

# SCIENCE NEWS LETTER



THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE •

MARCH 13, 1943





Scientists of Tomorrow See Page 163

A SCIENCE SERVICE PUBLICATION

## Do You Know?

Trihydroxypropane to the chemist is glycerine to us.

Colombia, South America, is one of the world's chief producers of platinum.

Canada's tobacco products are now made almost exclusively from Canadiangrown tobacco.

Eleven and a half billion yards of cotton rolled from the looms in America's mills during 1942.

The use of platinum in jewelry is prohibited by the government because the total available supply is needed in war.

Coffee substitutes and coffee blends may contain chicory, soybean, roasted barley, Mexican chick peas, roasted rye cereal, rolled wheat flour, molasses, or corn meal.

Plywood has come into its many new uses because of modern synthetic resin glues, and impregnating and densifying compounds, which make it practically a new product.

Beekeepers are asked by the governernment to expand their production of bees as more are needed to produce honey and wax, and to insure pollination of clovers and other legumes.

In three and one-half years Atlantic Clippers have made nearly 1,200 transatlantic crossings, carrying 45,000 passengers and 2,500,000 pounds of cargo.

### **Question Box**

### Page numbers of Questions discussed in this issue:

### AERONAUTICS

How has the war affected aeronautic research? p. 175.

### ASTRONOMY

How do scientists of many nations co-operate in studying the heavens? p. 165. ROTANY

What plants compete for the title of true shamrock? p. 175.

### CHEMISTRY

How are the Germans using beets to protect themselves? p. 170.
What effect do milk vitamins have on plastic buttons? p. 168.
What new process recovers glycerin from waste household fats? p. 169.

### FORESTRY

Of what use are pine stumps? p. 170.

### GENERAL SCIENCE

From what parts of the nation did the winners of the Science Talent Search come?

p. 165.
Who won top honors in the Second Annual Science Talent Search? p. 163.

### GEOLOGY

What valuable war metal will soon be obtained from old ocean beds in the West? p. 168.

### MEDICINE

How do cancer cells differ from normal cells? p. 167.

On what discovery waits the development of a chemical cure for virus diseases? p. 167.

### PHOTOGRAPHY

How can amateur photographers get along without flash bulbs? p. 168.

### PSYCHIATRY

How could many cases of shell shock be prevented? p. 170.

### PUBLIC HEALTH

What is one of the main causes of war nerves and how can it be avoided? p. 174.

What per cent of industrial workers have defective vision? p. 169.

### RESOURCES

What Costa Rican wood will be imported in much greater quantities for war use? p.

What part does science play in obtaining the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter? p. 172.

Most articles which appear in SCIENCE NEWS LETTER are based on communications to Science Service, or on papers before meetings. Where published sources are used they are referred to in the article.

Women chemists three years ago were largely in teaching and medical research; today large numbers are in the industries.

Scientists predict that radio trails will soon cross the continent like highways and aviators will see their way in three dimensions by radio vision.

The peanut contains more protein than beefsteak and half a small peanut holds all the extra calories needed for the energy demands of an hour of brain work.

### RADIO

Saturday, March 20, 1:30 p.m., EWT

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

Dr. Norman H. Jolliffe, of New York University, will discuss "Vitamins in Treatment of Disease."

Monday, March 15, 9:15 a.m., EWT; 2:30 p.m., CWT; 9:30 a.m., MWT; and 1:30 p.m., PWT

Science at Work, School of the Air of the Americas over the Columbia Breadcasting System, presented in cooperation with the National Education Association, Science Service and Science Clubs of America.

"The Forces of Heredity" will be the subject of the program.

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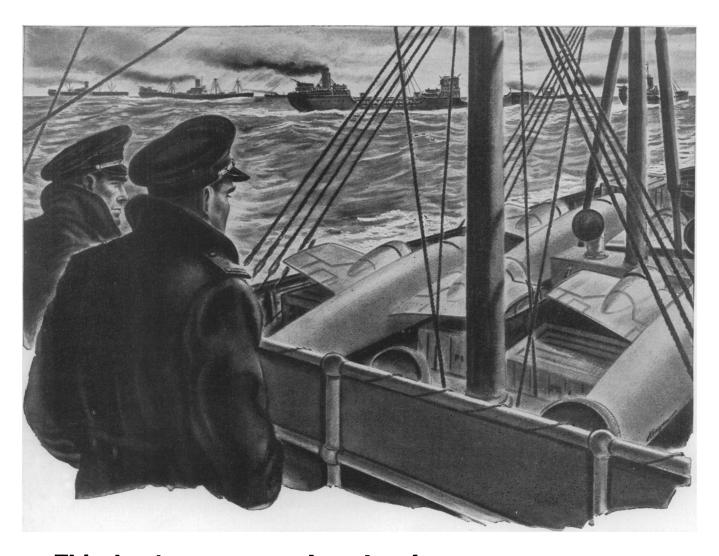
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# This is the way to win a battle in the desert

Libya and North Africa made it clearer than ever: This is a war of supply.

In 1918, an American soldier could be equipped and maintained on 5 tons of supplies each year.

But today, for every soldier sent abroad, 10½ tons of shipping space must be provided for equipment alone. And it takes an additional 18 tons of shipping to supply a single soldier for a year!

Supply is a matter of ships.

And ships need electricity.

Vast quantities of electric power, for a thousand vital tasks that must be done to take a convoy safely across the seas...

Electricity to steer the vessels and operate the radios and signal lights.

Electricity to detect the approach of enemy subs and planes, to sound the alarm, to organize the defense.

Electricity to power great cargo winches, and delicate navigating instruments.

Electricity to make magnetic mines

harmless, to provide invisible "black light" for reading charts at night. Electricity to keep food fresh, to cook it, to ventilate the ships, to provide comfort for the crews.

Electricity in every freighter, every tanker, every Navy escort vessel—to help win the war of supply!

We of Westinghouse take tremendous pride in building so much of the electrical equipment, so many of the great turbines and gears and electric drives, for the ships of America's Navy and Merchant Marine.

Into every piece of that equipment go all our "know-how," all our skill, all our determination to do our share in this war—and if possible, a little more.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Tune in the Westinghouse Program starring John Charles Thomas—NBC Network, Sunday, 2:30 P. M., Eastern War Time.

