

THE SCIENCES IN JAPAN

Special Symposium at the AAAS Annual Meeting 26-30 December

are *Advances in Soviet Science* and *Sciences in Communist China*.)

About 350 journals of learned societies and associations, 520 bulletins published by national, public, and private universities and research institutions, and gazettes issued by the patent office are the major information sources about science and technology in Japan. Of the total literature emanating from Japan, only about 20 percent is published in English. This percentage is not representative of what appears in the remaining 80 percent. Efforts to ease the language barrier have been made by the Japan Information Center for Science and Technology (1957). This agency abstracts the world literature into Japanese and provides translating services for foreigners. Outside Japan, the Japanese language is being analyzed from a machine translation point of view at Washington State University and at Leningrad University. However, in order to acquaint Western scientists with the variety of topics and quality of information, an exhibit featuring journals of the more well-known Japanese scientific societies will be held in conjunction with the sessions.

Since early last year plans for these sessions have been discussed by officials of AAAS and the Science Council of Japan. Support for the conference was granted by the National Science Foun-

ation. In arranging the sessions, attempts were made to cover many fields of Japanese research and to select speakers on the basis of their scientific accomplishments.

The speakers and titles of their papers include the following: (26 Dec.) "Organization and financial support of scientific activities in Japan," (no speaker announced); "Recent developments in sociological studies in the modernization of Japanese society," Kizaemon Ariga (Keio University); "Development in Japan of the algebraic theory of numbers and allied topics," Shokichi Iyanaga (University of Tokyo), "Theory of computer circuit and logical design," Motinori Goto (Tokyo Institute of Technology); "Statistical studies on nonlinear control systems," Yoshikazu Sawaragi (Kyoto University); "Development of earthquake-resistant construction and its international cooperation," Kiyoshi Muto (Kajima Construction Co., Ltd.). (27 Dec., morning) "Ionosphere and space research in Japan," Ken-ichi Maeda (Kyoto University); "Recent developments and future program in Japan of high energy physics," Gyo Takeda (Tohoku University); "Recent developments in structural chemistry in Japan," Ken-iti Higasi (Research Institute of Applied Electricity); "Recent advances in the chemistry of plant components in Japan," Tatsuo Kariyone (National Insti-

tute of Hygienic Sciences); "Industrial microbiology in Japan," Koichi Yamada (University of Tokyo); "Studies of experimental Vincent's infection, with special emphasis on the role of *Neisseria septicaemiae*, new species," Masao Onisi (Tokyo Medical and Dental University). (27 Dec., afternoon) "Socioecological study of the Japanese macaque," Denzaburo Miyadi (Kyoto University); "Recent developments in experimental psychology," Kinichi Yuki (Hokkaido University); "Studies on lowland rice in Japan—ecological studies on the yield of lowland rice with reference to its components," Yoshiji Togari (University of Tokyo); "Origin of cultivated wheats in the light of recent genetic investigations," Hitoshi Kihara (National Institute of Genetics); "Recent advances in physiological and pathological studies of the silkworm," Tadao Yokoyama (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry); and "Program of the U.S.-Japan Committee on Scientific Cooperation," Harry C. Kelly. All sessions will be held in the Grand Ballroom South of the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel.

More information on the Cleveland meeting will appear in subsequent issues of *Science*. Complete details of the program will be given in the *General Program*, to be published early in December.

Science

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Science **142** (3592), 605.
DOI: 10.1126/science.142.3592.605

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