

A conditioned reflex remains permanent only if the incentive for its performance continues, according to results of Prof. Elmer Culler and Glen Finch, University of Illinois.

Man learns to stand erect by a roundabout, process of development, Dr. Helen Thompson, Yale University, found.

Study of the human voice by electrical methods was pursued in the attempt to account for differences in timbre and pronunciation by Drs. A. Gemelli and G. Pasitori, Italy.

Cats that have lost the entire visual cortex can discriminate brightness differences normally under general dark-adapted conditions but not under general light-adapted conditions, Dr. K. U. Smith, Brown University, demonstrated.

New knowledge of how colors are perceived was obtained by Drs. C. H. Graham, L. A. Riggs, H. K. Hartline, and E. H. Kemp, by measuring electric potentials on the eye's retina.

The Psychometric Society, composed of those interested in mental measurement, was formed at the meeting of the American Psychological Association and will be affiliated with that organization.

General mind-power ("G" to psychologists) underlies all abilities except physical strength and fancifulness, Prof. Charles Spearman, University of London, found by applying 92 tests to 1200 students.

Social smiling in the infant is not instinctive but is a learned or conditioned, response to the person or thing which relieves discomfort or distress, Dr. Wayne Dennis, University of Virginia, and Mrs. Dennis concluded from study of their twin babies.

Mental examination for infants under one year old was shown to be practical as a routine in child placing by Dr. Kenneth H. Rogers, University of Toronto.

The greatest number of very superior children come from middle-class parents, although professional people contribute more geniuses in proportion to the size of that group, Prof. Edward A. Lincoln found from study of 3,000 school children at the Harvard Psycho-Educational Clinic.

Normal intelligence in a 9-year-old boy whose head was smaller than that of a normal one-year-old infant was reported by Dr. Wilbert S. Ray, New Jersey State Hospital.

Happily married couples come from homes with happy parents, and have common interests outside the home, Drs. Lewis M. Terman and Paul Buttenwieser, Stanford University, found from a survey of California marriages.

Altruism and cooperation are possible among apes, Dr. H. W. Nissen and M. P. Crawford, Yale Laboratories of Comparative Psychobiology, found in experiments in which chimpanzees shared the food they gained by cooperative labor.

The first chimpanzee having a mother born and raised under scientific observation was born at the Yale Laboratories of Comparative Psychobiology.

Completion of the first year of life by the only known chimpanzee twins was reported by Dr. Robert M. Yerkes and Michael I. Tomilin, Yale University's Laboratories of Comparative Psychobiology, who found that the mother discriminated in favor of the weaker twin in a manner never observed among lower mammals.

Research films in psychology were officially recognized as belonging to the scientific literature of this field and film abstracts were published in the *Psychological Abstracts*.

A movement by psychiatrists against the



FROM A DINOSAUR'S GIZZARD

Lee Stokes, junior at Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah, collects dinosaurs; he thinks he has the best dinosaur collection outside the big museums. Here he is shown holding a double handful of "stomach stones" found with a dinosaur skeleton. The big reptiles swallowed hard rocks as present-day chickens do pebbles, and for the same purpose—to grind up the food which they probably gulped down whole.

insanity of war was initiated when the Netherlands Medical Association's Committee on War Prophylaxis sent to statesmen of the world a warning against "war psychosis," signed by 339 psychiatrists of 30 nations.

Removal of all but a small portion of the frontal area of the brain with no impairment of intelligence in the patient, but increased concentration or perseverance, was the result of an operation performed by Dr. Glen Spurling, University of Louisville, and reported by Dr. S. Spafford Ackerly.

A fund of \$55,000 for research in dementia precox was established by the Scottish Rite Masons of northern United States for administration by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Manic depressive insanity has two underlying hereditary factors, "cyclothymic" and "activating," each widely distributed in human beings, but both necessary in combination to produce the disease, Dr. Aaron J. Rosanoff, Leva M. Handy and Isabel Rosanoff Plesset concluded from examination of 90 pairs of twins at the Los Angeles Diagnostic Clinic.

Evidence that the mental disease schizophrenia affects body as well as mind is afforded by the failure of patients to react normally after a cold water plunge, Drs. Isidore Finkelman and W. Mary Stephens, Elgin, Ill., State Hospital reported.

Further evidence that the mental disorder, schizophrenia, may be due to defective brain oxidation was presented by Drs. J. M. Looney and H. Freeman, Worcester Hospital, who showed that not only is the rate of blood flow diminished but the volume of the blood is less than normal.

Senility was explained on a new physiological basis as a result of comparison with a similar mental condition, Alzheimer's disease, by Drs. David Rothschild, Foxborough, Mass., State Hospital, and Jacob Kasanin,

Rhode Island State Hospital for Mental Diseases.

Sodium rhodanate is useless for treating mental disease, Dr. Purcell G. Schube, Boston State Hospital, found from experience with 75 patients.

Prolonged use of alcohol may cause loss of intelligence, Dr. Harry C. Mahan, Warren State Hospital, reported.

Alcoholism more often results from pampering by mothers than from alcoholism in fathers, study of 100 male alcoholics at Bloomingdale Hospital revealed to Dr. James H. Wall.

The first U. S. Narcotic Farm with a capacity of 1,000 beds for the care and treatment of narcotic addicts from Federal penal institutions and voluntary addict-patients was opened by the U. S. Public Health Service on May 25 with about 300 addict prisoners as the first patients.

The value of a short course of treatment at a clinic for mild cases of mental disease, especially anxiety states, was reported after a follow-up study of 500 cases by Dr. Mary C. Luff, Institute of Medical Psychology, London.

Training in spontaneity, as used in training dramatic actresses, is a new technique for reclaiming delinquent girls for useful living, Dr. Jacob L. Moreno and Helen Jennings, New York Training School for Girls, reported.

Suggestion combined with electric currents or anesthesia effected almost instantaneous cures of hysterical paralysis similar to the "miraculous" cures of faith healers, Dr. Abraham Myerson, Boston State Hospital, reported.

Rewards and Recognitions

The Nobel Prize in medicine for 1935 was awarded to Prof. Hans Spemann, of Freiburg, Germany, for his researches on the minute embryonic cells from which animals develop.

The Nobel Prize in physics for 1935 was awarded to Dr. James Chadwick, of Liverpool University, for his discovery while at Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, of the neutron, one of the three ultimate particles of all matter; the 1934 prize in physics being added to the Nobel fund.

The Nobel Prize in chemistry was granted to Prof. J. Joliot and his wife Mme. Irene Curie-Joliot for their joint discovery of artificial radioactivity and manufacture of new radioactive elements; the first occasion on which this prize has been awarded to the daughter of a Nobelist.

Dr. Willard M. Allen, University of Rochester, was honored for his research on progesterin, female sex hormone, by being the first recipient of a \$1,000 prize awarded by Eli Lilly and Co. to youthful biological chemists.

Dr. Joseph S. Ames, Johns Hopkins University, was awarded the Langley medal for Aerodynamics of the Smithsonian Institution for the great advancement of aviation resulting from researches conducted by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics under his direction.

The gold medal of the American Institute was awarded to Dr. Carl D. Anderson, California Institute of Technology, for discovery of the positron.

Dr. Serge Androp, Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, Gallipolis, Ohio, was awarded a \$3,000 prize by the Eugenics Research Association for research on the probability of