

16. 2,4-dichlorobenzoic acid
17. 2,3,5-trichlorobenzoic acid
18. 2-chloro, 3-nitro-benzoic acid
19. 2,4, diiodophenoxyacetic acid
20. 2,3, dichlorobenzoic acid

THE TRAINING OF WORKERS FOR THE WAR INDUSTRIES

OVER 1,700 war industry workers in New Haven and Fairfield Counties, Connecticut, are enrolled in the Engineering, Science and Management War Training Program for the term that began in the first week of November, according to Forrest Hughes, assistant professor of engineering drawing at Yale University, who is the representative of the university for the organization.

Under the general direction of Yale University and the U. S. Office of Education, training has already been given to 6,300 men and women since the program was begun in 1940 to overcome production bottlenecks. Nearly 3,500 in New Haven and Waterbury have been instructed by the New Haven Y. M. C. A. Junior College, while the Bridgeport Engineering Institute has trained 2,800 workers in Bridgeport and Stamford.

Six new courses are included in the 30 courses offered in New Haven, and three of the 19 courses in Bridgeport will be given for the first time this year. Instruction will be continued in Waterbury and Stamford, while a special course in production planning will be inaugurated at Greenwich and a new school unit will be organized at Meriden in the near future.

Students in these courses are industrial employees who wish to supplement their practical experience on the job with college-level theoretical training to equip themselves for more responsible positions in war industry. About 15 per cent. are women, and this proportion is increasing as more and more women are employed in production. They are found mostly in the courses dealing with inspection, drafting and supervision.

Two of the new courses in New Haven, inspection of aircraft woods and aircraft tool design, were organized at the request of two Connecticut firms manufacturing gliders. Another course, dealing with the surface treatment of metals, will bring the participants in contact with experts on lacquers and oxidizing processes. Those studying materials procurement and control will be taught the procedures and techniques of priorities. Mathematics for industrial electricians will be given as a background course, and a series of classes on the means of maintaining quality standards in mass production with "green" men will also be held. The new courses in Bridgeport will cover the subjects of fuels and their economical use, industrial electricity and fundamentals of radio (advanced).

At the request of the Government and under the auspices of the Engineering, Science and Management War Training Program, there will be given at the University of Illinois a short course which will be repeated as many times as necessary on the techniques and applications of x-ray testing methods, including radiography, microradiography and x-ray diffraction. This is given for the benefit of war industries and Government laboratories which have had to develop x-ray methods in the present emergency, in many cases with technical employees who have not had specialized training. The course as now planned will last for one week, full time. No charge will be made by the University of Illinois to those who attend, since it is being given under Government auspices. Any one who is actually engaged in x-ray testing or who is about to begin this work for any industry or laboratory is qualified and welcome. Application for admission to one of these short-course sessions should be made at once to Professor G. L. Clark, 315 Noyes Chemical Laboratory, University of Illinois, Urbana. It is hoped to organize the first courses early in December. Each session is limited to ten persons.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

THE first anniversary of the first public health research institute of any municipality was celebrated on November 1 with the approval by Mayor La Guardia of the first annual report to the Board of Directors of the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York, Inc., a non-profit scientific research institution. The contract, which was signed on July 1 after the Legislature had passed a bill authorizing cities to enter such agreements, provides for the payment by the city to the institute of \$100,000 annually for a period of ten years, during which it will carry on fundamental research in medicine, biology, physiology, nutrition, public health and other problems of vital interest. The report covers the activities of the institute from July 1 to June 30, 1942, during which period it had carried on research for the city under a temporary contract. It was made public on November 1 by David M. Heyman, president of the board of directors, who is also president of the New York Foundation and the only lay member of the New York City Board of Health. In addition to Mr. Heyman, the board of directors of the new institute includes the Mayor, the Comptroller and the Commissioner of Health as representatives of the city; David Rockefeller as vice-president and David Morse, attorney, as secretary (both now in the Army), and Edwin F. Chinlund, president of the Postal Telegraph, Inc., as treasurer. Accompanying Mr. Heyman's report was a report by Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, director of the Rockefeller Hospital, now commander in the Medical

Reserve Corps, U. S. Navy, who is chairman of the Scientific Council of the institute.

The work of the institute will be carried out by two main divisions. Dr. O. A. Bessey, formerly of the department of pathology of the Harvard Medical School, has been appointed head of the Division of Nutrition and Physiology, and Dr. L. A. Julianelle, of the Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, has been named head of the Division of Infectious Diseases. Dr. Bessey has been appointed director of the institute to replace Dr. Ralph Muckenfuss, who has been called to take charge of the laboratories of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Members of the Scientific Council are Professor Eugene L. Opie, of Cornell University Medical College; Professor Henry C. Sherman, of Columbia University; Dr. George Baehr, of New York, now a colonel in the Army Medical Reserve Corps and chief medical officer of the Office of Civilian Defense, and Professor Michael Heidelberger, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

PSYCHOLOGY AND THE WAR

PSYCHOLOGY is becoming increasingly important in the furtherance of our country's war effort. Many will remember that psychology won its spurs as an applied science in the last war. To-day, psychologists are to be found not only in the military service, but in many of the government bureaus.

In the Army, psychologists are serving as classification officers, as personnel technicians and as personnel consultants. The personnel consultant, who is always a commissioned officer, is a man trained in psychology who has demonstrated that he is officer material by passing through an officers' training camp. After receiving his commission, he is eligible for an eight-weeks training course for personnel consultants conducted at the Adjutant General's School, Fort Washington, Md. The personnel officer cooperates with medical and regular officers in the disposition and placement of men. His duties include recommendations for assignment of personnel; supervision of the administration, scoring and interpretation of psychological tests; advice concerning psychological problems involving low-grade men, trouble-makers and others; aid in the selection of men for special duties. The personnel technician performs duties much like those of the personnel consultant, though perhaps not so supervisory. Both may serve as classification officers. Personnel officers are aided by enlisted men who have had some psychological training.

In the Army Air Forces at least 200 enlisted men and 50 officers have been conducting interviews, administering mental, motor and temperamental efficiency tests to aviation cadets. Much of this work is

still experimental. It is under the general direction of Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Flanagan. Psychologists in the Bureau of Aeronautics are engaged in the selection of pilots, bombardiers and navigators. This work, which is carried on in cooperation with the flight surgeon, is under the direction of Lieutenant-Commander John G. Jenkins.

Government agencies such as the U. S. Office of Education, the U. S. Office of Public Health and the U. S. Employment Service all employ psychologists trained in child psychology, mental hygiene, vocational counselling and aptitude analysis. In the U. S. Civil Service, psychologists are engaged also in studies of morale, the interpretation of foreign broadcasts, the conduct of public opinion polls and other activities. Others are at work upon confidential experimental projects concerned with sensory and motor function, and various forms of behavior about which more should be known for effective utilization by the armed forces.

Because of the real need for trained psychologists, Columbia University, in its 1943 Summer Session, is planning a series of courses designed to prepare men and women with adequate undergraduate background for psychological work in the armed forces or in the government agencies. The emphasis in these courses is upon the practical and is applied with a view toward making the services of trained people immediately available.

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THE YERKES LABORATORIES OF PRIMATE BIOLOGY

THE name of the Yale Laboratories of Primate Biology, which up to now has been a department of the Yale School of Medicine, has been changed to the Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology in honor of Dr. Robert M. Yerkes, professor of psychobiology, founder and director emeritus of the laboratories.

An announcement made jointly by Yale and Harvard Universities, following a meeting of the newly formed Corporation of the Yerkes Laboratories, also states that the laboratories in Orange Park, Florida, will be conducted by Yale and Harvard Universities with the financial assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation and the Samuel S. Fels Fund.

Dr. Yerkes, who continues as professor of psychobiology, has been succeeded in the directorship of the laboratories by Karl S. Lashley, research professor of neuropsychology at Harvard. Henry W. Nissen, associate professor of psychobiology at Yale, continues in the position of assistant director.

The Corporation of the Yerkes Laboratories of Pri-