

GENERAL SCIENCE

Science at World's Fair

➤ SCIENCE will rule at the Seattle World's Fair opening April 21. Everything from nuclear physics and space engineering to the substances of life will be on display at Century 21.

A \$10,000,000 science pavilion is being built by the United States Government to contain exhibits showing the peaceful uses of science and depicting man's breakthroughs in conquering space, weather and diseases.

From atop the tallest structure west of the Mississippi, the unique Space Needle, symbol of the exposition, a visitor will see futuristic buildings, an ultra-modern monorail flashing from downtown Seattle to the heart of the fair in seconds, modernistic fountains and pools, and the gigantic U.S. science pavilion.

Descending in a spacecraft-like elevator from the rotating restaurant 500 feet above the ground, thousands of foreign and native visitors will be seen entering and leaving the science buildings beneath the towering arches in the forecourt.

From the Spacearium, visitors will disembark from an imaginary round trip into space.

The galactic journey of billions of light years will be made possible by a new lens by Cinerama which whisks "spacemen" from earth to the moon, past Mars, Saturn, Venus and the sun in the Milky Way galaxy to Andromeda and the galaxies and supernovae beyond.

The theater-in-the-round "space ship" will take 750 passengers every 15 minutes. They will stand on tiers and use handrails to counter the dizzying effects of flight 10 trillion times the mere 186,000 miles per

second of the speed of light. The Spacearium is co-sponsored by Boeing Airplane Company.

The House of Science will also introduce a new movie technique to integrate man and nature and trace the path of discovery of the elements.

Another area, the Development of Science, will show the growth of scientific knowledge, while Horizons of Science, in another area, levels an inquiring eye at the great quantities of knowledge of man and the uses of his technology.

The remaining area, Doing Science, is designed to capture the younger audience, from 8 to 14, by allowing basic experiments to be performed. Guides will explain the rudiments of science, answer questions and aid youths in science experiments and understanding.

The entire science exhibit represents concepts by the nation's leading scientists, and the Spacearium represents an advance in the study of astronomy and outer space.

From May 2 to 5, Seattle will also play host to the 13th National Science Fair-International, conducted by SCIENCE SERVICE. Some 380 young scientists will display their exhibits in the World's Fair Display Hall.

Some 2,000 visitors to the Science Pavilion will be interviewed by a University of Washington research team to assess the impact of scientific exhibits at the fair.

Many individual exhibits will also be set up on the grounds, including full-scale models of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's space vehicles. Some of the astronauts may be there.

During the week of May 7 through 10, nearly 10,000 persons will attend the second

National Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Space to be held at the Fair.

Even the Library of the Future will reveal man's conquest of machines and science, reflected in the "do-it-yourself" electronic equipment and the latest audio-visual developments, as well as the "perfect" lighting arrangement.

The April 21 through Oct. 21 exposition will emphasize Dr. Athelstan F. Spilhaus' statement that science is an exalting kind of intellectual entertainment similar to a symphony, a painting or a poem. Dr. Spilhaus, director of oceanography at the University of Minnesota, is head of the \$10,000,000 U.S. Science Exhibit.

• Science News Letter, 81:231 April 14, 1962

PHOTOGRAPHY

Color Printing Possible In Three Minutes Now

➤ COLOR PRINTS may be made at home in three minutes from color negatives with a new chemistry process.

The greatly simplified process will allow amateurs to make their own prints without a darkroom. The Pavelle Corporation demonstrated their process in New York and predicted wide applications for it in many areas. The device that makes this fast printing possible, a P-100 Printer, is about the size of a slide projector.

The process requires only two processing solutions—a color developer and a bleach-fix followed by a single wash. The brain of the processor is a miniature analogue computer. The computer determines the right color balance and exposure in seconds.

• Science News Letter, 81:231 April 14, 1962

OCEANOGRAPHY

New Underwater Vehicle Built for Ocean Research

➤ A NEW UNDERWATER research vehicle, the Seapup VI, has been built to carry two men to ocean depths of 6,000 feet, to maneuver like a helicopter and "reach" objects on the ocean bottom.

The unconventional craft is highly mobile underwater, according to an official of the General Mills Electronics Group, Minneapolis, manufacturers of the Seapup VI. It can land on skis, hover, bank, rotate or move forward without disturbing the ocean bottom.

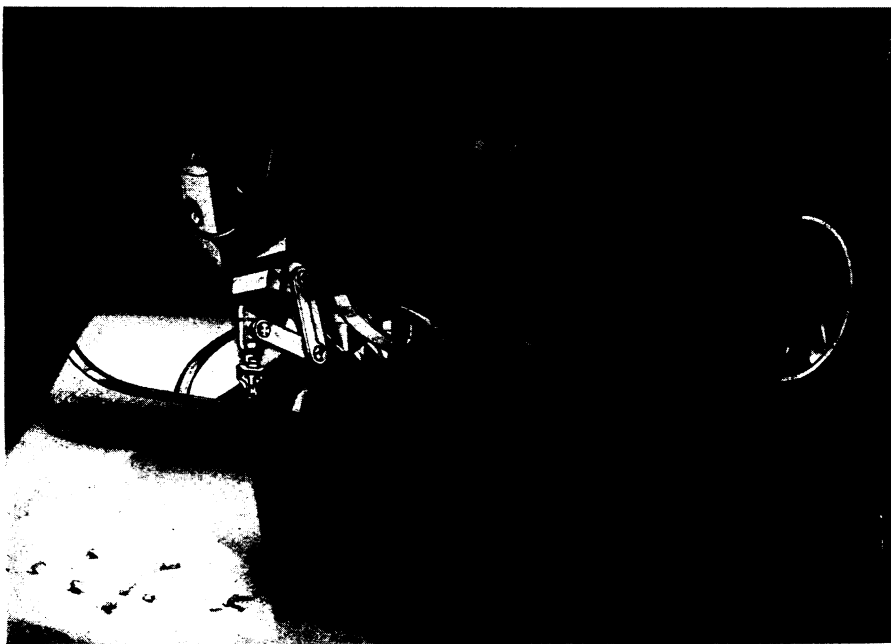
A mechanical arm does intricate work on the floor or rocky shelves at the 6,000-foot depth, and the two-man crew can explore these depths for more than eight hours.

Seapup VI is less than 19 feet long and eight feet wide. It weighs more than 12,600 pounds.

An emergency safety device releases the magnetically attached manned cabin from the vehicle if the power should fail. The pod floats automatically to the surface.

Perhaps the best news for research institutions is the relatively low cost of the Seapup.

• Science News Letter, 81:231 April 14, 1962



SEAPUP AT WORK—The drawn model shows Seapup VI which can hover, land on skis, bank or rotate without disturbing the ocean bottom.