



Everybody's Flower

► **ROSES CROWN** the whole round world in June. Roses grow and are high favorites in the cool lands of the North, like Britain and Scandinavia; they thrive even more luxuriantly, and are loved no less, in the warmer lands edging down toward the tropics, like Persia and Spain.

Only in Japan are they thrust aside by another flower, the chrysanthemum; and even there the cherry blossom, a near relative of the rose, runs close with second honors.

There seems to be something strongly appealing to a basic human sense of symmetry and rhythm in the crown of five petals that is the basic rose design. This pentamerous pattern repeats itself in all sorts of art designs, from beautifully modeled Chinese bronzes to the great rose windows above the doors of some of Europe's medieval cathedrals. And when Dante wanted a blazing symbol of the striving of innumerable souls toward the throne of God, he conjured up his unforgettable image of the Mystical Rose.

Roses have grown in gardens ever since gardens were first planted. And where gardens are oldest, in the Asiatic lands where civilization had its dim beginnings, roses are most highly cultivated and farthest developed.

Most of the rose stocks of our gardens and greenhouses, with their rich array of colors and delicate nuances of shades and tints, their extraordinary development of double petals, are derived from these southern Asiatic species.

This effort toward wide variation in coloring and artificial perfection in form, centered on roses from warm-temperature lands, has given rose lovers their severest problem: lack of hardiness in the finest horticultural varieties. Over wide stretches of our country, the choicest roses cannot be grown successfully out of doors without the most elaborate kind of protection in winter. And summer drought is often just as unkind to them.

Fortunately, these lands of hard winter do not need to be without their roses. They have wild roses of their own that are worthy of places in anybody's garden; and there are simpler roses in cultivation, too, that can withstand even a Dakota winter. To many persons, these simpler roses have a stronger esthetic appeal than the richly doubled ones, because their flowers, without stamens and carpels being diverted into extra petals, seem to them to be more natural and normal.

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MILITARY TACTICS

Airborne TV to Aid Army In Wartime Maneuvers

► **TELEVISION CAMERAS** scanning battlefields from small airplanes may, in the future, help Army strategists study the effectiveness of their moves.

Currently under development at the Army's Signal Corps laboratories, Fort Monmouth, N. J., the TV system also promises to be useful in surveying damage done by floods, hurricanes and tornadoes. It should help fire fighters as they battle forest blazes.

The experimental installation may develop into a system that will let a field commander obtain complete TV coverage of his widespread operations. The commander could watch his planned operations at a command post equipped with a TV receiving set.

Efficiency of aerial reconnaissance may be stepped up by the video system. The airborne camera and equipment, weighing 425 pounds, can flash back pictures instantly to the TV screen. This gets around the time-consuming process of developing films.

Already the system has proved effective in sending pictures 20 miles when the camera was at an altitude of 1,000 feet. Snow began cropping into the picture at about 37 miles, and "noisy" pictures jittered on the screen when the camera was 60 miles away and 3,000 feet high.

The relatively lightweight equipment can be carried in an L-20 airplane. This plane normally carries a maximum of five passengers. Except for the pilot, only one person is required to operate the traveling TV station.

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ANTHROPOLOGY

Child Study on Manus Will Be Followed Up

► **SOON SCIENTISTS** will have new information about how certain methods of child care and training affect the personality of the children after they are grown up.

Dr. Margaret Mead, anthropologist of the American Museum of Natural History, is on her way back to Manus Island. Twenty-five years ago, in 1928, Dr. Mead made an intensive study of the children in the lagoon village of Peri, on Manus. Now she plans to study the same individuals, now adults.

In addition to noting the effects of the way they were cared for as babies, Dr. Mead will observe what a world war and contact with civilization has done to these people and their way of living.

Previously, anthropologists have had to content themselves with noting certain outstanding traits of national character in the adults of a people, and assuming that these traits may have resulted from the way the children among that people are cared for. Thus the vacillating, now-it's-yes, and now-it's-no, way of the Russians in international meetings has been linked with the Russian custom of swaddling infants, now and then unwrapping them to have free play.

Now, for the first time, a scientist who has made an extensive study of children will be able to compare new data with information about the same persons as adults.


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