

NO MICKEY MOUSE

Army artist (left) working on animation drawing for a film of submarine mines. At the right is a Signal Corps camera in action, making an animated drawing.

word in the construction and use of weapons, field tactics, and the auxiliary services in the Army.

The earlier films, as might naturally be expected, are silent, but all the newer ones have sound tracks. All are available in the standard 35-mm. width, and a good many of them in the 16-mm. size as well. The newest ones come in editions fitted for the recently perfected 16-mm. sound projection apparatus.

In producing these films, the Army has again shown its capacity for getting large results out of modest resources. The building in which they are made, at the Army War College, certainly has nothing of the expansive, flamboyant atmosphere of Hollywood about it. It is an ordinary-sized brick structure, not suggesting by its rather ordinary exterior the close-packed hive of industry within.

There certainly isn't any waste space. All the rooms are carefully allotted: drafting rooms, photographing rooms, developing rooms, a few small offices. Yet there is no sense of crowdedness, rather of compactness; one gets the feeling that this is the work of men trained in dealing with equipment that may have to be packed on muleback, or in a caisson, or loaded in a tarpaulin-covered truck.

Storage is in a specially built, well-constructed brick vault building. Here are kept also many thousands of feet of now priceless film that record some of the most stirring events of 1917-18. It is a veritable storehouse of recent military history.

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Science News Letter, February 3, 1940

perspiration indicating how much bodily energy is mobilized in reacting to the displacing stimulus," Dr. Freeman pointed out.

Measurements of the perspiration in the palms of the subject's hands as taken with an electrical device during a resting period prior to the electrical jolt, during the shock and after the current is turned off, are Dr. Freeman's measuring stick. The same machine that delivers the shock is used to record the subject's "recovery quotient," the R. Q., the time it takes for the sweating to return to the normal or pre-shock level.

"Neurotic persons have a much slower R. Q. than do normal individuals," Dr. Freeman announced. "What holds for the simple startle stimulus is also apparently true when the persons are placed under more serious mental strain and emotional conflict."

Subjects having long recovery times tend either to lie virtually inert after the shock or they squirm to excess, it was found. Dr. Freeman said that this might differentiate the maniac type from moody persons who brood for long periods and bottle up their emotions. Both are neurotic because of inability to find physiologically adequate motor outlets for the emotional strain, he asserted.

Less neurotic individuals frequently react merely by throwing out their hands and shouting some expletive of surprise, the psychologist reported. "They recover equilibrium immediate-

"They recover equilibrium immediately following this adequate discharge of their emotional load and are ready for other displacing stimuli," Dr. Freeman concluded.

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Florida will investigate its chances of successfully growing paprika, which is now imported from Europe—about \$2,000,000 worth a year.

PSYCHOLOGY

Emotional Stability Determined By Aid of Electric Shocks

Measurement of Perspiration in Palms Reveals How Long It Takes to Recover From Such a Sudden Strain

S HOCKING persons into cold sweats in the hope of developing a simple, but scientific, measuring stick to determine how much emotional strain a person can take without danger of "cracking up" is the work being carried out by Dr. G. L. Freeman of Northwestern University.

Dr. Freeman is stimulating the higher

nerve centers of human "guinea pigs" with electrical shocks and then carefully measuring their sweat excretions to learn how long it takes them to get back to the normal balance of a relaxed condition.

"If unexpected, the electrical jolts create emotional strain or startle and stimulate the sweat glands, the amount of the

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