Scientific Car Testing: Highway Laboratory on Wheels—Andrew J. White—Motor Vehicle Research, 72 p., illus., paper, \$2.00. Telling what it takes to give you accurate scientistics and tific information about the capabilities and shortcomings of the car you buy.

Soil Temperature and Ground Freezing— James F. Haley and others—National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, Highway Research Board Bulletin 71, 124 p., illus., paper, \$1.80. Reports of studies in the laboratory and in practical situations.

THEORETICAL ANTHROPOLOGY-David Bidney -Columbia University Press, 506 p., \$8.50. For advanced students of anthropology, this book is the product of a decade of research in the inter-disciplinary field of cultural anthropology and social philosophy.
as a philosopher. The author is best known

What's Inside the Earth?—Herbert S. Zim -Morrow, 32 p., illus., \$1.75. A picture book from which parents as well as children can learn something of the structure of the carth on which we walk.

Science News Letter, September 12, 1953

ENTOMOLOGY

## **Praying Mantis Preys on Insects**

#### **See Front Cover**

➤ ENDOWED BY nature with a voracious carnivorous appetite, the praying mantis will devour everything from the carcasses of dead field mice to hummingbirds, if it can catch them. Its preferred diet, however, consists of other insects, smaller than himself.

About this time of year, when the mantises come in season, people often consider rearing these cannibals as insect-destroyers. There is, however, a drawback to this idea. The mantis will eat all kinds of insects, and among them, those that do a much better job of eating insect pests than the mantis itself does.

The praying mantis shown on the cover of this week's Science News Letter is a young one, as indicated by short wing pads. Mature individuals of the species, Tenodera, have long wings that cover the abdomen.

Science News Letter, September 12, 1953

# *YOUR HAIR*

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MEDICINE

## **Discover New Virus** Which May Be Polio

A NEW virus that may turn out to be a fourth type of polio virus has been discovered by Drs. Alex J. Steigman and U. Pentti Kokko and Miss Rosalie J. Silverberg of the Kentucky Child Health Foundation Research Laboratory and the University of Louisville.

They call it Kentucky virus.

The new virus was recovered from the spinal cord of a child who died of true poliomyelitis in the 1952 epidemic. It is not related to the three standard types of polio virus.

The fact that it was in such a deep structure as the spinal cord suggests that it may be a polio virus and the cause of the disease that killed the child. This will not be known until further study has been made.

Meanwhile the Kentucky scientists have reported the new virus to the Journal of the American Medical Association (July 11) so that scientists during the current polio season will inspect spinal cord material from persons who die of the disease. If a hitherto unrecognized type of polio virus exists, it would be important to know that during epidemics and in connection with development of a vaccine against the dis-

Science News Letter, September 12, 1953

SOCIOLOGY

## **Spend Time in Prison To Study Embezzlement**

➤ A SOCIOLOGIST has scientifically studied the problem of embezzlement-swiping the boss's money-and decided that it results from three factors:

1. The development of a financial problem which the embezzler does not feel he can share with anyone.

2. The perception that access to other people's money presents a possible solution to the problem.

3. The rationalization of psuedo-lcgitimate ground for misusing the money.

The sociologist is Dr. Donald Cressey of the University of California at Los Angeles, who has spent several years studying embezzlement case histories. His research took him into the Illinois State Prison, Joliet, Ill., the United States Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., and the California Institute for Men at Chino, Calif.

How can embezzlement be checked?

Provision for company counselors who know employees intimately might prevent many non-sharable problems from arising,' Dr. Cressey says. "Or educational programs might condition employees with such problems to avoid rationalizations so that borrowing becomes synonomous with 'stealing.' The latter program is based on the fact that most embezzlers do not want to identify themselves with criminal activity.'

Science News Letter, September 12, 1953



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