

society council which shall be authorized (1) to deal with all matters of common interest, such as pooling of programs, that are consistent with the existing regulations of the constituent societies, and (2) to draw up proposals for a constitution and by-laws of a federation of the societies in question, and to present them for action at the next annual meeting.

The Section voted that the resolutions of the conference be adopted.

Independent programs were arranged by the following societies affiliated with Section F—The Entomological Society of America, The American Association of Economic Entomologists; and by the following societies affiliated with Sections F and G jointly—The American Society of Naturalists, The Ecological Society of America, The American Microscopical Society (business meeting only), The American Nature-Study Society.

HERBERT W. RAND,  
*Secretary, Section F*

#### SECTION G—BOTANICAL SCIENCES AND ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES

SECTION G held its session on Wednesday afternoon, December 28, 1921, in conjunction with the Botanical Society of America and the American Phytopathological Society. There was a large attendance at this meeting, and the symposium, though involving several papers, was not unduly long. Professor Rodney H. True, retiring vice-president for Section G, delivered his address on "The physiological significance of calcium for higher green plants," which has been published in *SCIENCE*, Vol. LV, p. 1, January 6, 1922. The vice-presidential address was followed by a symposium on "The Species Concept," at which the following papers were read: (1) "From the viewpoint of the systematist," Charles F. Millspaugh; (2) "From the viewpoint of the geneticist," George H. Shull; (3) "From the viewpoint of the morphologist," R. A. Harper; (4) "From the viewpoint of the bacteriologist and physiologist," Guilford B. Reed; (5) "From the viewpoint of the pathologist," E. C. Stakman. The writers of these papers cooperated splendidly, both in division of subject matter and in time of presentation. The results seem to confirm the expressed belief of many botanists

that a symposium of general interest, making appeal to workers in all the principal fields, is well worth while.

At the business session of Section G, John T. Buehholz, of the University of Arkansas, was elected to be a member of the section committee, his term of office to end January 1, 1926. Professor F. E. Lloyd of McGill University, was selected as vice-president for Section G for 1922.

*Botanical Society of America.*—This society held sessions beginning Wednesday morning, December 28, 1921, and continuing through Friday. On Thursday afternoon the Mycological Section held a joint session with the American Phytopathological Society, and on Thursday afternoon the Physiological Section met in conjunction with the American Society for Horticultural Science and the Ecological Society of America. At the sessions of the Botanical Society of America, eighty-seven scientific contributions were read. The dinner for all botanists was held on Friday evening. After the dinner Dr. Marshall Howe read "A Communication from the Retiring Vice-president," Dr. N. L. Britton.

*American Phytopathological Society.*—Sessions of this society were begun on Wednesday morning, December 28, and continued until Saturday morning. At the business sessions of this society the following officers were elected: *President*, E. C. Stakman, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.; *vice-president*, N. J. Giddings, University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.; *secretary and treasurer*, G. R. Lyman, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. One hundred and seven scientific contributions were read during the sessions. The Phytopathologists' dinner was held on Thursday evening, the dinner being followed by a discussion of important topics, and a short business session.

*Board of Control of Botanical Abstracts.*—Business meetings of the Board of Control were held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. During these meetings various matters were given attention including the election of editors and various considerations in connection with the publication, financial support, and circulation of *Botanical Abstracts*.

The Toronto meeting, from the viewpoint of the botanists, was a very successful gathering, and the attendance of plant workers was greater than had been anticipated.

ROBERT B. WYLIE,  
*Secretary*

#### SECTION I—PSYCHOLOGY

THE meeting of Section I (Psychology) at Toronto was a very successful one. Although the affiliated society was meeting elsewhere, a considerable number of American psychologists attended the sessions, and to these were added several Canadian psychologists and a good many professional men and women who are interested in psychology from the point of view of its practical applications to education, business, criminology and related fields. The program was enriched by contributions from a number of men who represented these interests. The discussion of the papers was lively and in some sessions had to be limited for lack of time. The attendance at the meetings averaged about 25 and reached 125 at one session.

As is usual, there was at the Toronto meeting an intimate relation between the sessions of Sections I and Q (Education). Sessions were held conveniently in the same building, and two were joint sessions. The papers in these sessions dealt with mental tests or with psychological studies in education. There was apparent in the discussions of mental tests a disposition to examine somewhat more critically the conclusions to be drawn from the results of mental tests than has prevailed in the past. Of the other papers special mention may be made of one by Professor Thorndike in which he distinguished two types of equation—the equation for solution and the equation which expresses relationship—and advised that special care be taken to avoid confusion between the two.

The first session was devoted to general papers. Professor Dale discussed the place of psychology in university curricula, emphasizing the need of giving it reality by relating it to the practical problems of life. Professors Brett and Pillsbury discussed a number of the important issues on which modern psychologists differ, and Professor Weiss discussed

variability in behavior as a basis of social interaction.

One morning session was devoted to applied psychology. The problems in this field were discussed from the point of view of employment relations, of job analysis, and of dealing with the handicapped in occupation, by Mr. George W. Allen, Professor E. K. Strong, Jr., and Mr. Norman L. Burnett, respectively. Dr. Alfred E. Lavell, chief parole officer of Ontario, described the beneficial effects of supervised employment upon paroled prisoners.

The last session opened with two general papers on mental tests and their significance. Professor William D. Tait argued that education should be highly selective and adapted to intellectual capacity. Dr. R. M. Yerkes emphasized the need of other types of mental examination in addition to intelligence tests. The results of psychiatric and intellectual examination of Illinois prisoners were presented by Dr. Herman M. Adler. In agreement with the results of an Ohio study, his examination showed that prisoners are not a select group intellectually. He indicated, however, that they do exhibit anomalies of behavior. Psychiatry in the public schools was discussed by Dr. Eric K. Clarke. A study of the divergence between the color preferences of Indians and whites was reported by Professor T. R. Garth.

The address of the retiring vice-president, Professor E. K. Strong, Jr., dealt with the problem of propaganda. He discussed and illustrated propaganda in business, politics, and social reform (or pseudo-reform), and raised the question whether it is possible to control it or neutralize its effects. Control he recognized as very difficult, but suggested that it might be necessary to modify the legal theory of refraining from interference until propaganda could be shown to issue in overt acts. The essential nature of propaganda is appeal to the emotions, and this makes control useless unless it takes effect when the general emotional foundation for overt action is being laid. The emotional character of propaganda also makes difficult its control through merely intellectual illumination.

A joint dinner and smoker with Section Q