

Henry Cecil Spencer and Ivan Leroy Hill—*Macmillan*, 86 p., illus., paper, \$4.50. Compact workbook, covering basic fundamentals, presenting problems that are thought-provoking rather than requiring much routine drafting.

THE TRUE BOOK OF ANIMAL HOMES—Illa Podendorf—*Childrens Press*, 48 p., illus. by John Hawkinson, \$2. Shows youngest readers where different animals live.

UNDER THE DEEP OCEANS: Twentieth Century Voyages of Discovery—T. F. Gaskell—*Norton*, 240 p., illus., \$3.95. Chief scientist of British oceanographic expedition gives non-technical account of seismic prospecting, the Moho, deep sounding and deep drilling, seabed sediments and wandering continents.

THE WEATHER OF OREGON—Fred W. Decker—*Oregon State College*, 40 p., illus., paper, 50¢ direct to publisher, Corvallis, Ore. Outlines some of the interesting facts about the causes of Oregon's weather.

• Science News Letter, 78:108 August 13, 1960

#### MEDICINE

### Germans to Get Multiple Shots of Vaccine

► BEGINNING this fall, West Germans will begin to receive multiple shots of polio, tetanus, diphtheria and whooping cough vaccine, Hans von Behring of Behringwerke AG, Marburg, West Germany, said at the Fifth International Poliomyelitis Conference.

The multiple shots are expected to give immunity in one to two shots, Mr. von Behring said. He said that only 25% of children between three and six years of age are vaccinated against polio, and only six to seven percent of the West German population was immunized during the last two years.

Mr. von Behring said the West Germans are not as eager to take the vaccine shots as persons in other countries. The West Germans have to pay for the shots whereas many other European populations receive the vaccine free.

Mr. von Behring's father, Emil von Behring, discovered the passive serum treatment of diphtheria for which he received a Nobel Prize in 1901.

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#### MEDICINE

### Polio and Tetanus No Threat to Newborn Baby

► POLIO and tetanus are not diseases dangerous to a newborn infant as a rule, Dr. Pierre L. Lepine of the Pasteur Institute in Paris told the polio conference.

Dr. Lepine said that diphtheria and whooping cough are much more dangerous for the newborn. He said that protection of the infant could be achieved by giving one shot at birth for diphtheria and whooping cough; smallpox vaccination at the age of six months; after that tetanus and polio; and later the booster shots.

He said that the Pasteur Institute has experimented with multiple vaccine shots for some time, and that polio vaccine as well as vaccine for tetanus, diphtheria and whooping cough has been found to stay usable when mixed.

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#### PSYCHOLOGY

## Test Predicts Success

► INK BLOTS, in the hands of a psychologist, can be used to predict whether a man will be a success or a failure as a business executive, Dr. Zygmunt A. Piotrowski of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia indicated to the International Congress of Psychology in Bonn, Germany.

The blots can also help predict whether a man will be a criminal.

Dr. Piotrowski used the famous ink blot test developed by the Swiss psychiatrist Hermann Rorschach in his predictions. The extent to which a person is inclined to look at the pattern of a blot as a whole (his W score) rather than to pay any attention to small parts is significant for predicting whether he will be successful as a high-ranking executive.

The average W score of men who reach the vice presidential level and then fail is a little over 10, Dr. Piotrowski found in a study of 50 top ranking executives. This score of 10 is about the average W score to be expected from a group of adults with superior intelligence.

Highly successful executives—those who kept advancing in power and achievements—averaged nearly 18 in W score or nearly twice as high as the high executive who failed at the top level.

Perhaps the most important clue to potential behavior is what the psychiatrist calls a CR (color response). The individual makes a color response when he pays attention to the color that appears on some of the Rorschach cards.

He may, for example, point to a squiggle in one corner of the card and say, "That looks like a caterpillar." If pressed for his reason why, he may say, "Because it is green." That is a color response.

Color responses measure emotions and the desire to associate with or separate from others. If an individual produces no CR he is assumed to be emotionally flat or indifferent.

Color responses can be positive or negative, indicating attraction toward others or repulsion. If a person sees such wholesome objects as landscapes, flowers, fruit, warmth giving (controlled fire), he is giving positive color responses, an indication that he is drawn toward others.

If the color on the blots makes a person think of blood, anatomical slides, wounds, burning houses, an explosion, etc., he is giving negative CR that (unless he is a surgeon or medical student) predicts he will withdraw from others.

Dr. Piotrowski described another test which might be used to predict behavior, especially anti-social or aggressive delinquent

behavior. The Hand Test consists of nine cards, each containing a picture of a human hand in a position different from those on the other cards. The person tested is asked to tell what each of the hands might be doing.

The tenth card is blank and the person tested is asked to imagine a hand for that card and then to talk about it.

The test is scored as follows, according to what is seen:

1. Aggressiveness—if the hand is seen as hitting.
2. Directing—if the hand is seen as giving signals as a traffic policeman.
3. Fear—warding off aggression, self-protection.
4. Affection—if the hand is seen as reaching out in a friendly way.
5. Communication—getting ideas across to others, emphasizing a point.
6. Activity—hands performing skillful mechanical work.
7. Submissiveness—calling for help.
8. Passivity—no action, "waiting for finger nails to dry."
9. Exhibitionism—attracting attention to oneself.
10. Crippled hands—hands deformed or diseased.

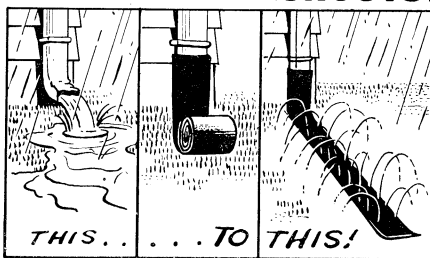
Scores on this test were found to distinguish between prison inmates and normal individuals, between prison inmates and indigents, and between normal individuals and withdrawn mental patients.

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