

sity, Nashville. Two each are in Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta; Southwestern University, Memphis; and in the Navy. One name from the list is enrolled in each of these schools: Austin Peay State College, Clarksville; Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado; Memphis State College; Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana; Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana; University of Chattanooga; University of the South, Sewanee.

Personal notes from these students are most interesting. They are finding college courses harder than those of high school. The freedom they have is both pleasing and annoying. All find the broadening outlook and intellectual advance a thrilling experience. Each is thankful for his chance to go to college, and has strengthened his ambition to become a person of skill and influence. The Tennessee Academy of Science congratulates all winners in this Fifth Science Talent Search it has sponsored, and extends this praise to all of the science teachers whose labors have born fruit in the achievements of these students.

REPORT OF ACADEMY CONFERENCE REPRESENTATIVE

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Two meetings of the Academy Conference and the American Association for the Advancement of Science have been attended since my last report: one in New York City in 1949 and the December, 1950, Cleveland meeting. My functions are two: (1) as a representative on the council of the AAAS, which is the governing board, and (2) as a delegate to the Conference of State and Municipal Academies, of which there are thirty-eight.

The Academy Council seeks to discuss academy problems and transmit to all academies the experiences of each; thus it is the common meeting ground of academy representatives. At the last Cleveland meeting a tentative constitution was drafted and approved for the organization. One point of interest is membership: There shall now be two representatives from each affiliated academy, one of whom shall be the officially designated delegate to the Council of AAAS; the other shall be an officer of the affiliated academy. In event either or both of the above shall be unable to attend a meeting, the officers of each academy may appoint duly accredited alternates. In addition others may attend. Academies are urged to appoint their representatives one year in advance of meetings.

In a brief period it is difficult to tell about the entire meeting and give a summary of all papers, discussions, etc. that transpired. I believe, however, I can point out briefly several features of interest for the good of our Tennessee academy.

A report from the Cooperative Committee on the Teaching of Science and Mathematics urges that in order to strengthen the certification program in the various states, scientific groups such as

ours should collaborate with the state licensing agency and particularly with the departments of education in the various colleges and universities charged with teacher training. In the teacher training program closest co-operation between subject matter departments and education departments is desirable.

Further expenditures for military and basic research in science is contemplated for 1952. A report by Eric A. Walker stated that about 20 percent of scientifically trained men are engaged in research and from the remaining 80 percent there must come 27,000 additional research men. Schools and industrial establishments will be raided. A decreasing number of able science teachers in high schools has resulted in fewer numbers of students enrolling in science courses in colleges. The decrease in engineering is particularly acute.

President Detlev W. Bronk of the AAAS, in commenting on the Effect of Government Support of Science on the Intellectual and Spiritual Powers, stated in part:

Government support tends to withdraw teachers of science from schools into governmental and industrial institutions, in terms of differential compensation. The average salary of heads of departments in science is now \$4100, whereas industrial and atomic energy scientists average close to \$10,000. Research is too often influenced by the pressure of funds rather than by scientific curiosity. Genuine scientific curiosity is supreme, but governmental agencies do not wish this attitude to persist. In some institutions scientists on the 48 hour week get 20 percent more salary than their 40 hour or less colleagues. A pressing problem is the difficulty of publication of research results in various journals. Journals are now encumbered with large "back-log" for publication, yet they have used up their surplus reserve funds. There is a real necessity for a broad geographical support for science. Science should be woven into the fabric of the whole national structure. The National Science Foundation should make it one of their objectives to foster science in all parts of the country.

Dr. Aikman, of the Iowa Academy of Science, reported on: "What an Academy can do to Promote the Conservation of Natural Resources of the State." He stated, in part:

Why most academies make such small contributions to the conservation of natural resources is attributable in a large part to the inherent nature of academies of science. They are composed chiefly of persons who segregate themselves in exclusive pursuit of their own scientific research or other academy interests. Too few of them maintain social contacts with workers in other vocational pursuits, write for the press, except relating to their own research, take time to discuss public problems with their official legislative representatives, or even with their neighbors. Their deliberative sessions and legislative procedures, such as committee work, reports and resolutions are formulated with considerable precision but make little impression on the general public because they are published only in the annual proceedings which usually are not available to or read by the public. Meanwhile the public is busy adorning the country-side with advertising signs, polluting the streams, setting fire to the forests through negligence, cultivating up and down hill, making paths which become gullies, and rendering the roadside hideous and free of wildlife by spraying trees and decorative native plants in a frantic effort to control weeds and pests.

No conservation agency in a state has ever attempted to harness the latent power of an academy. It seems at present that the initiative must be taken by the academies. This should be recognized in lieu of their more reserved conduct in the past. In contrast to the little which has been accomplished by academies in conserving resources, the potentialities have usually been considered to be great. Probably in no group at the state level, organized for other purposes than strictly those of conservation, is there so large a proportion of conser-

vation-minded individuals with vision and understanding of what constitutes a broadly unified conservation policy and program as in the academy. In most academies over a period of years, a few of these members have been recognized as active conservationists. In the main the promotion of conservation accredited to academies has been accomplished by these few men working more or less independently. It is the responsibility of academies not only to recognize the large proportion of conservationists in their ranks but to put them to work to organize the entire academy as a working unit in this very important task of conserving the natural resources of the state.

At present in Tennessee two conservation problems stand out as requiring the support and active participation of our academy. One is the matter of pollution of our streams and working out a plan for the future that is equitable to industry, and the other is the matter of Reelfoot Lake game and fish laws. How many members here are members of the Tennessee Conservation League?

In the time allotted let us look at some other state academies. Alabama's current projects include the awarding of a research grant in the field of geography of Alabama with a view towards determining the impact of academy activities on the people of the state, joint planning with the Southern Association of Science and Industry for an Alabama council, restudying the relationship between the Senior and Junior Academies, and planning for a symposium which would focus on the resources of one particular area of Alabama. Florida has seven kinds of membership: patrons, life members, sustaining members, contributing members, regular, collegiate and institutional members. Georgia is especially interested in developing interest in science in the high schools and they are again promoting a Science Fair. They award prizes in the annual science exhibit. Illinois with 1147 members, is also stimulating interest in high school and college students. In Indiana, the Junior Academy helps sponsor the Indiana Science Talent Search in connection with the Westinghouse Science Scholarships. In Iowa, the Academy awards \$2,000 annually to winners in the Science Talent Search, as scholarships. Iowa also receives an appropriation from the state for publication of a *Journal* as does Indiana, Illinois and Kansas (65 percent), while in Oklahoma, South Dakota, Michigan, and Kentucky, their publications are financed by the state universities. In Texas, a quarterly publication is financed entirely by advertising.

Kansas has a Committee on Educational Trends and Science Teaching and aims to keep the status of science teaching before the proper authorities. In North Carolina, the academy is assisting other interested organizations in obtaining adequate state appropriations to establish statewide forest fire control and to increase the technical forestry advice and assistance to the owners of small tracts of forest land. Efforts are also being made in North Carolina by the academy to persuade the General Assembly to pass needed legislation establishing statewide regulatory control for the correction of stream pollution. In Ohio, in addition to scholarships to high school students, a limited number of high school teachers are recognized each year and are given an annual membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science.