**From Page 230**

wounded and sick fighting men in their hands during the past summer, for they were employed in the laboratories of two pharmaceutical companies that manufacture sulfa drugs, penicillin and other medical necessities for the Army and Navy.

Mary Ann Williams of Troy, N. Y., is another girl who has carried a life-and-death responsibility as part of her summer's work. She made chemical analyses in the Nylon Control Laboratories at the DuPont Experimental Station in Wilmington, Del. Nylon is the material of which parachutes are made, and the stout but elastic tow-ropes that pull troop-carrying gliders through the air, and a score of other vital items of warriors' gear.

One of the most interesting of summertime jobs was the one at which Marina Prajmovsky of Farmingdale, N. Y., worked a year ago this summer. This was in the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D. C. They gave her bits of captured enemy goods without telling her what they were, and she had to find out what they were made of. These analyses are valuable not only in giving information about what the enemy has but about what he lacks. Shortages in enemy supplies may be so cleverly hidden that only the test-tube and the spectroscope can unmask them.

One of the young men, Arthur Ortenburger, Jr., of Norman, Okla., worked on a seed farm—a hybrid corn seed farm, where he was supervisor of a pollinator team. Arthur will soon be a student at Harvard Medical College.

Clifford Swartz of Niagara Falls, N.Y., though still an undergraduate, was assigned to a large private laboratory.

Irving William Rozian of Hazel Park, Mich., has worked this summer in research for a pharmaceutical company on the absorption and internal effects of sulfanilamide used in a special preparation for secondarily infected dermatoses. He will enter the University of Michigan in September to take a combined course in Chemical Engineering and Business Administration.

Whatever the tasks have been the Science Talent Search winners have gone at them with all the vim and good nature that have made the American student the admiration of the world.

*Science News Letter, October 7, 1944*



POPULATION-PHOTOGRAPHY

# Census by Aerial Maps

**This method will be used in 1945 to help locate farm homes and to make agricultural production surveys. Will map 360,000 farms.**

➤ AERIAL MAPS will be used by the U. S. Census Bureau in conducting the 1945 Farm Census scheduled to start January 1, Clarence E. Batschelet, chief of the Geography Division of the Census Bureau in Washington, announced.

The technique of aerial photography, now being used widely to prepare vital military maps, has been used in the past by the Department of Agriculture in its soil conservation program. This will be the first time that aerial photos will be used on a wide scale to help census-takers locate farm houses and study agricultural production.

Plans include the aerial mapping of about 360,000 of the 6,000,000 farms in the United States. By mapping only specially selected areas, data will be obtained which will be typical for certain types of agriculture.

The aerial photographs which the Census Bureau will use will come from eight government agencies, including the Department of Agriculture and the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Many townships and counties in farm areas do not have up-to-date maps. It is impossible, therefore for census workers to locate recently developed farms and farm residences. The aerial maps will save much time and money in locating these rural properties.

Intensified surveys will also be made in corn, wheat, cotton, and other crop areas. The aerial maps will not only locate the farmhouses but give an accurate estimate of the plantings. Using these maps as a basis for questions, census-takers can gather data in sample areas, which may be applied to similar production areas throughout the nation.

Trained photo-reconnaissance map readers can determine from aerial photos such information as the size of the farm, probable number of horses, cows, chickens, information on farm machinery in use, crops raised, electrical equipment, and many other points.

Aerial maps will be issued to census takers at special schools where map reading will be taught, along with instructions for compiling census information.

Upon completion, the accumulated data will be used to compile special charts from which research analysts will plot trends in farming.

*Science News Letter, October 7, 1944*