

Figure 11, (CHAPTER XXI, page 387). The Dodge instrument for training gun-pointers

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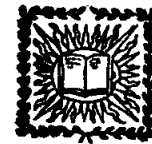
ITS DEVELOPMENT DURING THE WAR

EDITED BY

ROBERT M. YERKES

Chairman, Research Information Service
National Research Council

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that \$25,000,000 would be expended on this next to useless human material if it were not either rejected or promptly discharged on the discovery of the mental condition.

By contrast with this possible saving it is interesting to know that it cost the government less than 50c. per man to conduct psychological examinations. Thus it would appear that on the basis of rejection or discharge alone, leaving out of account possible increases of rapidity of training and in military efficiency by reason of better placement of men and more satisfactory selection of commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers, the service of psychological examining might have saved the United States Government, had it been used to the utmost throughout the war, many millions of dollars.

Of the many unexpected and startling results of psychological examining in the army only a few can be mentioned. First in importance is the frequency of illiteracy in this country. It was originally assumed by psychological examiners that at least nine in ten of the young men who had been drafted could read and write English well enough to take the written group examination. But, as a matter of fact, more than twice this number, that is above 20 per cent., were so inexpert in reading and writing that they could not do themselves justice in an examination which required either. It is undoubtedly safe to say that one-quarter of the drafted men are, or rather were at the time they were mustered into the service, incapable of reading and writing English to a really useful extent. They could merely speak it. There is a lesson in this exhibition of illiteracy which the government and the people of the United States will not be slow to appreciate and to profit by.

A second fact which was brought into clear relief by the wholesale examining of colored and white men in the draft is the intellectual inferiority of the negro. Quite apart from educational status, which is utterly unsatisfactory, the negro soldier is of relatively low grade intelligence. The accompanying table presents the contrast of white with black in respect to the distribution of intelligence. This also is in the nature of

a lesson, for it suggests that education alone will not place the negro race on a par with its Caucasian competitors.

	Number of Cases	Intelligence Grades						
		A	B	C+	C	C-	D	D-
White officers	15,385	55.9 %	28.5 %	12.5 %	3.3 %	0.4 %	0 %	0 %
White draft..	94,002	4.1 %	8.0 %	15.2 %	25.0 %	23.8 %	17.0 %	7.1 %
Negro draft..	18,691	0.1 %	0.6 %	2.0 %	5.7 %	12.9 %	29.7 %	49.0 %

Officers of different arms of the military service are surprisingly unlike in nature and degree of intelligence. Comparison of the data for engineers with those for medical officers indicates at once differences of two sorts: the engineers make higher scores in each test but almost without exception the higher their score in a particular test the lower the score for the medical officers. The chaplains differ markedly from both the engineers and the medical men, especially in the departure of their scores from the standard (50 percentile). These great differences for important professional groups of officers may be due either to heredity or to education and experience. In the former case they will probably prove to have important vocational significance; in the latter, similarly important educational significance.

Of the many other interesting discoveries concerning the relations of intelligence to race, to length of residence in the United States, to education, to fitness for military service, to age, and to military rank, nothing can be said here because this is a chapter and not a book. But, in view of its quite exceptional practical importance, the relation of intelligence to army occupations may be described very briefly.

In the course of psychological examining it became apparent that the intelligence of men of different occupations varied not only with the individual but also in quite as definite a way with his occupation. The intelligence ratings of groups representing