

or family of objects. Dr. Suppes believes that set theory is a superior way to begin arithmetic, because sets of objects are more concrete than numbers and can therefore be manipulated more easily.

Furthermore, set notation facilitates a more exact mathematical concept than the vague relationship between groups of objects and arabic numbers. Young students learn that numbers are properties of sets, and that addition of numbers is simply a way to combine sets of objects without specifying the objects themselves.

Although Dr. Suppes cannot yet evaluate the results of his experiments, he does believe that very young children can handle significantly more complex material than they are given in the conventional curriculum, as well as the technical vocabulary.

Another very exciting program is the so-called Madison Plan, directed by Dr. Robert Davis of Syracuse University, in which university professors teach the teachers, who in turn teach mathematical concepts to their students. Fourth-grade children learn fundamental concepts of algebra through games and situations arising in the classroom, rather than from standard textbook examples.

The children are given "truth sets," such as the equation on the blackboard in the

picture, ($5 + \text{square} = \text{triangle}$) and pairs of numbers to be substituted, as (2, 7), (3, 8) and (12, 17). By placing the first number of each pair in the square and the second number in the triangle, the young students find they have produced a true statement.

One advantage of this method is that it is graphic rather than verbal. In fact, Dr. Davis tried it first with delinquent children who were nonverbal except on the playground, and found they were able to learn mathematics with a minimum of words.

Since 1946, Dr. Max Beberman of the University of Illinois has conducted his "discovery method," designed to lead elementary school children to discover basic laws of algebra by themselves. For example, students try to find whether it is true that $___ + 23 = 23 + 49$.

After working with several similar problems, they discover that in adding numbers, varying the order does not change the sum.

Dr. Beberman believes that conventional ways of teaching mathematics produce rigid "computers," when, in fact, young students could grasp abstract mathematical relationships. His students, too, are very much excited about his method, which is now supported by several foundations and taught in many schools.

• Science News Letter, 83:42 January 19, 1963

ENTOMOLOGY

Anti-Locust Campaign

► THE DESERT LOCUST, which threatens the destruction of enough crops to feed one-eighth of the world's population, will soon be under attack by an international team of locust experts.

A Spanish firm armed with four aircraft and tons of Dieldrin insecticide is under a year's contract by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Dieldrin is a widely used chlorinated anti-insect poison that kills by direct contact with the insect and has a residual effect as a stomach poison on plants which the locusts eat.

The base of operation is Beirut, Lebanon, where crews will be able to launch full-scale sorties against the locusts in locations from New Delhi to Tanganyika. This area, twice the size of the United States, is subject to overnight crop devastation which could bring famine to 310 million persons.

Before the international team was sent to battle against the locusts, a series of tests were made on an area of 22 square miles of the Indo-Pakistan frontiers, resulting in 99 per cent eradication of the pests. With this proof of success the FAO launched its international offensive operation against the locusts.

Two methods of insect eradication will be used. An attack by air will be made on insects in the adult stage that form swarms dense enough to block out sunlight. Planes will spray the swarm from above with Dieldrin solution atomized in droplets too tiny for the insect to brush away with its head.

Plant life on which the insect feeds will be sprayed with the chemical to kill the

locusts in the pre-adult stages before they can fly.

The desert locust belongs to the grasshopper family and is related to such North American pests as the Rocky Mountain locust and the clear-winged grasshopper. The common "17-year locust" in the U. S. is actually a member of another family of insects, the cicadas.

• Science News Letter, 83:43 January 19, 1963

PUBLIC HEALTH

Cigarette Machines Out At Cancer Study Center

► ALL CIGARETTE vending machines have been removed from the premises of Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, one of the leading cancer research centers in the United States.

In keeping with the findings of the research and medical staff relating cigarette smoking to lung cancer, Dr. George E. Moore, director of the Institute, which is under the New York State Department of Health, and Dr. Morton L. Levin, chairman of the Institute's Cigarette Cancer Committee, ordered removal of the machines.

In place of the machines, signs have been put up saying that research at the Institute "has proved conclusively that cigarette smoking is a major cause of lung cancer. It also increases diseases of the heart and blood vessels, chronic bronchitis and gastrointestinal disorders."

The American Cancer Society removed its cigarette vending machines at the headquarters office in New York more than a

year ago, but a spokesman told SCIENCE SERVICE the Society is not aware of any other cancer institute following the example of Roswell Park.

Cigarette machines remain in buildings of the U.S. Public Health Service, including the National Cancer Institute, pending results of a study begun by ten scientists on the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health.

The ten scientists expect to complete the first phase of their activities by summer of 1963. After reviewing all available data on smoking and other factors in the environment that may affect health, they will begin the second phase, which will concern recommendations for action.

• Science News Letter, 83:43 January 19, 1963

PUBLIC HEALTH

No Flu Reported Yet But Winter Is Young

► IT IS TOO EARLY to say there will be no flu epidemic this winter, although so far no outbreak has been reported either in the U. S. or in other countries.

Booster shots for persons who have had previous inoculations for flu can still do some good, but the Public Health Service is not urging those who have never had any shots to start now inasmuch as two initial vaccinations are recommended two months apart, beginning in the fall.

More colds and respiratory diseases occur in the winter months, with a peak of deaths in January and February, regardless of flu epidemics, the Public Health Service Mortality Analysis Division said.

Dr. Carl C. Dauer, medical adviser for the PHS National Center for Health Statistics, said in an interview that scientists do not know why there should be more colds in the winter and more measles in spring.

"Cold temperature, unless it is extreme, apparently does not effect the health," Dr. Dauer said. "People have deliberately exposed themselves in scant clothing during freezing weather without taking cold. Some say people take cold because they are 'inside more' but this does not hold water either. Local and widespread epidemics have been reported in the fall at times."

The Public Health Service does not require physicians to report isolated cases of flu, so it is possible that there have been a few cases in the country already this winter.

• Science News Letter, 83:43 January 19, 1963

NUTRITION

Exploding Populations Will Eat Soybean Hams

► SOYBEAN HAMS, flaked steaks, and other treated foods promise a means of feeding the world's exploding population. Modifying tough meats and low-quality foods such as soybeans can expand the food supply to help fulfill future requirements, according to Dr. Virgil O. Wodicka, technical director at Hunt Foods and Industries, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.

• Science News Letter, 83:43 January 19, 1963