close of the session, W. Duncan Strong delivered his retiring vice presidential address on "Recent Archaeological Research on Latin America."

The joint symposium on "Early Man" was attended by approximately 100 persons. Seven papers were read, all demonstrating the urgent necessity of cooperation between archaeologists and geologists in attacking the problem of early man. In a paper on "Fossil Man and the Origin of Races," W. W. Howells presented the view that the primitive features of modern man indicate a separate line of cranial development and that Homo sapiens is as old as the other forms of man. The remainder of the papers dealt with various phases of the problem of early man in America. Robert M. Adams reported evidences of early human occupation in eastern Missouri; A. O. Bowden and Ivan A. Lopatin described a human skeleton from late Pleistocene deposits in southern California; and Frank C. Hibben summarized the results of recent archaeological reconnaissance in Alaska. Two significant Alaskan discoveries were reported by Hibben: Yuma points from the muck deposits in the vicinity of Fairbanks, and a stratified site on Cook Inlet which yielded points of a Folsom-like type. Edgar B. Howard gave a critical appraisal of the Folsom and Yuma problem and presented the results of recent excavation at a Yuma site near Eden, Wyoming. In two papers attention was given to the question of alluvial terrace deposits as chronological criteria. Glen L. Evans reported artifacts in the second terrace of the Rio Grande River in Southern Texas, and E. H. Sellards cited additional evidence from the Texas River terraces to show how such terraces may be of use in determining the age of included archaeological remains. The latter paper evoked favorable discussion among the geologists present.

SECTION ON PSYCHOLOGY (I)
(From report by John A. McGeoch)

The sessions of the section were attended by psychologists from both coasts, as well as by those from the Middle West and South. The program consisted of 4 sessions of contributed papers, two symposia, one of them with the Section on Education, and a joint dinner with the Section on Education at which the retiring chairman of the two sections delivered addresses.

The contributed papers covered a wide range of problems in the special fields of human and animal learning, perception, abnormal psychology and personality, mental testing and applied psychology and the psychological problems of national defense.

In the symposium on "Recent Advances in the Appraisal of Personality," organized by E. R. Hilgard, papers were presented by Pearl Bretnall, D. G. Humm, F. A. Pattie and Dael Wolfe. Results from four different methods of appraising personality were reviewed—play and other expressive productions, paper and pencil tests, hypnosis and factorial analysis.

The joint symposium with the Section on Education, organized by A. W. Melton and H. H. Remmers, was devoted to the "Psychology of Learning and the Educative Process." The papers by three psychologists, E. R. Hilgard, N. L. Munn and John A. McGeoch, were characterized by complete agreement on the principles and data of psychology which are significant for education and on the practical interrelatedness of the two fields. The unanimity displayed constituted an important demonstration of the systematic integration which has been developing in psychology. The papers from Education were by Harold F. Clark and Hyman Meltzer. The former described an extensive and socially important experiment on the influence of diet on learning. The latter uniquely surveyed the relations between mental hygiene and the learning process. These papers significantly illustrated the interrelation of education and psychology which was documented by the entire symposium.

On Tuesday evening Karl M. Dallenbach, vice president and chairman of the Section on Psychology, read a scholarly address on "The Temperature Senses: Their History and Present Status," in which he reviewed the development of research on these senses and summarized the results of recent research, with particular reference to the receptors involved. E. J. Ashbaugh, vice president and chairman of the Section on Education, presented the problems of learning to read, with illuminating reference to their relation to the construction of the language, in an address entitled "Education as Science and Art."

SECTION ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES (K)
AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Section K (Bruce L. Melvin, secretary pro tem.) held 6 sessions from Monday to Wednesday, inclusive, at which 23 papers were presented. The subject of the first session, held in cooperation with the Texas Academy of Science, under the chairmanship of J. Wheeler Barger, was "The Basic Economic Pattern." Papers were presented by C. A. Bonnen, T. G. Standing and Elmer H. Johnson. The subject of the second session, held in cooperation with the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Texas, under the chairmanship of A. B. Cox, was "The Industrial Pattern." Papers were presented at this session by Frank Rader, Elmer H. Johnson and George H. Anderson. The subject of the third session, Daniel Russell presiding, was "Population Patterns." E. D. Tetreau,
SECTION ON PSYCHOLOGY (I)
John A. McGeoch

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