

"In war," he said, "the success or failure of the German submarine program depended on our ability to locate the submarine accurately. A man with a sensitive ear was needed to use the measuring device which located the submarine. By use of certain measures of musical talent we could pick with absolute certainty the man who had the good ears, and on such choice countless human lives and millions of dollars might depend."

YOUNG CHILDREN HAVE LONG MEMORIES, TEST SHOWS

Children of two to six years learn better when they are taught a certain lesson on alternate days than when they are drilled on it every day. This evidence on the complex process by which human beings acquire knowledge was presented by Miss Julia A. Kirkwood, of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science recently.

It was found that if a child once learns to pair off a set of blocks and pictures without making mistakes, and then relearns the "block game" a year later the relearning will not take nearly so long.

"There have been very few investigations into the problem of how young children learn," said Miss Kirkwood. "If children are to be taught efficiently there must be thorough scientific knowledge of the process by which the child learns, and this can be acquired only from experimental results obtained by placing the child in a controlled learning situation, and by analyzing carefully the results obtained."

SAYS MAN WAS ALWAYS A BIPED

Man stood on his own legs, weak-kneed though he was, from the time of his origin, for as Dr. Dudley J. Morton of the department of surgery of Yale University, told members of the American Anthropological Association at a recent meeting, fossil evidence shows that an erect posture has existed in the anthropoid ape stem as far back possibly as the Oligocene.

"Of all the great apes, the chimpanzee, the gorilla, the orang and gibbon, the slender and agile gibbon is the only one who has preserved good proportions between leg and body, although this fact is obscured by its long strong arms," Dr. Morton said. "It is an erect, running tailless biped, both in the trees and on the ground. The other apes have long powerful arms, shoulders and chests, weak pelvis and short legs, which show that they are predominantly treeclimbing.

Tree life may have enabled animals to develop the upright posture, Dr. Morton explained, for all animals which are familiar with tree life, or come from comparatively recent arboreal ancestry, assume erect squatting position easily and habitually. But all the arboreal animals but the primates, to which man belongs, are nevertheless essentially quadrupeds, for their thighs are not extended as in man.

"The ancient apes walked better than the modern ones," Dr. Morton said. "The antiquity of the erect posture in this line of creatures and the recognition of the physical changes that hand locomotion in trees will bring about, show that the quadruped posture must have resulted from the enfeeblement of the legs from under use and the bad balance of the upper part of the body from over development."