organizations are hesitant about dismissing them, as the ensuing item demonstrates:

The National Committees of Science for Peace and the Medical Association for the Prevention of War have jointly investigated the reports of biological warfare in Korea and North East China.

They have examined the bacteriological, entomological, and epidemiological reports submitted to them. These have undoubtedly been furnished by Chinese scientists of repute, some known personally to British scientists. While there is nothing to suggest that the bacteriological and entomological findings are not genuine, the reports of the investigations are incomplete and, taken by itself, the scientific evidence so far examined by the committees is inconclusive.

In view of the gravity of the charges, and of the circumstantial evidence available, the committees consider that the charge that biological warfare has been waged by American forces should be investigated by a commission of impartial persons expert in bacteriology, entomology, and epidemiology.

The committees will give all possible support to the formation of such a commission.

Resolution passed unanimously on 20th May, 1952.

A. H. GORDON

Mill Hill, London, England

Fluorometric Determination of N_1-Methylniacinamide[1]

HUFF and Perlzweig (*1*) have reported a sharp fluorometric determination of N_1-methylniacinamide by treatment with alkaline acetone solution under specified condition. In this case, interference caused by kynurenine and 3-hydroxykynurenine can occur.

We have already pointed out (*2*) that the fluorescence caused by these compounds can be eliminated completely by successive purification with the strong-base–type anion exchange resin, Amberlite IRA-400, and we have now found that the fluorescence of N_1-methylniacinamide treated with alkaline acetone reagent is intensified by pretreatment of the sample with alkaline-oxydol solution before Huff's alkaline acetone treatment.

This operation makes the analysis clear and sharp. We have also been able to determine both N_1-methylniacinamide and niacinamide separately in the same sample by the use of the carboxylic-type cation exchange resin KH-4B, which absorbs N_1-methylniacinamide but not niacinamide. The anionic impurities in an extract solution are adsorbed by filtration through Amberlite IRA-400-OH (hydroxide-type of Amberlite IRA-400) at pH 5, but niacinamide and N_1-methylniacinamide are not adsorbed by such an operation. The cationic impurities and N_1-methylniacinamide in extract solution are adsorbed by filtration through KH-4B-Na (sodium salt–type of KH-4B) at pH 5 completely, but niacinamide is not adsorbed by such an operation.

[1] This work was supported in part by a grant from the Science Research Fund No. 4009, Ministry of Education. The authors are indebted to K. Nakamura, M. Fujiwara, H. Kikkawa, and R. Oda.

By this method, the estimation of niacinamide and N_1-methylniacinamide is performed without difficulty in the same sample, separately. And our alkali-oxydol pretreatment for the N_1-methylniacinamide estimation provides an excellent way to determine the intensity of the fluorescence of N_1-methylniacinamide treated with alkali acetone.

The new method of determining N_1-methylniacinamide and niacinamide in the same sample by use of synthetic ion exchange resins as described above should be especially useful in the investigation of tryptophane metabolism.

MASARU KATO
HIROSHI SHIMIZU[2]
YASUJI HAMAMURA

School of Textile Fibers, Kyoto Technical University Sakatamachi, Kamikyoku, Kyoto, Japan

References

1. HUFF, J. W., and PERLZWEIG, W. A. *J. Biol. Chem.*, **167**, 157 (1947).
2. KATO, M., and SHIMIZU, H. *Science*, **114**, 12 (1951).

[2] Organo Co., Kajimachi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo, Japan.

The Road to Survival

I AM disappointed in Dr. Mather's statement (SCIENCE, **115**, 534 [1952]) that "it is war itself that is immoral, not the weapons used by warriors." Deadly weapons are a part of the environments that favor immoral acts. A case can be made for the view that diabolic weapons, those persons making them, and warriors using them both in practice and in actual attacks on people are as immoral as the war they help make by their thoughts and activities. Dr. Mather's statement implies that weapons and warriors are not among the causes of war. On the contrary, armaments and trained "killers," as our officials sometimes frankly call soldiers, are among the causes, not only of tensions that lead to war, but of deaths of large numbers of people in war. Any scientific program for the cure of war and the eradication of its causes will have to include an early removal of the tools of war and the cessation of training of men and women in immoral thoughts and acts. Nor can we civilians ignore our share of immoral decisions and activities, without which war and its preparations could not go on.

In order to win back the confidence of the world, scientists will have to demonstrate a new kind of manhood and womanhood, in which courage will stand alone without weapons of destruction, and in which humane feelings will brook neither postponement nor isolation.

FRANCIS D. HOLE

Madison, Wisconsin

CORRECTION: In the communication from me entitled "Science Teaching in the Secondary Schools" (SCIENCE, **116**, 261 [1952]), there is an error in the table on page 262: for "Political Science" read "Physical Science."

FLETCHER G. WATSON

Harvard Graduate School of Education