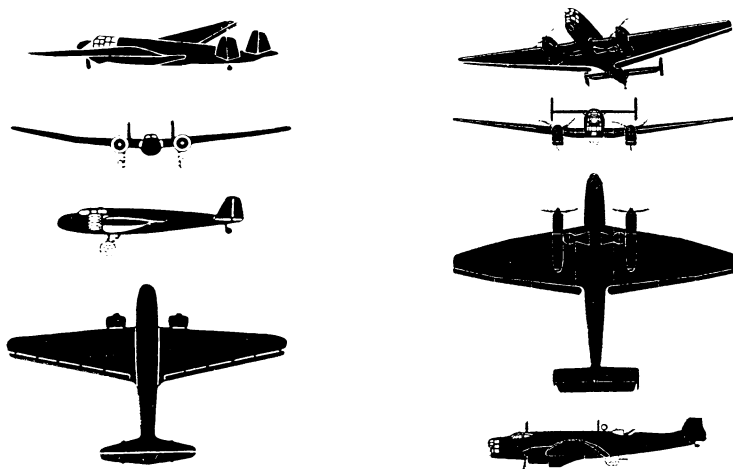


FLYING IN FAR EAST

The silhouettes at the left show the Japanese "Karigane" which means wild goose, their Type 98. This low-wing monoplane with the single rotary engine is, according to British sources, the Japanese edition of the U. S. Northrop A-17, official U. S. Army Air Corps silhouettes of which are shown at the right. Note the greater taper of the wings on the Japanese plane and the much greater dihedral on the American. The tails differ in shape conspicuously.



TWIN TAILS

Here is a long twin-tail Japanese monoplane (left) which is all too familiar to the Allies in the Far East shown beside the German Junkers 86 from which it is said to be copied. Can you pick out the differences? Note particularly the position of the fins, widely spaced, at the very extremes of the rudder on the German model. Note also the German's taper of the fuselage.

● RADIO

Saturday, February 7, 1:30 p.m., EST

On "Adventures in Science," with Watson Davis, director of Science Service, over Columbia Broadcasting System.

Dr. William D. Coolidge, vice president and director of research of the General Electric Company and member of the National Inventors Council, will discuss the way inventions can aid in the war.

Listen in each Saturday.

Tuesday, February 3, 10:15 p.m., EST

Science Clubs of America programs over WRUL, Boston, on 6.04 and 11.73 megacycles.

One in a series of regular periods over this short wave station to serve science clubs, particularly in high schools, throughout the Americas. Have your science group listen in at this time.

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then catapult launched from the mother ship "Schwabensland" at its only stop for refueling. Or it might be the four-engine Blohm and Voss, which made more than 100 Atlantic crossings just before the war. This seaplane is easily distinguished by its inverted gull wing and unusual elevated twin tail with a single flipper.

Science News Letter, January 31, 1942

POPULATION

Allies' Fighting-Age Men Outnumber Axis' 2 to 1

THE United States and its Allies have a two-to-one chance of victory on the basis of manpower, according to an estimate of war-age males in the principal nations at war, by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

By making fighters of all males between the ages of 18 and 35, the principal belligerents would be able to put 85,203,000 men in the field, not including China, India and the Netherlands Indies. Of this grand total, the Bureau states, 56,643,000 would serve under Allied flags, and 28,560,000 under Axis flags.

Science News Letter, January 31, 1942

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