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of personal opinion. Several points which characterize these new methods include the following:

(1) A panel of judges is selected for ability to detect the differences expected to arise.
(2) The test is blind, without comparison of notes by the judges.
(3) A record of differences is secured, together with word records to express the differences.
(4) A record is kept of both positive and negative attitudes toward the differences.
(5) There is a statistical design in the experiment set up in order to measure all variables separately and together and establish significance of results.

When the tests are carried out according to these and other precautions, the results may then be considered reliable. Further tests in camps or in the field must be made to evaluate the relative preference for these foods by the group as a whole. The results show, however, that many totally unacceptable foods can now be eliminated before they enter the ration; that many foods are preferred only by part of the population and must therefore be accompanied by substitutes; that some items are so well liked and, fortunately, so stable in the storage method indicated that procurement can proceed with confidence. For example, the best variety of peas as tested by the blind panel turned out to be the variety requested most on the grocery store shelf. Such results indicate actual use-value of the methods.

As we have previously indicated, however, our laboratory approach is not sufficient in itself. Preference for, or prejudice against, a food is a population problem. Attitudes toward foods relate particularly to food habits built up over the years from birth to maturity. Furthermore, food habits are related to the soil, the climate, the food crops, and the socio-economic and even religious characteristics of each region. The final effect of food habits upon the civilian and soldier-consumer from each region should be measurable in terms of physical stamina and success in adjustment in times of stress.

The acceptance rates of foods is a part of the general topic of food habits which has been studied in this laboratory. The Committee on Food Composition of the National Research Council has compiled tables on the nutritive value of American foods. The nutritionist, however, needs additional information in order to devise rations or to evaluate foods correctly. The nutritional value of each food is measured not alone by its nutrient content per 100 grams, but rather by the nutrients in the total amount of each food accepted and, of that, the amount assimilated and utilized. The issue is direct; the arithmetic simple. Each food must be evaluated not by what it possesses but by what it gives to the consumer; and it gives to the consumer in gross value its per cent value per unit weight times the weight of food accepted. Acceptance rate in turn depends upon a chain of events and influences, any one of which may negate the chemically high nutrient quality of any food. Thus, acceptance rate waits upon the degree of preference, depends upon form and method of preparation, is hindered or facilitated by differences in flavor of the different genetic varieties, and is influenced by its physiological effect upon, and assimilation by, the individual. In the end, food habits, through acceptance rates, mold the physical status of the consumer, soldier and civilian.

Edgar T. Wherry points out in this issue of Science (page 206) that there really cannot be a Soviet science because science is wholly without national identification. It is interesting to note that every nationality does have its own concept of its importance in the development of science and technology. The following extract is taken from VOKS Bulletin, a publication of USSR Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries:

For two centuries Russian scholars, inventors, engineers, and talented, self-taught scientists created the bases for modern electrification. Their work, which was of world-wide importance, is one of the greatest prides of our people.

As far back as 1752 lightning rods were invented by M. V. Lomonosov, the father of Russian science.

The searchlight is the child of Russia twice over: the light of its voltmeter arc was the discovery of V. V. Petrov, the first Russian electrical engineer (1802), while the construction and focusing of its optics was the work of the electrical engineer V. N. Chikolev (1890).

The first electric mine was invented during the Crimean War by B. S. Jacoby, member of the Russian Academy of Sciences (1854).

The electric lamp is fruit of the work of A. N. Lodygin (1874).

The explosion-proof electric lamp was invented by the Russian electrical engineer V. N. Chikolev (1889).

The transformer was the invention of I. F. Usagin (1882).

The generator was improved by P. N. Yablochkov, A. I. Poleshko and others; the electric motor was invented by M. O. Dolivo-Dobrovolsky (1890). The electric welding instrument was the invention of N. G. Slavyanov (1885).

The radio and radio broadcasting are the inspired invention of the Russian scientists and electrical engineers A. S. Popov (1895) and M. A. Bonch-Bruevich (1920).
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