

psychology, is only a small and unimportant part of German psychological warfare, this survey indicates.

The psychology of combat has received the attention of German psychologists. They discuss fatigue in combat, panic, and anxiety, and how to control these conditions.

Problems of leadership and the psychology of military life also have sections of this survey devoted to them.

An English translation of all 600 articles and books has been prepared. A

brief biography of each author and his present status in Germany is included if available. And abstracts of 200 books and articles of greatest significance for American problems have been prepared.

Cooperating with Mr. Farago in the preparation of this survey are Prof. Gordon W. Allport, Prof. E. G. Boring, Dr. S. S. Stevens, and Dr. J. G. Beebe-Center, all of Harvard University; Prof. Kimball Young of Queens College and Dr. Floyd Ruch of the University of Southern California.

Science News Letter, June 7, 1941

dents given the vitamin A treatment ranged from a slight red-green confusion to large error scores over a wide range of color when tested by a revised form of the Nela test of color vision. Some made as many as 21 errors out of a possible 24.

Science News Letter, June 7, 1941

WILDLIFE

Beavers Make Reservoirs For Livestock in West

BEAVERS building dams in upper watersheds of a soil conservation district in Utah are welcomed by stockmen, because they provide places where cattle can be watered, without human labor or expense. The same beavers were berated as pests a few months ago, when they were living farther down, in irrigated country, and playing hob with the irrigation canals. Wildlife management workers trapped them out, moved them to the uplands, and released them on streams where their labors would be beneficial instead of trouble-making.

Science News Letter, June 7, 1941

PSYCHOLOGY

Hint That Color Blindness Can Be Remedied By Vitamin A

Experiment With Eight Color-Blind Students Indicates Errors Can Be Reduced After Only 12-Day Treatment

FIRST hint of a possible "cure" or at least partial cure of color blindness, hereditary defect for which scientists have hitherto always believed nothing could be done, now comes from experiments with vitamin A treatment reported by Dr. Robert D. Loken, of the psychology department of the University of California at Los Angeles.

A group of eight color-blind college students made only half as many errors, on the average, in seeing colors after 12 days of vitamin A treatment as they did before treatment, Dr. Loken discovered.

"Before vitamin A dosage the total score for the eight subjects was 88, or an average of 11 errors," Dr. Loken reports. "After the dosage the score was 34 for the entire group, a reduction of six errors per person."

Vitamin A is the vitamin needed to prevent night blindness. This is apparently the first report of its use in treating color blindness. In the California experiments each student took 12 capsules containing 25,000 units of vitamin A, one capsule each day. This is more than four times the amount recommended as the daily requirement of an adequate diet.

Vitamin A cannot yet be considered a cure for color blindness. Dr. Loken pointed out that his is only a preliminary experiment and that many other factors must be investigated.

"There is no implication," he declared, "that all or any cases now unfit for industrial purposes because of color-vision deficiency might benefit sufficiently from

vitamin dosage to bring them up to the 'normal' level of color discrimination."

The color blindness of the college stu-



TALKING WITH LIGHT

Sidney Cooper, 17-year-old Stuyvesant High School student, talks into the microphone. His voice modulates light beam of flashlight held by Jordan Prince, 15, of College of City of New York. The photoelectric cell at right transforms beam into sound heard by Walter Kublin, 16, also student at City College. The three boys are members of the Experimental Electronics Society and are demonstrating their work at a joint meeting of the American Institute Science and Engineering Clubs and the New York Electrical Society.