

number visible during half-hourly periods—say from midnight to 12:30, 12:30 to 1:00, and so on. Such records may be sent to Dr. Charles P. Olivier, director of the Flower Observatory of the University of Pennsylvania, which is located at Upper Darby, Pa. He is president of the American Meteor Society and depends largely on amateur observations for his data.

Celestial Time Table for August

Aug. 4	8:39 a.m.	Full moon.
5	6:00 p.m.	Moon nearest distance 223,-700 miles.
10	10:00 a.m.	Mercury farthest east of sun.
10	10:52 p.m.	Moon in last quarter.
11		Perseid meteors.
13	9:00 a.m.	Venus passes Jupiter.
14	4:03 p.m.	Moon passes Saturn.
18	4:25 p.m.	New moon.
19	9:42 a.m.	Moon passes Jupiter.
	11:03 p.m.	Moon passes Venus.
20	2:43 p.m.	Moon passes Mercury.
21	12:27 a.m.	Moon passes Mars.
	2:00 a.m.	Moon farthest, distance 252,-500 miles.
26	7:39 p.m.	Moon in first quarter.
31	2:00 a.m.	Jupiter behind sun.

Subtract one hour for CWT, two hours for MWT, and three for PWT.

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MEDICINE

Wounded Are Transferred Just Out of Jap Range

See Front Cover

► MODERN METHODS of transferring the wounded insure prompt and efficient attention with minimum amount of discomfort. No longer is it necessary for a wounded man to be transferred in a small, tossing boat.

The casualties of Saipan, shown in the official U. S. Navy photograph on the cover of this SCIENCE NEWS LETTER, are transferred from the destroyer in the background to a larger ship. One wounded man is riding halfway across in his stretcher, while another is being secured to the breeches buoy on the deck of the destroyer.

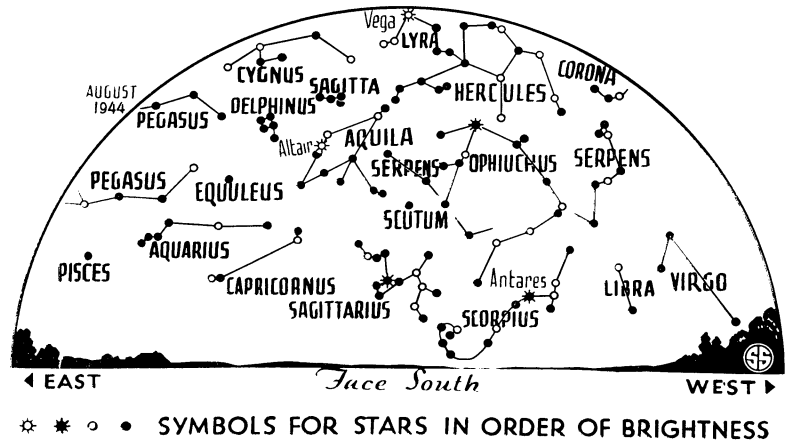
Science News Letter, July 29, 1944

CHEMISTRY

Dr. Cope to Receive American Chemical Award

► AMERICA'S foremost young chemist of the year is Dr. Arthur C. Cope, 35, associate professor of chemistry in Columbia University. He will be presented in September the \$1,000 American Chemical Society award in pure chemistry. His researches on vinyl and allyl chemical types have been of value in the fields of plastics and drugs.

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ECONOMICS

Wartime Food Needs Met

Civilian supply involves distribution, conservation, and education as well as production. Nutritional adequacy is the goal.

► HOW CIVILIAN wartime food needs are being met by the government was outlined at the Minneapolis meeting of the American Association of Cereal Chemists by R. C. Sherwood of the U. S. War Food Administration. The problem of feeding the civilian population with nutritional adequacy, he said, involves distribution, conservation, and education, as well as production.

To assure proper feeding of civilians in all parts of the country it was necessary, he stated, to determine how much of the many foods eaten is required and how much is available, to promote production when shortages are imminent, and to help direct distribution in the most equitable manner whether the supply is short or in surplus. In addition, the special needs of special groups, he explained, must receive attention. These include industrial war-workers, isolated groups, infants, invalids, hospitalized patients, pregnant and nursing women, and aged persons.

"Providing adequate food for industrial war workers to promote health and maximum efficiency," Mr. Sherwood declared, "is a specially important phase of civilian feeding. However, it is not the sole responsibility of Government; industrial management must recognize its responsibility for the nutrition of its employees. The speaker continued, "When food rationing began it was soon discovered that special treatment was needed for heavy workers in isolated lo-

cations, for example, loggers and miners, who are frequently far removed from the source of many unrationed foods."

Equitable distribution of food, he explained, is not synonymous with uniform distribution: "Many of our foods have never been uniformly distributed. Consumption habits vary. Per capita averages of national consumption are very useful figures, but they rarely serve as distribution guides."

Equitable distribution assures that each individual gets his fair share of the nutrients in the Nation's food supply, he added.

Essentiality of usage is the guiding influence, Mr. Sherwood continued: "It has long been the policy of WFA to distribute scarce commodities, insofar as practicable, in the most advantageous manner to encourage consumption of relatively abundant foods."

The present and probable supply of food for the American civilian population, after military needs are taken care of, was reviewed by the speaker.

"Estimates of current food supplies," he said, "show that we can be a fairly well-fed nation, with only minor changes in eating habits, none of which need impair nutrition. The danger of crop failures is always present."

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One-third of the area of the United States is better suited for the growing of trees for lumber and new wood derivatives than for other crops.

