

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE



for dependable, precision microtome sectioning



LEITZ LARGE MINOT ROTARY MICROTOME

The Large Minot Rotary Microtome (#1212) embodies traditional Leitz quality in a heavy design that insures the utmost rigidity and freedom from vibration. This microtome is ideally suited for rapid, accurate, serial sectioning of biological and pathological specimens and for industrial applications such as examination of textile fibers.

• precision micrometer mechanism permits selection of cutting thickness between 1 and 25 microns

• rigid knife blocks with rotating knife clamps, heavy balland-socket device for object clamp and paraffin stage

• ball-and-socket clamp permits rapid positioning of the specimen in any direction

- inclination of the knife readily adjustable as required
- adjustable knife block available for producing paraffin sections with obliquely positioned knife

• conveyor belt available for receiving series of sections Write today for illustrated brochure #53-8, "Leitz Microtomes."



E. LEITZ, INC., 468 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. Distributors of the world-famous products of Leitz G. m. b. H., Wetzlar, Germany–Ernst Leitz Canada Ltd. LEICA CAMERAS · LENSES · PROJECTORS · MICROSCOPES · BINOCULARS

Other Leitz Microtomes: Freezing Microtome (#1213) for sections from 5 to 10 microns in 5-micron intervals.

(#1310) for sections from 2.5 to 50 microns in 2.5-micron microns thick. intervals.



Large Freezing Microtome Base Sledge Microtome (#1300) for large and/or very hard sections from 1 to 20

32559





A SAUNDERS text for more effective science instruction

Guyton— Function of the Human Body

Designed for any complete course in physiology at an undergraduate level. Though rigorous, the text is written with the student's interest in mind. The author traces step-by-step the logical organization of function in the body-progressing from cellular function through detailed descriptions of the physiology of each human organ system. He holds the student's attention by stressing the many regulatory mechanisms that make it possible for the cells to function without undue mishap throughout a person's lifetime. Detailed descriptive material-that portion of physiology often arduous to the student-is held to the minimum necessary for understanding the subject. Many important animal experiments are presented in the text to clarify physiologic principles. Selected abnormaliites that can occur in the function of the human body during disease states are discussed as examples of applied physiology.

By ARTHUR C. GUYTON, M.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University of Mississippi School of Medicine. 584 pages, 307 illustrations. \$7.50

New (2nd) Edition! Prosser & Brown-Comparative Animal Physiology

For upper-class undergraduate and graduate students—a clear and beautifully organized picture of comparative physiology. Arranged on a functional rather than a phylogenetic basis, the text illuminates organ operation and activity in organisms ranging from simple one-celled types to complicated mammals. Detailed discussions are devoted to important physiologic concepts, such as: Feeding and Digestion; Nitrogen Excretion; Temperature; Chemoreception; Muscle and Electric Organs; Endocrine Mechanisms; etc. Two-thirds of the book deals with environment-organism interaction and the remainder with effector and integrative systems. In discussing physiologic development and mechanisms, the influence of phylogeny, speciation, ecology and variations are all carefully considered.

By C. LADD PROSSER, Professor of Physiology, University of Illinois; and FRANK A. BROWN, JR., Professor of Biology, Northwestern University. 688 pages, 278 illustrations. \$15.50. New (2nd) Edition.

New (3rd) Edition! Cantarow and Schepartz—Biochemistry

Includes the many advances in the field of biochemistry—integrated into topics ranging from the structure of simple monosaccharides to metabolic antagonism. The authors carefully relate biochemical processes to normal and pathologic physiology to help students perceive the nature of metabolic interrelations and homeostasis. For this new edition, every section of the book has been brought up-to-date to bring you the most current concepts in biochemistry. You'll find: new illustrations of structures of proteins and nucleic acids—expanded discussions of biological oxidations and bioenergetics—new material on enzyme classification and mechanism actions of enzymes—new section on metabolism of adipose tissue—new material on regulation of volume and structure of body fluid compartments.

By ABRAHAM CANTAROW, M.D., Professor of Biochemistry, Jefferson Medical College; and BERNARD SCHEPARTZ, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Biochemistry, Jefferson Medical College, About 960 pages with 176 illustrations. About \$12.50. New (3rd) Edition—Ready in January.

Strauss—Chemical Genetics

A single, short reference bringing you all the newer knowledge of chemical genetics. It presents a clear and simple picture of the role and influence of nucleic acids in heredity and gives an up-to-date account of DNA. Basic principles of genetics are concisely covered to provide a fuller understanding of material in such chapters as: The Molecular Meaning of Genetic Recombination, Mutation as a Chemical Process, Nucleo-cytoplasmic Relationships and the Problem of Protein Synthesis.

You'll find detailed information on DNA—its structure, synthesis and distribution to progeny. Evidence is given for the role of DNA in inheritance—both *direct* explanations of studies with microorganisms and *indirect* correlations between properties of genetic material and of DNA. A chapter on *Biochemical Genetics of Man* tells of research to discover the bases of genetic diseases and how to ameliorate their effects. Such topics as *biological basis of human individuality*, *inborn errors of metabolism, detection of heterozygotes* and molecular diseases are clearly covered.

By BERNARD S. STRAUSS, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Microbiology. The University of Chicago. 188 pages, illustrated. \$5.00.

gladly sent to teachers on approval

W. B. Saunders Company

West Washington Square

Philadelphia 5

SCIENCE is published weekly by the AAAS, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington 5, D.C. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and additional mailing office. Annual subscriptions: \$8.50; foreign postage, \$1.50; Canadian postage, 75¢.



MODEL V 15² Complete unit with stainless steel test tube pan, three test tube racks for 225 test tubes (18 x 150 mm.), improved volumetric unit, 5-foot supporting column, 2 apparatus clamps with rods, 2 funnel valves, collecting cylinders for fractions to 15 c.c.

- MODEL T 15² Complete unit with stainless steel test tube pan, three test tube racks for 225 test tubes (18 x 150 mm.), 5-foot supporting column, 2 apparatus clamps with rods, timer for 18-sec. to 120-min. intervals in 6-sec. increments.
- MODEL D 15² Complete unit with stainless steel test tube pan, three test tube racks for 225 test tubes (18 x 150 mm.), 5-foot supporting column, 2 apparatus clamps with rods, N.I.L. drop counter.

Extra stainless steel or aluminum test tube racks available.

1718



SQUARE FRACTIONATOR

collects fractions directly in standard rectangular racks



Model V 15^2 offers new convenience and eliminates possibility of errors in transferring tubes from the fractionator to racks.

The racks themselves, with all the test tubes in the order collected, may be removed from the fractionator for further processing.

The tubes are filled in the order shown in the boustrophedon drawing above.

- Accurate collection in 225 test tubes
- Eliminates 450 tedious test tube transfers
- Equipped with 3 racks each has 5 rows, 15 tubes per row
- Improved volumetric unit
- Timer or N.I.L. drop counter attachment are available

For descriptive brochure, write:

GILSON MEDICAL ELECTRONICS MIDDLETON, WISCONSIN on Madison's West Beltline Highway

SCIENCE, VOL. 134

1 December 1961, Volume 134, Number 3492

SCIENCE

Editorial	Means and Ends	1725
Articles	Senescence in Plant Development: A. C. Leopold	1727
	The death of plants or plant parts may be of positive ecological or physiological value.	
	Cryogenics and Nuclear Physics: R. P. Hudson Solid-state and nuclear physics advance together through research at ultralow temperatures.	1733
	The International Geophysical Month: R. A. Helliwell and L. H. Martin Short periods of cooperative study can consolidate the gains of the International Geophysical Year.	1737
Science and the News	Congress Looks at Scientific Consultants; A Successor for Mr. Rayburn; Reprieve for WNTA	1739
Book Reviews	Lord Rothschild's A Classification of Living Animals, reviewed by G. G. Simpson; other reviews	1745
Reports	Oviparous Hermaphroditic Fish with Internal Self-Fertilization: R. W. Harrington, Jr.	1749
	Influence of Dead-End Pores on Relative Permeability of Porous Media: I. Fatt	1750
	Ancient Agriculture in the Negev: P. Mayerson; M. Evenari et al.	1751
	Formation of the Periostracum in Mercenaria mercenaria: R. E. Hillman	1754
	Luminescence Potency of the Cypridina System: F. H. Johnson, O. Shimomura, Y. Saiga	1755
	Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase and Detoxification of Hydrogen Peroxide in Human Erythrocytes: G. Cohen and P. Hochstein	1756
	Reactivity Cycle of Somatosensory Cortex in Humans with and without Psychiatric Disorder: C. Shagass and M. Schwartz	1757
	Choline Sulfate in Higher Plants: P. Nissen and A. A. Benson	1759
Association Affairs	128th Annual Meeting: Program Summary	1760
Departments	Forthcoming Events	1765
Cover	Luminescence at micro concentrations of the enzyme-substrate system ("luciferase- luciferin" system) of the ostracod crustacean Cypridina (0.14 μM luciferin and 1.2 μM luciferase in the flask). In the foreground, specimens are luminescing after storage for 2 months with Dry Ice. See page 1755. [F. H. Johnson, Princeton University]	

APPLICATION FOR HOTEL RESERVATIONS 128th AAAS MEETING Denver, 26-31 December 1961

The hotels for the AAAS Denver meeting have established special, low rates and have reserved appropriately large blocks of rooms for this meeting. Thus everyone making room reservations for the AAAS meeting is assured substantial savings.

The list of hotels and the reservation coupons below are for your convenience in making your hotel reservation in Denver. Please send your application, *not* to any hotel directly, but to the AAAS Housing Bureau in Denver and thereby avoid delay and confusion. The experienced Housing Bureau will make assignments promptly; a confirmation will be sent you in two weeks or less.

If requested, the hotels will add a comfortable rollaway bed to any room, at \$3.00 per night. Mail your application now to secure your first choice of desired accommodations. All requests for reservations must give a definite date and estimated hour of arrival, and also probable date of departure.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

For a list of the headquarters of each participating society and section, see page 197, Science, 21 July. The Hilton is the AAAS headquarters hotel.

Rates for Rooms with Bath*							
Hotel	Single for one	Double for one	Double for two	Twin Beds for one	Twin Beds for two	Studio Twins	Suites
Hilton	\$8.50	\$10.00	\$14.00		\$14.00	\$15.00	\$27.00 to \$55.50
Brown Palace	8.00	9.00	13.00	\$10.00	15.00		24.00 to 65.00
Cosmopolitan	8.50	9.00	13.00	10.00	14.00		25.00 to 60.00
Shirley Savoy		7.50	10.00	9.00	12.00		25.00 to 40.00

* All rooms are subject to a 2% Colorado State sales tax.

_____ THIS IS YOUR HOUSING RESERVATION COUPON -_____

AAAS Housing Bureau 225 West Colfax Avenue Denver 2, Colorado

Please reserve the following accommodations for the 128th Meeting of the AAAS in Denver, 26-31 December 1961:

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION DESIRED

Single Room Double-Bedde	ed Room Twin-Bedd	ed Room Studio Twi	ns
Suite Desired Rate	Maximum	Rate	•••••
Number in party	nring this room will be:	ch person, including yourself, must	be listed.)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
First Choice Hotel	Second Choice Hotel	Third Choice Hotel	
DATE OF ARRIVAL	DEPARTUI	RE DATE	
NAME(Individual requesting reservation)		(Please print or type)	
ADDRESS	(City and Zone)	(State)	•••••
Mail this now to the Housing Bured	au. Rooms will be assigned and con	firmed in order of receipt of reservati	o n.
1720		S	CIENCE, VOL. 134

Basic Research at Honeywell Research Center Hopkins, Minnesota



Studies in the Magnetic Properties of Thin Metallic Films

Temporary or transient memories of electronic computers consist of small doughnut-shaped ferrite cores handassembled into many complex matrices. Bulk, speed of response and costly manufacture create inherent limitations. It now appears possible to overcome these by replacing ferrite cores with tiny spots of magnetic film vapor deposited on a smooth flat surface.

Today's electronic computer has a memory which is part of the brain of the machine. Larger machines commonly have two memories: one for permanent storage of information, the other for temporary storage of more transient information. The temporary memory consists of a collection of ferrite cores, each core shaped like a tiny doughnut and having a number of wires laced between it and other cores forming a matrix or grid. The wires carry either the pulse of electricity which magnetizes the core, or a similar pulse which is the core's response to interrogation.

A series of these pulses, handled in a binary number system, have become the language of the computer. To function binumerically, circuits represent "0" by not conducting current, and represent "1" by conducting. Each memory core can be magnetized in one direction for "0", the opposite direction for "1." To avoid ambiguities, cores are made so they are not readily magnetized in any direction other than these two.

Each small ferrite core can be magnetized or interrogated in about a microsecond (one-millionth second). Unfortunately, the assembly of ferrite cores discourages automation processes, making manufacture slow and costly. In addition, the tremendous bulk of many millions of cores properly assembled prohibits machines requiring considerably larger transient memories.

Current basic research indicates that one of the most promising successors to the ferrite core is a tiny spot of magnetic film about 1,000 Angstroms (four millionths of an inch) thick, deposited on a

1 DECEMBER 1961

smooth flat surface. These films have been prepared in Honeywell's Research Laboratories from an alloy of nickel and iron by heating the alloy until it vaporizes in a vacuum. Each freed vapor particle travels until it strikes a cooler surface. There it condenses and stays, if the surface is suitable and immaculately clean.

It might be assumed that the task would be simple. However, as the vapor condenses and becomes solid, it seems to become peculiarly sensitive to the nature of the surface on which it is being deposited. Unless oriented by a magnetic field (created by large coils that encircle the vacuum chamber), the films could be magnetized in a number of directions instead of along the desired single line. When we obtain uniformly bi-stable spots, we are in effect duplicating the action of ferrite cores. We also may use the same cycle by which bits of information are stored and extracted by reversing direction of the magnetic field.

The coercive force necessary to reverse (or "flip") the direction of magnetization within a thin film is very low. Another important advantage stems from the fact that reversal may be accomplished either by employing a rotational mechanism (simultaneous rotation of all atomic magnetic moments) or a wall-motion mechanism (sequential rotation of the atomic magnetic moments in the form of a moving wall). Both may be induced through application of a coercive force as small as one Oersted. Of the two mechanisms, rotational is much the faster; it makes possible the reading and writing of 100,-000,000 bits of information per second on a single spot, as compared to about 100,000 for ferrite cores.

Honeywell scientists have consistently produced 256 bit (16x16) matrices uniform to plus or minus 5% of energy. Only this uniformity makes it possible to use the films in circuits, since a given small electrical pulse applied to any film must flip that film.

Uniformity has been achieved in part through study of deposition techniques and experiments both with various types of substrata and with various methods of cleaning them before deposition. It has resulted also, through broader understanding of the mechanisms involved, in causing reversal of the magnetic field. Even more important, however, have been detailed investigations into the factors that lead to non-uniformity, and subsequent development of techniques that tend to eliminate them.

The most difficult task remaining seems to be linking the film spots with printed circuits which will probably replace the wires used with the ferrite cores.

Our research on thin films is both basic and applied. Applied, since our scientists are trying to create better, faster, smaller memory systems for the commercial and military computers our engineers design; and basic, since they are trying to understand and explain all the phenomena described, as well as others that are completely baffling.

If you are engaged in magnetics research and would like to know more about Honeywell's work on thin magnetic films, you're invited to correspond with Dr. Richard Prosen, Honeywell Research Center, Hopkins, Minnesota. Or, if you would like a simplified explanation of the binary number system and how to perform standard mathematical manipulations using this system, write to Honeywell Research, Minneapolis 8, Minnesota.



IT HAPPENED THIS MONTH...

a glance at yesterday in relation to today



IN DECEMBER-(1905)-A preliminary communication to the Chemical Society (London) discusses a method of estimating tyrosine by bromination and the use of this estimate as a measure of proteolytic activity. Tyrosine is reported to be an early product of tryptic hydrolysis, all the tyrosine in a protein being liberated during the first stage of tryptic digestion. Resistance of the protein tyrosine nucleus to *peptic* hydrolysis is confirmed. This appears to offer a trustworthy method of differentiating peptic from tryptic enzymes.¹

Colorimetric and spectrophotometric methods of tyrosine determination are still widely used for the assay of extracellular tryptic activity. However, there is still no reliable method for measuring intracellular protein breakdown. If you are working in this area—or in the related and very active field of protein biosynthesis—Schwarz has a wide variety of biochemicals which you will find useful. These include optically standardized natural amino acids—many of them labeled with C^{14} , H^3 , S^{35} , N^{15} and O^{18} ; peptides and polyamino acids; ribonucleosides-5'-triphosphates for RNA synthesis, radiolabeled or isotopically stable, as you wish.



IN DECEMBER-(1934)-Science³ reviews some of the year's important advances in physics and chemistry. By bombarding boron, magnesium, and aluminum with alpha particles, F. Joliot and Irene Curie-Joliot created artificial radioactivity for the first time. They predict the development of new radioisotopes useful in medicine. Triple-weight hydrogen, three times as heavy as the ordinary kind, was discovered by Rutherford, Oliphant, and Hartek at Cambridge; Tuve, Hafstad, and Dahl at the Carnegie Institute; and Harnwell, Smyth, Bleakney, and Smith at Princeton.

The prediction of the Joliots has become an impressive reality; tracer techniques have since become essential for biological and medical research. Schwarz supplies tritiated ribo- and deoxyribonucleotides and tritiated-L-histidine, tyrosine, and proline—the only optically pure tritiated L-amino acids commercially available. Our tritiated thymidine contains 6.25 curies/mmole, the highest specific activity obtainable anywhere.



IN DECEMBER-(1954)-Brawerman and Chargaff³ report some studies on malt, liver, and prostate nucleoside phosphotransferases (enzymes which transfer organically esterified phosphate to nucleosides). The prostate enzyme differentiates between ribo- and deoxyribosides, the liver enzyme between uracil and cytosine ribosides. The malt enzyme accepts phosphate from many nucleotides and may function as a catalyst for nucleotide interconversion-a role analagous to that of the transaminases in amino acid metabolism.

Enzyme chemists studying nucleic acid metabolism can obtain substrates of highest purity from Schwarz BioResearch. So, also, can enzyme chemists studying carbohydrate metabolism. Our catalog does differentiate, however...between a large number of nucleotides, nucleosides, sugars, sugar phosphates and related compounds, many labeled with C^{14} or H^3 . Send for your copy.

 Brown, A. J., and Millar, E. T.: The liberation of tyrosine during tryptic proteolysis. A preliminary communication. Proc. Chem. Soc. (London) 21:286 (Dec. 15) 1905, 2. Science News: Science 80:6 (Dec. 21) 1934.
Brawerman, G., and Chargaff, E.: On the synthesis of nucleotides by nucleoside phosphotransferases. Biochim. et Biophys. Acta 15:549 (Dec.) 1954.

SCHWARZ BIORESEARCH, INC. • Dept. 12B • Orangeburg, New York BIOCHEMICALS • RADIOCHEMICALS • PHARMACEUTICALS for research, for medicine, for industry

An unusual opportunity to explore the world of Nature Choose any three books for only \$1 each

with membership in the Natural History Book Club



OUTSTANDING BOOKS IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES –at substantial savings

From anthropology to zoology, from meteorology to oceanography, the Natural History Book Club regularly offers its members the most readable and informative writings by leading authorities in the natural sciences—and always at notable savings. By joining now, for example, you may take any three of the outstanding books pictured above for only \$1.00 each (total retail value as high as \$27.25), and enjoy savings on all future Selections.

As a member, you need purchase as few as four additional books during the next 12 months, and with every fifth Selection you receive a valuable Bonus Book free. To join now, simply circle your three choices on the coupon alongside.

	eeeee	22		ze	Ľ	Ľ			~	~~
THE NATURAL H 63 Fourth Avenue	ISTORY e, New '	BC York	ОК 3,	CL N. Y	UB r.				H	-63
Please enroll me as Selections circled be plus postage. My or at reduced Member' receive a free Bonus	s a mem low, for w aly obliga s Prices of s Book w	ber which ation furin ith e	and is t is th very	sen wil o ta e ne fiftl	d m l bill ke f xt 12 1 pu	e at me our 2 mo rcha	onc only more onths se.	e the \$1.0 e Sel , and	e th 10 ca lection 1 I v	ons will
CIRCLE YOUR 3 CHO	DICES —	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name	••••••									
Address			•••••		••••••		•••••		•••••	
City			Zoi	1 e	S	tate.		· .		••••••
en e	ææ	æ	Z	Z	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ

1 DECEMBER 1961



SPIN PRECESSION MAGNETOMETRY

For mapping magnetic fields in outer space • For monitoring geomagnetic micropulsations on earth • For investigating the ocean depths • For mineral and petroleum exploration.

Varian Associates has produced spin precession magnetometers that are the most rugged, accurate and reliable magnetometers available. Electron resonance instruments, with their high sensitivity, open new vistas for understanding the magnetic field. High accuracy proton free precession instruments provide data that is the recognized world standard.

Varian is prepared to measure any geomagnetic phenomena with existing products or to initiate development projects to solve new problems. For specifications, technical application data, sales and lease information, write the Instrument Division.



SCIENCE, VOL. 134

SCIENCE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Board of Directors

CHAUNCEY D. LEAKE, Retiring President, Chairman THOMAS PARK, President PAUL M. GROSS, President Elect HARRISON BROWN DON K. PRICE HENRY EYRING ALFRED S. ROMER H. BENTLEY GLASS WILLIAM W. RUBEY MARGARET MEAD ALAN T. WATERMAN PAUL A. SCHERER, Treasurer DAEL WOLFLE, Executive Officer

Editorial Board

KONRAD B. KRAUSKOPF H. BURR STEINBACH Edwin M. Lerner William L. Straus, Jr. Philip M. Morse Edward L. Tatum

Editorial Staff

DAEL WOLFLE HANS NUSSBAUM Publisher Business Manager

GRAHAM DUSHANE Editor

JOSEPH TURNER Associate Editor ELLEN E. MURPHY, Assistant Editor

NANCY TEIMOURIAN, Assistant to the Editor

News: Howard Margolis, Daniel S. Greenberg, Patricia D. Paddock

Book Reviews: SARAH S. DEES

Editorial Assistants: SUE E. BERKE, NANCY S. HAMILTON, OLIVER W. HEATWOLE, EDGAR C. RICH, JOHN E. RINGLE, CONRAD YUNG-KWAI Staff Assistants: LILLIAN HSU, MARION Y. KLINE

Advertising Staff

EARL J. SCHERAGO, Director

BERNICE SCHWARTZ, Production Manager Sales: RICHARD L. CHARLES (New York, N.Y., PE 6-1858); C. RICHARD CALLIS (Old Bridge, N.J., CL 4-3680); HERBERT BURKLUND (Chicago, III., DE 7-4973); DILLENBECK-GALAVAN (LOS Angeles, Calif., DU 5-3991)

SCIENCE, now combined with THE SCIENTIF-IC MONTHLY, is published each Friday by the American Association for the Advancement of Science at National Publishing Company, Washington, D.C. SCIENCE is indexed in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature.

Editorial correspondence should be addressed to SCIENCE, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington 5, D.C. Manuscripts should be typed with double spacing and submitted in duplicate. The AAAS assumes no responsibility for the safety of manuscripts. Opinions expressed by authors are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the AAAS or the institutions with which the authors are affiliated. For detailed suggestions on the preparation of manuscripts, see Science 125, 16 (4 Jan. 1957).

Advertising correspondence should be addressed to SCIENCE, Room 1740, 11 West 42 St., New York 36, N.Y.

Change of address notification should be sent to 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington 5, D.C., 4 weeks in advance. Furnish an address label from a recent issue. Give both old and new addresses, including zone numbers.

Annual subscriptions: \$8.50; foreign postage, \$1.50; Canadian postage, 75ϕ . Single copies, 35ϕ . School year subscriptions: 9 months, \$7.00; 10 months, \$7.50. Cable address: Advancesci, Washington.

Copyright 0 1961 by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Means and Ends

Our nation has long been committed to the proposition that education is both a private and a public good: that it benefits the individual by making him a more fully developed human being and by increasing his earning power and that it benefits the country by producing the skills and understanding that make a complex industrial democracy possible.

State and local governments have assumed the task of providing free high school education for all. But in higher education, recognition of public responsibility has not gone so far. Governments at all levels grant tax exemption to private institutions, and both state and local governments support universities and junior colleges at which the students typically pay tuition to cover a part of the educational costs.

The federal government made its first land grants to states for the support of education, including higher education, in 1787, and with the Morrill acts of 1862 and 1890 it greatly enlarged this support. Since then, the federal government has had an increasingly important effect on higher education, through loans to students, fellowships for graduate study (especially in the sciences), and contracts and grants for research and development.

The most important educational policy question for the 1960's is how to meet the coming crisis in higher education. That a crisis is on the way, no one can doubt. The number of students of college age (18 through 21) is increasing, as is the percentage of students who go to college. A study by Alice M. Rivlin, "The Role of the Federal Government in Financing Higher Education" (Brookings Institution, 1961), brings together the figures. In 1960 the number in the college age group was 9.6 million; by 1970 the number will be an estimated 14.6 million. The percentage of the college age group enrolled in college has increased more than ninefold since the turn of the century: 4 percent in 1900; 15 percent in 1940; and 38 percent in 1960. The percentage may rise to 50 in 1970. If it does, the number of students will go from the 3.7 million enrolled in 1960 to 7.6 million in 1970. If adequate facilities are to be constructed and if new faculty members are to be attracted in adequate numbers, costs will have to go up by more than a factor of 2.

How can the crisis be met? One proposal is to raise tuition sharply so that students would pay a larger share of the costs of their education. This would at the same time reduce the percentage of those who could go to college. Those opposed to this solution contend that higher fees would result in social injustice by depriving the economically underprivileged of equal opportunity for higher education and in a loss of potential talent that the country could ill afford from the standpoint either of economic growth or of national survival. Those who hold these views would resolve the debate, as Rivlin does, by urging a larger, but limited federal role: an expansion in the student loan program as carried out under the National Defense Education Act; provision of enough federal scholarships to assure that no bright but impecunious student would be barred from college for economic reasons; provision of federal funds for college buildings; and full payment of overhead costs for government-supported research and development projects.

The merit of these proposals is that they build on what is already in existence and that they neither imperil the freedom of the universities and colleges nor preclude the need for local public and private support.—G.DuS.

DEPENDABLE ACCURACY Wavelength: 5A Photometric: 0.005 at 4A

CRITICAL REPEATABILITY Wavelength: 2A Photometric: 0.003

PRACTICAL WAVELENGTH Range

200m_µ-700m_µ

CONSTANT NARROW BAND PASS Standard: 5A and 50A Special order: 2A and 50A

LOW STRAY LIGHT

0.1% at 220m^µ

RAPID SCANNING

6 different speeds, from approximately 1 minute to 10 minutes

How much should you pay for a recording spectrophotometer?

SPECTA

\$3685, for pinpoint coverage of the visible range. \$4285 for visible and UV. You might pay a little less, but at the cost of recording speed, accuracy, repeatability, and range of application. You could pay more than twice as much, but you still wouldn't get such exclusive Spectronic 505[®] advantages as automatic wavelength speed control and the built-in mercury lamp for checking wavelength calibration.

The Spectronic 505 provides high-speed, high-precision recording of transmittance, linear absorbance and emission—*plus* accessories for reflectance between 400-700 m μ . The only other instruments that can approach its speed,

accuracy and simplicity cost from two to four times more. That's why the Spectronic 505 has become the best-selling spectrophotometer of all time.



04224	Bausch Street, Rochester 2, N.Y.
□ Plea Spe	ase send me Spectronic 505 Recording ctrophotometer Catalog D-2009.
	TIF
NAME, T	ITLE

SCIENCE, VOL. 134



ference, will preside. Academies of science as catalytic agents, Robert C. Miller, director, California Academy of Science; president, Academy Conference.

Thursday 28 December

Session on Junior Academies. Gerald Acker, Bowling Green State University, will preside. Report on standing committee on junior academies. Regional high school science conferences, Myron S. McCay. Scientific papers by high school students, Lincoln Pettit. A national junior academy, pro and con, Elnore Stoldt.

Conference on Scientific Communication (X5)

The Conference on Scientific Communication has been a recurrent part of the annual meeting of the AAAS since 1952. The original purpose of the Conference was to bring before the Association some of the important problems that confront those who prepare scientific manuscripts. Subsequently, the scope was expanded to provide a forum where members or organizations concerned with all media for communicating scientific knowledge could meet to discuss mutual problems and to interchange ideas.

Those who have conducted the Conference on Scientific Communication at AAAS meetings for the past 10 years would welcome the establishment of a new AAAS section devoted to information and communication, though it would eliminate the need for a continuation of the Conference. It is anticipated that the spirit of the Conference would pass over into the new section and that all who have supported the Conference would support the new section.

Saturday 30 December

Luncheon for those interested in communication.

"Inauguration Sesssion of New Section" (applicable if the AAAS Council votes approval of the new section), arranged by Chauncey D. Leake, Ohio State University; chairman, AAAS board of directors, who will preside. Introduction by the chairman. The scientific explosion, a puff or a bang, and what shall we do about it? Phyllis Parkins. The collecting, storage, and retrieval of scientific information, Ralph R. Shaw. Indexing in depth, Isaac Welt. Solving the problems of interdisciplinary communication in science, Foster E. Mohrhardt. The status of reviews in interdisciplinary communication, George L. Seielstad. Panel I: Interdisciplinary science communication. Panel members: Dale Baker, Miles Conrad, Graham Du-Shane, Eugene Garfield, Richard Orr, and Charles Shilling. Panel II: Communicating science to the people. Panel members: Victor Cohn, Watson Davis, Hillier Krieghbaum, Edward G. Sherburne, Jr., and John Sherrod.

Conference on Scientific Manpower

The Conference on Scientific Manpower has met during the annual meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since the 118th meeting at Philadelphia in 1951. Its objective is the recognition and consideration of problems involving scientific manpower in the fields of physical, biological, engineering, and social sciences.

Wednesday 27 December

Invited Address. Program of the Conference on Scientific Manpower, cosponsored by the Engineering Manpower Commission, Scientific Manpower Commission, National Research Council, National Science Foundation, and AAAS Sections E-Geology and Geography and M-Engineering. Howard A. Meyerhoff, Scientific Manpower Commission, will preside. Engineering and science-a struggle for survival? Truman H. Kuhn, dean of faculty, Colorado School of Mines.

National Association of Science Writers

Wednesday 27 December

Business Meeting. Victor Cohn will preside.

Reception, by invitation.

Annual Dinner and Announcement of AAAS-Westinghouse Science Writing Awards. Victor Cohn will preside.

Scientific Research Society of America

Friday 29 December

Annual Convention of the Scientific Research Society of America.

Joint Luncheon of the Society of the Sigma Xi and the Scientific Research Society of America and Annual Ad-1 DECEMBER 1961

dress of the Scientific Research Society of America. W. J. Coppoc, presiding. Award of William Procter prize by W. J. Coppoc. Cooperation-a responsibility of the scientist, Edward R. Weidlein, former director, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh.

Sigma Delta Epsilon Graduate Women's Science Fraternity

Thursday 28 December

Tea for All Women in Science. Ernestine B. Thurman, National Institutes of Health, will preside.

Society of the Sigma Xi

Friday 29 December

Joint Luncheon of the Society of the Sigma Xi and the Scientific Research Society of America.

Sixty-second Annual Convention of the Society of the Sigma Xi. Wallace R. Brode will preside.

Joint Address of the Society of the Sigma Xi and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. William W. Rubey, member, AAAS Board of Directors, will preside. Science and government, Harrison Brown, professor of geochemistry, California Institute of Technology.

Wilderness Society, Wildlife Management Institute, and Wildlife Society

These societies are cosponsors of Section O's symposium, Land and Water Use.

Forthcoming Events

December

12-15. American Soc. of Agricultural Engineers, Chicago Ill. (J. L. Burt, ASAE, 420 Main St., St. Joseph Mich.)

13. American Acad. of Arts and Sciences, Brookline, Mass. (J. L. Oncley, 280 Newton St., Brookline 46)

15-16. Modern Trends in Activation Analysis, College Station, Tex. (R. E. Wainerdi, Activation Analysis Research Laboratory, Texas A. and M. College, College Station)

15-16. Oklahoma Acad. of Science, Stillwater. (D. Buck, Northern Oklahoma Junior College, Tonkawa)

17-18. International Congr. of Comparative Pathology, 9th, Paris, France. (L. Grollet, Comité International Permanent des Congrès de Pathologie Comparée, 63 Avenue de Villiers, Paris 17°)

19-23. Inter-American Congr. of Psy-



chromatographic columns

New Selectacel Ion Exchange Celluloses have remarkable properties when used with ionic and colloidal materials of high molecular weight.

- Such applications include -ENZYMES
- LIPIDS NUCLEIC
- PROTEINS •
- ACIDS HORMONES

These materials produce separations that far exceed what usually can be accomplished alone by ion exchange resins, chromatography, electrochromatography, or electrophoresis.

There are several kinds of Selectacel Ion Exchange Celluloses:

ANION EXCHANGERS

Capacity meq/g 0.9

Separation and purification of proteins, peptides, enzymes, hormones and re-lated materials.

Type ECTEOLA (Epichlorohydrin triethanolamine)	Grade Standard 20 40	Capacity meq/g 0.3
Separation a	nd purificatio	n of viruses.

CATION EXCHANGERS

Туре	Grade	Capacity meq/g 0.7		
CM	Standard			
(Carboxymethyl Cellulose)	20 40			
Weakly acid	to most off			

effective at pH's slightly above 4.

Туре Grade Capacity meq/g Standard 0.9 (Cellulose Phosphate) Bifunctional – containing both strongly acidic and weakly acidic groups. Relaacidic and weakly acidic group tively high exchange capacities. Send for these new free



EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MENTAL DISORDER

AAAS Symposium Volume No. 60

Edited by Benjamin Pasamanick

A symposium organized by the American Psychiatric Association to commemorate the centennial of the birth of Emil Kraepelin; cosponsored by the American Public Health Association.

. . . pioneering interdisciplinary studies by investigators from biostatistics, genetics, obstetrics, pediatrics, psychiatry, psychology, public health and sociology.

December 1959, 306 pp., \$6.50 AAAS members' cash orders, \$5.75

English Agents: Bailey Bros. & Swinfen, Ltd. West Central Street London W.C.1, England

American Association for the Advancement of Science

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



With artificial satellites already launched and space travel almost a reality, astronomy has become today's fastest growing hobby. Exploring the skies with a telescope is a relaxing diversion for father and son alike. UNITRON's handbook contains full-page illustrated articles on astronomy, observing, telescopes and accessories. It is of interest to both beginners and advanced amateurs. CONTENTS INCLUDE:

Observing the sun, moon, planets and wonders of the sky • Constellation map • Hints for observers • Glossary of telescope terms • How to choose a telescope • Astrophotography



chology, 7th, Monterrey, Mexico. (G. M. Gilbert, Psychology Dept., Long Island Univ., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.)

22-29. Plant Tissue and Organ Culture, intern. symp., New Delhi, India. (P. Maheshwari, Univ. of Delhi, Delhi)

26-28. History of Science Soc., annual, Washington, D.C. (J. C. Greene, 1121 Iowa Ave., Ames, Iowa)

26-31. American Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, annual, Denver, Colo. (R. L. Taylor, AAAS, 1515 Massa-chusetts Ave., NW, Washington 5)

The following 45 meetings are being held in conjunction with the AAAS annual meeting.

AAAS Cooperative Committee on the Teaching of Science and Mathematics (J. R. Mayor, AAAS, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C.). 27 Dec.

AAAS Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division (M. G. Anderson, New Mexico State Univ., University Park). 26– 30 Dec.

Academy Conf. (J. G. Arnold, Jr., Loyola Univ., New Orleans, La.). 27–28 Dec.

Alpha Epsilon Delta (N. F. Witt, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder). 28-29 Dec.

American Astronautical Soc. (M. Pitkin, Martin-Denver, Denver, Colo.). 28–29 Dec.

American Astronomical Soc. (H. J. Smith, Yale Observatory, 135 Prospect St. New Haven, Conn.) 26-30 Dec.

St., New Haven, Conn.). 26–30 Dec. American Economic Assoc. (K. E. Boulding, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor). 26 Dec.

American Educational Research Assoc. (D. D. Feder, San Francisco State College, San Francisco, Calif.). 30 Dec.

American Nature Study Soc. (S. G. Baldwin, Danville, Ill.). 27–30 Dec.

American Physiological Soc. (R. E. Smith, Univ. of California, Los Angeles). 29 Dec.

American Political Science Assoc. (J. Korbel, Social Science Foundation, Univ. of Denver, Denver, Colo.). 27 Dec.

American Psychiatric Assoc. (D. A. Hamburg, Stanford Medical Center, Palo Alto, Calif.). 27 Dec.

American Soc. of Criminology (G. H. Barker, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder). 29–30 Dec.

American Soc. of Naturalists (E. W. Caspari, Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.). 27 Dec.

American Soc. of Zoologists (R. L. Watterson, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana). 27-30 Dec.

American Sociological Assoc. (C. Taeuber, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.). 29 Dec.

American Statistical Assoc. (J. A. Niederjohn, Ideal Cement Co., Denver, Colo.). 29-30 Dec.

Association of American Geographers (M. J. Loeffler, Univ. of Colorado, Denver). 26–28 Dec.

Association for Computing Machinery (W. F. Cahill, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.). 28 Dec.

Beta Beta Beta Biological Soc. (Mrs. F. G. Brooks, Box 515 Ansonia Station, New York 23). 26–27 Dec.

BIO (Biomedical Information-Processing Organization) (R. S. Ledley, Natl. Biomedical Research Foundation, Silver Spring, Md.). 27 Dec. Biometric Society, WNAR (F. Graybill, Statistical Laboratory, Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins). 28 Dec.

Committee on Desert and Arid Zones Research, Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Div. of AAAS (T. L. Smiley, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson). 30 Dec.

Conference on Scientific Communication (C. D. Leake, Ohio State Univ., Columbus). 30 Dec.

Conference on Scientific Manpower (T. J. Mills, Natl. Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.). 27 Dec.

Ecological Soc. of America (R. S. Miller, Univ. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada). 27–29 Dec.

Institute of Management Sciences (M. M. Flood, Mental Health Research Inst., Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor). 29 Dec.

Mathematical Assoc. of America, Committee on Undergraduate Program in Mathematics (R. J. Wisner, Michigan State

Univ., Oakland, Rochester). 30 Dec. Metric Assoc. (R. P. Fischelis, 502 Albee Bldg., NW, Washington, D.C.). 27-30 Dec.

National Assoc. of Biology Teachers (Miss M. Beuschlein, Chicago Teachers College, Chicago, Ill.). 27–30 Dec.

National Assoc. for Research in Science Teaching (Miss E. M. Selberg, Colorado State College, Greeley). 27–30 Dec.

National Assoc. of Science Writers (H. B. Nichols, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.). 27 Dec.

National Geographic Soc. (R. Gray, National Geographic Soc., Washington, D.C.). 30 Dec.

National Science Teachers Assoc. (Miss M. Gardner, Natl. Science Teachers Assoc., Washington, D.C.). 27–30 Dec.

National Speleological Soc. (W. R. Halliday 1117 36 Ave., East, Seattle, Wash.). 29 Dec.

Philosophy of Science Assoc. (C. W. Churchman, Univ. of California, Berkeley). 29 Dec.

Scientific Research Soc. of America (D. B. Prentice, 51 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.). 29 Dec.

Sigma Delta Epsilon (Miss E. B. Thurman (Natl. Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.). 28 Dec.

Society for General Systems Research (R. L. Meier, Mental Health Research Inst., Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor). 29 Dec.

Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics (D. L. Thomsen, Jr., I.B.M. Corp., White Plains, N.Y.). 29 Dec.

Society of Protozoologists (N. D. Levine, College of Veterinary Medicine, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana). 27–30 Dec.

Society of the Sigma Xi (T. T. Holme, 51 Prospect St., Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.). 29 Dec.

Society of Systematic Zoology (C. F. Lytle, Tulane Univ, New Orleans, La.). 27-30 Dec.

Tau Beta Pi Assoc. (R. H. Nagel, Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville). 29 Dec.

United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa (C. Billman, 1811 Q St., NW, Washington 9). 29 Dec.

27-29. American Economic Assoc., New York, N.Y. (J. W. Bell, AEA, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.)

27-29. American Folklore Soc., Cincinnati, Ohio. (T. P. Coffin, 110 Bennett Hall,



Write for detailed information and the name of your nearest TIME distributor.

PROFESSIONAL TAPE CO., INC. 360 Burlington Ave. • Riverside, III.

1 DECEMBER 1961



110

about the way things grow and the shapes they take. D'Arcy Thompson, a great man of science, who was also a poet, and wise, tells of the shape of horns, of teeth, of tusks; of jumping fleas and slipper limpets; of buds and seeds, bees' cells and drops of rain; of the potter's thumb and the spider's web; of cylinders and unduloids; of a film of soap and a bubble of oil; of the splash of a pebble in a pond.

The original ON GROWTH AND FORM stretched through 1000 pages; an absorbing work but a frightening length. Now Professor Bonner has carefully cut it to less than half, with an eye for the essential and upto-date, and a deep regard for the spirit of the whole.

What Bonner himself has said of the original remains as apt for his abridgment: "Good literature as well as good science; it is a discourse on science as though it were a humanity." Presented in D'Arcy Thompson's own words, here is the core of a great book. 183 illustrations. At your booksellers. \$5.95

> CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS 32 East 57th Street, New York 22, N.Y.