

GENERAL SCIENCE

Science for World's Fair

► SCIENCE will be the dominant theme of the world's fair being planned for Seattle in 1961 and 1962.

Named Century 21, this projected exposition will emphasize science in all its aspects to a larger extent than Brussels and earlier world's fairs.

A committee of a score of leading scientists is already at work on plans for the two summers of operation that are planned by the instigators of Century 21. The effort is visualized as a major event for the state of Washington and the northwestern part of the nation.

One possibility being explored is an extensive display of exhibits by the leading young science students of the nation, selected from the National Science Fair to be held in 1961. This would be the 12th culmination of the national science youth program sponsored by SCIENCE SERVICE. Plans contemplate that the exhibitors in the National Science Fair coming from all parts of the nation would be invited to spend successively about two weeks demonstrating science and their achievements to the exposition visitors.

The 13th National Science Fair in 1962 would be invited to meet in May at the Century 21 Exposition. International participation by youth from all parts of the world is also planned and an international science fair is expected to be held.

With science as the prime concern of Century 21, projected plan is for a central rotunda around which will be exhibit halls in the specialized fields of science.

The science planning board for Century 21 Exposition that has been meeting with Ewen C. Dingwall, general manager, includes:

Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president, Rockefeller Institute; Dr. Leonard Carmichael, secretary, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. Harold J. Coolidge, National Academy of Sciences; Dr. Frank Fremont-Smith, medical director, Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation; Dr. Harry F. Harlow, department of psychology, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Donald Loughridge, General Motors Technical Center; Dr. Donald H. McLaughlin, Homestake Mining Co., San Francisco; Dr. Donald H. Menzel, director, Harvard Observatory; James Mitchell, associate director, National Science Foundation; Dr. J. C. Morris, vice president, Tulane University; Dr. Hans Neurath, department of biochemistry, University of Washington; Gerard Piel, Scientific American; Dr. Froelich Rainey, director, University of Pennsylvania Museum; Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, University of California; Dr. Frederick Seitz, University of Illinois; Dr. Henry Bradford Washburn, Jr., director, Boston Museum of Science; Dr. Paul Weiss, Rockefeller Institute; and Dr. Dael Wolfe, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Science News Letter, November 1, 1958

ENGINEERING

New Radar System "Sees" All Ways

► A RADAR system that can "see" in all directions at the same time has been developed at Ohio State University.

The system comprises a number of detectors, each with a horizontal and vertical range of about four and one-half degrees. How large a sector it watches depends upon the number of detectors used. Greater de-

pendability is afforded this "radarvision" than currently-used radar systems because the remainder of the channels will continue to function even though one of the detectors fails.

Signals from all objects within range of the system are gathered and displayed simultaneously on an oscilloscope screen.

Radarvision was developed at the University's College of Engineering Antenna Laboratory by Prof. William C. Davis, and R. W. Masters, now with the Boeing Airplane Company at Seattle, Wash.

Science News Letter, November 1, 1958

HEMATOLOGY

Cypriots' Blood Groups Ethnically Like Turks'

► BLOOD TYPES among the island of Cyprus inhabitants indicate that the Cypriots ethnically most closely resemble their Asian mainland neighbors, the Turks and Lebanese, Dr. P. A. Clearkin, pathologist at the General Hospital in Nicosia, Cyprus, reports in the *British Medical Journal*, (Oct 18).

This discovery followed several attempts by the British and Red Cross to establish donor blood banks throughout the island.

The world's most common blood group, type O, was found in a smaller proportion of the population than was expected. On the other hand, type A, usually the second most frequently found group, led the list as most abundant. In addition, an unusually low number of Rh negative types were found on the island.

When results of a study of native Greeks, Turks and Lebanese were compared with the Greeks and Turks on Cyprus, it was found that the Cypriots' odd blood groups more closely resembled the grouping of the Asian mainland neighbors, not the European Greeks' more common grouping.

Science News Letter, November 1, 1958

ENGINEERING

Booster Engines Provide Thrust for Moon Shoot

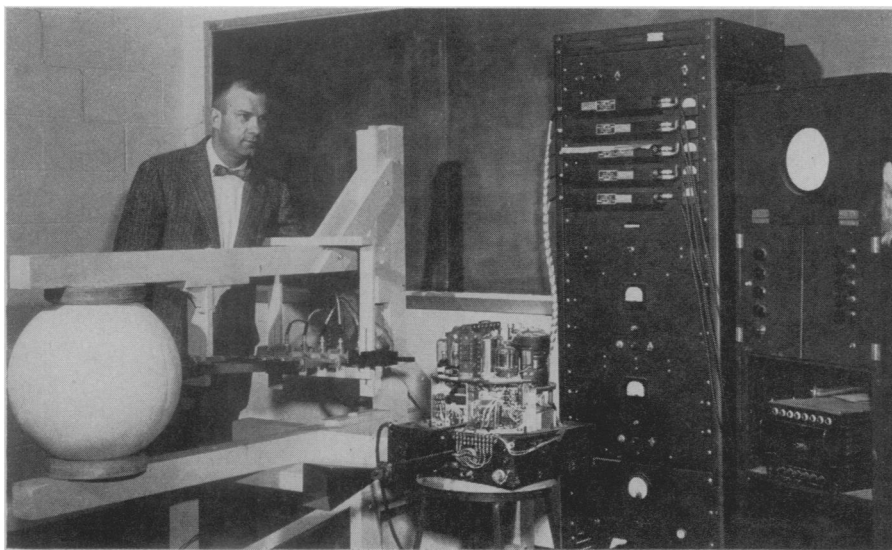
See Front Cover

► IN THE U. S. Air Force's lunar probes, the Thor booster is responsible for approximately three-quarters of the total thrust needed for successful completion of the mission.

The photograph on the cover of this week's SCIENCE NEWS LETTER shows the performance of the main rocketdyne engine for the Thor IRBM being checked out together with the firing of twin vernier engines, which are used for supplemental thrust and directional control.

The test was conducted at the Propulsion Field Laboratory of Rocketdyne, a division of North American Aviation, Inc. (See SNL Oct. 25, p. 262.)

Science News Letter, November 1, 1958



RADARVISION—Prof. William C. Davis adjusts a detector on the "radarvision" he helped develop at the Ohio State University Antenna Laboratory. The all-direction radar transmits pulses from the horn (foreground). Picked up by the detectors, they pass through the Luneberg lens (left) and form a "map" on the oscilloscope screen (right).

Turkey has been the original home of *alfalfa* since the time the Persians marched across southwest Asia in 480 B.C. taking to Greece the seeds of the leguminous forage plant, which the Arabs later named "alfacacah."