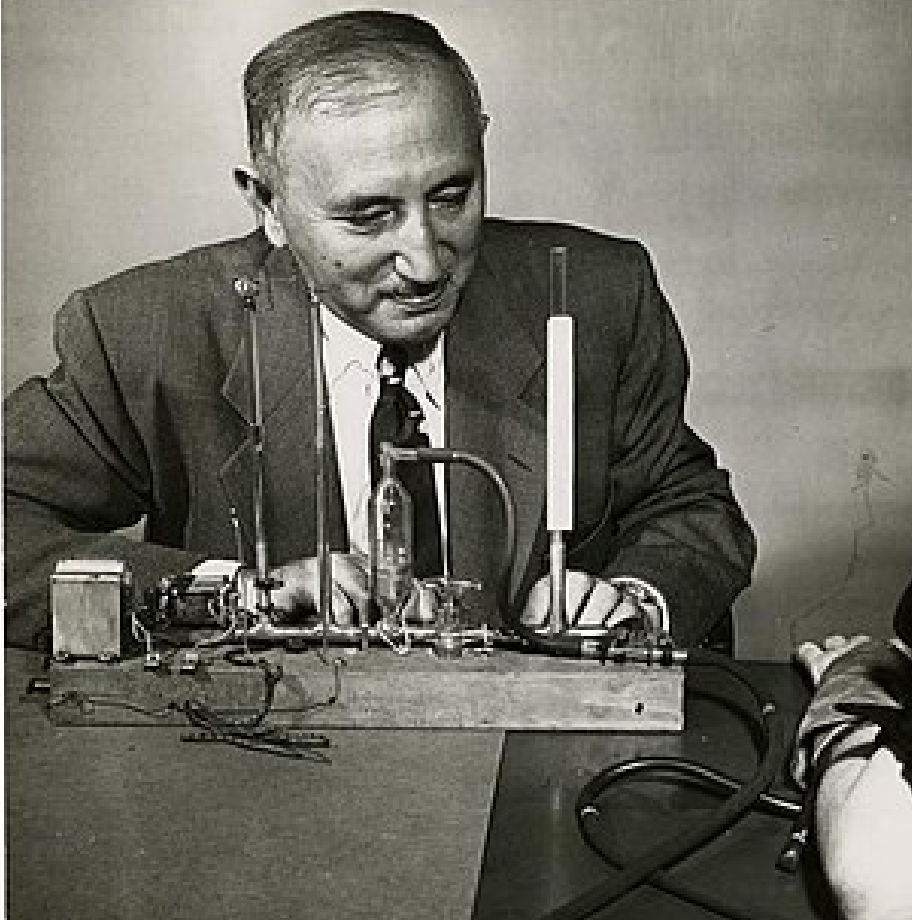


The Mental Insight

1939 IN REVIEW

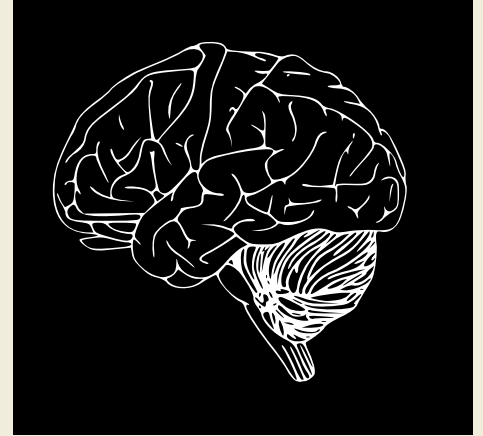


Photograph of David Wechsler

Are you smarter than a psychologist?

Chief psychologist at Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital in New York, David Wechsler, posited a unique new intelligence test to better understand his patients, named the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale. Wechsler found the previously revered Binet scale to be limiting in its measurement of human intelligence. His criticisms consisted of complaints about the Binet scale failing to incorporate non-intellective factors and using a single score for intelligence.

He believed that the scale tested adults with items used for children and that the mental age concept it was built on did not apply to adults. According to Wechsler, the scale's focus on speed also may discriminate against older adults and fails to acknowledge that intelligence can decline with age. All these criticisms pushed Wechsler to develop his new test, which puts its focus on measuring intelligence in older adolescents and adults.



Wechsler's test uses a point system rather than age-based classification, an innovative decision that is sure to stand the test of time. This change allows for items in the test to be grouped by content, and participants could receive a set number of points for each item they pass. This allows for an individual to be assessed on various categories, receiving an individual score for each. Wechsler argues that this provides a more thorough understanding of an individual's intelligence, and psychologists can look at their performance across items rather than just having one general score. Another innovative element to Wechsler's test is the use of a non-verbal performance scale, which allows for non-verbal intelligence to be measured. This is groundbreaking in terms of inclusivity regarding intelligence testing and is sure to aid in the treatment and assessment of individuals.

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Pictured: Polish Infantry

The Rising water

International conflicts come to a head with the invasion of Poland by Germany. Sending shockwaves around the globe, the act of aggression has urged other countries to take action. The invading forces took the country by surprise following a false flag attack on a German radio station. The attack itself was a joint effort from Germany, the Slovak Republic, and the Soviet Union. Despite their diplomatic ties Polish forces were left isolated to fend off the invading forces. Polish forces expecting aid from the United Kingdom and France withdrew to the southeast, but ultimately were disappointed with the assistance they received. Despite both France and the United Kingdom declaring war on Germany, they offered little help to the Polish army. The Polish army was already defeated before

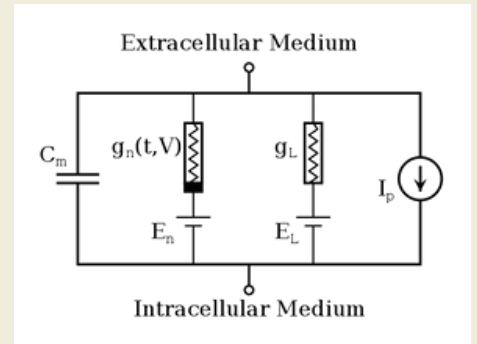
the British Expeditionary Force arrived in late September. By October 8th of this year, Germany annexed western Poland with the Soviet Union incorporating its areas into its Byelorussian and Ukrainian republics. In the aftermath of the invasion, President Franklin D. Roosevelt is advocating for neutrality, but conveys diplomatic support for the United Kingdom and China. With the continued rising conflict late in the year only time will tell how this story unfolds and if justice will prevail.

U.S Aviator Amelia Earhart Declared Dead

After eighteen months since her disappearance famed aviator Amelia Earhart was officially declared dead by court. The first female passenger to cross the Atlantic by airplane and receiver of the United States Distinguished Flying Cross. Earhart was also the first woman to make a nonstop solo transatlantic flight a significant achievement



Pictured: Amelia Earhart



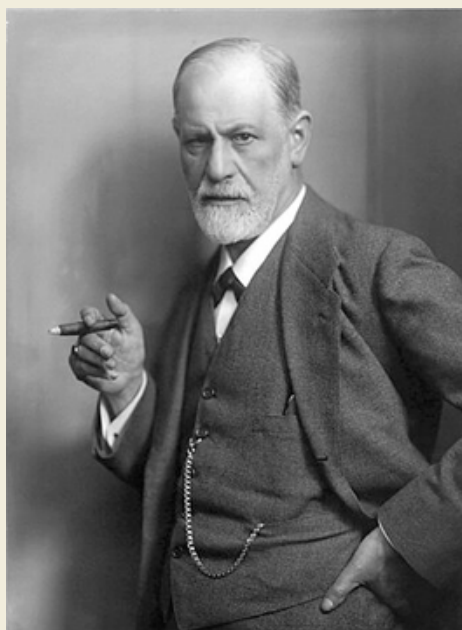
Pictured: Hodgkin and Huxley Model

Current Affairs: Hodgkin and Huxley Measure an Action Potential

In a phenomenal scientific feat, Alan Hodgkin and Andrew Huxley have successfully recorded an action potential in a squid giant axon. Not to be confused with a giant squid's axon, the squid giant axon refers to the large axon that controls water jet propulsion in a squid. At the Marine Biological Association in Plymouth, United Kingdom, the pair experimented with inserting an electrode into the nerve fibre to record potential across the membrane. Nerve impulses last only a fraction of a millisecond, so recording them is extremely difficult. The pair of researchers utilized a new technique to measure the action potential, and their innovative methodology yielded promising results. Their discovery showed that action potential arose at the surface and provided a more accurate magnitude of the action potential. Cont. pg. 3

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Cont. from pg. 2: Where previous measurements of action potentials were done using external electrodes, this internal probing allowed for a more accurate reading. This finding points towards huge innovations in the fields of neuroscience, employing future researchers with a more thorough understanding of the structure and behavior of neurons. While it is already known that nervous messages are relayed via electrical impulses, measurement of this kind opens the door to more detailed and precise research in the near future. For now, international tension seems to have stunted Hodgkin and Huxley as they fled Plymouth a mere two days before Hitler invaded Poland, providing Nature with these results through letter and minimal detail. Despite the obstruction, one can hope that the researchers carry on their work, shedding light on the mysteries of the brain.



Pictured: Sigmund Freud

Famed Psychologist Sigmund Freud Passes Away

Sigmund Freud, the incredibly popular psychologist, was a household name, with his theories influencing research and treatment across continents. While both revered and criticized, there is no denying the significant contributions to the field of psychology Freud has made. Despite the prominent burning of his book by the Nazi regime, fleeing to London was only seriously considered after the arrest of his daughter. Once in London, he was visited by many famous figures, including Salvador Dalí, Leonard and Virginia Woolf, and H. G. Wells. Over time, Freud's jaw cancer reportedly worsened and became inoperable.

He implored his friend and doctor Max Schur for relief from his condition. On September 21st and 22nd, Schur administered doses of morphine that resulted in Freud's death by euthanasia on September 23rd. The loss of such a popular individual will surely be felt in the scientific community, despite the controversy surrounding some of his theories.



Pictured: Eugen Weidmann

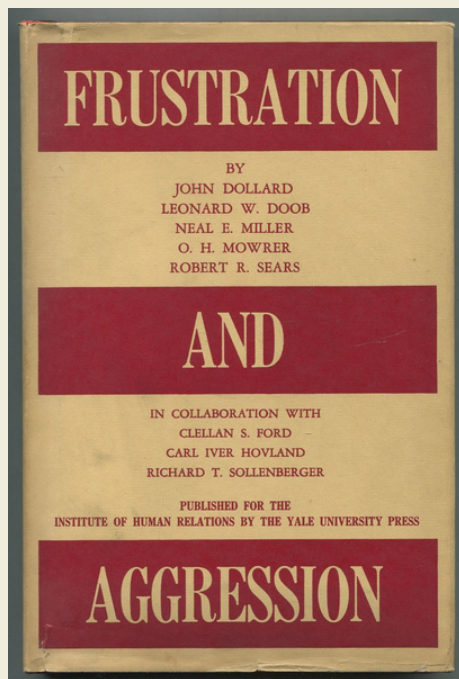
Murderer Eugen Weidmann executed in last public guillotining

Eugen Weidmann, whose crimes consisted of kidnapping and robbing rich tourists visiting France before turning to murdering them was executed June 17th. The crowd at the beheading was reportedly hysterical to the point that French President Albert Lebrun banned public execution henceforth.



**Catch the brand new
character in action during
his first ever appearance!**

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New Book Release: Frustration- Aggression Hypothesis Enters Scientific Arena!

Psychologists Neal E. Miller, John Dollard, Leonard Doob, Orval Mowrer, and Robert Sears publish a new book about human behavior that sheds light on aggression. "Frustration and Aggression" explores the frustration-aggression theory in more depth, examining the social implications of the theory and what it reveals about human interaction. The frustration-aggression hypothesis suggests that aggression is the result of some goal being obstructed and that aggressive behavior can be seen where frustration exists.

This theory situates the two concepts as related in a way that provides an answer to the existence of aggressive behavior and how it can be mitigated. With rising hostilities across the globe, now more than ever, the social interactions humans have with each other need to be studied in depth. The theory builds off of Freud's ideas on frustration and aggression, using the past to inform the future direction of psychological research. Both day-to-day and large-scale interactions can benefit from a framework that looks at the cause of behavior in this way. The work being done by researchers in this field cannot be overstated in its importance, with tensions emerging between countries and in the aftermath of such a devastating war, looking at the potential reasons behind human actions can help create a better, safer society.

September 20th - Hitler Signs Euthanasia Decree Written By Psychologist Max de Crisis. Decree Allows for Aktion T4 Euthanasia Program to be Instigated Potentially Impacting Thousands

Tragedy Strikes as Nine Students and Professors are Murdered by Nazis at the University of Prague

Following outrage over demonstrations against the German occupation of Czechoslovakia, Nazis stormed the University of Prague on November 17th and executed nine students and professors, while sending 1200 to concentration camps. The brutality of the attack on an institution meant to be a beacon of progress and civilization depicts just how dire the European situation is. As the year comes to a close, this attack forces one to question what values humanity should bring into the next year. The lack of response from certain countries regarding the actions of Nazi Germany sits in stark contrast to the humanitarian focus of those countries' policies. With an attack such as this, the terror and uncertainty gripping those affected should not be undermined by the convenience of distance. The nine individuals who were unjustly executed were Josef Matoušek, Jaroslav Klíma, Jan Weinert, Josef Adamec, Jan Černý, Marek Frauwirth, Bedřich Koula, Václav Šafránek, and František Skorkovský. Their names should be remembered.