

## PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH PLANNED AT YALE UNIVERSITY

Announcement has been made by the authorities of Yale University of the establishment of a new institute for research in fundamental problems of psychology. This movement has come as a response to demands for basic data in psychology for use in industry, in medicine, in education, in social work, in child welfare, and in various public problems. The institute is to be an integral part of the university, and will be open to graduate students from all parts of the United States and from foreign countries. In addition to purely human psychology, the reactions of animals will be studied, for the light they can throw on certain phases of human behavior.

Three new members, all men of national reputation, have been added to the Yale faculty, to comprise the staff of the institute. Dr. Robert M. Yerkes has been called from the National Research Council at Washington, Dr. Raymond Dodge from Wesleyan University, and Dr. Clark Wissler from the American Museum of Natural History. Roswell Parker Angier, professor of psychology in Yale University, will act as chairman of the institute.

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PSYCHOLOGIST EXPLAINS MYSTIC PHENOMENON

"I have a feeling that I have been here before".

This is a common remark. There is often a vague, intangible familiarity about new scenes or actions which has long furnished material for the musings of mystics.

On this phenomenon much of the arguments for previous existences have been founded. "Deja vu", the French call it.

Dr. J. T. MacCurdy of Cambridge University gave a scientific explanation to the psychologists of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The phenomenon can always be traced to an unconscious memory of a real event, a fantasy or a dream which in some way resembles the conscious perception of the moment.

This memory, although stimulated, does not enter into consciousness as such, but affects it only as an obsessive feeling of familiarity.

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DULL WORKERS BEST ON BORESOME JOB

That the least intelligent are best suited to monotonous work and that the more intelligent are unsuited to boresome employment, are the findings in an investigation reported to the National Institute of Industrial Psychology by Isabel Burnet.

Two bright girls, one average, and one of less than average intelligence, worked for eight weeks at the job of cross-stitching canvas. The less intelligent began badly but improved enormously, while the more intelligent was able to reach a high output, but was unable to maintain it.