

shock and other war neuroses in humans.

Thirteen gun-shy dogs have been contributed by sympathetic sportsmen. Ordinarily, gun-shy dogs are not kept, because the trouble has been considered incurable and the animals, therefore, worthless. The research is being conducted by Drs. O. D. Anderson and Arthur V. Jensen of Cornell's psychology department.

Gun-shyness is taken to mean intense nervousness and fear, not only of the sound of guns, but also of other loud

noises, such as the banging of a door, backfire of an auto, or the roll of thunder. It may extend to extreme fear of strangers or of other dogs.

The psychologists believe the basic pattern in both gun-shyness and war neurosis is one of lost nervous and emotional control. Investigations are pointed toward a study of the endocrine glands, particularly the adrenal and thyroid, for the scientists think they have an important role in the nervous and emotional life of an individual.

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MEDICINE

More Than 97% Recover

Best medical care and equipment ever supplied an army makes possible this U. S. record for recovery of war wounded. Mobile outfits important.

► MORE THAN 97% of Navy and Marine wounded have recovered; incomplete data on the Army show that there has been a like recovery of wounded soldiers.

Of all the Navy and Marine men wounded up to the first of April, only 2½% died; 53% returned to active duty.

This record is due to the best medical care and equipment ever supplied an army, declares the official OWI report.

A first-aid packet strapped to the soldier's belt is the first treatment available. If the wounded soldier is conscious he begins to take sulfa tablets as soon as he is hurt, and dusts sulfa powder into the wound. If he is unconscious, his comrades may give him this first wound treatment.

Soon a Hospital Corpsman with a larger kit of supplies comes along and quickly ministers to the wounded man. An injection stops pain almost instantly. To his belt he ties a tag, telling what treatment was given, marks the spot for the litter-bearers, and goes on.

Litter-bearers take him to the battalion aid station, which can be compared to the emergency room of an ordinary hospital.

If severely wounded, he will eventually reach the great general or base hospitals. Some cases are flown all the way back to the United States.

Flexibility is what makes the system successful; mobility is the keynote.

One of the newest mobile units is the traveling optical laboratory. When a soldier who wears glasses has them broken, an optician is right at hand. The soldier

is back on duty in a few hours.

The mobile bacteriological laboratory is a miniature Health Department on wheels. Laboratory tests show whether water is fit to drink, reveal the nature of any disease which breaks out, and checks the purity of food products.

There are also mobile X-ray machines—the best in the world. Composed of compact sections easily taken apart, an outfit can be fitted into three small trunks.

Extensive research is developing new Army and Navy medical equipment. Folding litters and folding arm and leg splints have been invented. A jungle kit contains apparatus for treating snakebite, various kinds of drugs from aspirin to atabrine, salt tablets to prevent heat cramps and an insect repellent.

The kit developed for our Arctic fighters contains material for preventing and curing frostbite, and multi-vitamins to help maintain fighting strength even on limited rations.

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GEOGRAPHY

Italian Geographical Names Not Difficult to Pronounce

► WITH TUNISIA clipped from the Nazidom, the next major operation may be on Sicily and Sardinia and the Italian boot. The well-informed American will be required to learn a lot of new geographical names.

Recent bombing objectives include Palermo, Trapani, Marsala, Messina and Catania in Sicily; Cagliari and Terra-

nova in Sardinia; Naples and Bari in southern Italy. These are now all familiar to the eye, but not to the ear.

Palermo, which has received such heavy bombing from American war-planes because of its location on the Sicilian northwest coast and its good harbor for boats and airfield for planes, is a three-syllable word with the accent on the middle syllable. It is pronounced Pah-lér-mo.

Trapani has the accent on the first syllable, Tráh-pah-nee. Marsala has the accent on the second syllable and all three "a"s are like the "a" in arm—Mar-sá-la. Messina is Me-seé-na, with the first "e" like the "e" in ebb, the second as in eve and the final letter as the "a" in ask.

Catania is Ka-táhn-ya; Cagliari is Kal-yáhr-ee. Terranova is pronounced just about as we would do it in this country. Bari is Báh-ree.

Many Italian geographical names are Anglicized in England and America. Native Italians would not recognize them. Often a different word is used. Naples at home is Napoli, pronounced Náh-po-lee, and Rome is Roma, a two-syllable word with the accent on the first syllable. Venice is Venezia, pronounced Vay-náy-tsia.

A few simple Italian pronunciations—what we are apt to call "foreign peculiarities"—will illustrate the proper way to pronounce Sicilian and Italian geographical names.

"C" is like "ch" in chin before "e" and "i"; otherwise like "k". "Cc" is also like "ch" in chin before "e" and "i" but with a distinct "t" before it: Lecce is pronounced Lét-cha.

"G" is like "j" before "e" and "i", otherwise hard. "Gg" is a prolonged "j", or "dj", before "e" and "i"; thus Reggio is Ré-d-jo. "Gli", when final or before a vowel, is like "lli" in million. "Gn" is like "ni" in union. "Gu" is like our "gw".

"H", as in French and Spanish, is either mute or barely audible. "Qu" is like "kw". "S" is pronounced as "z" when it is between two vowels. "Sc", before "e" and "i", is like "sh", and like "sk" otherwise; "sch" is like "sk".

"T" and "d" are more dental (pronounced forcefully, against the teeth) than in English. "Zz" is a prolonged "ts" or "dz", while a single "z" is a forceful "ts". Thus Abruzzi is A-broót-se and Spezia is Spét-sya.

Double consonants in Italian are usually both pronounced, not Ann-a but Ân-na, not Múss-o-lini but Mús-so-lini.

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