

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-