention issue of *Science*.

A. B. Hunt (vice president, Research and Development Laboratories, Northern Electric Company Limited, Ottawa) and the local Committee on Exhibits, which he headed, sought to enlist the interest and support of large firms in Eastern Canada. Two companies that appreciated the opportunity presented by the Committee were Northern Electric and the RCA Victor Company, Ltd. Grateful acknowledgment of the efforts of the Exhibits Committee is made on behalf of the Association.

There were other Canadian concerns present, alerted by their colleagues in the United States, or by news of the meeting in *Science*.

Again we are most grateful to Earl J. Scherago and Richard Charles from the advertising office of *Science* for their devoted and most helpful services in connection with the exhibits.

AAAS Science Theatre

Since the 1947 Chicago meeting, the AAAS Science Theatre has been a popular and well-established feature of the annual meeting of the Association. It seeks to present a selection of the latest foreign and domestic scientific films. At the third Montreal meeting, 52 16-mm films were shown in seven 4-hour programs and in a slightly abbreviated eighth session. The film titles and producers appeared in the preconvention issue of *Science* [**146**, 3649 (1964)]. Most films were shown twice, and some a third time. The cooperation of the lending agencies is greatly appreciated.

All films for the Science Theatre, except 13 Canadian ones, were gathered at the Association's headquarters and shipped across the border as a bonded unit consignment. Dutch, French, and films from England were shipped directly to their respective Embassies in Ottawa, and, with the cooperation of Peter Morris (director, Canadian Film Institute), were then forwarded to Montreal. All arrived safely and in good season. This and the choice of titles, in large part, reflected the dedication of Marlyn Jean Lippard in my office.

For the first time, a daily film schedule, with approximate running times, was posted in the various meeting hotels, outside of the Theatre, and on the Convention Floor of the Queen Elizabeth. Another first was the showing of a 1-hour film, "Prize-winners," produced by the British Broadcasting Company, England, and lent us by E. G. Sherburne of the AAAS staff. A BBC-TV representative from their Ottawa office was also there to preview the film "Masters of Movement," seen for the first time by a "live" audience. Several films later added to the program and not previously listed in the *General Program* or *Science* were: "Ranger VII Photographs of the Moon," produced by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and "Culture de Cellules Spleniques sous Membrane de Dialyse," produced by Dr. Roger Robineaux, France. Inquiries about any of the 52 films should be directed to the producers.

The Association is most grateful to Malcolm S. Ferguson (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland) and Peter Morris for their assistance.

Table 4. Registrants by subject fields.

Mathematics and computers	123
Physical sciences	
Physics	172
Astronomy	228
Aeronautics and space sciences	26
Meteorology	54
Chemistry (other than medical)	238
Geology	112
Geography	41
Biological sciences	
Animal behavior and primatology	84
Fisheries biology	38
Botanical sciences	130
Cytology	38
Genetics	66
Ecology	94
Entomology	46
Zoological sciences (all other)	180
Biology (in general, and other)	287
Medical sciences	
Biophysics	17
Biochemical differentiation	67
Biochemistry (including nutrition)	131
Dental research	47
Pharmaceutical sciences	97
Physiology (including neurophysiology	103
Psychiatry and psychoanalysis	92
Microbiology and virology	73
Medicine (in general, and other)	206
Psychology	254
Anthropology and archeology	92
Social and economic sciences	
Criminology	7
Economics	12
Political science	13
Sociology	32
Social sciences (in general, and other)	26
Industrial science	43
General systems research and research administrators	86
History and philosophy of science	96
Agriculture and pest control	66
Engineering	84
Education	108
Science teaching and nature study	75
Information and communication	88
Statistics (including biometry)	23
Science in general	42
Students (fields unspecified)	50
Wives (fields unspecified)	100
No field indicated	131
Total	4218

Work of the Local Committees

For some registrants, AAAS members and even new staff members, the recent Montreal meeting was their first AAAS meeting. Prior to this, they may not have realized that a scientific meeting of the size and complexity of the annual meeting of the AAAS does not just happen. It cannot take place, nor can it succeed, without the cooperation and assistance of a great many agencies and persons. Of critical importance among these are the local committees. The general chairman appoints the chairmen of the several committees; the balance of each committee is then appointed by its own chairman. This was the plan followed last year.

All who attended the third Montreal meeting, and the officers and staff of the Association, are indebted to Wilder G. Penfield (honorary consultant, Montreal Neurological Institute, McGill University), who served as honorary general chairman, presided at the George Sarton Memorial Lecture, and spoke at the AAAS retiring presidential address; to Louis Paul Dugal (dean, Faculty of Pure and Applied Science, University of Ottawa), who, as general chairman, made distinguished appointments of chairmen of the local committees, kept in touch with all phases of the meeting, and graciously welcomed members and friends of the Association on the evening of 28 December. On behalf of the Association, grateful acknowledgment of the indebtedness of all of us is made here to both of them.

The arrangements made for projection and the contribution of the Committee on Exhibits have been acknowledged. Another committee also contributed greatly to the meeting. The Committee on Public Information, which was headed by Garnet T. Page (general secretary, Engineering Institute of Canada, Montreal), chairman, and Gerald LaFontaine (Engineering Institute of Canada, Montreal), vice chairman and secretary, provided expert advice and assistance in securing local premeeting publicity and in providing exceptional local coverage during the meeting. The Association expresses its grateful appreciation to every member of this committee for his contributions.

The Honorary Reception Committee included the heads of public and private agencies concerned with science and education throughout the entire dominion.

Other Acknowledgments

In addition to the local committees, I should like to express my personal appreciation to the key executives of the hotels which provided assistance and friendly help throughout—especially Rudolf G. Schouten, assistant sales manager of the Queen Elizabeth; Harold J. Gunning, convention manager of the Sheraton-Mt. Royal; Ernest Ireland, banquet manager of the Windsor; Norman M. Boyd, executive assistant of the Laurentien; and James J. Connolly, manager of the Ritz-Carlton. Their cooperation and courtesy were essential for the success of the meeting.

The Association and its staff are grateful for the cooperation of D. Keith McE. Kevan (McGill University) for his arrangements for the Biologists' Smoker on the evening of 27 December, and for the Zoologists' Dinner, 29 December—a particularly heavy responsibility in the necessary absence of David Bishop, secretary of Section F.

The secretaries and program chairmen of the sections and participating organizations cooperated ably, especially in providing copy and galley proof for the 280-page *General Program*, published by the Horn-Shafer Company of Baltimore. The perennial debt to W. Gilbert Horn, Jr., of the firm, for his able and sympathetic cooperation in seeing the program through the press is more than nominal. Finally, we are grateful to the AAAS staff members from Washington, not previously mentioned—Mrs. Aimée Hobbs, Mrs. Grayce A. Finger, Mrs. Joan Taylor, and Charles Maurer—who worked long, hard, and cheerfully in those often "hot spots," the AAAS Office and the Information Center.

Prizes and Awards

The following is a listing of prizes and awards presented during the 131st AAAS annual meeting.

Newcomb Cleveland Prize—Jonathan W. Uhr, director, Irvington House Institute for Rheumatic Fever and Allied Diseases, for his paper "The Heterogeneity of the Immune Response" read before the section on Medical Sciences (N), 28 December 1963, as a part of the symposium, Developmental Aspects of Immunity [*Science* **147**, 34 (1965)].

AAAS-Westinghouse Science Writing Award—Howard Simons, science reporter for the Washington *Post*, and to Jeremy Bernstein, associate professor of physics, New York University. Simons won the newspaper writing award and Bernstein won the magazine writing award [*Science* **146**, 1566 (1964)].

AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize—To Stanley Milgram, assistant professor of social psychology at Harvard University, for his essay on "Some Conditions of Obedience and Disobedience to Authority."

Industrial Science Achievement Award—Presented by the AAAS Industrial Science Section (P) to Northern Electric Company Ltd. in recognition of that company's awareness of the importance of basic and developmental work in the industrial process.

Conclusion

The Association's 131st meeting officially ended with the adjournment of the last session, one on contributed papers in astronomy, 5 P.M., 31 December, but in other ways its termination is delayed for weeks. Even the auditing of accounts and the payment of the last bill, the writing of the last letter connected with it, the appearance of the reports about it—none of these entirely ends the meeting. Scattered inquiries about specific papers will come in from all parts of the world for years to come. (To all such requests, we must say please write the author directly, because the press-room files are exhausted.)

The greatest impact of the meeting is on the young men and women who are stimulated to continue their work. In some cases, the direction of their research may be changed as the result of hearing a symposium paper or discussing a problem with a colleague in a hotel room. In retrospect, it is abundantly clear that the third Montreal meeting has made a significant contribution toward the advancement of science.

Note

1. Detailed proceedings were discontinued after 1909 when *Science*, the official journal of the AAAS, began to publish reports about the meeting, throughout the year. *Summarized Proceedings*, covering several consecutive meetings and including a current directory of members, appeared at intervals from 1910 through 1948. After that centennial year, *Science* has had an annual proceedings issue in mid-February.