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SECTION H (ANTHROPOLOGY)

(*Report from C. H. Danforth*)

Section H held sessions on Monday. The early occurrences of man in America and the archeology of the Mississippi Valley were the two outstanding subjects discussed. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that man and mammoth existed contemporaneously on the American continent; but granting this (which many students are reluctant to do), the question still remains as to whether man appeared earlier, or certain extinct mammals persisted longer, than has heretofore been supposed. P. E. Cox, state archeologist of Tennessee, argued that man in America has an antiquity comparable to that of early man in other parts of the world. Harold J. Cook, of the Colorado Museum, discussed the paleontology of Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas in relation to human finds in this region, particularly the "Folsom man." E. B. Renaud, of the University of Denver, reported on the prehistoric culture of these people. Cook emphasized the association in this region of human bones with those of extinct forms of bison, mammoth, etc., in formations where recent species other than man are not represented. Suggestion of a possibly late persistence of the mammoth was found by William D. Strong, of Nebraska, in an interesting series of Algonkian myths whose source would be difficult to explain except on the basis of an original first-hand knowledge of living proboscideans.

A discussion of the present status of the Nebraska Indians and a tentative outline of the archeology of Iowa with many illuminating data on the history and geography of the state were presented, respectively, by A. E. Sheldon, of the Nebraska Historical Society, and Charles R. Keyes, of the Iowa Archeological Survey. An interesting contribution to physical anthropology was contained in a paper by George D. Williams, of Washington University, who finds that, irrespective of total stature or length of tibia, the fleshy belly of the gastrocnemius is shorter in proportion to total muscle length in the Negro than in the white subject.

There was a joint session with the National Research Council's committee on state archeological surveys, at which Carl E. Guthe presided. Dr. Guthe laid stress on the extent of unwitting vandalism and irreparable loss to science occasioned by uninformed amateur collectors, especially curio seekers. Bones and artifacts are practically valueless in the absence of the fullest possible information as to source and

associations. These most important data are the very ones which are most often lost or rendered equivocal by the amateur and the poorly equipped museum. It behooves anthropology vigorously to discourage curio seeking, to promote a better appreciation of what facts are important and to strive for the type of cooperation between professional and amateur that has proved so mutually helpful, for example, in ornithology and in astronomy. In the vice-presidential address Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole stressed the importance of the anthropological view-point in the treatment of Indians, immigrants and dependent peoples generally. Examples from the experience of Dutch, English and other colonial powers were cited to show the excellent results that have commonly followed study of and concessions to native religions and customs as contrasted with the almost invariably disastrous outcome when these considerations have been ignored.

SECTION I (PSYCHOLOGY)

(*Report from John E. Anderson*)

The Des Moines program of Section I was the most extensive one ever arranged by the section, due in part to the fact that, owing to the holding of the Ninth International Congress of Psychology in September, no meeting of the American Psychological Association was held this year. On Friday morning there was a joint session with Section Q, devoted to invitation papers. George D. Stoddard, of the University of Iowa, discussed the objectives of research in child development, with many illustrations from the experimental literature; M. E. Haggerty, of the University of Minnesota, described the methods and progress of his extensive historical analysis of the literature on learning, and Frank N. Freeman, of the University of Chicago, presented the results of his important study on the resemblance of twins. On Friday afternoon a second joint session was held with Section Q for the presentation of the vice-presidential addresses. Howard C. Warren, of Princeton University, retiring vice-president for Section I, spoke on "The Organic World and the Causal Principle," giving a scholarly and constructive analysis of the relation between the doctrine of emergent evolution and the mechanistic interpretation of the universe. Truman Lee Kelley, of Stanford University, retiring vice-president for Section Q, spoke on "The Scientific *versus* the Philosophical Approach to the Novel Problem," bringing into clear relief the characteristic features and results of the two methods of approach. During the remainder of Friday afternoon and on Saturday five sessions were held for contributed

Science

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Science **71** (1832), 160.
DOI: 10.1126/science.71.1832.160

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