under side. Therefore, the slide shown in Fig. 2 (left), with the specimen mounted on the smooth side, may be used for this purpose only. The slide etched on both sides (Fig. 2, right) serves the dual purpose of light diffusion and improved adhesion.

The frosted glass slide should also find a place in high-school, university, and other laboratories where the majority of students work with an inexpensive and a comparatively poor light source.

In Fig. 3 (left and right), it is shown that the mounting medium completely clears the frosted glass in the mounted or contact area. It should also be noted that the light diffusion is equal in Fig. 3 (middle and right).

Figure 3 (right) illustrates the mounted slide frosted on both surfaces. The contact surface is transparent, but the frosted glass on the under surface can still be seen.

In bacteriologic, hematologic, or other studies where mounts are not required for routine work, the immersion oil used to examine the specimens will clear the frosted glass. In this respect, it acts in the same manner as the mounting media, for example, permount, Canada balsam, and other substances that have substantially the same refractive index as glass.

The advantages of frosted glass slides over clear glass slides can be summarized as follows: (i) Increased adhesion of material to the slide results in a higher percentage of accuracy and assists the microscopist in his final evaluation or diagnosis. (ii) Light diffusion by use of the frosted glass slide cuts down glare and reduces eye fatigue, which is extremely important to the cytologist or pathologist who spends an unlimited amount of time at the microscope. (iii) The frosted glass slide is suggested for use in high-school and university laboratories, where the source of illumination for microscopic work is frequently of poor quality.

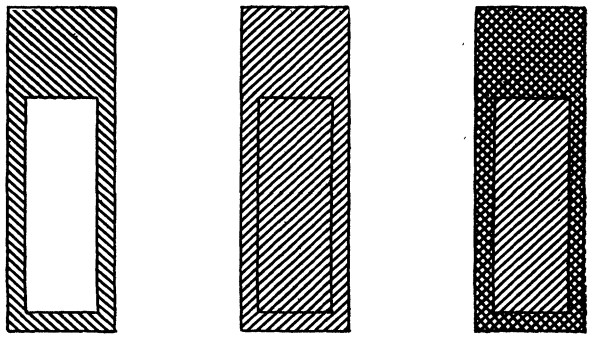

Fig. 3. (Left) Slide, as shown in Fig. 2 (left), mounted on frosted surface. (Middle) Slide, as shown in Fig. 2 (left), mounted on clear surface. (Right) Slide, as shown in Fig. 2 (right), mounted.

EVELYN STUART DAKIN

*Laboratory of Cytopathology, Roosevelt Hospital, New York*

15 February 1955.

# *Association Affairs*

## AAAS Sections Call for Papers for the Atlanta Meeting

Ten sections of the Association will arrange sessions for contributed papers at the Atlanta meeting, 26–31 Dec. 1955. The secretaries to whom titles and brief abstracts should be sent, *not later than 30 Sept. 1955*, follow:

**C—Chemistry.** Dr. Ed. F. Degering, 26 Robinhood Road, Natick, Mass.

**D—Astronomy.** Dr. Frank K. Edmondson, Goethe Link Observatory, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

**E—Geology and Geography.** Dr. Robert L. Nichols, Department of Geology, Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

**F—Zoological Sciences.** (If outside the scope of the American Society of Parasitologists and the Society of Systematic Zoology, which are meeting with the AAAS.) Dr. Harold H. Plough, Department of Biology, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

**G—Botanical Sciences.** (If outside the scope of the American Phytopathological Society, which is meeting with the AAAS.) Dr. Barry Commoner, Henry Shaw School of Botany, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

**I—Psychology.** Dr. William D. Neff, Department of Psychology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

**L—History and Philosophy of Science.** Dr. Jane M. Oppenheimer, Department of Biology, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

**Nd—Dentistry.** Dr. Russell W. Bunting, School of Dentistry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

**Np—Pharmacy.** Dr. John E. Christian, School of Pharmacy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

**Q—Education.** Dr. Dean A. Worcester, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

## New Section Officers

As authorized by the Council of the AAAS at its meeting in Berkeley last December, the Board of Directors, on 20 Mar., approved the nominations of two of the Association's sections, as follows:

Vice president and chairman of Section N—Medical Sciences: S. E. Luria, professor of bacteriology, University of Illinois.

Vice president and chairman of Section P—Industrial Science: Earle L. Rauber, vice president and

director of research, Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta.

The following section secretaries were appointed:

Section E—Geology and Geography: Robert L. Nichols, Henry Bromfield-Pearson professor of natural science and geology, Tufts College.

Section L—History and Philosophy of Science: Jane M. Oppenheimer, professor of biology, Bryn Mawr College.

## Further Section Reports of the Berkeley Meeting

The following reports were received too late for the Proceedings Issue [*Science* **121**, 255–266 (1955)]:

### Section on Botanical Sciences (G)

The program of Section G at the Berkeley meeting featured symposiums dealing with topics of broad significance to botanists and biologists generally. The section sponsored an outstanding symposium, *Modern Views on Tissue Differentiation,* arranged by Adriance S. Foster, and cosponsored five other excellent symposiums, arranged by participating societies, on structural differentiation in the fungi, the cell, the harnessing of biological resources, the marking of organisms for ecological studies, and photochemical effects in biological and biochemical systems. The wide scope of the fields covered by these symposiums is evidence of the success that the section met in its effort to provide programs of broad interest to botanists. All sessions attracted large audiences and were frequently marked by a lively level of discussion. Of particular interest to botanists was the symposium on tissue differentiation. As a result of careful planning by Foster, the symposium provided an excellent summary of this important and often neglected subject. An additional session was devoted to contributed papers.

One of the highlights of the meeting was the traditional botanists' dinner, attended by more than 200 botanists. It was the occasion of a notable talk on the status of natural resources by our retiring chairman, Stanley A. Cain, and of the presentation of the Mary Soper Pope medal of the Cranbrook Institute of Science to I. W. Bailey.

The friendly hospitality of the Berkeley Botany Department contributed a great deal to the success of the Section G meeting. The Department thoughtfully provided a headquarters room that offered a pleasant refuge for foot-weary botanists and an opportunity for the informal chats that are such an important feature of a meeting. The section would do well to continue this innovation at future meetings.

Plans for the Atlanta meeting are now being developed. All members of the Section are invited to communicate with the secretary concerning suggestions for the program of our 1955 meeting.

BARRY COMMONER, *Secretary*

### Section on the History and Philosophy of Science (L)

A feature of the section program on the history and philosophy of science was an exhibit of classic contributions to science arranged in the University of California Library. This exhibit was prepared by members of the Herbert M. Evans history of science seminar at the University of California.

An outstanding feature of the section program was a symposium on probability and induction, which was cosponsored with the section on mathematics arranged by Edward W. Barankin (University of California), Patric C. Suppes (Stanford University), C. West Churchman (Case Institute of Technology), and William R. Dennes (University of California). This symposium was part of the *Third Berkeley Symposium on Mathematical Statistics and Probability.* Factors concerning value judgments in science comprised a considerable portion of the symposium.

Historical papers for the section were given by Richard A. Fayran (University of California) on the history of engineering, by J. B. deC. M. Saunders (University of California) on the anatomy of Leonardo da Vinci, by J. M. D. Olmsted (University of California) on French contributions to physiology in the 19th century, and by William Gibson (University of British Columbia) on scientific contributions of medical students. Frederick Koenig (Stanford University) presented an interesting discussion of the work of Sadi Carnot.

The philosophical contributions to the section ranged widely. Egon Brunswik (University of California) gave an important discussion on the relationship of psychology to other sciences. Michael Scriven (University of Minnesota) discussed factors involved in scientific explanation. Joseph Mayer (Miami University, Ohio) and Jerome R. Head (University of Chicago) discussed general philosophical implications of current scientific problems. Patrick Romanell (University of Texas Medical Branch) described the scientific implications of 20th century Italian philosophy.

The chairman's address was given by Chauncey D. Leake (University of Texas Medical Branch) on "The ideals of science in relation to national security." The section endorsed the statement on security prepared by the Board of Directors of the AAAS. Raymond Seeger was nominated as chairman of the section.

An interesting feature of the section meeting was a luncheon held at the Shattuck Hotel at which there was general discussion on the philosophical aspects of the history of science.

CHAUNCEY D. LEAKE, *Vice President* and *Chairman*

*To succeed in science it is necessary to receive the tradition of those who have gone before us. In science, more perhaps than in any other study, the dead and the living are one.*—CHARLES SINGER.