

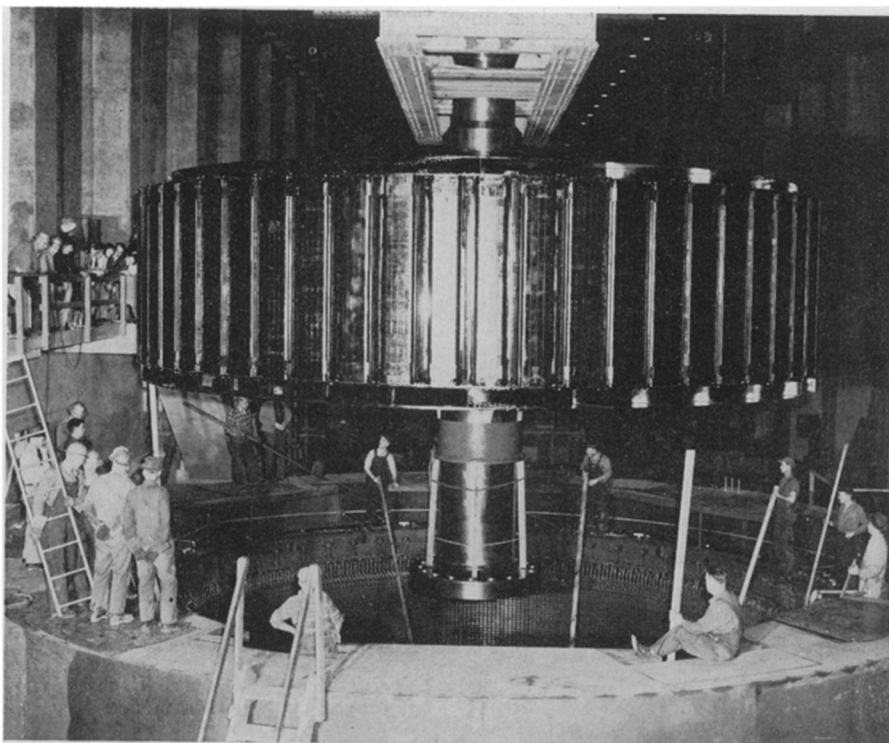
inflammation of the membrane covering the bone, a disease characterized by thickening of the bone, or cancer transferred from a tumor in the nose which had been removed some years before.

The patient's mother demanded an operation because of the home physician's diagnosis of sarcoma. The hard, spindle-shaped bony mass that was removed proved to be a bone cancer. The patient was given two X-ray treatments after the operation and 35 injections of Coley's toxins during the next few months.

Some months later he stepped on the operated foot with the other foot. X-ray pictures showed no recurrence of the sarcoma but what looked like another tumor of the next metatarsal bone. This bone was removed but the pathologist's examination showed that instead of another sarcoma, as had been expected, the trouble had been inflammation of the bone and an old fracture with callus.

The patient recovered and gained weight and continued to feel well. X-rays, taken to check on his condition, nine months later showed inflammation with apparent fractures of two more metatarsal bones. These later healed. An attack of athlete's foot was treated and a hammer toe corrected by surgical operation, since which time the patient has had no further trouble with his foot or leg and no recurrence of the sarcoma, nor any spread of it to the chest.

Science News Letter, January 29, 1944



WAR WEAPON—This 535-ton rotor being lowered into place is at Grand Coulee Dam. Columbia River hydro-electric power from the Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams is turning out nearly one-third of America's aluminum and tremendous quantities of other vital war metals. In the construction of Bonneville Dam, giant fish ladders and elevators were provided to carry the Columbia's famous Chinook salmon to their spawning grounds upstream, and the world's highest single lift lock permits ocean-going vessels to travel up-river. Department of the Interior photograph.

PSYCHIATRY

Screening Mentally Unfit

New simple method devised for use in selecting men for the armed forces consists of three short tests. Spots 80% to 90% of men not suitable for the services.

► A NEW, quick and simple method for weeding out the mentally unfit among selectees for the armed forces is announced. (*Journal, American Medical Association*, Jan. 22) It was devised by Mr. Arthur Weider, Dr. Bela Mittelman, Dr. David Wechsler and Dr. Harold G. Wolff, with the technical assistance of Miss Margaret Meixner, in studies at Cornell University Medical College, the New York Hospital and Bellevue Hospital.

The method consists of three tests which can be given to selectees one at a time or in groups. They take 15 minutes to complete and can be scored in two

minutes by any one with high school education. The method of scoring can be learned in less than an hour.

On the first test the selectee marks on a list of occupations which ones he likes and which he dislikes. This test shows the selectee's range of interests, work preferences and acceptance of the male pattern. In a previous study certain occupations, such as interior decorator, dancer and window dresser were chosen by homosexuals with great frequency.

The second test shows the selectee's evaluation of himself. He indicates whether he thinks he would be "good," "poor" or is "in doubt" of his ability in

managing specific situations. This test shows the amount of self-confidence, self-esteem and decisiveness.

The third test is a questionnaire used to show symptoms of maladjustment. Included are "stop questions," such as "Did you ever have a fit or convulsion?" They are stop questions because they show up major symptoms and any selectee showing them must be stopped for more intensive appraisal.

The selectee must have had the equivalent of a seventh grade elementary education to be able to take the tests.

The Cornell scientists advise using the tests at the stage when the men are having preliminary Wassermann tests by Selective Service authorities. The index obtained from the test would then become part of the man's history and would give the neuropsychiatrist at the induction station a picture of the selectee's neuropsychiatric state and enable him to arrive at a more accurate and effective decision than at present. The