

ating as Mobile Hospital No. 4 under the command of Major W. B. Clopton, took part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne operations. Miss Julia Stimson, who went out as chief nurse, later became the head of the Nurses' Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces and has remained in France. Colonel Nathaniel Allison, orthopedic surgeon to the unit, was appointed orthopedic consultant of the American Expeditionary Forces. Major Sidney Schwab, neurologist, was transferred and placed in charge of Hospital No. 117 for war neuroses. Colonel Opie was detached from the unit to cooperate with Colonel Strong in the investigation of trench fever; he was afterwards placed in charge of the pneumonia commission in the Surgeon-General's Office. Colonel Murphy, after seven months service was appointed Medical and Surgical Director of the American Red Cross in France. He was succeeded in command of the unit by Lieutenant Colonel Borden Veeder. The unit cared for over 62,000 patients during the eighteen months of its stay in Rouen.

THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

THE following letter has been sent by General Pershing to the chief of the Chemical Warfare Service:

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
Office of the Commander-in-Chief
March 2, 1919

COLONEL EDWARD N. JOHNSTON,
Chief of Chemical Warfare Service,
American E. F., Tours.

My dear Colonel Johnston: Now that active operations have ceased and many of the personnel of the Chemical Warfare Service are returning to the United States, I desire to express to you and through you to all of your officers and enlisted men my appreciation of the valuable assistance they have rendered to the American Expeditionary Forces.

Upon our entry into the war we were faced with the problem of a new service in the organization of which the experience of our Allies was so new and so limited that there were few precedents to follow. The best brains and experience among students and teachers of chemistry were called into service, and by rapid establishment of gas schools

and the aid of specially trained personnel, all combat troops were instructed in the necessary defensive measures against poisonous gas. The first gas regiment was trained and equipped, and rendered good service in the two American offensives of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne.

Due to the energetic cooperation of all ranks, much was accomplished in a very short time, for which it gives me great pleasure to extend to you all the thanks of your comrades of the American Expeditionary Forces. Will you convey this especially to Brigadier General Fries, whose enthusiasm and energy were such great factors in the successful organization and development of the service.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING

THE DIVISION OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the following changes in the faculty of the division of applied psychology at the Carnegie Institute of Technology:

Lieutenant Colonel W. V. Bingham, executive secretary of the Committee on Classification of Personnel in the Army, returned to the Carnegie Institute of Technology on March first. He has been promoted to be dean of the division of applied psychology, which includes the departments of psychology, vocational education and personnel administration, and with which are affiliated the Bureau of Salesmanship Research and the Research Bureau for Retail Training.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward K. Strong, Jr., Ph.D. (Columbia), formerly professor of educational psychology at the George Peabody College for Teachers, has been appointed professor of vocational education and has already assumed his new duties as head of the department for the training of vocational teachers.

Major C. S. Yoakum, Ph.D. (Chicago), formerly director of the psychological laboratory at the University of Texas, has left the psychological section of the Surgeon General's Department to become associate professor of applied psychology.

Professor G. M. Whipple, who has been acting director of the Bureau of Salesmanship Re-