

velopment and maintenance of morale, the development of the less fit recruits, the acceleration of training and the reeducation of the wounded, the detection of promising candidates for special schools, finding human material for the best and quickest development of submarine listeners, of lookouts, and of gunpointers, all these were primarily psychological problems and the psychologists cooperated in their military solution. We had no military system developed to provide for these details. The enemy military authorities confidently regarded our lack of it as prohibiting effective participation in the war. The rapid development of a great fighting machine needed all our knowledge of human capacity and individual differences, and all our relevant laboratory techniques. Psychology took an honorable and not inconspicuous part in the democratic triumph of meeting a national crisis by the mobilization of the experience of non-military experts. To some of us it seems that we are again facing a national crisis in which the major symptoms are psychological. Again the enemy counts on our lack of organization. Our salvation depends on the re-mobilization of the expert experience of citizens.

*Relation of psychology to the National Research Council:* JAMES R. ANGELL, A.M., Litt.D., chairman of the National Research Council, Washington (by invitation). The National Research Council is based upon forty or more scientific societies representing physics, astronomy, mathematics, engineering in all its branches, chemistry and chemical technology, geology and geography, medicine, biology and agriculture, anthropology and psychology. The council is organized to promote the interests of pure and applied science (both inside and outside the industries) in every practicable way throughout the United States. Its relation to psychology is precisely similar to its relation to the other sciences mentioned. In each instance, the supporting scientific societies elect representatives who compose the several divisions of the council, and these in turn, comprising as a rule about twenty men, selected for their eminence in their particular branch of work, come together and determine the special needs and opportunities for the improvement of research in their own fields. Special attention is paid to the possibilities of bringing about effective cooperation among research men and research agencies. Scientific investigation has hitherto been largely individualistic, and the most pressing need at the present moment is not so much the expansion of research agencies, although this is desirable, as the more effective employment of those already in

existence. The Division of Psychology and Anthropology has formulated a number of cooperative projects, of which two may serve as illustrations. One of these has to do with the examination of the mental and physical characteristics of four important alien groups, *i. e.*, Mexicans, Scandinavians, Sicilians and Japanese. Some two thousand of each group are to be scientifically examined by the best modern methods. The result of this study ought, as regards these special races, to give us far more accurate and useful knowledge than we now have of the problem which confronts us in our present attempt to assimilate these racial stocks into our native American people. The other project contemplates an expedition to Central Africa in the upper regions of the Congo for a study of the same scientific sort upon the aboriginal natives who are still to be found there largely untouched by the influences of civilization. The expedition will be sent out under a psychologist who commands the languages of the regions, and with the methods at present available, scientific results may be expected of a character hitherto wholly impossible.

*Psychological methods in business and industry:* BEARDSLEY RUMI, Ph.D., Philadelphia. (By invitation.)

*The individual in education:* ARTHUR J. JONES, Ph.D., professor of education, University of Pennsylvania. (By invitation.)

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 23

Reception from 8 to 11 o'clock in the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Robert Williams Wood, LL.D., professor of experimental physics, Johns Hopkins University, spoke on "Invisible light in war and peace" (with experimental illustrations).

ARTHUR W. GOODSPEED

(To be continued)

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