

## THE NATURE OF ACADEMIES OF SCIENCE

Academies of Science vary in membership from one or two hundred, (Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon) up to thousands (California, Ohio) or even tens of thousands (New York). Some meet only annually, some several times a year, others meet weekly or even more frequently (New York). Some limit their activities to meetings and simple types of publications, such as programs and abstracts only; others publish complete papers, or monographs. Some, such as those in California and St. Louis, operate museums, zoological gardens, or planterias. Some academies consist of a single section only, other have also a Collegiate and/or Junior Academy of Science. Many Academies run several simultaneous sections at their meetings.

Many of our state and city Academies of Science limit themselves to the so-called natural sciences as distinguished from the social sciences. By and large there is a tendency for greater strength in the biological sciences and in geology, where local differences due to geography and climate are important, and to be weaker in the physical sciences, such as chemistry, physics and astronomy, as well as in mathematics, where the interests of scientists tend to be independent of local geography, climate, seasons, and culture.

Some Academies include such fields as experimental psychology and statistical methods, and methodology of study in social and economic phenomena. Others, such as those of Michigan, Utah, Wisconsin and Virginia range far wider than their full names may indicate, into all fields of learning, including literature, while others, such as Minnesota, do the same without, however, indicating this explicitly in their names. There is no generally used pattern as to mode of subdivision into sections, or as to the nomenclature used for various sections or subsections. Section titles used by various Academies in the United States are listed below:

Agribiology	Agricultural Sciences	Agriculture
Anthropology	Aquarium	Aquatic Biology
Archeology	Architecture	Arts
Asian Studies	Astronomy	Behavioral Sciences
Biochemistry	Biophysics	Biology
Botany	Cell Biology	Chemical Education
Chemical Engineering	Chemistry	Climatology
Collegiate Section	Communication Sciences	Computer Sciences
Conservation	Dental Research	Dentistry
Earth Sciences	East European Studies	Ecology
Economics	Economic Sciences	Education
Engineering	Entomology	Environment
Environmental Sciences	Fine Arts	Fish
Folklore	Forensic Science	Forestry
Genetics	Geography	Geology
Geo-science	Herpetology	History of Science
Ichthyology	Industry	Inorganic Chemistry
Invertebrate Zoology	Landscaping	Language and Literature
Law	Letters	Mamm(al)ology
Marine Biology	Material Science	Mathematics
Medical Sciences	Medieval Studies	Meteorology
Microbiology	Microbionics	Microscopy
Mineralogy	Mining	Molecular Biology
Mythology	Natural History	Nutrition
Oceanography	Oncology	Optometry
Organic Chemistry	Ornithology	Phenology
Philosophy	Philosophy of Science	Physical Chemistry
Physical Sciences	Physics	Physiology
Planetarium	Planetary Sciences	Plant Science
Plant Taxonomy	Political Science	Psychology
Radiation Physics	Religious Studies	Russian and East European
Science Education	Science Teaching	Studies
Social Sciences	Soil Science	Science Teachers
Statistics	Technology	Space Sciences
Wild Life	Zoology	Vertebrate Zoology