



DC-5

*A baby skyliner with high wings.*

## AERONAUTICS

## DC-5 To Feature High Wing So Passengers Can Enjoy View

**Baby Airliner Built for 16 Passengers Has Just Been Given Its First Test Flight by Douglas**

**F**ITTED with the first high wing seen on an American transport in many a year—so passengers may enjoy the view—the baby skyliner has made its first test flight. It is the DC-5, built at the El Segundo plant of the Douglas Aircraft Company.

Designed for small airport and feeder line operation from the tricycle landing gear up, the DC-5 is latest product of the engineers who put air transport on the map with the DC-2 and DC-3, both now in almost universal airline service.

Aviation has come a long way since the days of the first all-metal low-wing monoplane. It must have, if you can label this trim 16-passenger ship a baby. Yet it is, for you can almost lose it under the wing of its big sister, the colossus itself, the DC-4, world's largest landplane.

It has all the latest gadgets and all the things the airlines want in it, for before construction was begun, detailed drawings were sent to airline offices all over the country. When first suggested it was little more than a cross between the DC-2 and DC-3, and the airlines

came back with a request for the three-wheeled landing gear the Douglas people themselves had pioneered on the DC-4, and the high wing. Passengers are getting sick of being able to see nothing but shiny aluminum, the ticket offices said. The windows are also big, for a change. Besides the high wing plane is inherently more stable.

Nevertheless, wherever possible, standard DC-2 and DC-3 parts and sections are used, for that serves to simplify the complicated maintenance problem and reduce the cost of spare parts, particularly during a transition to the new plane, when operators of the DC-2 will undoubtedly be using both the new and the old ships.

Its top speed is calculated at 248 miles an hour, its landing speed a comfortable 64. The powerful brakes that can be used on a stable, three-wheeled plane will give it a very short landing run. Two engines of around 1050 horsepower each will take it off the ground in 750 to 875 feet. The usual pair of pilots and a stewardess will be aboard.

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## PSYCHIATRY

## Sex Criminals Should Go To Laboratory, Not Jail

**T**HE SEX offender who molests small children is a challenge.

His crime inevitably rouses such deep resentment and revulsion that usually he is dealt with in passion rather than in sane, logical manner.

Yet until he has committed an overt crime, the potential sex criminal is customarily ignored by police, social agencies and physicians.

Not all sex criminals are sexually abnormal. Some have only the normal drives that were heritages from Adam, but because of stupidity, mental disease or alcoholism they are unable to control their impulses in a sensible, lawful way.

To imprison such an individual is not good sense. Obviously he should go to a hospital for the mentally ill.

But what of the sex offender who is abnormal sexually? He is sane in the legal, and in the layman's meaning of the term. Yet he, too, is not mentally normal in the medical sense. To imprison him may temporarily protect society from his molestations, but it does not change him except for the worse.

Yet if all the sexually abnormal persons could be sent to hospitals tomorrow for treatment, wards would be crowded indeed, but the patients themselves would benefit very little.

It is literally true that physicians do not know what to do for most of these persons. Even sterilization offers no solution for this problem. The need for research in this field is urgent. A new suggestion, made by Dr. Ira S. Wile, New York City psychiatrist, would facilitate such investigations.

Instead of sending the sex offender to jail, he urges, in the *Journal of Social Hygiene*, let's sentence him to serve as a subject of scientific research concerning his own condition. Let's see that he gets the best treatment now known. But let's make him contribute to the future by aiding in the development of new treatments and preventive measures.

It may be, Dr. Wile says, that the study of glands will result in a treatment that will modify the sex desire. It may be that a new drug as specific for the sex pervert as insulin is for the diabetic, will be discovered.

The sex offender is the victim of his own uncontrollable needs. He is human, like the rest of us, and even though he is a menace, is entitled to sane treatment and study.

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