

should be addressed to the Cooperative Test Service, 15 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

The accumulation of data and experience of the past six years has had the effect of modifying the concept of what a test should measure and how this should be accomplished. As a result of extensive discussion at a conference, held at the University of Chicago last June, the 1942 form of the test is considerably different from the tests of the past four years. The test has been administered in a preliminary form to determine the difficulty and validity of each item, and the committee hopes for its wide-spread adoption. A brief description of the test follows:

Part I. General Knowledge and Information.

This section is based on knowledge of our acquaintance with important facts, definitions, laws and theories of chemistry. Historical events and application of chemistry to the social and economic world are represented.

Part II. Application of Principles.

This part attempts to measure the ability to solve numerical problems, to balance equations and to make quantitative predictions by the application of chemical principles.

Part III. Scientific Method.

This section is concerned with the understanding of the relation of observation, definitions, laws, theories in the scientific procedure. The relation of theory to experiment is represented, as well as the ability to interpret chemical data.

Part IV. Knowledge of Laboratory Technic and Procedure.

This new section is included in the effort to measure acquaintance with the laboratory and knowledge of "correct" procedures. It does not attempt to measure skill or technic *per se*.

The committee which is sponsoring the test is comprised of the following members of the Division of Chemical Education:

B. Clifford Hendricks, University of Nebraska; Rufus D. Reed, New Jersey State Teachers College; Ed. F. Degering, Purdue University; Laurence S. Foster, Brown University; Earl W. Phelan, Georgia State Womans College; Theodore A. Ashford, University of Chicago, and Otto M. Smith, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, *chairman*.

AMERICAN STANDARDS FOR 1942

THE American Standards Association has announced the publication of its new list of American Standards for 1942. This announcement points out that in view of the importance of standards and specifications, not only for every-day work but to speed up production for defense, this particular list of standards should be in the hands of the engineering and purchasing departments of every manufacturing firm in the United States.

Nearly 500 American Standards are listed in a wide variety of industrial fields and in the fields of indus-

trial and public safety. There is a separate heading for American Defense Emergency Standards—standards developed specifically for defense purposes, and for the first time all American Safety Standards are listed together in a separate section.

The standards include definitions of technical terms, specifications for metals and other materials, methods of test for the finished product, dimensions, safety provisions for the use of machinery and methods of work. They reach into every important engineering field, serving as a basis for many municipal, state and federal regulations.

In each case these standards represent general agreement on the part of maker, seller and user groups as to the best current industrial practice. More than 600 organizations are taking part in this work. The standards are frequently reviewed and revised in order to keep them in line with changing industrial needs. New standards, and those brought up to date within the year, are especially marked in the list.

The list will be sent free of charge to any one writing in for it. Requests should be addressed to the American Standards Association, 29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

WAR WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY OF YALE UNIVERSITY

THE following members of the department of psychology of Yale University are working full- or part-time in work in connection with the war:

Leonard W. Doob, social psychologist who is on leave of absence from the university, is employed now with the Office for Emergency Management in Washington. He is in charge of the analysis section of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, under Nelson Rockefeller. In this capacity, he supervises a staff in the analysis of public opinion in Latin American republics, and Axis propaganda directed at them. He also analyzes the effects of American activities in this respect and makes recommendations to all divisions of the office on the basis of his findings. Doob is the author of "Propaganda."

Neal E. Miller has recently been granted a leave of absence to accept a commission in the Army Air Force, where he is engaged in the pilot selection program and in research on problems of emotional adjustments in aviators.

Judson S. Brown, instructor in psychology, has been commissioned first lieutenant in the Army Air Corps and will be engaged in psychological research under the direction of Colonel Harry G. Armstrong.

Several members of the department, including Mark A. May, Neal E. Miller, Judson S. Brown and Robert R. Sears have been engaged in New Haven in the Air Raid Warden Training Program giving addresses on the prevention of panic.

Walter R. Miles, professor of psychology, is a member