STATISTICS (U)

New Methodology in Classification (28 Dec.)
Arranged by Rosedith Sitgreaves.

Robert Sokal, Eugene Garfield, Morton Malin, F. James Rohlf, Herdman Friedman, and Jerrold Rubin.

Empirical Sampling Studies (28 Dec.)
Arranged by M. Bryan Danford.

Rosedith Sitgreaves, M. Bryan Danford, Phelps P. Crump, and Harry M. Hughes.

Biological Rhythms (30 Dec.)
Arranged by Rosedith Sitgreaves.

H. Lipscomb, Franz Halberg, Arne Sollberger, Donald L. Holmquest, and Donnalie O. Campbell.

Radioimmuno Assay (30 Dec.)
Arranged by Rosedith Sitgreaves.

Chester I. Bliss, Waldemar Storvick, Curtis Meinert, D. Rodbard, P. Rayford, and G. T. Ross.

Implications of Educational Statistics in Formulation of Federal Policy (30 Dec.)
Arranged by Dorothy M. Gilford.

The purpose of the session is to discuss the value of existing educational statistics in planning, decision making and control, and to stimulate discussion on needs for additional educational statistics for use in research and administration. The papers will cover topics such as trends in graduate school enrollment, federal support to higher education, and the need for social indicators in education.
Thomas Mills, Theodore Drews, Joseph Froomkin, Charles Falk, John Brandl, and Charles Kidd.

Statistical Organization and Social Problems (27 Dec.)
Arranged by Ezra Glaser and David Rosenblatt.

The symposium will explore several aspects of a possible organization of a national statistical system: the important uses, the issue of the invasion of personal privacy, the strategy and principles of systems design, the impact of computer technology, and the issues of organization and authority. The principal focus will be on the role of the federal government. The unique contribution of the symposium will be the specific recognition that the five topics cannot profitably be discussed in isolation (as they have been on several occasions). The first two items will set forth the partly countervailing social needs for (1) information for the development, review, and appraisal of programs dealing with significant social problems, and (2) protection of individuals against unwarranted invasion of their privacy. The problem is to design an information system that strikes an acceptable compromise. The next two items set forth the potential contributions of the statistical profession and computer scientists to this problem. The final item is addressed to the problems of providing the authorities and organizations necessary to the initiation, operation, and growth of the proposed statistical system. The emphasis will be on the interaction of these five topics.
Norman H. Jones, Jr., Anthony Mondello, Edward C. Bryant, Morris H. Hansen, Harry Markowitz, and Paul F. Krueger.

Random Counts in Scientific Work (27–29 Dec.)
Arranged by G. P. Patil.

Endowed with a wide and rapidly expanding literature, both in diverse fields of applied science and statistics the subject of random counts in scientific work or discrete distributions and their applications offers a fascinating area of study and research. While it is conceivable that not very new and novel theories of statistical inference may be specially needed or used to analyze the data on random counts, it is evident that there is great scope in the nature of new and novel mathematical and statistical approaches and procedures pertaining to special types of counted data related to individual scientific problems. Two aspects may be considered in this connection. One is to investigate in detail and in depth individual discrete distributions for their mathematical and statistical properties and for their natural applications. The second aspect is to concentrate on a scientific problem generating or requiring counted data and to create and coordinate appropriate discrete models and methods to be able to arrive at a meaningful solution of the scientific problem. Thus, the present analysis shows that there is much to offer here for the advancement of the basic and applied sciences and also for the advancement of statistics. Through the subject of discrete distributions, the analysis also provides an example where the sciences and the statistics can help each other advance. A major purpose of the present symposium is to render service to such a cause.
Frederic M. Lord, William J. McGill, V. R. R. Uppuluri, William L. Harkness, Paul W. Holland, S. Fienberg, John E. Walsh, C. I. Bliss, Joel E. Cohen, L. R. Shenton, P. Skees, K. O. Bowman, Herman Rubin, James E. Mosimann, S. K. Katti, John J. Gart, L. R. Shenton, Michael F. Dacy, J. C. Griffiths, D. A. Sprott, S. W. Joshi, S. J. Press, and C. Chatfield.

GENERAL SCIENCES (X)

Budgetary Problems of Academies (27 Dec.)
Arranged by V. Elving Anderson.

Harry J. Bennett and G. Gerald Acker.

Collegiate Academies of Science (27 Dec.)
Arranged by V. Elving Anderson.

John R. Mayor, C. M. Vaughn, J. M. Armer, and J. T. Self.

Science

GENERAL SCIENCES (X)

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