joint session of the vegetable crops section with the Section on Agriculture (O) and the Potato Association of America on "The Rôle of Minor Element Fertilization in Economic Plant Production"; (2) a joint session with the section of floriculture and ornamental horticulture and the American Phytopathological Society; (3) a joint session with the Physiology Section of the Botanical Society of America and the American Society of Plant Physiologists on "Growth and Differentiation of Meristems with Special Reference to Reproduction."

The further broad interests of the society are indicated by round-table discussions on (1) extension problems, (2) educational methods, (3) floriculture, (4) spray residue and (5) vegetable varieties. The society maintains an interesting relation to the practical and applied problems and to the more specialized divisions of the natural and physical sciences. The close cooperation of individuals working in such distinctly different fields is one of the valuable contributions from the society.

An interesting feature of this year's program was the inclusion of morphological problems, evidenced notably in the symposium on "Growth and Differentiations of Meristems," which brought out the general thought that physiology and structure are inseparable and that workers in these two fields need a more common understanding. Morphological papers on the program showed the development of apple blossoms, narcissus bulbs, the histology of abscission, root formation and development of onions, flower types of Papaya, the histology of bitter pit of apples, flower bud development in gardenia, and the effect of growth-promoting substances upon various plant structures. Mineral nutrition is also an active field of investigation covering tree fruits, small fruits, various vegetables, ornamentals and flowering plants. That fundamental science finds a ready expression in horticultural plants, thus directly affecting society, is one of the satisfying and significant features of the present horticultural research program.

The Potato Association of America held two individual sessions, one joint session with the American Society for Horticultural Science and the Section on Agriculture (O) and one joint session with the American Phytopathological Society. Altogether 43 papers were presented at these sessions.

The following officers were elected for 1938: President, F. A. Krantz; vice-president, Ora Smith; secretary-treasurer, William H. Martin.

SECTION ON EDUCATION (Q)

(From the program of the section)

The Section on Education (Q) held two simultaneous sessions on each of three half-day periods. About 100 were in attendance at the sessions. The papers submitted were classified under suitable headings as follows: Problems in Teacher Training, 5 papers; Reading Ability, 7 papers; Problems in Educational Administration, 2 papers; Measurement of Intangibles in Education, 6 papers; Guidance and Personnel, 8 papers. The program included a session for eight papers of a general nature and a joint session with the Section on Psychology (I). At the joint dinner of the Section on Education (Q) with the Section on Psychology (I), the addresses of Retiring Vice-presidents E. S. Evenden and A. T. Poffenberger, respectively, were delivered. Dr. Evenden spoke on "Factors Affecting the Salaries of College and University Teachers." The subject of Dr. Poffenberger's address was "Some Unsolved Problems in Human Adjustment."

ORGANIZATIONS RELATED TO THE ASSOCIATION AS A WHOLE

(From reports by Edward Ellery, Margery C. Carlson and Lawrence R. Guild)

The Society of the Sigma Xi, the society for the promotion of research, numbers over 40,000 members and associates scattered in 55 different countries. Because of its numbers and because of the spirit of companionship that characterizes it, the Society of the Sigma Xi effectively joined with the American Association for the Advancement of Science in bringing to reality the high note struck at Indianapolis, namely, an active participation of science and scientists in the great social movements of our time, the improvement of living conditions for the underprivileged and the strict preservation of freedom of thought and its expression. Up to the thirty-eighth convention held on December 28 in connection with the meetings of the association, Sigma Xi numbered 72 chapters in universities, colleges and research institutions, and 34 clubs in educational institutions and cities. The convention authorized four additional chapters (Rice Institute, Wellesley College, Massachusetts State College and the University of Florida) and two additional clubs (Utah State College and Brigham Young University). There are now 112 distinct units of the organization, lively and enthusiastic, meeting frequently, interested in social as well as scientific progress. Fifty-seven of the 72 chapters and 10 of the 34 clubs were represented at the convention. The existence and constant activity of these units present most promising conditions in which to initiate the enormously important policy of an intimate union of "Science and Society," voiced with such definiteness and power at Indianapolis. The officers of the society are distinguished men of science with large human outlook. Those elected
at Indianapolis were: President, George A. Baitseell; member of the executive committee, Harlow Shapley; member of the alumni committee, Donald H. Sweet. The treasurer of the society, George P. Pegram, and the secretary, Edward Ellery, continue in office, as do the other members of the executive committee: Lewis J. Stadler, Dayton C. Miller, Ross A. Gortner, E. J. Lund and W. F. Durand.

The society sends distinguished lecturers to educational institutions to present the latest advances in scientific endeavor. Five lecturers in 1937 (E. O. Lawrence, California; H. C. Urey, Columbia; L. O. Kunkel, Rockefeller Institute; T. S. Painter, Texas; Edgar Allen, Yale) gave 27 lectures at as many institutions. The series for 1938 is on new phases of biochemistry as related to prevention of disease and preservation of health. The lecturers are: W. M. Stanley, Rockefeller Institute; R. R. Williams, Bell Telephone Laboratories; K. E. Mason, Vanderbilt University; F. G. Benedict, Boston Nutrition Laboratory; E. N. Harvey, Princeton University.

The Society of the Sigma Xi, splendidly organized with all units active, financially sound, ever forward-looking toward greater usefulness, pledges to the association enthusiastic cooperation in all the important work it is doing, and especially in its recently expressed plan for an intimate application of science to and the effective participation of the scientist in human betterment.

The Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi held two business sessions. At the breakfast for delegates, attended by 42, Frederick D. Kershner gave an address on “A Journey through Utopia.”

The Sigma Delta Epsilon annual luncheon was attended by 94 members and guests. The address on “Brucellosis” was delivered by Dr. Alice C. Evans, senior bacteriologist of the National Institute of Health. The annual convention, at which the business for the year was transacted, was held in connection with the breakfast. Fifty-five members, including delegates from thirteen of the fourteen chapters, were present.

(From the Programs of the Societies)

The American Nature Study Society held four sessions for reading 20 papers. At the dinner Edwin H. Reeder spoke on “The Lure of Science for the Modern Child in Our Schools.”

The American Science Teachers’ Association held two sessions. The first session was devoted to a symposium on “New Knowledge of Matter,” and the second to a symposium on “The Need for a Twelve Year Science Program for American Public Schools.” The luncheon speaker was George D. Birkhoff, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRANTS

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Grants, consisting of Dr. J. G. Lipman, chairman, Dr. McKeen Cattell, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Dr. Moses Gomberg, Dr. C. C. Little, Dr. A. T. Poffenberger, Dr. Joel Stebbins and Dr. Sam F. Trelease, the council of the association awarded grants in aid from the $2,000 fund appropriated by the association for the year 1938 as follows:

Reina Albagli, for completion of a study of the allowed cone of cosmic radiation, in particular of the so-called penumbra, $300.

Austin B. Chinn, for a study of the deposition of Vitamin B, in the cardiac muscle of rats, $150.


J. C. Krantz, Jr., the synthesis and pharmacological study of a series of halogenated hydrocarbons containing nitrite groups, with special reference to dilation of the coronary vessels and their possible use in the treatment of angina pectoris, $150.

Aline Underhill Orten, for a study of the part played by dietary protein in the growth, development and physiological activity of certain of the endocrine glands, especially the pituitary and the ovary, and with the rôle of protein in hemoglobin formation, $200.

Eric Ponder, for a study of the conditions under which hemolysis occurs in vivo, $200.

Roland C. Travis, for an experimental determination of the antagonistic and the facilitory influences of cortical and subcortical neural patterns in motor learning, $50.

G. Robert Coatney, for a critical study of experimental malaria in pigeons with special reference to the effect of vitamins on the course of the infection, $200.

Arthur P. Black, for the continuation of unpublished studies of the virus of measles, $300.

Charles E. Lane, for a study of the physiology of the individual Graafian follicle as regards its utilization of pituitary gonadotropic hormones, $150.

Ludvig G. Browman, for a study of the effect of light on the reproductive phenomena in the albino rat, $100.

From the gift of $1,000 by Mr. Newcomb Cleveland to the association for aid in research, the council made the following grants:

David E. Davis, for a study of the social behavior of Crotophaga ani, a communal nesting, polyandrous bird, $150.

Calvin S. Hall, for a study of the inheritance of emotional in rats, $50.

Robert E. Hungate, for an investigation to determine by analytical microchemistry the nature and quantities of...
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