lands,” arranged by Richard B. Woodbury, considered such matters as levels of technical competence in dry land use, ancient systems of water control in Southeast and Southwest Asia, and social responses to problems of the distribution of irrigational water. Sessions on American archeology included the program “Early man in the western United States,” arranged by Richard D. Daugherty, and a remarkable symposium of 26 short papers on “The Wetherill Mesa project” of Mesa Verde National Park, arranged by Douglas Osborne.

The symposium “The interdependence of archeology and ethnology” was arranged by Warren L. D’Azevedo, applied anthropology was treated in a session arranged by Harold L. Amoss, and Anthony Leeds arranged a program on the role of animals in human ecological adjustments.

At the Section H banquet, Jesse D. Jennings, chairman of the section, and Margaret Mead spoke of the responsibility of anthropologists to make themselves heard in the changing scientific world and of the importance of Section H as a means of bringing anthropological subjects to the attention of other scientists. Marie Wormington gave an illustrated account of her recent archeological travels through Czechoslovakia and Russia as far as Lake Baikal.

Credit for the exceptionally well attended sessions and the smoothly functioning program goes to David M. Pendergast, who, with Marie Wormington in charge of Denver arrangements, put together the entire program.

J. L. GIDDINGS, Secretary

Psychology (Section I)

The three major topics of this year’s program were of even more than usual interdisciplinary interest. “Sensory factors in appetitive behavior and food acceptance” was the title of a 3½-hour symposium, and Carl Pfaffmann’s vice-presidential address, entitled “Physiological and behavioral studies of the sense of taste,” was an appropriate climax. Alvin R. Mahler and John R. Thompson, on behalf of the Rocky Mountain Psychological Association, the Colorado Psychological Association, and the Colorado Society of Psychologists in Private Practice, arranged a two-session symposium on “Goals of psychotherapy—approaches to research and clinical application.” A symposium in which several aspects of sleep examined was arranged and chaired by W. B. Webb.

Section I served as cosponsor of several symposia and sessions for contributed papers: “Genetics and evolution in relation to human behavior” (with the American Psychiatric Association); “Teaching machines and mathematics programs” (with the Cooperative Committee on the Teaching of Science and Mathematics and Section A); “Animal behavior and sociobiology” (arranged by the American Society of Zoologists); and “Evolutionary changes in the hormonal and neural bases of reproductive behavior” (with Section F and the Ecological Society of America).

Planning for the 1962 meeting is under way. Symposia and individual contributions will be focused on the topics “memory” and “maturity.” The vice president for 1962 is Arthur W. Melton (University of Michigan). Benton J. Underwood (Northwestern) and Richard L. Solomon (University of Pennsylvania) are newly elected members of the Section I committee.

FRANK W. FINGER, Secretary

Social and Economic Sciences (Section K)

Section K as a whole, jointly with the American Statistical Association and the National Institute of Social and Behavioral Science, presented the session that featured the vice-presidential address of Frederick F. Stephan (Princeton) on statistics and the prediction of human behavior. At the same session papers were presented by Robert K. Merton (Columbia), Henry W. Riecken (National Science Foundation), and Duncan MacRae, Jr. (University of Chicago). The latter two papers were in the general subject fields of sociology and political science, respectively.

Stimulating and well-attended sessions were also offered by the American Economic Association (arranged by Kenneth E. Boulding, University of Michigan); the American Political Science Association (arranged by Josef Korbel, University of Denver); the American Sociological Association (arranged by Ozzie G. Simmons, University of Colorado); and the American Statistical Association (arranged by the Association's Colorado-Wyoming Chapter). The Institute of Management Science presented a session on methods, econometrics, and mathematical developments in management science (arranged by Merrill M. Flood, University of Michigan). Section K served as one of the cosponsors of the general interdisciplinary symposium in the social sciences, on water and climate. A general business meeting was held by the Metric Association, and the regular 2-day meeting of the American Society of Criminology was presented within the program of Section K.

The section committee and the officers of Section K deeply appreciate the assistance and efforts of all those who contributed to the success of the programs. The general high level of the papers and the degree of audience participation provide a measure of this success.

Section K was fortunate to have had the leadership, during 1961, of Frederick F. Stephan as chairman. Simon S. Kuznets (Harvard) will serve as chairman during 1962, and Thomas H. Carroll (president, George Washington University) will begin a 4-year term of service as a member-at-large of the section committee, replacing Solomon Fabricant (National Bureau of Economic Research), whose term of distinguished service has now expired.

DONALD P. RAY, Secretary

American Society of Criminology (K3)

At the meeting of the American Society of Criminology, held 29 December, Isabel Gauper, speaking on women in prison, described the facilities and operation of the new Missouri Prison for Women. She noted that pleasant physical surroundings contribute to the morale of the inmates. The women are encouraged to care about their personal appearance and to contribute to the social and intellectual life of the prison community. The need for psychiatric and social case work on an individualized basis was emphasized. The recidivist rate at the Tipton institution is 12 percent, as compared to 60 percent for the men’s institution.

Leslie C. Reed, speaking on the presentence investigation, emphasized the role of sentencing policy in modern penology. He noted that the presentence report, when properly prepared and used, is a great aid to the sentencing judge in the disposition of a criminal case. Sentences must be based upon case histories if we wish to take the necessary corrective measures. A good presentence report, Reed said, should cover the history of past arrests, together with institutional, educational, religious, medical, employment, and family and marital history. Close cooperation between the sentencing judge
Social and Economic Sciences (Section K)

Donald P. Ray

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