

GENERAL SCIENCE

Indians To Live As In Wild On Exposition Grounds

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the lake front, beyond concession buildings designed to amuse or convince the throngs commercially, is an area devoted to America's aborigines.

Rising to a commanding position is a reproduction of one of America's earliest and most striking architectural developments, a Maya temple. With strange carvings of huge mask heads, great serpents and other elaborate designs, painted brilliant yellow and green, there is duplicated a portion of the Monjas or Nunnery at Uxmal in Yucatan, built by the Maya Indians many years before Columbus discovered America. Within it can be seen some of the most valuable of the Maya treasures loaned by American museums.

In the shadow of the Maya temple five groups of American Indians will live primitive existences as their ancestors did before them. This will be their contribution to the Century of Progress. Nootka Indians from the American northwest will raise their totem poles. Winnebagos in wigwams will represent the woodland tribes. The plains Indians whose existence depended upon the buffalo will be represented by a group of Sioux Indians living in tipis, while the Pueblos will dwell in reproductions of their terraced villages, which were America's earliest apartment houses.

Navahos, too, will show the part they played in the old Southwest. For the visitors these Indians will dance their ceremonials and sing their chants.

Close by the Indian villages and the Maya temple are the exhibition buildings of leading automobile manufacturers. Here may be seen the operating assembly line where complete cars are built from piles of parts.

The pageant of a century of transportation will be shown under the gigantic sky-hung dome of the travel and transport building, so large that railroad cars and transport airplanes seem lost beneath it. Along the lake front will be found famous ships of today and yesterday.

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ANATOMY

Two Mechanical Men Explain Body's Mechanism

See Front Cover

MECHANICAL men reveal to the visitors of the Century of Progress expedition the physiology and chemistry of the human body.

The famous transparent man, manufactured in Germany, as a life-sized display of the vital organs of human anatomy is a central exhibit in the medi-

cal section of the Hall of Science. He is illustrated on the front cover of this week's Science News Letter.

The life-sized model transparent man obtained by the Century of Progress from the famous Hygiene Museum at Dresden has his exterior made of a synthetic transparent material. Heart, lungs, the stomach, liver and other interior organs are lighted in rotation to show vividly to the visitor their relation to the surface of the skin.

An American robot, ten feet high, who speaks and gestures, and explains an illuminated interior view of himself is a part of the chemical exhibit.

"Now ladies and gentlemen, I shall swallow," the chemical robot tells his audience many times each day in exhibiting the mechanical movements of his stomach and intestines by illuminated dynamic pictures of his interior. "You will see the mouthful of food passing down my esophagus. The food is forced down by the contractions of the esophagus. Now you see the swallow entering the top door of my stomach. Watch my stomach contract to churn up the food."

The robot, who is a handsome well-dressed young man except for the fact that his upper garments are pulled aside to show his digestive area, can point to the various happenings within him. He gives practical advice to the audience upon nutrition and the kinds of food that should be eaten.

A talking motion picture provides both the speech and the interior views of the robot, while ingenious mechanisms allow him to wave his arms when he orates.

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