

D. Lasswell and Dr. Leo Rosten, political scientists, authors and students of public opinion.

The psychoanalysts who will lead discussions and seminars are Dr. Karen Horney, dean of the American Institute of Psychoanalysis, who made notable contributions to psychoanalysis in her books, "The Neurotic Personality of Our Time" and "New Ways in Psychoanalysis"; Dr. Clara Thompson, formerly lecturer at the Institute of Euthenics, Vassar College, and authority on the history of psychoanalytic theories; Dr. Bernard S. Robbins, assistant in psychia-

try, College of Physicians and Surgeons; and Dr. Harmon S. Ephron, who has made a special study of unsocial behavior in work at penal institutions.

The lectures and seminars which are open to laymen will be given in collaboration with the New School for Social Research. Other courses, in collaboration with the New York Medical College, will be restricted to physicians and psychiatrists, who wish to become psychoanalysts or to increase their understanding of the relation between psychic and organic disturbances.

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the lenses for permanent use are made accordingly.

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Making of Shells Speeded

QUICKER manufacture of bodies for high explosive shells, with less waste of metal, is among the advantages claimed by Claude A. Witter of Philadelphia for his process, protected by patent 2,251,094. In the usual process for producing a shell, a steel billet or blank considerably larger than the finished product is turned down to proper size, and pierced with the cavity for holding the TNT. In the Witter process, a blank is cut off a bar of stock size, somewhat greater in diameter than the designed caliber and considerably shorter. The inner cavity is pierced, larger than its intended final size. Then the blank is cross-rolled, decreasing its diameter and increasing its length. Relatively little final grinding or turning is required to bring it accurately to caliber, the inventor claims.

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INVENTION

Smoother Railroad Rides Seen Possible With New Invention

Fixed Die for Holding Rail Ends in Place During Welding Process Will Reduce Unevenness of Track

SMOOTHER rides on railroads may be possible with the aid of one of the 816 inventions recently granted U. S. Patents. It is a machine for welding rails, invented by George L. Jones, Garden City, N. Y. and Charles B. Roede, Ridgefield, N. J. Their patent, number 2,250,870, was assigned to Sperry Products, Inc., of Hoboken, N. J.

In present methods of welding them, the separate rails are fed end to end into the welding machine, on a special car. However, the inventors of the new device point out, there is considerable variation in the cross section of standard rails, and this results in unevenness of the track. The Jones-Roede apparatus has a fixed die for holding the rail ends firmly in place during the welding operation. This also, they state, prevents the rails from getting out of alignment during the heating process, which sometimes happens even if the thickness is the same.

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Liquid in Eye Fits Lenses

CONTACT lenses, the invisible glasses worn directly over the eyeball and under the eyelid, can be fitted more precisely and easily with the subject of patent 2,250,521. This was invented by Paul A. K. Boeder, Southbridge, Mass., who assigned his rights to the American Optical Company.

To prevent discomfort, and even pain, to the user, contact lenses must be fitted very accurately. To obtain the measurements from which such a lens is fitted Mr. Boeder provides a standard lens, which is placed over the eyeball, so that a little space is left between the lens and the eyeball. This is filled with a colored harmless liquid. Where the liquid is thickest, the color is deepest. Measurements are made of the depth of color, and from this is determined the deviation of the eye from the fitting standard, and

Gas in the Wing-Tips

MORE efficient chemical warfare, whether against crop pests in time of peace or against enemies in war, is the claim advanced for his invention by John F. Haberlin of Seattle, who has assigned his patent (no. 2,250,762) to the Boeing Airplane Company.

Airplanes now discharge chemicals, whether plant-protecting poison dust, concealing smoke, or military poison gas, from containers mounted outside the fuselage. This has a triple disadvantage, the inventor points out. The container, even if streamlined, puts a drag on the plane. The discharge stream is churned up and scattered by the propeller slipstream. Finally, some of the gas may be sucked back into the fuselage, to the detriment of the crew.

Mr. Haberlin gets around these difficulties by putting his chemicals into a number of cylindrical flasks, slender enough to be carried within the wing-tips of the plane. This does away with external parasitic drag, gets the discharge stream well clear of the slipstream, and protects the plane and its personnel from possible suck-backs of the gas.

Science News Letter, August 16, 1941

The first theater in America is to be reconstructed in Williamsburg, Virginia.

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