

guided missiles to be used against enemy planes. How extensive are the installations is a closely held secret.

Of course, the Antiaircraft Artillery has the more conventional weapons to use against enemy bombers—huge 120 millimeter guns which can shoot their missiles 40,000 feet or higher into the air, 90 millimeter, 40 millimeter guns and .50 caliber machine guns—the latter to take care of the low-flying planes.

Preparations Improved

The AAA is under the operational control of the Air Force's Air Defense Command. Someone must decide whether planes or ground guns are to be used against enemy attackers, else our guns would be shooting into our planes.

There have been varying estimates as to how successful this active defense against enemy bombers will be. Some say that only 20% of the bombers in any attack will get through to their targets, others say we cannot prevent 80% of them from getting through. Whatever the percentage, it is true that we are far better prepared to meet them now than we were before Korea. A Senate Preparedness Subcommittee came back from Alaska recently to report that Alaska would never be another Pearl Harbor. On the edge of most cities—primary targets—are keen, alert young men, ever prepared to dash within seconds to their jet planes, ready to take to the skies. Dotted over the landscape are the AAA guns and guided missile sites. In the far north are the weird radomes—encasing in fabric, with the help of air under pressure, the electronic eyes which shall warn us of approaching danger. And backing them up is a volunteer army of civilian observers who, day or night, in bad weather and good, are ready to track the enemy on his death dealing path and to thwart his design.

Science News Letter, January 19, 1952

MEDICINE

Begin Tropic Diseases Project for Pacific

► THE PACIFIC Tropic Diseases Research Project has been established at the University of California at Los Angeles, under the direction of Dr. John F. Kessel of the U. C. L. A. Medical School, who is now in Tahiti.

It is supported by grants from Cornelius Crane, Chicago plumbing manufacturer, William A. Robinson, author of "Ten Thousand Leagues Over the Sea," who makes his home in Tahiti, and the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints (the Mormons).

It will continue the investigation of filariasis, study the recent outbreak of poliomyelitis in Tahiti, and engage in research on other tropical diseases such as leprosy.

Science News Letter, January 19, 1952

PLANT PATHOLOGY

Oak Wilt Hits 7 New States

Deadly forest disease discovered attacking trees in seven more states in 1951, bringing to 18 the number of states whose oak stands are threatened.

► OAK WILT, deadly forest disease threatening oak stands throughout the eastern half of the country, attacked trees in seven more states during 1951.

Newly-discovered infected areas in Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia bring to 18 the number of states whose oaks have been hit by this virulent fungus disease. Oak wilt in Michigan, spotted in 1951, was reported in October.

Oak wilt is a fast killer, an inoculated tree being dead a few weeks or months after infection. That it is also a spreading disease "makes a much more dangerous situation," Dr. Curtis May of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and member of the National Oak Wilt Research Committee points out.

No one yet knows exactly how the infection jumps many miles to attack healthy trees. Birds and insects may pick up the deadly spores and carry them away, forest pathologists believe, but this theory has not been proved. However the disease

spreads, it has fanned out from the Wisconsin-Minnesota area east to states bordering the Atlantic and south to Arkansas.

Finding stricken areas in seven more states considerably extends the previously known regions of infection. Although spotting the affected trees from the air is cheaper and faster, in mountainous regions surveys must be made from the ground.

Color pictures taken this past summer of Wisconsin forests show that the disease has been established there perhaps 25 to 40 years, a much longer time than in the Ozarks, for instance, where it is only 8 to 10 years old. This means, Dr. May says, that the disease is probably not native to the United States, for if it were, all oak trees here would have been killed off long ago.

Oak wilt is caused by the fungus, *Chalara quercina* Henry. The near perfect stage for the fungus is one which carries it over the period when it might otherwise die. Called perithecia, this stage has now been produced for oak wilt fungus in cultures from a single tree for the first time. It may be produced under the bark of oak trees, where insects and birds could easily pick up the sticky spores. Drs. George H. Hepting, E. Richard Toole and John S. Boyce, Jr., of the Agriculture Department's division of forest pathology in Asheville, N. C., are now studying the tree, #419, that produced the perithecial stage in culture.

Cutting the roots before infection has passed through root grafts to other trees is one method of halting oak wilt's spread. Another way to curb local transmission of the fungus is to kill with poison healthy trees within a radius of 20 to 40 feet from diseased trees.

Science News Letter, January 19, 1952

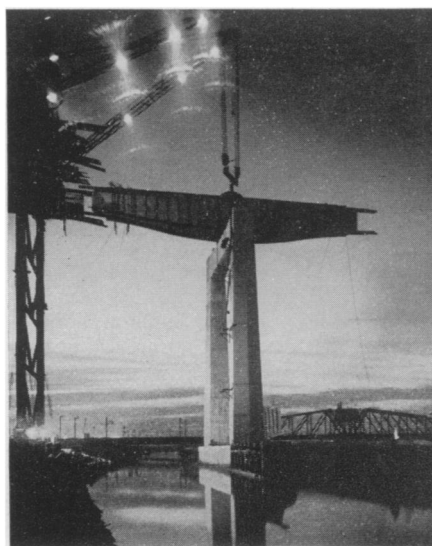
AGRICULTURE

Sugar Beet Molasses Gives Vitamin for Poultry

► MORE VITAMIN B-12 for faster growing poultry and hogs is now available on a commercial scale. It comes from fermenting sugar-containing by-products such as sugar beet molasses with bacteria.

Development work on the new process was done by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at its Western Regional Research Laboratory in Albany, Calif., in cooperation with Washington State College and the Institute of Agricultural Sciences at Pullman, Wash.

Science News Letter, January 19, 1952



PASSAIC RIVER BRIDGE—to take advantage of high tide and low winds, two of the giant 173-ton haunch girders used to make the Passaic River Bridge were erected at night. This picture shows where the work to complete the longest girder span bridge in the U. S. stood at sunrise.