

## PSYCHIATRY

# Clinics Needed

Every veteran who wants to see a psychiatrist upon discharge should have an opportunity of getting this professional help, physician urges.

► EVERY veteran who wishes to see a psychiatrist upon discharge ought to have the opportunity. This statement is made by Dr. Temple Burling, of the Providence Child Guidance Clinic, (*American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, October). Dr. Burling urged that communities set up a clinic with workers lent by local agencies or in some other way prepare to meet the problem of returning service men discharged for neuropsychiatric reasons. His advise is based on six months experience in advising veterans of this war.

The psychiatric needs of these young men are not very acute, he said. If they get some breaks, they stand an excellent chance of being restored promptly to the condition they were in before induction.

But the worst thing that could happen to them, he indicated, would be to put them in a hospital. The next worst thing would be a long-term financial settlement. They may need some financial help in tiding them over until they are established, but what they need most is help in getting well and becoming established in a job.

"The job problem is an acute one," Dr. Burling pointed out. "At the time of re-

turn to the community some veterans are wholly unable to work, all are quite limited in vocational capacities, and probably unable to return immediately to their accustomed work. It is important that they learn by actual experience that they are employable, at least to a limited degree.

"It is the combination of waiting for a claim (from the Veterans Administration) and finding oneself unable to work, or making unsuccessful attempts to hold down a job, which undermines the determination of the young men to get back into normal civilian life."

Successful job experience, he explained, goes a long way toward clearing up the symptoms of a man discharged for neuropsychiatric reasons.

The first thing a community clinic should furnish for veterans is a thorough physical examination. They have had, to be sure, a thorough going-over in the Army, but it has been so impersonal that many remain unconvinced of its thoroughness. They may feel that something is wrong with them that the Army doctors have missed. A new, civilian, examination may help to reassure them.

After the physical examination, the clinic can provide the veteran with psychiatric advice or treatment, vocational guidance and, finally, help in fitting himself back into the everyday, civilian life of the community.

This community care can probably best be given by the community without the aid of the Veterans Administration, Dr. Burling indicated, because the emphasis of legislation has been on money awards rather than on restoring the man to health and self-support. If the Veterans Administration were to provide therapy, the soldier might interpret this as an attempt to whittle down his claim.

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## METALLURGY

## Commercial Standard Set For Diamond Powder or Dust

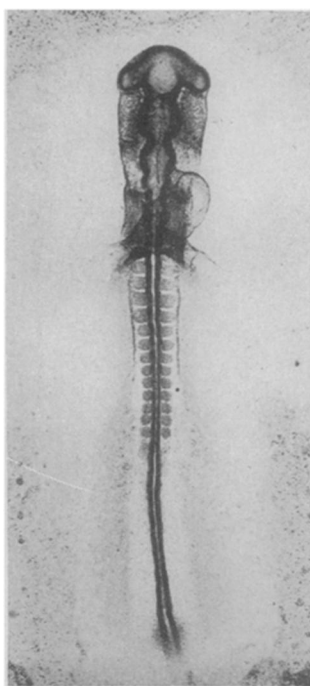
► DIAMOND POWDER, used by gem cutters in cutting, forming and polishing precious stones, is now standardized according to commercial standards prepared by private industry working under the auspices of the National Bureau of Standards.

The standard, adopted by a recent meeting of manufacturers, covers material, grain size, adulterations and impurities, and other factors of importance to users. Diamond powder or dust is used in many industrial processes, in addition to those mentioned, that play an important part in the making of war equipment.

The new standard includes 14 grade designations which are concerned with the sizes of the particles varying up to 550 microns. (A micron is a thousandth of a millimeter.) In testing, a sample weighing a tenth of a carat is put on a glass slide, moistened with pine oil, placed under a suitable microscope and measured with a micrometer eyepiece.

Approximately two-thirds of the total world production of diamonds by weight and one-fourth by value is consumed in industrial uses and constitute what is known as industrial diamonds. About 45% of the industrial diamonds, by value, are used in drills in mining operations; 30% in diamond-set tools in industries for cutting, grinding and machining metals, and for other similar uses; and some 10% for diamond dies used in drawing fine wire to uniform diameter. Most of the rest is powdered and forms the diamond dust used as an abrasive.

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