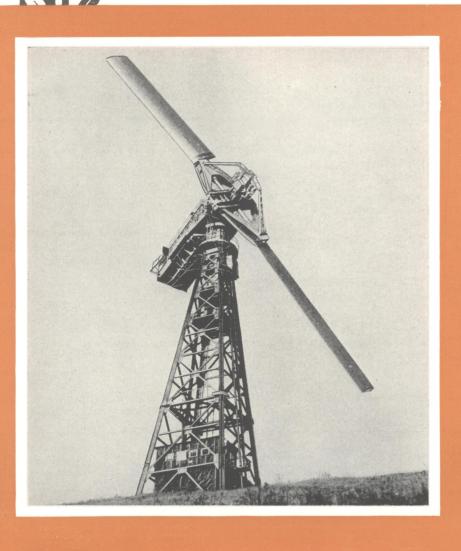
SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE.





May 9, 1942



Windmills Go Modern

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A SCIENCE SERVICE PUBLICATION

Do You Know?

A bear is smaller than a baby porcupine at birth.

Spaniards in Mexico discovered natives waterproofing their clothes with rubber.

Germs were first seen by man in 1676 when Anthony Leeuwenhoek made a one-lens microscope.

Vitamin B_1 is now used to render insulin-shock treatment for mental disease safer and more effective.

The same quantity of industrial alcohol can be produced from 40 bushels of grain as from one ton of raw sugar.

Americans dislike the Japanese more than they do any other people, according to a survey reported by Nathan Schoenfeld, Columbia University psychologist.

Scientific poultry management has increased egg-laying so that seven hens now lay more eggs than nine did in 1909, according to the Department of Agriculture.

The tropical fruit guava, grown in Florida, contains concentrated vitamin C and pro-vitamin A, when in the seedling stage, the State Experiment Station has discovered.

Sassafras may prove to be a source of dyes to replace coal dyes which have become scarce because of lack of chemicals, according to A. S. Shead, University of Oklahoma chemist.

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED IN THIS ISSUE

Most articles which appear in Science News Letter are based on communications to Science Service, or on papers before meetings. Where published sources are used they are referred to in the article

AGRICULTURE

How are interned Japanese gardeners helping us to win the war? p. 296.

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ENGINEERING

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How can glass be used to cushion the blast from bombs? p. 297.

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MEDICINE

MEDICINE

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METALLURGY

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PHYSICS

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PSYCHIATRY

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PSYCHOLOGY

What advantage have blind men in working on aircraft manufacture? p. 292.

What sort of training should be given to the handicapped child? p. 297.

Why is it proposed that American soldiers be provided with parasols? p. 296.

ZOOLOGY

What use has been found for sea-lions?

In Iceland, "stuka" is a girl, not a dive-bomber.

Loss of only 20% of the body's water content causes death.

Green wood has 10% to 35% less heating value than dry wood.

The muscles of a human being account for 40% of his body weight.

Parasitic bumble bees lay their eggs in the nests of other, more industrious

Beaver dams are built with such strength and precision that horses can cross some of them.

The horse is the mainstay of modern circuses.

Cow's milk contains three to four times as much calcium as human milk.

The pronghorn antelope is one of the swiftest of American animals-it has been paced with automobiles at 40 miles per hour.

The star, Canopus, emits more than 2,500 times as much light as the sun, according to Dr. Jesse L. Greenstein of the University of Chicago.

A test batch of bills which contained nylon instead of silk threads was released recently by the U.S. Treasury -nobody spotted the difference.

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The think this is what they meant

154 YEARS AGO, the men who drew up the Constitution of the United States wrote into it this phrase: "To provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare."

Just what did they intend these words to mean—the men who helped guide the first faltering steps of a new nation?

We believe this is what they meant:

That in times of peace, it was the duty of all individuals and all industries continually to exercise their skill and ingenuity for the benefit of the "general welfare"—so that Americans everywhere could live healthier, happier, better lives.

We think they meant that, should American democracy ever be threatened, the defense of that democracy then became the responsibility of every man and woman in the United States.

Because we at Westinghouse believe this is the meaning of those words from the Constitution, we have lived and worked by them—and are living and working by them today.

Westinghouse contributions to the general welfare and the common defense are many and varied. The products of Westinghouse "know how" range all the way from tiny bulbs for medical instruments to thousand-ton generators for hydroelectric power plants. And now, devoting itself to wartime needs, that same "know how" provides tank and plane equipment, binoculars, bomb fuses, torpedo tubes, battleship turbines, electrical instruments, and weapons of many kinds.

From engineering and science comes our "know how"

What is this Westinghouse "know how"? It is the teamwork and experience of skilled workmen, blended with the knowledge and imagination of engineers. It is the ability to get things done in the best possible way. In war, as in peace, Westinghouse engineering and science are the guiding forces of our "know how."

Already these men have turned over many inventions and improvements to our armed forces. And this work will continue—day and night—until America writes the peace that ends the war.

