

the working out of technical vocabularies will call for close cooperation of all concerned. But we must naturally look to the linguist and the philologist for the greater part of the general framework of fact and interpretation. However, it is just in such new frontiers of knowledge that thorough and intimate cooperation by all groups is most apt to be fruitful.

With regard to the second requirement, the American Association may make its influence most potently felt through vigorous moral support of the project in general, and especially of the leadership of the work by the two national councils above mentioned, as the logical path for expression of natural academic thought in the international field.

In order to give expression to the position of the association on this general problem your committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, All the sciences are alike interested in unifying the fundamental tools of thought, and have been notably successful in so doing, with respect to our system of numbers, the Arabic numerals, the metric system, the measurement of latitude and longitude, angular divisions, mathematical symbols, chemical formulæ, time and the calendar, notation in music, and other technical usages; and

WHEREAS, There appears to be a generally expressed need for a suitable international auxiliary language for the prompt and world-wide diffusion of scientific data, and for intercommunicating between nations differing in languages;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Association for the Advancement of Science:

(a) Recognizes the need and timeliness of fundamental research on the scientific principles which must underlie the formation, standardization, and introduction of an international auxiliary language, and recommends to its members and affiliated societies that they give serious consideration to the general aspects of this problem, as well as direct technical study and help in their own special fields wherever possible;

(b) Looks with approval upon the attempt now being made by the National Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies to focus upon this subject the effort of those scholars in this country best fitted for the task, and to transmit the results to the appropriate international bodies;

(c) Indorses the heretofore relatively neglected problem of an international auxiliary language as one deserving of support and encouragement;

(d) Continues its Committee on International Auxiliary Language, charging it with the furtherance of the objects above enumerated and reporting progress made to the association at its next meeting.

S. W. STRATTON,  
*Chairman*

## THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CORPORATION<sup>1</sup>

THE Psychological Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The second article of the charter reads:

The objects and powers of this corporation shall be the advancement of psychology and the promotion of the useful applications of psychology. It shall have power to enter into contracts for the execution of psychological work, to render expert services involving the application of psychology to educational, business, administrative and other problems, and to do all other things, not inconsistent with the law under which this corporation is organized, to advance psychology and to promote its useful applications.

So far as is known, this is the first corporation organized under the provisions of the business corporation laws of any state whose objects are the advancement of science and whose earnings must be devoted to scientific research. There are, of course, membership and charitable corporations not for profit and exempt from taxation, but the Psychological Corporation proposes to earn by its services the money that it will use for psychological organization and research.

Further provisions of the charter provide that no dividend in excess of \$6 per share shall be paid during any calendar year and empower the American Psychological Association to take over any or all of the stock on payment of \$100 per share. The stock is held in the first instance by psychologists active in the work of the corporation. It may be noted

<sup>1</sup>Statement prepared by the president of the Psychological Corporation.

that the general form of organization would be desirable for any public service corporation.

The directors of the Psychological Corporation are:

James R. Angell, Yale University.

W. V. Bingham, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

J. McKeen Cattell, The Psychological Corporation.

Raymond Dodge, Wesleyan University.

S. I. Franz, Government Hospital for the Insane.

G. Stanley Hall, Clark University.

H. L. Hollingworth, Barnard College, Columbia University.

Charles H. Judd, University of Chicago.

William McDougall, Harvard University.

W. B. Pillsbury, University of Michigan.

Walter Dill Scott, Northwestern University.

C. E. Seashore, University of Iowa.

Lewis M. Terman, Stanford University.

Edward L. Thorndike, Teachers College, Columbia University.

E. B. Titchener, Cornell University.

Howard C. Warren, Princeton University.

Margaret Floy Washburn, Vassar College.

John B. Watson, The J. Walter Thompson Company.

R. S. Woodworth, Columbia University.

R. M. Yerkes, National Research Council.

The Psychological Corporation proposes to maintain adequate standards in applied psychology, to assure opportunities and proper payment to those competent to do the work, and to use the profits for psychological research.

Psychology, owing to its recent progress and war service, is attracting wide public attention. This publicity is being used for all sorts of schemes, some of which may seriously injure psychology, not only in its applications but also in its academic standing. It is desirable that the general public shall have some means of learning what psychology can and what it can not do, and who can and who can not do it. An organized group of psychologists, whose standing is recognized, can exert a useful influence at the present time.

There is much psychological work of economic value that might at present be undertaken to advantage and there are those competent to do the work, but no satisfactory

method exists for bringing them together. It is desirable to extend the work and especially to obtain a larger number of able workers and to provide more adequately for those who take up psychology, whether as an independent profession or in universities and other institutions.

The support of research work in any science has always been a difficult problem. In the past such work has been carried forward mostly by those earning their living by teaching. The industrial laboratories are now helping to improve the situation in chemistry, physics and the medical sciences; men are being engaged at relatively large salaries to do research work, often without direct reference to its useful applications. If research in psychology can be supported as a by-product of economic service, its progress will be accelerated in a geometrical ratio.

Perhaps the greatest opportunity is the investigation of problems directly or indirectly of economic value to individuals or groups, of which the work in industrial chemistry of the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh is an example. Some seventy fellows, mostly younger men, paid an average salary of about \$3,000, are engaged in research on problems of use to manufacturing chemists. The Psychological Corporation proposes to use the existing laboratories, where the special work can be done to the best advantage and thus to assist the universities and their psychologists.

The problem of selection for general intelligence and for special aptitudes or training is one in which psychology can be of great service at the present time. If standard tests are developed to be used everywhere, both among employees in groups and with individuals seeking employment or advancement, the corporation can give useful employment to many psychologists and probably earn sufficient income to carry on its work, and by research improve and standardize the tests.

The central offices of the Psychological Corporation are in the Grand Central Terminal, New York City. Branches have been established, or are in course of establishment, in Washington, Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, San Francisco and other centers. The real work

of the corporation will, however, be done by psychologists in existing laboratories.

At the first meeting of the directors the following officers were elected:

*President:* J. McKeen Cattell.

*First vice-president:* Walter Dill Scott.

*Second vice-president:* Lewis M. Terman.

*Chairman of the board:* Edward L. Thorndike.

*Secretary and Treasurer:* Dean R. Brimhall.

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### LIST OF SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS<sup>1</sup>

THE Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies (Burlington House, London, W. 1) proposes to provide a world list of periodical publications which contain the results of original scientific research. It is hoped that it will be possible to give in a single octavo volume the titles, in alphabetical order, and the places of publication of all such periodicals in existence on January 1, 1900, and of all issued after that date. The libraries in London, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Aberystwyth, which take in such periodicals, would be indicated, and, wherever possible, at least one library in the United Kingdom would be mentioned for each periodical. The scheme aims at supplying a complete list of current scientific periodicals; and, if means are found to carry it out, may form a basis of cooperation between libraries, so that both the number of duplicates and the list of periodicals not received may be reduced. The trustees of the British Museum have consented to allow the compilation of the list to be undertaken by the staff of the Museum, and already a large bulk of material has been collected in the museum by various societies and by the conjoint board. The Museum, however, can not undertake to defray the cost of printing and publication, but it is hoped that a sufficient number of libraries and institutions will agree in advance to purchase one or more copies at the price of 2 guineas each. The preliminary announcement which has been issued does not attempt to define a scientific periodical, but we apprehend that it is intended to exclude

technical publications. It is not clear whether periodicals devoted to medicine would be included, and we understand that the point has not yet been decided. All departments of medicine, hygiene, and pathology, however, suffer more or less from the difficulty described, but it is felt to a very special degree by workers in these subjects in their application to the tropics; in particular the literature on helminthology, and indeed on parasitology generally, is very scattered, and papers which turn out to be of importance may be published in out-of-the-way periodicals, in the transactions of local societies, or in periodicals primarily devoted to some other science, as for instance entomology. Some time ago Professor R. T. Leiper, Director of the Department of Helminthology at the London School of Tropical Medicine, suggested that a list, showing the libraries in London and Liverpool at which periodicals publishing papers on tropical medicine could be consulted, would be of great use to workers, who at present may waste much time in making visits to libraries which do not contain the periodical they want or the particular number they wish to consult. The matter was brought to the notice of the Science Committee of the British Medical Association, which recognized the importance of the suggestion and in consequence a small sum of money was voted to cover preliminary expenses. A number of libraries have now been examined under Dr. Leiper's direction and a considerable amount of material collected, which it is hoped may shortly be made available. The manuscript list has been brought up to date and can now, we believe, be consulted at the School of Tropical Medicine.

### THE GORGAS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

THE American Public Health Association at its fiftieth annual meeting, held in New York City November 14-18, 1921, adopted the following resolution authorizing the president of the association to appoint a committee of five to cooperate with the organizers and directors of the proposed Gorgas Memorial Institute:

WHEREAS, The late William Crawford Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States Army, freed

<sup>1</sup> From the *British Medical Journal*.