



**MOON'S SURFACE**—With a good pair of field glasses or small telescope, the interesting features of the surface of the moon are revealed.

pared at Ladd Observatory of Brown University by Miss Jean Roberts under the direction of Prof. C. H. Smiley. Thinking of soldiers, sailors and those of us who have little equipment available, but can possibly borrow a pair of binoculars, they included only the most outstanding features. Some 20 maps and 30 photographs of the moon were examined, and the image of the moon as actually seen through a small telescope was also studied.

### Map Is Turned

The map is turned to show the moon as it is seen with the naked eye or through field glasses. Should you be fortunate enough to have a telescope available, the features of the moon will be greatly magnified, but turned upside down. North will appear in the position now occupied by south and the sides likewise will be interchanged.

Month after month, as we look at the moon, which shines only in the reflected light of the sun, we see about the same features. The moon revolves about the earth once every 29.531 days on the average, and this is the interval from full

moon to full moon, or between two new moons. When a thin crescent moon is visible in the skies, the remainder of the disk can be seen faintly illuminated by earthshine, sunlight reflected by the earth to the moon.

### Just One Revolution

The moon makes just one revolution on its axis during the journey around the earth, thus the same portion always faces us. But frequently it is slightly out of its average position and we are able to peek into the little-known regions, seeing first a little farther around one side and then an extra portion around the other side. By repeated observations with the telescope and studying photographs taken at different times, astronomers have become familiar with almost 60 per cent of the moon's surface.

*Science News Letter, March 3, 1945*

Postwar *automobile drivers* will probably not use 100-octane fuel in their old cars because the engines are not designed to use superpower gasoline; motor car engines using 100-octane fuel may be available several years later.

### ELECTRONICS

## Miniature Electron Tubes Already in War Use

➤MINIATURE electron tubes recently developed in the laboratories of the Radio Corporation of America in Camden, New Jersey, will permit the construction of smaller home radio receiving sets and compact radio-television-record player combinations in postwar days. They are now in use in war equipment. Typical savings of 20% to 40% in equipment size will result.

The new tubes, some as small as the little finger, are a "wedding" of the acorn type tube, developed in the company's program of research in the ultra-high frequency field, and the filament-type miniature tube developed in 1938. By merging the special features of the two earlier types, a combination is made of the efficient high frequency performance of the acorn with the smaller size and lower cost of the miniature. The new tube has the cathode-type inner structure of the acorn, and the small envelope and base of the filament-type miniature.

*Science News Letter, March 3, 1945*

*New York Sun: "Drive is Begun on Epilepsy."*

*New York Times: "Some Plain English on Epilepsy."*

## EPILEPSY—THE GHOST IS OUT OF THE CLOSET

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