

Do You Know?

Fluorescent lighting has been installed in a railway coach in Canada.

The female *shrew* interlaces leaves to make a roof for the nest.

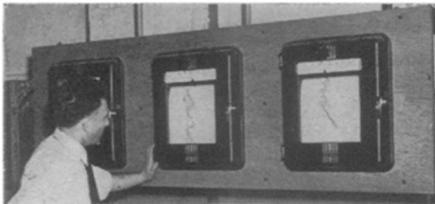
Wine-making in Peru dates back four centuries.

There are about 80 different kinds of *birds-of-paradise* in New Guinea.

Tree frogs have special adhesive disks on their toes to enable them to climb trees.

Mexico raises at least 55 kinds of *beans* for food, some of which have over 30% protein, but many with 20% or less.

A *lacquer* made from milk has been developed as a substitute for tin coating on cans used for evaporated and condensed milk; it is made largely from lactic acid, with a small proportion of castor or other vegetable oil.



FIVE BENEFITS when MICROMAX CONTROLS ACID BATHS

Several specific benefits came to Botany Worsted Mills when they changed from manual control of carbonizing baths to Micromax Automatic Conductivity Control.

- (1) Bath strength is more uniform.
- (2) Less acid is used.
- (3) Color is more "level".
- (4) Production is smoother.
- (5) The process is automatically recorded.

The Micromax equipment used in carbonizing is also used for such purposes as regulation of mercerizing sours, kiers and fabric washing; and similar equipment helps in the manufacture and recovery of various alkalis.



Jr. Ad. EN-0600B (14b)

PSYCHOLOGY

Prisoners May Be Gloomy

Americans who have been held for a long time by the Germans may blame themselves. They need reassurance that their part in the war is appreciated.

➤ THOUSANDS of American prisoners of war, released with the complete defeat of Germany, will be returning from their Stalag life feeling depressed, lonely and bitter, as well as overjoyed.

Depression is a natural feeling for a man who has spent a large part of the war, or even only a few weeks, on the wrong side of barbed wire.

If you were taken prisoner and removed suddenly from combat where your friends were fighting and constantly in danger of death, you could not help some feeling of regret and shame at not being there with them to share their fate, their hardships and their dangers.

The man who is made prisoner of war is suddenly removed to where his own danger is not so great. But all opportunity to strike at the enemy is taken away. He is disarmed. He is humiliated. He is helpless.

He is hungry. He is deprived of all comforts. He, usually, must walk many miles until he is utterly overcome by physical weariness. But the walking is generally away from his own army, away from the point where his duty lies; away from the fight.

Naturally, his emotions, if he has strength enough left to feel emotions, are confused and conflicting.

He is angry and suspicious of his captors. At the same time he cannot help feeling relief—a letdown—at being removed from the imminent danger of death in combat. Inwardly most prisoners of war are blaming themselves, kicking themselves for letting themselves get caught, trying over and over to figure how they might have acted differently and avoided capture. There is no real reason for this feeling; they could no more avoid capture than many of their friends could avoid death. Yet the feeling is a natural one. It is the worst torture of the military prisoner.

From reports received since the liberation by American troops of some of our prisoners in Germany, this natural feeling of captured men was played upon to the utmost in a final war of nerves by the German captors, who forced the men to listen to taunts and accusations of

cowardice and weakness.

It is a feeling that the families and friends of returning prisoners must battle to remove by free expression of admiration and gratitude for the bravery and grim endurance these men have all displayed.

In addition to the depression and unfounded sense of guilt sometimes felt by the prisoner of war, these men may feel the natural strangeness that comes from complete isolation. Especially those who have been imprisoned for a long time have been cut off from all knowledge of what was going on at home and everywhere else in the world. They have a tremendous amount of catching up to do before they are abreast of the news.

Many have built up as a defense against their captors an ability to hide their thoughts and emotions that may be a hindrance in becoming intimate again with their families. It takes time to learn to let down such barriers again and talk freely.

Men who have been prisoners for a long time have also had to build up a habit of constant alert suspicion against other men, particularly those in authority. It often takes time, too, to break this habit and learn again to trust other people.

It takes time plus a real friendliness and personal interest on the part of everyone who has the privilege of dealing with the men who have made such a tremendous sacrifice for their homes and their country.

Science News Letter, May 19, 1945



WYOMING

A Summer to remember

The 900-acre Paton Ranch will give you trout-fishing in a mountain stream in the foothills of the Big Horn mountains, daily horse-back rides along picturesque canyon trails and excellent food—most of which is grown on the ranch.

The region abounds in geological and historical interest—dinosaur bones, marine fossils and implements used by the Indians many years ago.

Write for illustrated, descriptive folder

PATON RANCH, SHELL, WYOMING

