SCIENCE AND THE PRESS

One of the features at the Nashville meeting of the association was a symposium on the distribution of scientific knowledge, which was held on Wednesday, December 28, under the chairmanship of the news manager.

The object of the symposium was to bring about closer cooperation between those who are engaged in scientific work and those who are engaged in furnishing the general public with information through books, magazines and newspapers.

The morning session was devoted to an exposition of the situation in regard to popular books on scientific subjects, while the afternoon session was concerned with science in newspapers and popular magazines.

In opening the morning session the chairman said:

"One of the most impressive lessons to be learned from history is that wars exert a stimulating and at the same time a disturbing influence on the affairs of men, and especially is this true of revolutions.

"Following a long period of incessant strife, the French revolution of 1789 had an immediate reflection in England in the announcement by many of the foremost writers of the day that a new and golden age had opened for mankind. Coleridge, for instance, proposed a scheme for an ideal community which was to form a model settlement conducted on strictly communistic principles on the banks of the Susquehanna. Southey, Shelley and Byron held much the same ideas, and so did Wordsworth.

"The writings of Bentham, Locke, Adam Smith and others of the so-called philosophical radicals in the Edinburgh Review were typical of that time.

"No one at all familiar with English literature can fail to see in the outpourings following the French revolution an extraordinary similarity to the effusions in our own American press following the late war and the Russian revolution of 1917.

"In England this disturbed epoch gradually gave way, beginning in the early thirties, to a new era marked by a return to the old fundamental principles of society, but especially characterized by a gradual increase in the power of literature and of journalism. With the return of social stability there arose an increased interest in all things cultural and intellectual, including science.

"The increased power of the press stimulated this interest by bringing facts and ideas before a very