

Consultants Bureau is proud to announce that it has been awarded a contract from the National Institutes of Health for the translation and publication of the English editions of the following Soviet journals

PROBLEMS OF VIROLOGY

(Voprosy Virusologii)

6 issues

\$30.00 per volume

JOURNAL OF MICROBIOLOGY, EPIDEMIOLOGY AND IMMUNOBIOLOGY

(Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii)

12 issues

\$55.00 per volume

PROBLEMS OF HEMATOLOGY AND BLOOD TRANSFUSION

(Problemy Germatologii i Perelivaniya Krovi)

12 issues

\$30.00 per volume

Please add \$5.00 to each subscription sent outside the United States. Subscriptions are now being accepted for the 1961 volumes.

Contents upon request.



CONSULTANTS BUREAU 227 WEST 17TH STREET NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

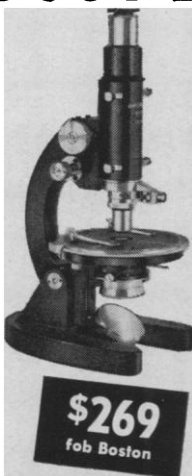
Try UNITRON'S new POLARIZING MICROSCOPE

The Model MPS is a precision instrument designed to meet the exacting requirements of science, education and industry. Ideal for work in chemistry, crystallography, biology, as well as the technology of paper, glass, textiles and petroleum.

- Eyepieces: 5X (micro), 10X (cross.)
- Objectives: 4X, 10X, 40X, achromatic, strain-free, centerable
- Nosepiece: quick-change type
- Substage condenser: focusable, 3-lens, swing-out top mount, iris diaphragm
- Polaroid polarizer: rotatable 360°
- Polaroid analyzer: in sliding mount
- Bertrand lens: centerable
- Stage: 115mm diameter, revolves 360°, reads to 6" with vernier
- 2 Compensators: quarter-wave plate and first order red plate
- Focusing: both coarse and fine

FREE TEN-DAY TRIAL

Quantity prices on three or more
Accessory mechanical stage \$14.75



UNITRON

INSTRUMENT COMPANY • MICROSCOPE SALES DIV.
66 NEEDHAM ST., NEWTON HIGHLANDS 61, MASS.

Please rush UNITRON's Microscope Catalog 4-P-2

Name

Company

Address

City State

AAAS Symposium Volume 63

CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE

Allen D. Bass and Gordon K. Moe, Editors June 1960

Presented at the AAAS Washington meeting,
December 1958.

372 pp., 147 illus., references,
index \$7.50

AAAS members' cash orders . . \$6.50

The recent spectacular advances in cardiac surgery have resulted from the intimate and fruitful collaboration of the surgeons with embryologists, pathologists, internists, pediatricians, physiologists, and engineers. The present volume summarizes the current status of knowledge of congenital heart disease, ranging from the experimental production of developmental anomalies, through the morphology and pathologic physiology, to the diagnosis and surgical repair of congenital lesions, and includes an introductory chapter by the dean of cardiac embryologists, Professor Bradley M. Patten.

British Agents: Bailey Bros. & Swinfen, Ltd.
Hyde House, W. Central St.
London W.C.1, England

**American Association for the
Advancement of Science**

1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW,
Washington 5, D.C.

Meetings

The Teaching of Chemistry

A seminar on "The Status and Development of the Teaching of Chemistry" was held in June 1960 in Greystones, Ireland, under the auspices of the Office for Scientific and Technical Personnel of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). It was attended by delegates from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The U.S. representatives were J. A. Campbell (Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, California); L. E. Strong (Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana); Robert Rice (University of California, Berkeley); and Paul Westmeyer (University of Illinois, Urbana).

The seminar made recommendations to the OEEC as follows.

1) Three *ad hoc* committees (A, B, and C) should be set up on an international basis, each committee to consist of six to eight members—university teachers, secondary school teachers, and school inspectors from the various member countries.

Committee A would examine the developments in theoretical chemistry in the light of their pertinence to secondary school teaching and of reports from the seminar and comments received on them from member countries. It would then draft the outline of a modern syllabus of chemistry suitable for secondary schools of the member countries. This syllabus would be expanded by explanatory notes and would be published by the OEEC as a manual or handbook for teachers of chemistry in secondary schools.

Committee B would undertake a similar task in relation to practical applications and would extend the manual to cover laboratory and demonstration experiments.

Committee C would examine the matter of training and retraining of teachers of chemistry at secondary school level, with a view to establishing machinery to insure an adequate supply of teachers conversant with modern scientific developments and capable of teaching a course based on modern concepts.

2) Chemistry students should have, at all stages of instruction, the necessary background in physics and mathematics. It was recommended that courses in physics (in particular, introductory electricity) and mathematics (through elementary solid geometry) precede the introduction of chemistry.

While it was conceded that teaching of physics and chemistry by the same person in courses at the introductory level is desirable, it was emphasized that specialist teachers of the two subjects are required at the more advanced levels of secondary school teaching. It was agreed that much coordination in mathematics, physics, and chemistry courses could be achieved through co-operation of teachers in the planning stage.

3) Instruction in the following areas is basic to the teaching of chemistry at all levels and should be particularly emphasized at the higher levels in secondary schools: atomic structure and electronic theory of valency, chemical equilibria, and energy in chemical reactions. Presentation (particularly in courses on inorganic chemistry) of disconnected factual data unnecessary for illustrating underlying principles should be eliminated.

4) Practical work, both demonstrational presentations to illustrate lessons on theory and experimental work by students in the laboratory, is essential to the proper teaching of chemistry at all stages and should be included in the secondary school program.

5) The OEEC might recommend to member countries who operate a national syllabus and examination that certain designated schools be permitted to teach, on an experimental basis, approved courses not included in the syllabus.

6) In view of the importance of teacher retraining programs to provide teachers for the modernized course in chemistry, the OEEC should discuss with the suitable authorities in the various member countries means of promoting and financing extensive retraining programs.

A final report on the seminar is scheduled for publication in late spring.

MAX HELLMANN

National Science Foundation,
Washington, D.C.

Forthcoming Events

June

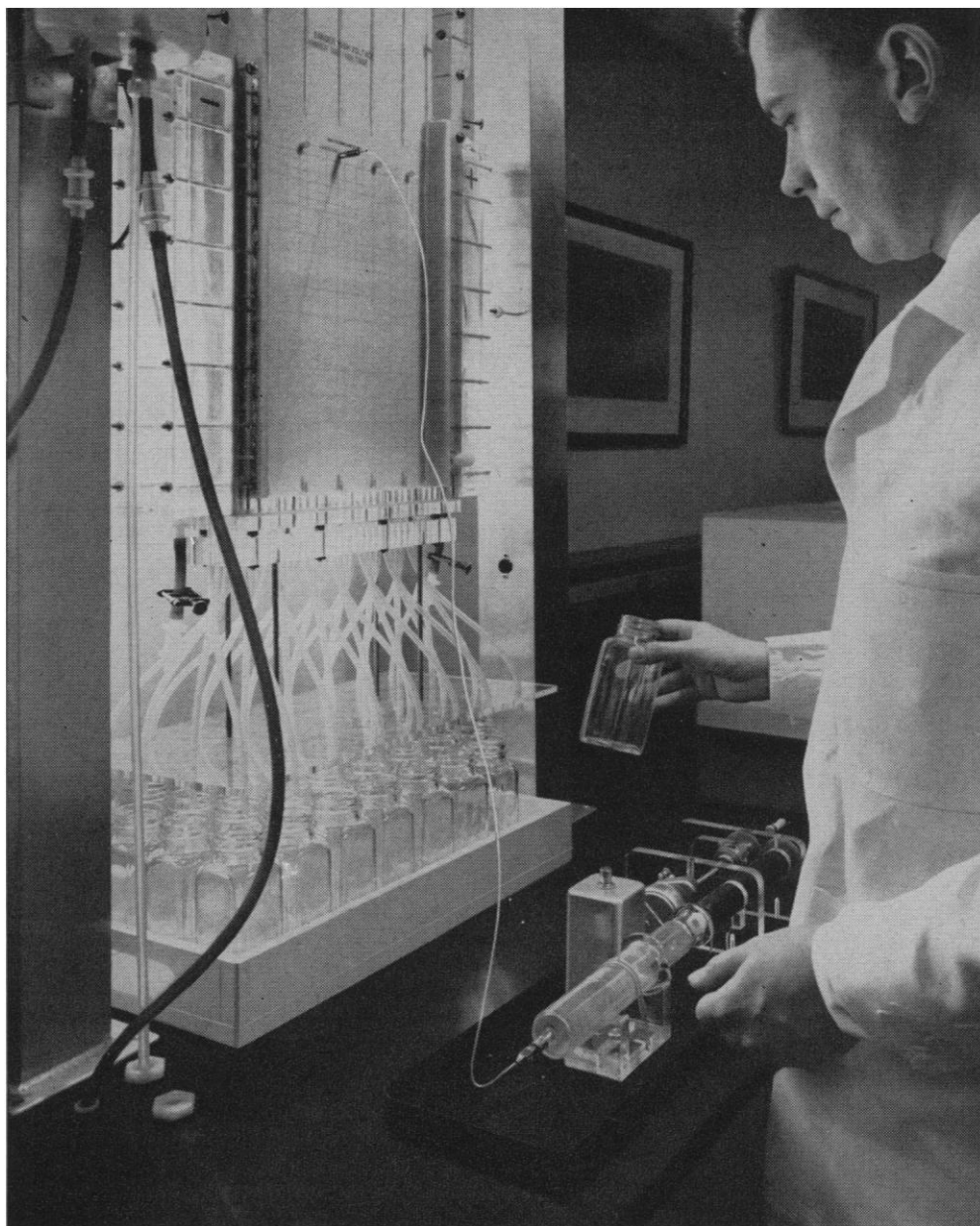
2-3. Canadian Soc. for Clinical Chemistry, annual general meeting, Guelph, Ont. (C. R. Cameron, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph)

2-5. Latin-American Congress of Physical Medicine, Lisbon, Portugal. (C. Lopez de Victoria, 245 E. 17 St., New York, N.Y.)

3-11. Medical-Surgical Film Festival, 4th intern., Turin, Italy. (Minerva Medica, Corso Bramante 83-85, Turin)

4-9. Mass Spectrometry, ASTM Committee E-14, Chicago, Ill. (G. Crable, Gulf Research Center, P.O. Box 2038, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.)

4-10. World Congress of Psychiatry, 3rd, Montreal, Canada. (A. Roberts, Al-



SEPARATE UP TO 30 ML PER HOUR WITH NEW JKM-STUBBINGS ELECTROPHORESIS APPARATUS

Now available from Fisher Scientific, this compact apparatus gives biochemical labs a preparative unit with unparalleled capacity. Results are completely reproducible. Optimum results are obtained over entire electrophoresis "spectrum" — from separating enzymes to desalting. All variables fully controlled. Voltage: 250-1000 volts; buffer flow rate: 200-3000 ml/hr; automatic sample feed: .06-30 ml/hr. Precise, large-volume separations made possible by bed of long-lasting, uniform, microscopic glass spheres. **For your free copy of Bulletin FS-236, call your Fisher branch or write Fisher Scientific, 139 Fisher Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.**

J-173



FISHER SCIENTIFIC

World's Largest Manufacturer-Distributor of Laboratory Appliances & Reagent Chemicals

Boston • Chicago • Fort Worth • Houston • New York • Odessa, Texas
Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Washington • Montreal • Toronto