But stoves and console radios, automobiles and waffle irons are out for the duration. These workers are first line of supply now for war production.

Other occupations involve setting up or operating a precision machine for shaping metal products.

The clock and watch industry has men who can do these things—fox-lathe operators, underturners, and wheel cutters.

In a third branch of the family are the workers who test machines or mechanical assemblies for satisfactory performance. Two additional industries may be tapped for this group. The office machine industry has a business machine inspector. There is a refrigerator tester in the refrigerating equipment industry.

Ammunition factories need workers to operate automatic and semi-automatic machines for the loading of ammunition.

Closest cousins to these jobs outside the ammunition industry were found in such widely different industries as bakeries, grain and feed mills, tobacco factories, fertilizer plants, brick and tile works, bedspring factories, ice cream factories and canneries.

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Many of the cyclonic disturbances that sweep down across North America originate here, or take on their characteristics after emerging as "young" storms from Siberia across the way. There are also the notorious local "williwaws", violent windstorms in which the air currents seem to blow "every-which-way."

The Japs chose the best of a bad lot of weather to make their onfall in the western Aleutians. Weather Bureau records show that least rain, and most of what little sunshine there is, come in June and July. After the days grow short and early fall sets in, the place gets really nasty.

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METEOROLOGY

## Aleutian Weather Is As Bad As Navy Men Say It Is

## Weather Bureau Records Show It To Be One of the Drizzliest Places on Earth With Rainfall of 71 Inches

LEUTIAN island weather is fully as bad as Navy men say it is, examination of published records of the U. S. Weather Bureau shows. It's the kind of thing we hear about Iceland—plus.

It must be one of the drizzliest places on earth. The observatory on Attu, one of the islands reported seized by the Japs, shows a mean annual rainfall of about 71 inches, which is not at all terrific so far as total precipitation goes. Annual rainfall along the Atlantic coast near Washington runs about 50 inches. But the total number of days on which measurable rainfall occurred was 200

out of the 365. That means an endless procession of little rains. And it doesn't count heavily cloudy days on which no rain occurred; neither does it count fogs that put no water in the rain gauge.

It never gets very cold in the Aleutians—and it never gets warm. Zero Fahrenheit has never been reported; the thermometer in winter hovers constantly near freezing point, but seldom dips below it. Summer temperatures average a trifle under 60 degrees, and rise to near 70 so seldom that such days don't figure in tabulation of averages.

While frosts have been recorded during every month except July, they are uncommon in summer. Frost-free season extends from late May until early October. This gives a growing season actually longer than that of some of the northern states, the Weather Bureau comments, adding: "However, owing to the large amount of cloudiness and the comparatively low summer temperatures, vegetation, except native grasses, makes slow growth, and gardens are not much of a success." Orchards and forests would be even less of a success, apparently; the natural vegetation of the islands includes no tree species whatever.

The climate of the islands, however dull, is not without its exciting spells of weather. Cold water of the Bering sea on one side, warm water brought up from subtropical Pacific areas by the Japan current on the other, set up contrasts that breed all manner of storms.

PSYCHOLOGY

## Protecting Children From War Fears Is Advised

SPECIFIC measures parents can take to protect their children from being badly upset by the war and its anxiety were given by Dr. Bert I. Beverly, chief of the Rush Medical School Behavior Clinic, Chicago, at the meeting of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

First, parents must remember that every child, from the baby in his cradle to the big boy or girl in high school, will be upset if his parents are. Instead of hiding their quite natural fear and worry over the war, parents should frankly tell the children of the possible dangers, as far as they are able to understand them, and should explain just what is being done for the family's safety.

Every effort should be made to keep young children with their parents. In case of fires, blackouts and bombings, Dr. Beverly says, the children feel safe only when they are very close to their parents. Identification tags to avoid the loss of parents in blackouts are advised.

"When father is away from home, in part or all of the time, mother can give the children security if there is a well thought out and organized plan whereby everyone knows what to do in case of emergency and the children are sure mother will be there to see that everything is all right," he continued. "In the absence of both parents, children can be made to feel certain that a mother substitute knows exactly what to do and they can be close to her in case of emergency."

Don't tell a frightened child that he is silly. Encourage his sense of responsibility by giving him something sensible and useful to do.

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