

opposite direction from ours, Mr. Headstrom points out in a report to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. This makes it extremely difficult for them to walk. When they do attempt it, they succeed only in a flapping shuffle.

The little brown bat often found in the northeastern United States mates in October, but the single young is not born until the following June or July. The mother nurses her young from the breasts as does a mouse for two or three weeks, after which the baby is expected to forage for himself.

The wings of the brown bat often measure nine inches from tip to tip, yet when folded they hardly show. When the bat rests or sleeps, it hangs head downward, holding on by the claws of its hind feet.

As cold weather approaches, bats move into caves or hollow trees, where they pass the winter. Some hibernate alone, but more often they collect in twos and threes, or even larger groups. While hibernating, they hang head down, with their wings folded close to their sides.

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NUTRITION

Food Plans for World

Long-range planning of United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization aims at better-balanced diets for all countries of the world.

► **MORE MILK**, fruits and vegetables but less sugar are the high points in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's goals for the United States food supply in 1950 compared with prewar American diets, the FAO's world food survey reveals.

Based on a predicted 12% increase in population by 1950, the goals for the United States headline a need for 55.6% more milk and milk products, excluding butter, than the nation used before the war. Fruit and vegetables should jump to 48.6% more than prewar consumption, the goals indicate, with 17.6% more meat, fish and eggs needed for the 12% increase in population.

Americans before the war used more sugar than the 1950 goal of the FAO, while most other products should show percentage gains of less than the population increase.

With Americans averaging more than 3,000 calories in their daily diet compared with the FAO minimum of 2,600, the goals outlined for the United States are aimed at a better balanced diet rather than more food. But Americans are not the biggest eaters in the world; New Zealand, with an average of 3,281 calories for each person per day top the list.

Lowest calories per individual were reported for troubled Korea with an average of only 1,904. The survey covered 70 countries with nine-tenths of the world's population.

The United Kingdom, like the United States, needs more fruits, vegetables and

milk with less sugar, according to the survey. The FAO also called for a 2.5% decrease in grain products consumption by the British to meet an expected 6% population increase by 1950, while the United States will need 4% more grain than was consumed before the war.

But balancing American and British diets is a small matter compared with the fact, emphasized in the FAO survey, that "about half the world's population was seriously undernourished in the years before the war."

The goal for China's millions by 1960 includes a jump from 20,000 tons of milk to 1,150,000 tons or an increase of 5,650%. India, by 1960, should show a 60% increase in milk and a 330% increase in meat, slightly more than the goal for China. Both countries require more of all food products, the survey shows.

South America will need more food of all classifications, while southeastern Europe requires increases for all foods but grain.

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AERONAUTICS

Television and Radio To Record Flight Tests

► **TEST PILOTS**, the daring heroes who test new aircraft at the risk of their lives, may lose their jobs in the future as scientific instruments put new aircraft through their paces without a pilot at the controls.

Complete data on the flight of a new

plane were gathered by Navy air engineers at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C., as radio controls sent the planes through maneuvers while television or radio-telemetering instruments gave ground observers complete information on the engineering and structural performance of the craft.

The equipment developed by the Naval Air Experiment Station, Philadelphia, Bell Aircraft Corp., and Cornell Laboratories, Inc., is an advanced form of experimental "drone" flights first made more than five years ago.

The test pilot, with a notebook to record his plane's achievements in flight, couldn't compete with the automatically recorded data sent by instruments in the systems demonstrated.

Navy equipment demonstrated radio control maneuvers at high angles of dive and dangerous speeds. Telemetering and television kept the records of the flight. Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory demonstrated a telemetering system installed in an SB2C-5, while the Bell Aircraft Corp. showed a radio control system for flying a Grumman F7F.

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LIFE SAVER—U. S. Navy's structural flight test station, which controls by television and radio equipment take-offs, landings and other maneuvers during test flights. The truck is completely mobile, carrying its own power supply and all electronics gear used during operations. Note chair on top from which operations are controlled.