

York, and Dr. Stuart Henderson Britt, Director of Personnel, McCann-Erickson, Inc., New York, both leading psychologists.

Taking the test and competing in the Search comes as a culmination of high school science study and activity with science clubs for thousands of boys and girls of America's public, private and parochial secondary schools.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1951

Leaves and outer stalks of *celery* are higher in vitamin A and C than the inner stalks and "hearts."

## "MIRACLE ELECTRONIC EAR" HIDES DEAFNESS

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### RADIO

## Jets Strain Radar

**Spotting high-speed planes that might roar over our borders to drop atomic bombs would be difficult for detecting radar. Study needed.**

► SPOTTING high-speed jets that might roar over our borders to drop atomic bombs on our cities and industrial centers strains our detecting radar to its limits, Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards, has suggested.

Using our radar in the best possible way is the solution, and that job, he told the Conference on High Frequency Measurements, depends on the electronics specialists.

It means more accurate measurements of high frequency waves, for without these measurements, Dr. Condon pointed out, a radar operator cannot tell how effective his radar is, whether the range of his beam is 10 miles or 100.

The performance of radar and other high frequency electronic equipment depends on our knowledge of how microwaves, alternating many billions of times per second, behave. High frequency measuring instruments help to give us this knowledge and thus successfully send and receive these pulses.

The radio frequency spectrum has expanded somewhere between a thousand and a million fold in the last ten years, Dr. Condon stated. The Conference, sponsored by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Institute of Radio Engineers and the National Bureau of Standards, celebrate the 50th anniversary of the National Bureau of Standards.

Future developments in high frequency electronics are vital to the national defense. Research, development and procurement in that field should therefore be planned carefully and logically, he told the Conference.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1951

### ENGINEERING

## Storage Battery Has Longer Life

► A NEW storage battery, developed particularly for the telephone industry, has a 50% longer life than present batteries due to the use of calcium instead of antimony as a hardener in the battery lead.

It is a development of Bell Telephone Laboratories, and will be used in telephone central offices throughout the nation. It is not, at present, recommended for other uses but may become commercially available at a later date after more information about its characteristics has been obtained.

The new battery is the result of studies made by Bell scientists concerning why a certain gas called stibine, antimony hydride, escaped from batteries. They found that antimony, a metal commonly used to harden lead, was passing undetected from one plate to another within the cell, speeding up corrosion and causing electrochemical action which resulted in partial discharge of the negative plate.

They found that small amounts of calcium could be used instead of antimony and the calcium stops the trouble for which the antimony was responsible. Less than one-tenth of one percent of calcium, compared with the 12% of antimony usually employed in battery alloy, does the job. This new lead-calcium battery loses only four percent of its total charge each month, and can go for several months without the addition of water.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1951

### SCIENCE QUIZ ANSWERS

Now that you have taken the science aptitude test, you are ready to check your answers.

Correct answers to Part A are: 1, 2; 2, 1; 3, 4; 8, 2; 9, 3; 10, 3; 11, 4; 12, 4.

For Part B, Section A: 51, 3. Section F: 70, 2; 72, 4.

For Part C, 101, 3; 105, 4; 108-1, 5; 108-2, 1; 108-3, 6; 108-4, 3; 108-5, 2; 111, positive, number.

Out of the 20 possible right answers, if you got 16 or more correct, your score is very good. If you got 14 or more correct, your rating is high. Those who did as well on the entire test were in the running for consideration for honors in the National Science Talent Search. If you scored only 8 or less questions correctly, your talents probably lie in non-scientific fields.

Science News Letter, February 3, 1951

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