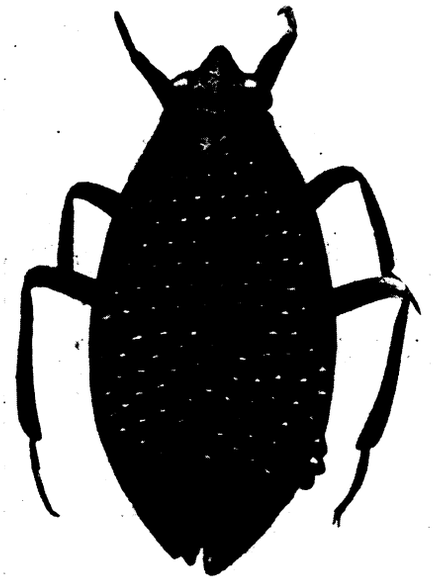

FATHER CARRIES BABIES

mate handles her husband? She is bigger and stronger and more masterful than he, and she has a habit of making him "hold the babies" to the extent of several score. And he can't get rid of the unwelcome burden until the eggs hatch.

The photograph is by Cornelia Clarke.

Science News Letter, September 3, 1932

ENGINEERING

Engineers Plan Program Of Movie Standardization

MOTION pictures are to be standardized, not in drama and plot but in technological equipment and methods used in the industry, if recommendations made to the American Standards Association by the Society of Motion Picture Engineers are carried out.

Picturesque studio terms, such as "blimp," "zoom," "pan," "tilt," "wow," and "flutter" will be given definite meanings. Specifications for film, studio illumination, acoustic treatment, spot lights, cameras, recording equipment, re-recorders, printing equipment, laboratory processes, theater equipment, etc. will be compiled as a guide.

The making of talkies will be aided and made less expensive by such a program of standardization. When the project is approved by the American Standards Association, a committee of technologists representing all branches of the motion picture industry will be organized to work on the standards.

Science News Letter, September 3, 1932

ECONOMICS

Energy Survey Being Made By Jobless Technical Men

Gigantic Study Covering North America For Past Century Considered Step Toward Depressionless Economic Life

UNLIKE a business run for profit, there are many different criteria for the success of a civilization. Successful living certainly can not be measured alone in dollars, shillings, francs, yens or talents of silver. Money is a commodity like wheat or iron.

At Columbia University there is in progress an "energy survey" of the North American continent which will be an important addition to the factual knowledge of the world in which Americans live. Three thousand charts are being constructed to trace the total energy required, the men employed, the man-hours worked, and the quantity of commodity produced year by year for the century ending 1930. Three thousand industrial and agricultural products are being surveyed. It is a gigantic task being pushed to completion with the aid of technically trained men which the economic disorder of our civilization has temporarily thrown out of regular jobs.

This will be a valuable supplement to weighted price indices and other financial figures that already exist. Such studies as these are steps toward a planned economic life of the nation in which a depression would be as inexcusable as the failure of a housewife to order the food for dinner. Planning on a national scale is manifestly a most complex problem impossible of solution unless full and current data are at hand.

To Predict Human Needs

Science will play its part in future planning by furnishing methods for predicting human needs, as well as better and easier methods of fulfilling them. Some of the hardships of today are due to the inability of relationships among human beings and machines to keep up with the fertility of applied science.

Nowhere is a complete balance sheet of civilization needed more than in the difficult and basic adjustments of our economic structure in progress today. Attempts to treat the ills of depression without a complete picture of just what is happening are as foolhardy as surgical operations performed in the dark.

The demand should be for more information and analysis before economic prescriptions are written. Then there will be less danger of killing the patient which is our body politic.

Science News Letter, September 3, 1932

GENETICS

Twins Reared Apart Develop Mental Differences

IDENTICAL twins separated in infancy and reared apart, as in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," develop differences in mental traits that can be measured by appropriate tests. The summarized records of fifty pairs of such twins were presented before the Sixth International Congress of Genetics by Prof. H. H. Newman of the University of Chicago.

Prof. Newman subjected the fifty separated pairs to the Stanford-Binet intelligence test and the Stanford achievement test, and compared the records thus obtained with similar records from fifty pairs of identical twins who had been reared together, and also from fifty pairs of non-identical twins.

Prof. Newman concluded:

"Fraternal twins, which have half their heredity in common, differ twice as much as do identical twins, with all their heredity in common, when both are reared in the same environments. Identical twins reared in different environments differ twice as much as identical twins in like environments. Thus a 50 per cent. difference in heredity seems to have the same influence in producing differences as do the entire differences of environment in the cases studied. Hence, we may conclude that hereditary differences are about twice as responsible for the differences found as are environmental differences. This does not mean that heredity is twice as important as environment as a factor in development."

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