WAR SURPLUS BARGAINS Government's 7 X 50 Binoculars

Assemble Them Yourself! Complete Optics! Complete Metal Parts! Save More Than ½ Regular Cost!



METAL PARTS—Set includes all metal parts—completely finished—for assembly of 7 X 50 Binoculars. No machining required. Sturdy Binocular Carrying Case is optional with each set of Metal Parts.

Stock #842-Q. \$39.40 Postpaid, plus \$4.80 for Case. Total \$44.20

OPTICS—Set includes all Lenses and Prisms needed for assembling 7 X 50 Binoculars. These are in excel-ient condition—perfect or near-perfect—and have new low reflection coating.

NOTICE! If you buy both Binocular Optics and Binocular Metal Parts, add 20% Federal Tax.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!-**RONCHI RULINGS** -Black Line Grating-

Plate glass with etched parallel black lines—space between each line is same as thickness of the ruled line itself. Number of lines per inch range from 65 to 133 as shown below. Used for testing astronomical mirrors, testing microscope objectives and magnifiers, used in pairs to see diffraction pattern.

1 in. x 1 in.			2 in. x 2 in.		
Stock	Lines		Stock	Lines	
No.	Per In.	Price	No.	Per In.	Price
2122-Q	65	\$.75	2133-Q	65	\$1.50
2126-Q	85	.75	2134-Q	85	1.50
2127-Q	110	1.00	2136-Q	110	2.00
2128-Q	120	1.00	2137-Q	120	2.00
2129-Q	133	1.00	2138-Q	133	2.00
All above sent Postnaid					

Stock #10-Q—80 lenses\$10.00 Postpoid SLIDE PROJECTOR SETS—Consist of all unmounted lenses you need to make the following size projectors:

Stock #4038-Q—2½" x 2½"\$3.35 Postpaid Stock #4039-Q—2½" x 3½"\$3.35 Postpaid Stock #4035-Q—35 mm......\$4.85 Postpaid We Have Literally Millions of WAR SURPLUS LENSES AND PRISMS FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICES. Write for Catalog "Q"—FREE! Order by Stock No. Satisfaction Guaranteed

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PHYSICS

Physics Becomes Lopsided

➤ PHYSICS—which is normally the study of crystals, X-rays, electricity, and the world about us-has become lopsided and is now dominated by the military and the atomic bomb.

Nearly two-thirds of all the research reported at the meeting of the American Physical Society in Washington is directly financed either by the military or by the Atomic Energy Commission now working on the hydrogen bomb.

It is apparent that the hand that holds the money bags is also calling the tune as to what projects will be studied. Nuclear physics and atom smashing on the experimental level occupy 42% of all the current research reported—and in this line the military and AEC control seven out of eight projects.

The United States has been falling behind in theoretical work since the war, yet the emphasis on theory in this meeting does not promise any improvement. Only nine percent of the papers in the meeting were devoted to pure theory, and the military has supported only one-third of this work.

There is good reason to believe that the U. S. may still be importing theoretical work from abroad, since one of the most provocative new ideas of the year-for "nonlocal fields"—has come from the Japanese Nobel prize winner Dr. Kideki Yukawa, who came to the Institute for Advanced Study and is now at Columbia University.

The lack of emphasis on theory, and the desperate need for good new ideas about

mesons and other elementary particles is holding up the advance of understanding. The evidence given by the supported work seems to show that quick "brain-picking" results rather than long-range effort is the order of the day. Perhaps this is because there is less danger of dangerous thoughts if the physicists are kept busy with billiondollar bomb projects instead of spending their time on the basic theory which requires the worker to sit and think and to ask all sorts of questions about how ideas fit together.

General physics, which before the war bulked the largest, had only about one-half of the papers given at the meeting, and 53% of this work was supported by the military or AEC. Further analysis shows that a surprising fraction of this work is oriented in some fashion towards war and destruction.

Research physics in this country is big business. The total of approximately 280 research reports given by as many groups of researchers at this meeting must represent an expenditure of at least half a million dollars in funds and time. There are five such meetings each year.

Since most of the research reported was from school projects, it must be concluded that privately supported or endowed science in the universities is rapidly disappearing. Disappearing with it also seems to be the freedom to investigate nature as it is-not as it can be used to destroy mankind.

Science News Letter, May 13, 1950

PSYCHOLOGY

Personality Factors Test

➤ MAJOR differences in temperament can be pinned down to seven factors. And if a psychologist gives you 20 questions, he can tell whether you have one of these factors, impulsiveness, for example.

The seven measurable factors of temperament, and the 20 questions for each, were reported to the National Academy of Sciences in Washington by Dr. L. L. Thurstone, University of Chicago psychology professor, of intelligence test fame.

Besides impulsiveness the other factors in temperament are: pressure for activity, masculinity, dominance, emotional stability, sociability, and reflectiveness.

The person with pressure for activity factor is always "on the go." He or she walks fast, talks fast and drives fast.

Persons high in the masculinity factor like athletics, like to be out of doors, and like to work with tools.

Persons scoring high on the impulsive-ness factor are of a happy-go-lucky, care-free, dare-devil disposition. They act on the spur of the moment, make decisions quickly and like competition.

Those who just plug along steadily rank low on the impulsiveness factor.

High scores on the dominance factor go to persons who think of themselves as social leaders, capable of taking responsibility and initiative. They enjoy promoting a new project, like to preside at meetings and like to persuade others.

Persons with emotional stability have even dispositions and are characteristically cheerful.

"They can relax in a noisy room and they remain calm in a crisis," Prof. Thur-stone says. "They claim they can study with a radio on."

Persons rating high in sociability are the kind strangers like to tell their troubles to. And they usually are tolerant of a great variety of foods.

People with high reflectiveness factor are usually quiet, like to work alone, enjoy work that requires accuracy and detail, often take on more than they can finish and would rather plan a job than finish it.

Science News Letter, May 13, 1950