

devices on which success in this war very largely depended. Every one would agree that it was an anomaly to pay them on lower scales than men of equal educational status who, because they had distinguished themselves in what were usually called "humane" subjects, were often given war jobs of much higher status and pay than the scientist.

THE CANADIAN AIRCRAFT STANDARDS TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

It is reported in *Industrial Standardization* that an Aircraft Standards Technical Committee has been organized by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association to set up standards and simplified practices for materials and component parts used in the construction of aircraft in Canada and to coordinate these standards with the standards used in the United States, Great Britain and Australia. Three meetings of the committee have been held.

Cooperative arrangements have been made by the committee with the British Air Commission, the U. S. Aeronautical Board, the U. S. Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, the U. S. Army and Navy Air Corps, the National Aircraft Standards Committee, the Society of Automotive Engineers and other organizations working on aircraft standards in the United States. The functions of each of the important organizations in the aircraft standards field were discussed in detail at the August meeting in order that all representatives present at the meeting might have a clear picture of the general program.

The work of the Aircraft Standards Technical Committee is to include adoption of standards, the issuing of bulletins on conservation, the collection of bulletins and information from standardization organizations in other countries, and the exchange of information with such organizations. Examples of conservation and of standardization have been prepared.

The committee, which will function as a subcommittee of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, is made up of representatives of the nine Canadian aircraft contractors, the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Department of Munitions and Supply, Aircraft Production Branch. In addition to the Air Force and the Munitions Department, those represented at the first meetings of the committee included Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd.; Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Ltd.; Canadian Vickers, Ltd.; DeHavilland Aircraft, Ltd.; Fairchild Aircraft Ltd.; Federal Aircraft Ltd.; Fleet Aircraft, Ltd.; Noordwyn Aviation, Ltd., and Victory Aircraft, Ltd.

THE LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JR., FELLOWSHIP OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

THE Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., fellowship was established in 1939 by a gift from Mrs. Ruth E. Ledyard, in memory of her late husband, Lewis Cass Ledyard,

Jr., a governor of the New York Hospital. The income, amounting to approximately \$4,000 annually, is awarded to an investigator in the fields of medicine and surgery or in any closely related field. This amount is applied as follows: \$3,000 as a stipend and, approximately, \$1,000 for supplies or expenses of the research. In making the award, preference is given to younger applicants who are graduates in medicine and who have demonstrated fitness to carry on original research of high order. The recipient of this fellowship will be required to submit reports of his work under the fellowship, either at stated intervals or at the end of the academic year; and when the result of his work is published he will be expected to give proper credit to the Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., Fellowship. The research work under this fellowship is to be carried on at the New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College. The fellowship will be available on July 1 at the beginning of the academic year. Applications for the year 1944-45 should be in the hands of the committee by December 15. It is expected that the award will be made by March 15, 1944.

Application for this fellowship should be addressed to The Committee of the Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., Fellowship, The Society of the New York Hospital, 525 East 68th Street, New York, N. Y.

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH IN APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

THE Psychological Corporation has made the following grants of \$250 each for research in applied psychology:

Clark, Ruth Millburn, University of Southern California.

A Method of Administering and Evaluating the Thematic Apperception Test in Group Situations.

Grossnickle, Louise T., University of Chicago. A Factorial Analysis of the Merrill-Palmer Preschool Test on Two Age Groups, 31-33 and 49-51 months.

Murray, Elsie, Cornell University. Variation in Hue Sensitivity in Normal and Aberrant Cases: Test Devices.

Nahm, Helen, University of Minnesota. Evaluation of Some of the Outcomes of the Nursing School Curriculum.

Odoroff, Maurice E., University of Minnesota. A Genetic Analysis of Reactions of Delinquent and Non-delinquent Boys to Words Included in Certain Tests of Emotional Development.

Reichard, Suzanne K., Columbia University. The Age Factor in the Development of Specific Mental Abilities.

Roth, Harold F., University of Minnesota. An Analysis of Production Records in a Selected Manual Operation.

Samelson, Babette F., Radcliffe College. The Relationship between Race Prejudice and Insecurity.

Sargent, Helen D., Northwestern University. An Application of Projective Principles to a Paper and Pencil Personality Test.