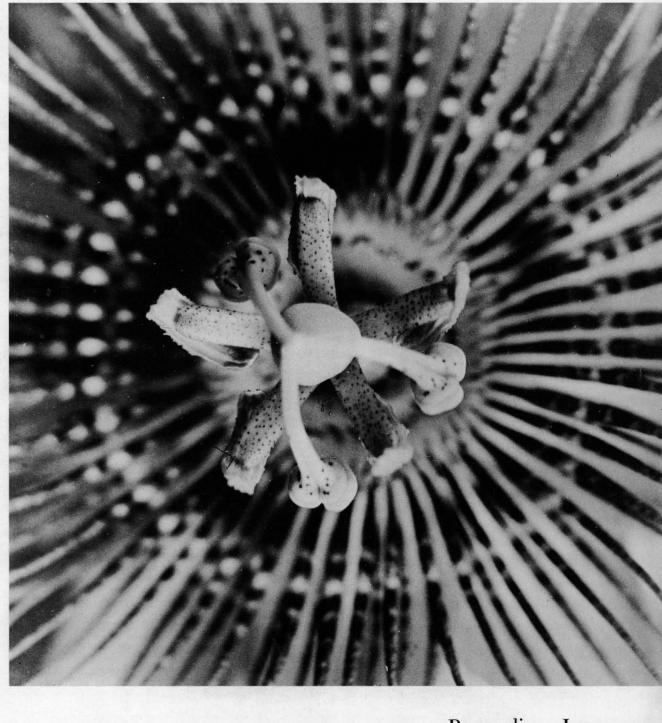


AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE



Proceedings Issue

New satellite will peel back the sky

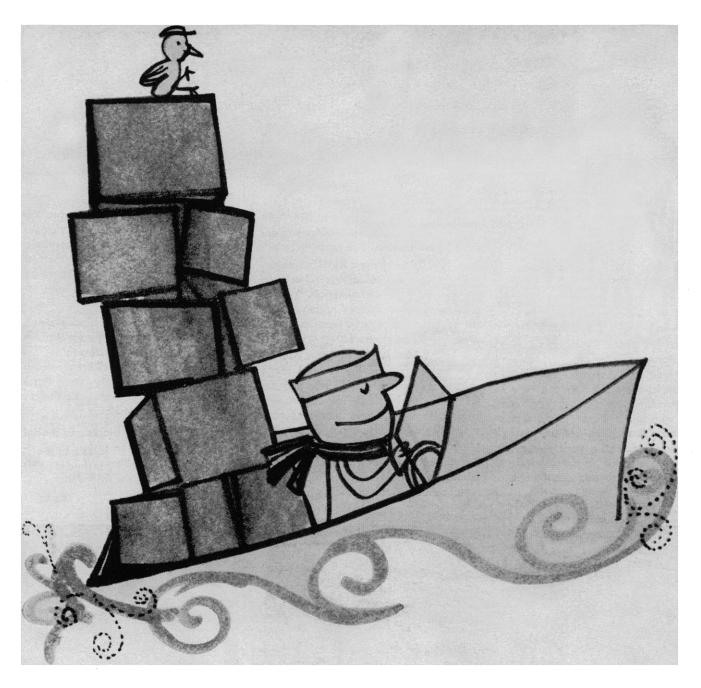


memory system for a satellite that will study the stars from high above the Earth's atmosphere.

While the sky seems transparent enough, it makes a poor window for astronomers. The atmosphere acts as a filter, blocking important information from earth-bound instruments. By putting their telescopes into orbit 500 miles above the atmosphere, astronomers hope to obtain valuable new scientific data about the age and composition of planets, stars and galaxies.

The orbiting observatory is planned for launching in 1963 by the NASA-Goddard Space Flight Center. It will contain a compact, highly reliable IBM system for processing and storing data. This system will receive radio commands from Earth, store them, and tell the observatory where to point its instruments. It will then collect the observations for periodic relay back to Earth.

Seeing the heavens more clearly will help scientists clear up many problems long unsolved. Whether you are a scientist or a businessman, IBM developments can also uncover solutions to your problems.



N.B.Co. DELIVERS BIOCHEMICALS, NOT EXCUSES!

A little water won't dampen our service. If your laboratory's on an island, our biochemicals *reach* your island...dry. You can plan on 24-hour delivery in the U.S.A., a bit longer anywhere else. You can also plan on your order *being* your order. N.B.Co. is strong on accuracy, triple checking every order and every mailing label. Strong on supply, too, with 2600 different biochemicals to fill your every requirement. You'll want to keep N.B.Co.'s 2600-item catalogue in your files. And remember, N.B.Co. has the world-wide volume that brings you pure biochemicals at lowest prices. If you know what you need and need it today, call MOntrose 2-0214, Cleveland, Ohio.

Send for our free October, 1961 Catalog con- taining more than 2600 items. Fill out coupon and mail today for your copy. SC	NBO
Name	- 4
Organization	
Address	
City	
State Z	one

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¢.

performance-proved instruments for SPECTROSCOPY

HIGH-ORDER ACCURACY AND VERSATILITY WITH PERKIN-ELMER BUILDING BLOCKS

If your requirements for physical measurement include unique spectroscopic instrumentation, chances are they can be met with Perkin-Elmer building block components, or with special instruments designed around them. Among the "building blocks" are separate sources, a variety of prism and grating monochromators, detectors, and associated optical and electronic components. They afford maximum versatility in tailoring the instrument to the problem. Typical of the Perkin-Elmer instruments designed from building blocks are:

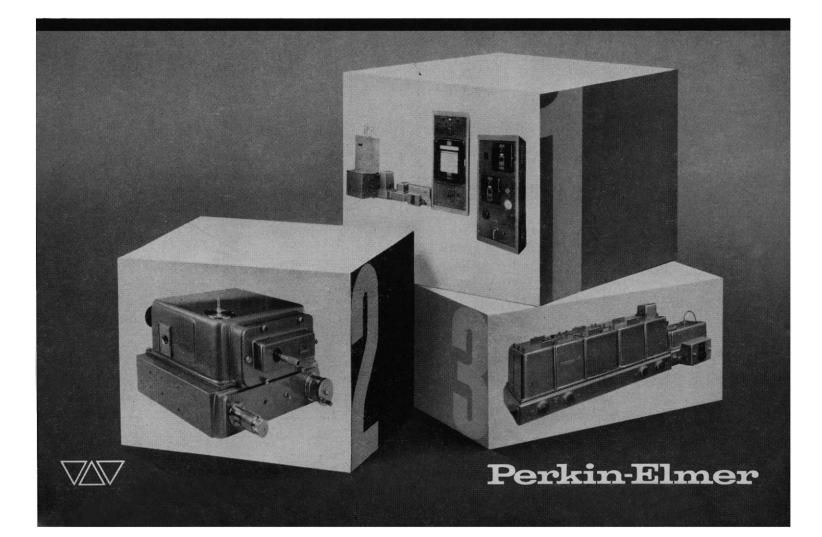
1. Model 205 Infrared Reflectometer, to measure the total diffuse reflectance and emittance of solid materials. Spectral reflectance in the infrared region as well as spectral emissivity as a function of temperature can be measured.

2. Model 108-A Rapid Scan Monochromator, to scan the spectral range of one prism at several discrete frequencies at a rate of 3 to 150 spectra per second, in the study of flame sources, rocket engine exhausts and other transient phenomena.

3. Model 301 Far Infrared Spectrophotometer, a double-beam direct transmittance recording instrument which operates in the region from 15 microns to 180 microns. The linear-in-wavenumber monochromator has a dual grating mount and provides a continuous scan over the first order range of each grating. A complete detector and electronic system with recorder is part of the instrument.

With Perkin-Elmer building block systems, it is possible to compare the spectral response of all types of detectors to a reference thermocouple on a direct recording basis, or to measure the absolute spectral radiance of intense continuous light sources such as solar light simulators.

For details on building blocks and special instruments, contact the Instrument Division, Special Laboratory Instruments, Perkin-Elmer Corporation, 910 Main Avenue, Norwalk, Connecticut.



16 February 1962, Volume 135, Number 3503

SCIENCE

Editorial	Prophecy Fulfilled	503
Articles	A Scientific Society—The Beginnings: G. T. Seaborg Our nascent scientific society has ingested science but has not yet begun to digest and assimilate it.	505
	Mineral Raw Materials in the National Economy: <i>H. A. Meyerhoff</i> Increases in world population and living standards call for a reevaluation of the domestic potential.	510
News and Comment	Resuming testing Ufologists and saucerians Disarmament agency in the news Conflict of interest code for scientific consultants	517
Book Reviews	L. Hogben's Mathematics in the Making, reviewed by C. B. Boyer; other reviews	522
Association Affairs	Alan T. Waterman, President-Elect: P. E. Klopsteg	526
	AAAS Council Meeting, 1961: D. Wolfle	528
	AAAS Officers, Committees, and Representatives for 1962	531
	New Section on Communication: P. V. Parkins	535
	New Section on Statistics: M. B. Ullman	536
	The Third Denver Meeting: A Report: R. L. Taylor	537
	Public Information Service: S. S. Negus	545
	Reports of Sections and Societies	547
Departments	New Products	575
	Letters from M. A. Benarde, J. R. Baker, K. Schmidt-Nielsen, G. Gunter; C. Keeler; S. Warren, M. E. De Bakey, J. D. DeForest, D. Stetten, Jr., R. C. Toth; A. B. Larson, P. S. Martin, D. Balber, W. Jaffe; C. E. Miller and J. B. Opfell	587
	Arctic Research; Forthcoming Events	607

Cover Floral structure of one of the common tropical passion flowers, *Passiflora alato-caerulea*. [W. H. Hodge, Kennett Square, Pa.]

NEW ACCURACY

in recording and measuring pH, voltage and volume; in fidelity of graph delineation.

VERSATILIT NEW

in titration control, measurement of variables, sample handling, range of application.

NEW ECONOMY

in the total Sargent design; in unrivaled capacity at an unrivaled low cost.

SARGENT DUAL **Recording Titrator**

SPECIFICATIONS:

Scale span: 1, 2, 5, 10 pH units and 100, 200, 500, 1000 millivolts.

Scale accuracy: 1/4 percent.

Bridge power: mercury batteries.

Scale width: 240 mm, graduated in 100 units.

Displacement: continuously adjustable, direct reading to 10 pH units or 1000 millivolts plus and minus.

Input: direct potentiometric or pre-amp with 1:1 feedback stabilized electrometer. Drive speeds: controlled automatic, fast constant and slow constant. Charts

and burettes synchronized. **Burettes:** motorized, precision, glass, displacement type with interchangeable 50 ml and 10 ml plungers and barrels, with fast refilling and flushing motors and automatic safety switches.

Delivery rates: approximately 10 ml per minute maximum, 1/15 ml per minute minimum.

Burette accuracy: 1/10 percent.

Stirring: magnetic variable speed.

Balancing speed: 3¹/₃ seconds full scale. Automatic stop: precisely adjustable, cam actuated with ¹/₄ scale overrun, restarting, repeating.

Polarizing adapters: interchangeable, plug in, mercury battery powered.

Burette fittings: interchangeable, duplicate for either flexible tubing or all glass interconnection, the latter with standard taper and ball joint unions and Teflon stopcock plugs.

Speed controller: derivative actuated, proportional to rate of change of signal. Beaker supports: swinging, height adjustable, with self-contained stirring motors.

Recorded functions: fundamental signal or first derivative.

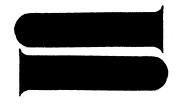
Structural materials: polished 18-8 stainless steel, aluminum and Bakelite.

Dimensions: height, 26 inches; width, 22 inches; depth, 15 inches. Net weight: 95 pounds.

Power requirement: 115 volt, 60 cycle A. C.; 150 watts. Available on special order for operation from 50 cycle current.

S-29685 TITRATOR-Dual, Recording, Potentiometric, Automatic Rate Controlling, Glass or Metal Electrode, Sargent, Model D (Pat. No. 2,931,964); with standard equipment, without electrodes Price.....\$2,850.00 For complete information, contact your nearest Sargent representative-or write for Bulletin D.

E. H. SARGENT & CO., 4647 W. FOSTER AVE., CHICAGO 30, ILLINOIS Detroit 4, Mich. Dallas 35, Texas • Birmingham 4, Ala. Springfield, New Jersey • Anaheim, California



SARGENT Scientific Laboratory Instruments Apparatus · Supplies · Chemicals

SCIENCE, VOL. 135

LEITZ PANPHOT FOR RESEARCH AND PHOTOMICROGRAPHY LARGE OR SMALL FORMAT

Think of any problem in photomicrography requiring any type of microscope ... illumination ... or light measurement. Now examine the Leitz Panphot. You'll find it has all the important features and accessories that specialize the Panphot for almost any field of microscopic observation and illumination.

Incident light **Bright field** Dark field

*Optional

Transmitted light Phase contrast **Polarized light** Micro-drawing

Micro-projection Micro-cinematography Fluorescence light Photomicrography Macro-photography

MAJOR FEATURES OF THE PANPHOT PHOTOMICROGRAPHIC SYSTEM

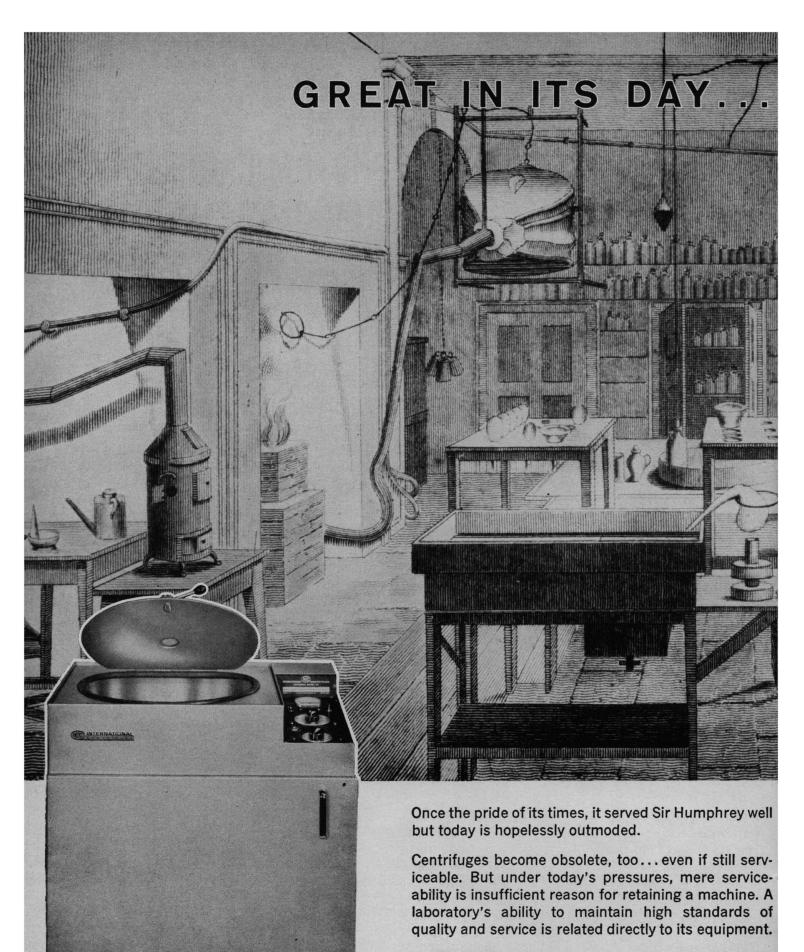
• 4" x 5" reflex or 35mm Leica with micro-reflex Front viewing and controls · Rotatable back* to orient negative · Accepts Leitz Orthomat for fully automatic 35mm photomicrography . Instant change from monocular or binocular observation to photomicrography . Instant switchover from filament to arc or Xenon lamp · Permanent centration of illumination



SOUTH. NEW

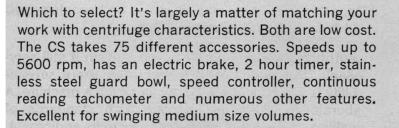
16 FEBRUARY 1962

43662



That's why there is so much interest in International's modern design CS & UV general purpose centrifuges. They're extremely versatile and convenient, handle a wide range of work easily, efficiently and reliably day after day over a heavy schedule.

MODEL UV CENTRIFUGE



Sir Humphrey Davy's Laboratory

llustration courtesy Harvard Libre

The UV has all these features but accepts more accessories, swings larger volumes, and handles a greater variety of work. Send for bulletins FC and I and make your own comparison.

INTERNATIONAL ICO EQUIPMENT CO. 1284 SOLDIERS FIELD ROAD · BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

MODEL CS CENTRIFUGE

AMERICAN KINETICS CORPORATION Fall Church, Virginia

ANNOUNCING ...

... the establishment of the AMERICAN KINETICS Corporation, a research, development and service organization. AMERICAN KINETICS serves all industries, including electronics, nuclear, pharmaceutical, food, petroleum and chemical. This organization represents a blending of a leading service corporation in the life sciences field, with highly skilled and experienced personnel in the physical sciences

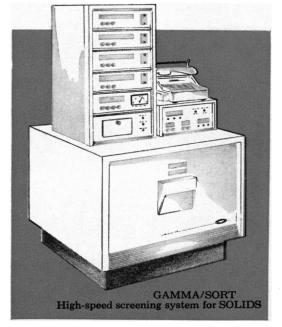
The physical facilities employed are those of HAZLETON field. LABS. Inc., who have on their staff over 150 expert scientists and technicians, working in extremely modern plants with

the most up to date equipment. AMERICAN KINETICS is currently interested in con-

ducting fallout surveys for local, state and federal agencies. AMERICAN KINETICS is also extremely interested in adapting modern nuclear and instrumentation techniques to rapid assessment of toxicity and related problems in the food, pharmaceutical and chemical industries.

AMERICAN KINETICS CORPORATION





The GAMMA/SORT – GAMMA/FLO Systems are high-speed radioactivity counting systems designed for the specific purpose of rapidly monitoring large quantities of food and water supplies for fallout contamination.

These Systems are sensitive, reliable, and versatile instruments that can be operated by unskilled personnel. They count radioactivity in all types of bulk and packaged foods, as well as liquid, without sample preparation, measure contamination in each item in shorter time periods than any other available monitoring system. They are also equipped for automatic and permanent recording of all measurements taken.

These Systems are available to federal, state, and local governmental agencies which will be responsible for monitoring food supplies and taking regulatory action if hazardous rates of contamination are found. They are also available to commercial food producers, processors, and distributors who wish to establish the safety of their supply sources.

Advantages:

- No sample preparation necessary
- Ultra-high sensitivity (instantaneous reading of fallout concentration)

The GAMMA/SORT and GAMMA/FLO Systems feature:

- Detector geometry better than 3π
- Detector scintillator volume greater than 30 liters
- Unique optical design results in fewer photomultipliers
- Newly designed solid state electronics
- Coincidence and anti-coincidence circuits provide discrimination and cosmic-ray rejection
- Four inches of selected low background lead shielding
- Detect 10 micro-microcuries per liter in less than 3 minutes
- Solid state interrogator, translator, coder and IBM typewriter read-out
- Pre-set alarm system



ADVANTAGES:

- Continuous monitoring, measuring, analysis of exhaled respiratory gases
- Detect and measure key gases such as: C¹⁴O₂, CO₂, O₂, etc.

FEATURING

- Data computation, such as: Respiratory quotient, C¹⁴ specific activity
- All vital data continuously integrated, coded and printed
- Precise control of temperature, flow and pressure.

For detailed information write to:





General Measurements

Division of Precision Scientific Company Garnerville, N. Y.

High temperature in a hurry with CAL-CORD^{*} for the lab *Just wrap it and plug it in...*

This reliable, cord-type heating unit was developed specifically for laboratory work. Easy-to-use Cal-Cord is as flexible as an appliance cord. Delivers uniform temperatures up to fabric limits of 400°C for glass fabric, or 600°C for quartz fabric. Paralleled ribbon-type heating elements terminate at one end into a single twistlock connection for joining to supply cord. No troublesome, unsafe loose terminals on the ends. Cal-Cord comes complete with power supply cord and plug. Eight new sizes now available.

	Cal-Cord	Specificat	ions	
	Cat. No.	Length	Wattage	Price
	C-C 2	2 ft.	80W, 115V	\$ 6.50
400°C	C-C 3	3 ft.	120W, 115V	9.00
Medium	C-C 4	4 ft.	160W, 115V	11.00
Cal-Cord	C-C 6	6 ft.	240W, 115V	15.00
cal-cora	C-C 8	8 ft.	340W, 115V	19.00
Made of glass	C-C 10	10 ft.	400W, 120V	23.00
fabric material	C-C 12	12 ft.	480W, 220V	27.00
	C-C 14	14 ft.	560W, 220V	31.00
and the second s	C-C 16	16 ft.	640W, 220V	35.00
600°C	Cat. No.	Length	Wattage	Price
Super	SC-C 2	2 ft.	200W, 115V	\$ 8.00
Cal-Cord	SC-C 3	3 ft.	300W, 115V	13.75
	SC-C 4	4 ft.	400W, 115V	16.75
Made of quartz	SC-C 6	6 ft.	600W, 230V	19.50
fabric material	SC-C 8	8 ft.	800W, 230V	25.50

Cal-Cord Temperature Control Thermolyne Stepless Type 800 temperature controller is ideally suited for use with any Cal-Cord. Specifications: 1500W, 115V; maximum amps, 13. Price \$15.75.



For additional information, please write to ...

Glas-Col Apparatus Company

Dept. SC, 711 Hulman St., Terre Haute, Indiana

World's largest manufacturer of heating mantles for laboratory, pilot plant, and chemical process heating applications

*U.S. Patent: 2,989,613

SCIENCE, VOL. 135

Booth's 55-426.A & 426.B Ready for Pittsburgh Analytical Conference, March 5-9, 1962 • a new programmed temperature

- preparative gas chromatograph
- a new dual column programmed high temperature gas chromatograph

5

6

S

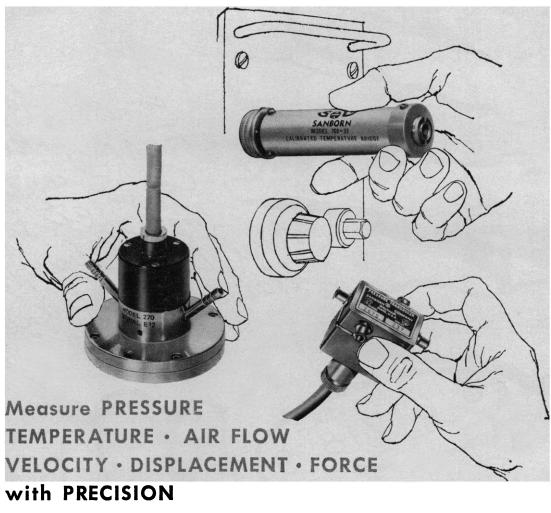
S

- a new programmed temperature
- flame ionization gas chromatograph a new concept in modular gas chromatography instrument design
- a new proportional power
- temperature programmer

These and other new instrumentation and accessories will be exhibited by F & M. Plan to visit us to discuss your analytical requirements.

F&**M** F & M SCIENTIFIC CORPORATION Starr Rd. & Rt. 41, Avondale, Pa. COlony 8-2281 (Area code 215)

Make a date to visit a date F&M Scientific Corporation of March Ditsburgh March 5-9, 1962



SANBORN TRANSDUCERS

You can meet a wide variety of requirements from this broad selection of accurate, compact Sanborn Transducers. Series 267 and 268 Physiological Pressure Transducers are designed for either differential or single-ended measurements in such applications as cardiac catheterization and studies of circulatory, respiratory, esophogeal, spinal or gastric pressures. Two basic sensitivities are available: 1.0 or 0.1 mm Hg produces 1 cm. chart deflection. Model 270 Bi-Directional Differential Gas Pressure Transducer permits measurements of small pressure changes (1 cm/0.5 mm H₂O) over a wide range with excellent linearity and low drift. Pneumotach heads for respiratory air flow measurements are available for use with the 270. Excellent stability and temperature compensation also make the Model 270 particularly suitable for plethysmography applications.

Model 760-53 Calibrated Temperature Bridge and a variety of interchangeable thermistor probes are available for use with any Sanborn Carrier Preamplifier for accurate recording or monitoring of physiological temperatures with full scale sensitivity of 1°C and 2.5°C.

In addition, Sanborn offers pneumograph and pulse wave attachments, heart sound microphones, linear velocity and displacement transducers, and transducers for force measurements in myographic studies. For complete information contact your nearest Sanborn Branch Office or Service Agency – or write Manager, Research Instrument Sales, Medical Division.

MEDICAL DIVISION SANBORN COMPANY 175 Wyman St., Waltham 54, Massachusetts

THE LOGICAL BUY IN BIO-LOGICAL MICROSCOPES

UNITRON INVERTED MODELS

are proving to be the most logical and versatile design in all fields of the biological sciences; whether for complex research studies or for routine lab analyses.

IDEAL FOR • TISSUE CULTURES

- HANGING-DROP TECHNIQUES
- GENERAL MICROSCOPY

MODEL MIC

MODEL PH-BMIC

MODEL BU-13

INVERTED LABORATORY AND RESEARCH MODELS

Brightfield Laboratory Models:

MONOCULAR MODEL MIC. Four brightfield ob jectives 5X, 10X, 40X, 100X (oil); eyepieces 5X, 10X 15X; ample height adjustment of condenser-illumi nator for even large culture bottles; built-in base transformer. \$409 ob-10X, \$409. BINOCULAR MODEL BMIC. Binocular version \$609.

Brightfield Research Models: MONOCULAR MODEL BR-MIC. Five brightfield ob-jectives 5X, 10X, 20X, 40X, 100X (oil); eyepieces 5X, 10X, 15X; rack and pinion condenser mechanism with individual centering adjustments for condenser and illuminator; elevating compartment provides \$545. handy storage for accessories. BINOCULAR MODEL BR-BMIC. Binocular version of Model BR-MIC, with camera mechanism. \$745.

Phase Research Models:

MONOCULAR MODEL PH-MIC. Eight phase objectives 10X, 20X, 40X, 100X (oil) in both bright and dark-medium contrast; eyepieces 5X, 10X, 15X; high inten-sity Koehler-type illuminator; five-choice intensity trans-former; phase turret condenser with aperture \$812.

BINOCULAR MODEL PH-BMIC. Binocular version of Model PH-MIC plus built-in camera mechanism. \$1012.

Prices include optics, cabinets, filters, special slides, petri dishes, and basic accessories. The built-in camera mechanism is standard with binocular models and available as an accessory for monoculars. Accommodates 35mm. camera back or Polaroid Land Camera Attachment. Both available at extra cost.

CAMERA-MICROSCOPES

The all-purpose microscope for visual examination, screen viewing and photomicrography. Built-in 34_{4} x 44_{4} camera with four flat field photo-eyepieces on revolving turret. Accessory attachments for 35mm, Polaroid, and movie cameras. Low-power (5X-40X) accessories available. Needs only 9" x 12" table space.

Brightfield Research Models: MONOCULAR MODEL U-12. Same objectives \$1195. and visual eyepieces as Model BR-MIC. BINOCULAR MODEL BU-12. Binocular version of Model U-12. \$1379.

Phase Research Models:	
MONOCULAR MODEL U-13. Same phase turret condenser, and visual eyepieces as Model PH-MIC.	objectives, \$1390.
BINOCULAR MODEL BU-13. Binocular version of Model U-13.	\$1580.

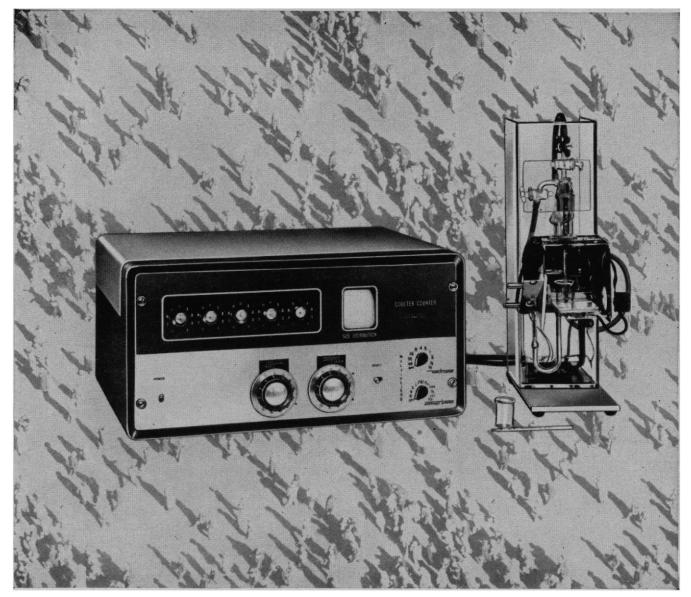
Only UNITRON Inverted Microscopes Offer ALL These Advantages

accommodates slides, wet mounts, special glassware, warming chambers and micro-manipulators • unobstructed stage for easy access
 built-in, correct intensity illumination
 glarefree coated optics • special petri dishes for observation of cultures even by highest power oil immersion objective . graduated mechanical stage accessory camera attachments Iong working distance 40X objective and other accessories also available

ASK FOR A FREE 10-DAY TRIAL. You be the judge in your own lab. Select the model you want. Then fill out and mail the coupon. Microscopes sent and returned at our expense. You assume no obligation. Or if you want more data on these and other UNITRON microscopes, use coupon to request our complete catalog.



16 FEBRUARY 1962



Coulter Biological Particle Counter... pity the census can't use it

They could count and size the population anytime if the Coulter Counter[®] counted people. But it's designed for biological populations; counts and sizes such particles as blood cells, bacteria, spores, pollen, plankton, algae, tissue cells, etc.

The Coulter Counter is fast, accurate and convenient. Position the sample, and the instrument does the rest, operating on the principle of electrical conductivity differences between cells and common diluents.

Particle size distribution studies can be made manually with the Model "A" and automatically with the Research Model and Plotter.

B3130-1—Model "A"	.\$3550.00
B3135—Research Model	.\$4850.00
B3140—Automatic Plotter	.\$1950.00

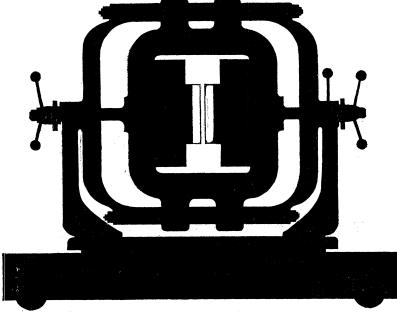
If you have biological particles to count, ask your S/P Representative for complete literature or a demonstration ... or write...



GENERAL OFFICES: 1210 LEON PLACE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS Regional Offices: Atlanta · Boston · Charlotte · Chicago · Columbus · Dallas · Detroit · Kansas City Los Angeles · Miami · Minneapolis · New York · San Francisco · Seattle · Washington Export Department—Flushing 58, L. I., New York. In Canada: Canadian Laboratory Supplies Limited. In Mexico: Hoffmann-Pinther & Bosworth, S. A.

SCIENCE, VOL. 135

The NEW Versatility In Magnets



Harvey-Wells. The Model L-76V, available for immediate delivery,

affords the user, in one unit of precision equipment, the variety of electromagnetic properties more usually found only by the use of several magnets, each serving a different application.

A **completely** versatile electromagnet — the new Model L-76V adjustable gap seven inch magnet by

Like all Harvey-Wells magnets, the Model L-76V has a cast frame and low impedance tape-wound coils, for highest efficiencies in air gap accessibility and power utilization.

It features full rotation about both the vertical **and** horizontal axes. Forty-three different air gap geometries from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches are obtainable with one set of pole caps by use of precision ground insertion blocks.

The Model L-76V is specifically designed for use with either the Model HS-1050 or Model S-735 magnet power supplies by Harvey-Wells. Current, power and stabilization is thus matched to the specific needs of each user.

Typical performance characteristics are:

Field strength in excess of 16,000 gauss

Homogeneity of 1 part in 100,000 over two cubic centimeters

For information on how this, or other magnet systems by Harvey-Wells can solve your research needs, write to



Other magnet systems available: 21/2 inch, 7 inch, 12 inch, 15 inch, 23 inch, each with matching regulated power supply. Also NMR gaussmeters and field control units.

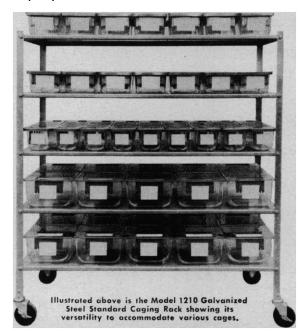
16 FEBRUARY 1962

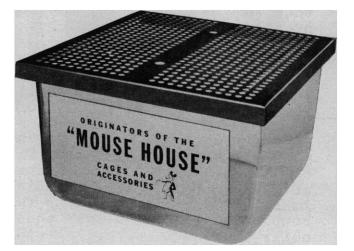
471



DISCRIMINATING RESEARCHERS AGREE THAT IT ALWAYS PAYS TO SPECIFY KEYSTONE!

Keystone products provide the happy combination of complete satisfaction to the scientist demanding the best animal caging obtainable and – the purchasing agent who must consider the cost factor. Keystone's long experience in the scientific field is your assurance of quality in all the standard or specially designed items for use in research. Efficient production methods guarantee lower costs to the budget-conscious buyer plus the dependability that has kept Keystone Plastics Company a leader in this field.



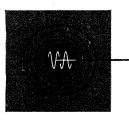


Keystone Plastics Company offer a complete line of research animal caging — from the "Mouse House" acrylic plastic standard line with eight different sizes to choose from — to the regular and specially designed stainless steel cages for rabbits or cats. Housing for mice, rats and hamsters are also available in autoclavable aluminum alloy and stainless steel. Breeding cages of polypropylene and transparent polycarbonate are manufactured in various sizes.

Disposable cages — extremely economical for the experimenter using contaminating materials; a complete line of stainless steel and galvanized covers to fit interchangeably with the caging; galvanized steel racking in standard sizes or built to your specifications; basal metabolism and trace metal testing units plus innumerable accessories for utility and convenience in the laboratory are all manufactured by Keystone.

> Request your copy of our complete catalog — Now. Your name will also be placed on our mailing list to receive valuable information on all new Keystone developments.

SPECIALISTS IN SCIENTIFIC PLASTIC PROCESSING 701 PAINTER STREET • MEDIA • PENNSYLVANIA



VARIAN associates

611 HANSEN WAY, PALO ALTO 18, CALIF.

INSTRUMENT DIVISION

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Pittsburgh Spectroscopy Conference, 1962

Varian's introduction of the revolutionary A-60 spectrometer took the 1961 Pittsburgh Conference by storm. Here's a preview of Varian at Pittsburgh for 1962.

We will show a new variable temperature accessory for the A-60 spectrometer, further extending the versatility of this instrument. The attachment will allow sample temperature to be varied over a range of 0° C to $\pm 200^{\circ}$ C.

Also featured will be an advanced EPR system, applicable to many chemical disciplines. This system includes a new 9" electromagnet with EPR performance capability equalling that of a 12" magnet; a new transistorized 7 kW power supply; improved switching circuits for ease of operation; and a complete line of research accessories, such as electrolytic cells, superheterodyne detectors, and rapid-flow mixing chambers.

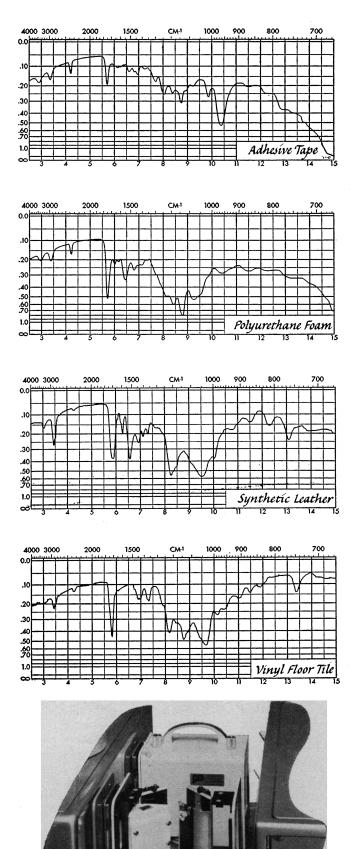
This improved EPR system also includes a double-resonance cavity, providing a new technique for line-width calibration.

Another Varian contribution to spectroscopy will be a new NMR Spectra Catalog, including 368 spectra. The spectra are pre-calibrated and cross-indexed by chemical shift, functional group, and chemical name.

We will demonstrate our new G-14 graphic strip chart recorder, which features instantly-selectable multiple ranges down to 1 mV, ideal for gas chromatography.

P.S.: Basic research chemists should look for an important and vancement in our HR-60 NMR System — proton high - resolution studies at ??,000 gauss.

16 FEBRUARY 1962



ATTENUATED TOTAL REFLECTANCE

... a new infrared sampling technique of tremendous promise for the analysis of hitherto impossible samples.

Imagine being able to analyze by means of infrared a piece of floor tile, the coating on a paper board, a liquid detergent, the lubricant film on a piece of metal, the plastic bag on a package, a painted surface or a blob of toothpaste directly, without special sample preparation and without regard to sample thickness. All of these analyses are quite feasible by means of Attenuated Total Reflection, a new infrared sampling technique, exclusively available from CIC. ATR spectra are nearly identical to conventional absorption spectra and are produced quickly and simply with the CIC ATR attachment on most infrared spectrophotometers.

Write for complete information on ATR — or better yet send us a sample (if it is a solid piece, please cut it to 20 x 30mm) and we will run an ATR curve on it for you.



CORPORATION DANBURY ROAD, WILTON, CONNECTICUT A SUBSIDIARY OF BARNES ENGINEERING COMPANY

SCIENCE, VOL. 135

474

Two ATR Units

in a Model 221



CES tackles one of the toughest sterilization jobs of all time

The problem is to keep our space probe vehicles completely free from earthly contamination—to keep our celestial neighbors pure for biological study. To this end, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has awarded a research contract to the Castle Company for development of procedures for the sterilization of space craft components.

It's a complex problem. The thousands of components required contain all types of metals, plastics, fibers, synthetics — all different in composition and reaction to sterilization—all presenting different problems of accessibility. But it's the challenging kind of problem that CES—the Castle Engineered Sterilization program—is uniquely qualified to tackle. Because whatever the product—from catheters to coconuts; whatever the sterilization method steam, dry heat, gas, radiation, chemical— CES has the experience and the research facilities to provide the practical answer.

WRITE today for CES literature if yours is a problem of sterilization or disinfection. There's no obligation for preliminary research and planning.





WILMOT CASTLE COMPANY, 8014 E. Henrietta Rd., Rochester 18, N.Y. Subsidiary of Ritter Company Inc.

DELICATE SPECIMENS, ELECTRON PHOTOMICROGRAPHS, ULTRACENTRIFUGE AND ELECTROPHORESIS PHOTO DATA ON PLATES AND FILM

The Nikon 6 Optical Comparator has proved so successful in *ultracentrifuge* photo plate evaluation, that it is now being used for almost every kind of photo data analysis. *Electron photomicrographs* are now being studied and analyzed with the Nikon 6. And it is being used in many phases of *chromatography*, measuring *fringe patterns* and reading *electrophoresis* photo plates. It is even being used for examining and measuring delicate specimens in petri dishes.

Special holders are available for the plate and film types used in each application. They are designed for convenience in mounting, and to permit shifting and scanning.

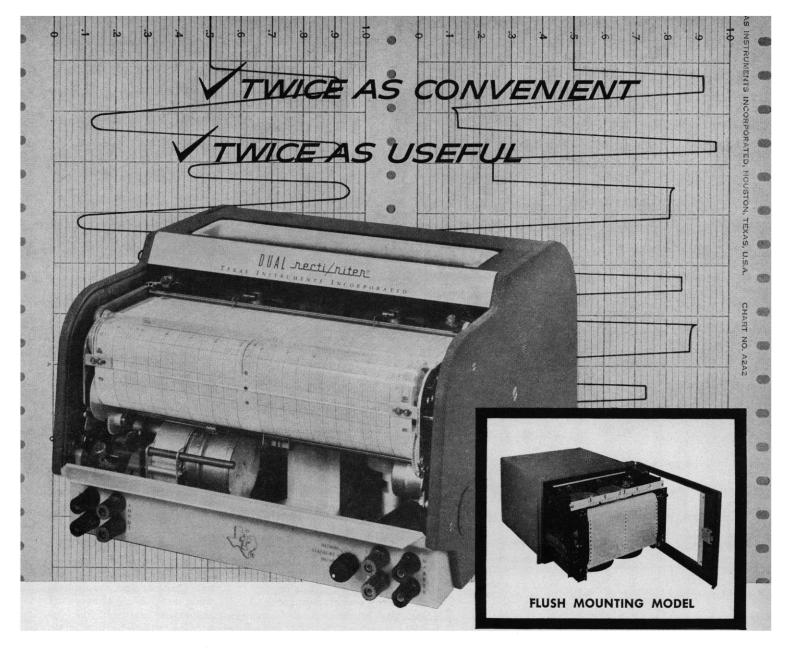
Essentially, the Nikon 6 Optical Comparator is a projection

macroscope provided with surface as well as sub-stage illumination. Its magnification range is from 10x to 100x—extendable to 500x. Any object, thing, substance, specimen, slide, photoplate or film, placed upon its stage, appears as a bright, crisp-sharp, magnified image on a 12-inch screen — in true, natural colors. It can be observed by several people, simultaneously — studied, evaluated and measured to 2-micron increments — all in the comfort of a normally lit room.

If you have an inspection or measurement problem which lends itself to the unique capabilities of the Nikon 6 Optical Comparator, why not tell us about it. Write to Dept. S-2.

RIKON, INC. INSTRUMENT DIVISION 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 3





vo Variables Side Record Side by DUAL _recti/riter® Recorder the with

The DUAL recti/riter recorder combines in one compact instrument two complete galvanometric recorders and a single chart drive . . . enabling you to record two variables simultaneously to a common time base. No chart drive synchronization problems, just one chart roll to handle and data can be interpreted in a glance. Only the DUAL recti/riter offers true rectilinear recording on two 4¹/₂-inch, side-by-side grids. Whether you use it primarily as a single channel instrument or for the hundreds of applications requiring the direct comparison of two variables, you'll find the DUAL recti/riter offers greater convenience and unmatched versatility. Available in either portable or flush-mounting models in the widest selection of standard ranges.

Т	WO)-C	ycle	Pen	Response
					Demana

d-c	Milliampere Ranges	1⁄2 ma	to	10	0 ma
a-c	Ampere Ranges0.2	5 amp	to	25	amp
d-c	Ampere	-			-

- Range......100 mv for use with standard shunts

Five-Cycle Pen Response

d-c Milliampere Ranges.....2.5 ma to 125 ma Special options and accessories further expand the usefulness of recti/riter recorders. Also available in single channel models.

Write for complete information.

APPARATUS DIVISION PLANTS IN HOUSTON AND DALLAS, TEXAS





TORSION OPTICAL BALANCE...

1990 Milling

Projects true weight-even when out of level!

B-1754X ... \$425.00

Because the zero point is unaffected by out-of-level conditions, this new Model PL-2 Torsion Balance projects true weight readings without being re-zeroed! It's fast, accurate, convenient-designed to operate under severe environmental and physical

conditions. Capacity is 2-kilograms, accuracy 0.1 gram, precision 0.1 gram, readability 0.2 gram. Has unlimited tare range up to full capacity. Projection system operates on 6 cycles 110-115 volts AC (also available for 220). Overall dimensions: 71/2" x 125/8" x 161/2" long. Descriptive brochure sent on request.

ROTAVAPOR. . a new rotary vacuum evaporator Extracts substances gently, rapidly, easily, economically!

You can use this solvent evaporator for just about any distillation requirement by merely regulating the temperature of the bath, depth of immersion, speed of rotation, degree of vacuum, and temperature of coolant. It has a built-in condenser, receiving flask, and evaporating flask. Speedy evaporation, gentle concentration under slight temperature drops, and elimination of foaming are important features. All components are readily detachable. Solution touches nothing but glass. Ask us for bulletin No. 4000.

D-1172X \$1,190.00

E-5540X \$295.00

(complete

as illustrated)

DENSICORD ... an automatic recording

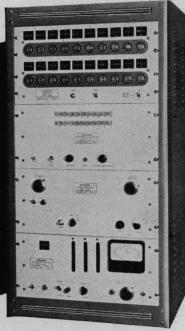
densitometer by Photovolt

his instrument, designed for analyzing paper electrophoresis and chromatography strips, consists of a sensitive electronic photometer, scanner, and variable response recorder-all in a single unit. There are twelve recording functions to choose from ... selected by means of a switch. High sensitivity, rapid response, ease of operation, flexibility in applications, plus versatility, are highlights of the Model 542 Densicord. Bulletin 800D gives details-sent on request!



Branch Sales Offices: Albany 5, N. Y. • Boston 16, Mass. • Elk Grove Village, Ill. • Philadelphia 43, Pa. • Silver Spring, Md. 478





features

Low Cost 100-Channel Analysis with 20-Channel-Group Readout

MODEL PHA 120 100-Channel Pulse Height Analyzer

> **USERS** Schools Health Physics Labs Researchers



Model ST-200D Transistorized Magnetic Core Memory 200-Channel Spectrometer with Simultaneous Dual Inputs Model ASP-1ADR Automatic Print-and-Plot Analyzer



Model SS-1 Single-Channel Scanning Spectrometer

A-2383A

WORLD'S FIRST

NUCLEAR

COMPANY

479

Serviced by RCA Service Co. A Division of Radio Corporation of America

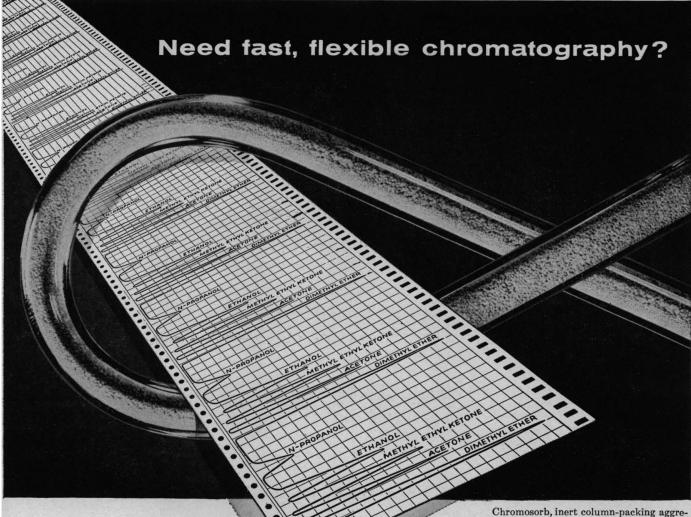
V

The Victoreen Instrument Company

5806 Hough Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio Export Department, 240 West 17th St., New York 11, N. Y.

Cable: TRILRUSH, New York

16 FEBRUARY 1962



Chromosorb, inert column-packing aggregate, is a specially treated grade of J-M Celite*, the diatomaceous silica that was used in earliest gas chromatography studies.

You always get a good "picture" with Johns-Manville Chromosorb

As an aggregate in gas-liquid partition chromatography, J-M Chromosorb[®] gives high partitioning effect with maximum number of theoretical plates. Good resolution is obtained because it is chemically inert and won'tadsorb components being passed through. You get uniform results, optimum reproducibility, and good flow of carrier gas without excessive pressure drop.

Chromosorb combines optimum surface area with high uniformity. For reduction of fines, all grades are water-screened to close tolerances.

480

Packing is easy. Its physical stability and non-adsorption let you re-use the same column packing again and again. For further information, contact the dealer nearest you.

> *Celite is Johns-Manville's registered trade mark for its diatomaceous silica products.

 Color
 light pink

 Free Fall Density—Ibs./cu. ft. (avg.)
 20-23

 Specific Gravity—true.
 2.15

 Water Absorption—cc./gr. (avg.)
 2.4

 Moisture—% by weight, maximum
 1.0

 pH (avg.)
 .67

 Surface Area—sq. m./gm. (avg.)
 .55

JOHNS-MANVILLE

For chromatographic studies . . . Chromosorb W Typical Properties Flux calcined diatomaceous earth aggregate.

Color	.white
Free Fall Density-lbs./cu. ft. (avg.)	
Specific Gravity-true	
Water Absorption-cc./gr. (avg.)4	

Moisture-% by weight, maximum	
pH (avg.)	8-10
Surface Area (BET Method)-sq. m./gr. (avg.)	

For fine filtration of liquids in laboratory application...Celite Analytical Filter Aid Quality diatomite, calcined at high temperatures and acid-washed to remove organic and inorganic impurities. Filters out all types of precipitates, including the difficult-to-handle gelatinous and semi-colloidal materials, and produces brilliantly clear filtrates at high flow rates.

Patent No. 2,907,117 Patent No. 2,907,663

VirTis Mechanically Refrigerated Freezemobile with Centrifugal Freeze-Dryer

- No Pre-freezing
- Faster Drying Time with Radiant Heating
- Large Volume Dehydrations
- Sample foaming eliminated

Place water in a vacuum and it freezes! This simple classroom demonstration is the basis for centrifugal freeze-drying now available with the VIRTIS MECHAN-ICALLY REFRIGERATED FREEZE-MOBILE. The new CENTRIFUGAL DRYING CHAMBER attachment is ideal for large volume dehydrations. This Chamber will accommodate seven 250 ml. serum bottles at one time; or it may be obtained with six stations for 500 ml. serum bottles.

High quality results are routinely obtained with centrifugal freeze-drying, making the method suitable for the preservation of most heat sensitive biologicals, such as antibiotics, hormones and enzymes. Two major advantages are inherent in this freeze-drying technique. First, samples are automatically shell-frozen. And second, speed of drying is increased due to uniform radiant heating over the entire ice-shell surface.

Accessory instrumentation includes sample temperature indication, control and recording.

THE VIRTIS COMPANY, INC.

121.

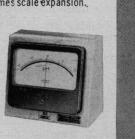
For accurate measurement of

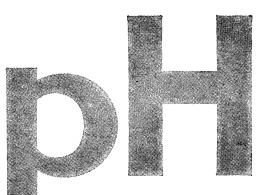




portions — nearly 6 times scale expansion.

Meter: Presents on a full 7" mirrored scale, only the bio logical range of 6 to 8 pH.







RADIOMETER pH Meter 22

Included in the complete line of famous Danish **RADIOMETER Electro-chemical instruments is the** pHM 22. This model is a-c line operated and designed for general laboratory use inclusive of electrometric titrations.

Features

- Exceptional stability no zero drift
- Large mirror scale spreads 14 pH over 11 inches
- Accessory biological meter 6-8 pH on a 6.4" scale
- Accuracy .01 to .05 pH with reproducibility down .002 pH
- 10 Millivolt ranges
- Accurate temperature compensation
- Will perform measurements on grounded media
- Will perform Dead Stop End Point titrations
- Full range of standard and special type electrodes

Applications

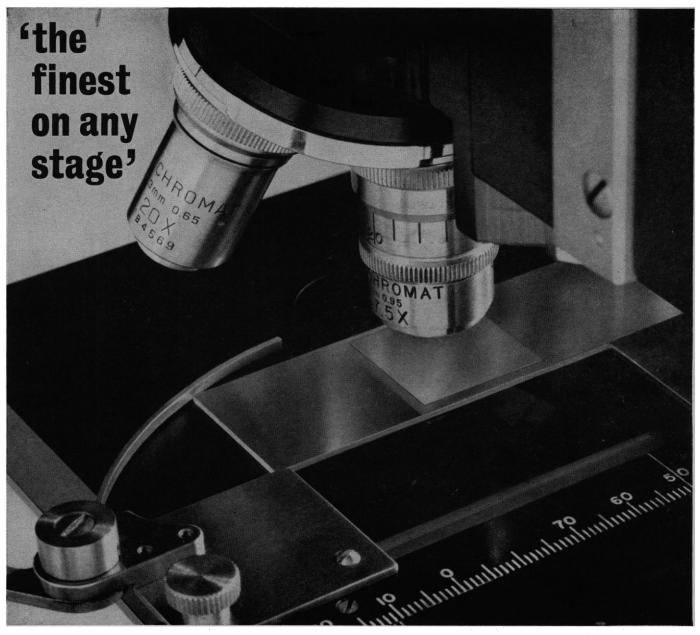
- pH determinations and millivolt measurements in the laboratory
- Continuous pH determinations or millivolt measurements
- Acid/base, redox or other potentiometric titrations Dead-stop end-point titrations
 - Descriptive literature on request.





72 Emdrupvei COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

In Canada: Contact any Branch of Canadian Laboratory Supplies Limited



GOLD SEAL® SLIDES and COVER GLASSES Microslides and cover glasses bearing the familiar "Gold Seal" label have set standards of quality for many years. They are as perfect as painstaking manufacturing processes can make them. And as a final safeguard, they are individually inspected before being packaged.

"Gold Seal" microslides are made of flawless, colorless, noncorrosive glass. Each slide is of uniform thickness, length, and width and has ground, polished edges. Each is precleaned and ready for use. A special-edged Stand-Rite dispenser box, used to pack all "Gold Seal" microslides, keeps slides upright, permits finger-tip removal without smearing or fingerprinting.

"Gold Seal" cover glasses are of equal excellence. Carefully selected and guaranteed perfect, they are made of rigidly specified, noncorrosive, nonfogging glass of uniform thinness. Available in every convenient size and thinness, "Gold Seal" cover glasses are dispensed clean from lint-free plastic boxes holding one ounce of glass.

Your dealer carries "Gold Seal" microslides and cover glasses and a large selection of microslide boxes, cabinets, and other acces-

sories. Illustrations and full details of all items may be found in the Clay-Adams catalog No. 106. If you do not have a copy, write today on your institutional letterhead to:

New York 10, N.Y.

B/A All-Dielectric INTERFERENCE FILTERS



Baird-Atomic announces the introduction of their radically improved Ultra-violet Filters and all-dielectric Visible Spectrum Interference Filters.

The new 'block shape' Π passband in the Visible Spectrum Filters enables the user to obtain the greatest degree of spectral purity.

If the filter you require is not available in stock, normal delivery time is within thirty to thirty-five days.

Standard filter sizes are $1'' \ge 1''$ and $2'' \ge 2''$; other sizes and shapes are available on special order. Write for your copy of our new filter brochure.

Engineers and scientists — investigate challenging opportunities with Baird-Atomic. Write Industrial Relations Department.

Visible Spectrum

- ∎ 4000Å-8000Å
- New block shape passband

Absorption filters and/or evaporated blocking components provide for maximum blocking, reduced thickness, and improved signal-to-noise ratio

 Transmission outside of passband: under 0.1%

■ Half bandwidths from 4.8Å to 1600Å

 Total transmission from fully blocked filter: up to 70%

 Blocking — complete on low side high side blocking to at least 8000Å (Additional blocking at extra cost)

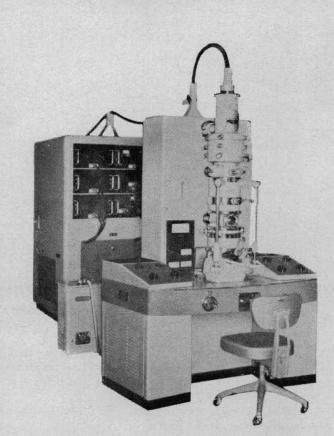
Ultraviolet Spectrum

■ 2100Å to 3400Å and 3900Å to 3999Å



ADVANCED OPTICS AND ELECTRONICS...SERVING SCIENCE

HITACHI Electron Microscopes



featuring the new HU-11

Hitachi, Ltd. of Japan, in advance of worldwide competition, announces the successful production of the HU-11, the latest in electron microscopes.

The new HU-11 is an enlarged, high efficiency electron microscope, guaranteed 8-10 Angstrom Unit resolution, capable of probing the very basic structure of matter. This is possible in the HU-11 because it is equipped with a chromatic aberration compensating lens system, a development uniquely Hitachi.

Other improvements include an enlarged specimen chamber facilitating handling of accessories, an exhaust system trap reducing contamination to a minimum (therefore eliminating the need to disassemble the column), increased exposure area of photography permitting recording of high resolution diffraction rays.

... and presenting the HS-6

Hitachi's outstanding HS-6, the permanent magnet electron microscope, is equipped with four lenses (condenser, objective, intermediary, projection) with a resolving power reaching 25 A.U. upwards and ensures an electron optical magnification continuously changeable from 2,000x to 20,000x.

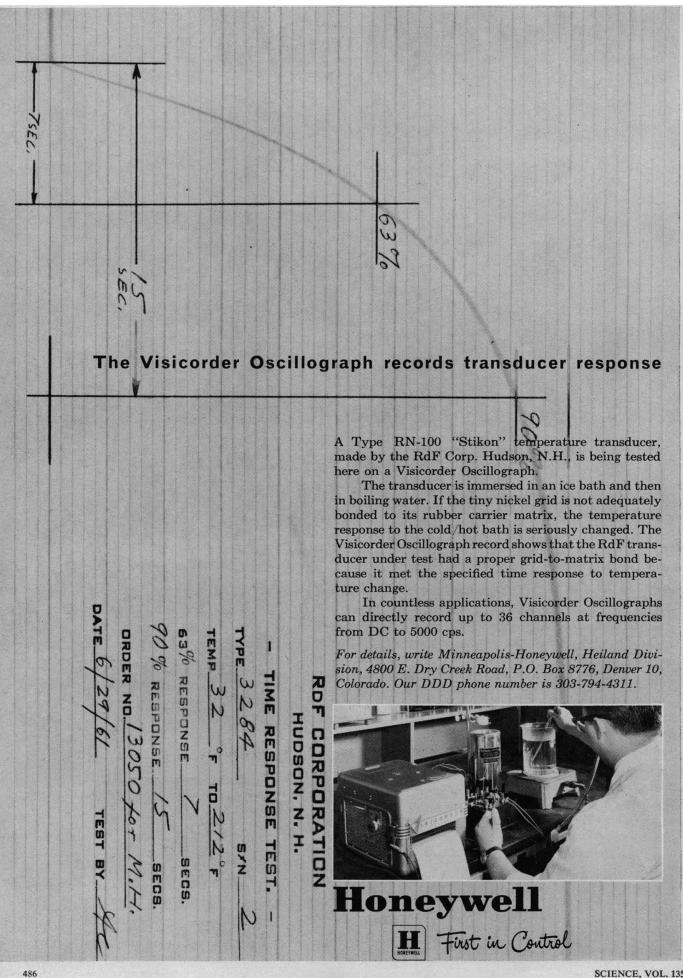
The HS-6 is proving itself doubly invaluable photographically as an electron diffraction camera using an additional specimen stage and as the so-called "selected area" diffraction camera. (Camera chamber is loaded with 18 cassettes permitting 36 successive exposures.)

Simplicity of operation, mechanics and circuitry make the HS-6 the ideal instrument for researchers in the most sensitive medical and biological fields.

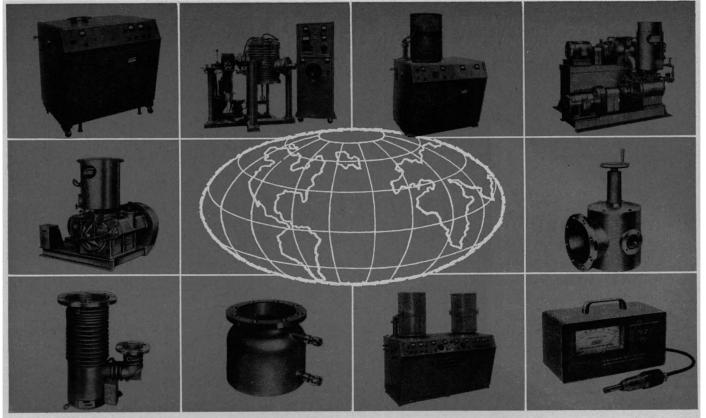


For more detailed information get in touch with ERB & GRAY SCIENTIFIC, INC. 854 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles 17, Calif. Second Structure Struc

16 FEBRUARY 1962



SCIENCE, VOL. 135



LEADERSHIP

with a forward look in the field of high vacuum equipment . . .

Kinney Vacuum, the accepted leader in the manufacture of vacuum pumps is acknowledged foremost in research and development in the high vacuum industry.

This leadership is carefully guarded by constant and extensive research and development that produces the ultimate in mechanical pumps, diffusion pumps, valves, baffles, gauges, vacuum furnaces, space chambers, and complete vacuum systems. The resources of the New York Air Brake Company and all of its divisions guarantee every Kinney Vacuum product to be efficient in operation, most modern in design, and constructed to give the maximum in service.

- PROVEN STABILITY
- EXTENSIVE RESOURCES
- DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT

HIGH VACUUM EVAPORATORS . . . KSE-6, KSE-6H This attractively packaged system delivers maximum performance, requires minimum floor space. Formica work surfaces, integral control panels with grouped controls for operating convenience. These units are built around flange connected components including new high speed oil diffusion pumps, water cooled baffle (also available with liquid nitrogen cooled baffle). Hydraulic bell jar hoist. Rapid evacuation to below 1 x 10⁻⁶

0.0

EY VACUUM DIVISION THE NEW YORK AIR BRAKE COMPANY 3529 WASHINGTON STREET • BOSTON 30, MASS.

torr., ultimate pressure less than 5 x 10^{-7} torr. KSE-6H offers a pot-type base plate (Haas Chamber) to allow more freedom for

location of monitoring devices and additional feed-throughs.

16 FEBRUARY 1962



Tracerlab omni/guard

BACKGROUND AS LOW AS 0.3 CPM

1" OR 2" SAMPLES

LOW BACKGROUND BETA COUNTING SYSTEM MANUAL OR AUTOMATIC SYSTEMS

Leading research and environmental analysis laboratories* are now using Tracerlab Omni/Guard Low Background Beta Counting Systems like the one pictured. In addition to setting new standards of reliability, Omni/Guard Systems are performing counting operations never before possible.

The Omni/Guard can assay 1" or 2" solid beta samples. Efficiency is high, even for low energy beta rays, C^{14} , S^{35} , etc. This means that less starting material is needed, lower activity levels can be measured, and counting time is substantially reduced. And the new Tracerlab Omni/Guard System is moderately priced and economical to operate and maintain.

In mentioning these advantages we've merely scratched the surface. Write for the Omni/Guard Bulletin. Tracerlab, 1601 Trapelo Road, Waltham 54, Mass., or 2030 Wright Avenue, Richmond 3, California.

*names on request

[racerlab FE inc.

A DIVISION OF LABORATORY FOR ELECTRONICS, INC.

The New Brunswick Scientific Company Presents The PsycroTherm^(TM)

A CONTROLLED-ENVIRONMENT INCUBATOR-SHAKER

U.S. Patent No. 3,002,895



For the Growth of Microorganisms under Controlled Conditions of Temperature, Atmosphere, and Agitation

THE PSYCROTHERM is a rigidly controlled environmental incubator with a continuous-duty shaking mechanism. Though it occupies comparatively little floor area, it has 10¹/₂ cubic feet of *usable* work space in the incubation chamber, where static and shake cultures can be incubated simultaneously or separately.

A VERSATILE UNIT With fully integrated heating and refrigeration systems the unit is ideal for work with psycrophilic, mesophilic, and thermophilic systems. Temperatures can be accurately regulated from 0° C to 60° C with a control tolerance and temperature gradient both within \pm 0.5° C. In non-refrigerated units, the temperature range is from ambient to 60° C, with the same tolerance and gradient as above.

There are many interchangeable shaker platforms. They have large capacities for flasks, tubes, and other culture and reaction vessels.

16 FEBRUARY 1962

CHOICE OF SHAKER MECHANISMS The degree of agitation can be selected and the temperature controlled for the growth of aerobic and anaerobic organisms. Models are available with either Gyrotory® or reciprocal agitation, and illumination for photosynthesis studies. The PSYCRO-THERM can also be used as a BOD incubator.

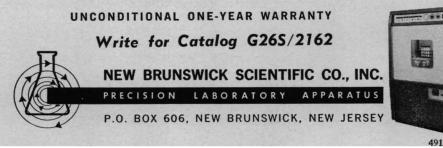
CONTINUOUS DUTY SHAKING The shaking mechanisms are preci-



Gassing facilities provided for circulating gas in the tightly sealed chamber.

sion built for continuous operation, long life, and for smooth, quiet, reproducible agitation. Speed is adjusted mechanically and will never drift nor vary when workloads or voltages change. The rotary shaker mechanism has a range of speeds between 50 rpm and 400 rpm. The reciprocating shaker mechanism has an adjustable stroke from 0 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ " and a speed range between 40 and 285 oscillations per minute.

OVERALL DIMENSIONS: Width 40", Depth 29", Height 65" CHAMBER DIMENSIONS: Width 32½", Depth 21", Height 26"



The Vanguard Model 1000 VOLUMATIC Fraction Collector

The Vanguard VOLUMATIC is a completely transistorized self-contained unit employing an advanced technique for volumetric collection of chromatographic separations. Hold-up and mixing in volumetrically controlled separations are virtually eliminated when fractionation is performed with the Vanguard VOL-UMATIC. Using a unique principle of repetitive cuts for a single separation, in conjunction with a photoelectric sensing device, the VOLUMATIC will collect from one to ten times the siphon volume in each test tube. The operator merely dials the number of times he wishes the siphon to fill and discharge before advancing to the next test tube. Employing this technique for collection of 5 X siphon volume for example, only the hold-up present from the last one-fifth of the first fraction is mixed with the first one-fifth of the second fraction, an 80% reduction in mixing.

Transistorization of all components assures absolute reliability of operation and allows continuous coldroom operation without modification.

The cast aluminum instrument cabinet affords the

strength and rigidity needed for large columns and ancillary equipment, yet the entire unit weighs less than 50 lbs. Positive indexing of the stainless steel dispensing head to succeeding inner rows is achieved through mechanical gating which assures continued reliability. Compact size (25 in. wide x 30 in. long x 6 in. high) promotes maximum utilization of valuable laboratory and cold-room space. Heavy gauge, large capacity aluminum turntable (245 samples in 13mm. or 15mm. size) is supplied with handle and base-mounted rubber feet for easy removal and use as test tube tray.

Interchangeable turntables for 13mm., 15mm. and 18mm. test tubes are offered as standard accessories. To meet varying requirements a complete selection of siphons is also available. To increase the versatility of the Vanguard VOLUMATIC, transistorized time and drop counting plug-in units are also available.

Complete unit including siphon and turntable of choice with 4 ft. column support rod priced at \$695.00, F.O.B. LaGrange, Illinois.

P.O. Box 244 La Grange, Illinois FLeetwood 4-5656



INSTRUMENT COMPANY

AN INTEGRATED DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM IN YOUR LAB



MNEMOTRON MULTI-PURPOSE DIGITAL COMPUTER FOR RESEARCH CATC* model 400

*COMPUTER OF AVERAGE TRANSIENTS

CAT 400 is a *multi-purpose* digital *on-line* computer for the study of biological and other variables. One of its uses is the on-line calculation of average evoked responses of four different variables simultaneously. By accumulating the average responses, the CAT 400 is able to extract the precise response pattern from the "noise" which generally masks biological responses to stimuli.

In addition to averaging, the CAT 400 multi-purpose computer offers the research scientist a whole range of computing functions. Here are a few:

- Analog To Digital Conversion Up To 4 Channels Simultaneously.
- Recording Fast Waveforms.
- Automatic Plotting Of Digital Data.*
- Statistical Distribution Of Analog Data Amplitude Histograms.*
- Statistical Distribution Of Pulse Data-Time Histograms.*
- Function Generation.

*In conjunction with CAT accessories.

MNEMOTRON MULTI-CHANNEL ANALOG DATA

RECORDERS...

0.2% ACCURACY AT LOW COST

Ideal companion to the CAT 400... precise, versatile additions to any research facility. Available with up to 14 channels.

TYPICAL SYSTEM: MODEL M204

Completely self-contained 4 channel record/reproduce system. Fully transisterized. • Tape speeds up to 30 inches/ sec. • Frequency response dc-4KC. • Noise less than 50 db below full scale. • Crosstalk below 70 db. • 10½" reel

capacity. • Superb tape handling characteristics. • Unique pulse FM principle. Price from \$4340 Complete.

2-CHANNEL PORTABLE SYSTEM from \$1450

As a Computer Of Average Transients, the CAT 400 is ideal for the simultaneous measurement of average evoked brain potentials from four different regions of the brain – and for averaging nerve potentials, retinograms, cardiological data, phonocardiograms, autonomic functions, pupil responses, and many other biologic variables, as well as astronomical, sonar and seismic data. Its multi-purpose features extend its applications manyfold to digitizing of fast waveforms such as cardiograms, or the analysis of random behavior in terms of amplitude spectrum, or the automatic plotting of numbers, to list a few examples.

Analog output is provided for graphic readout on strip chart and XY recorders. The CAT 400 also has a digital output which enables it to "talk" to other computers. Digital printer, electric typewriter, or paper tape punch is available for direct digital readout.

Fully transisterized, small in size, and truly portable (it weighs only 36 pounds), CAT 400 brings the flexibility and accuracy of the digital computer to the scientist with the simplicity of a laboratory instrument.

PRICE: \$10,950 (rental plan available)

MNEM TRON

CORPORATION

45 S. Main St., Pearl River, N.Y. PEarl River 5-4015 (914) Cable: MNEMOTRON

A Subsidiary Of Technical Measurement Corporation

Send For Complete	NAME
Technical Literature	ADDRESSSTATESTATE

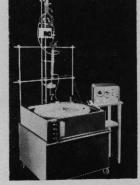


NEW, VERSATILE LABORATORY AIDS... THAT SAVE TIME AND LABOR!

FRACTION COLLECTORS

... the mobile coldroom, refrigeraated from column to collecting tubes ... on casters... glassware and turntable temperature-controlled.

OTHER MODELS (for every program and budget) include CONTINUOUS (for long-term or overnight use) and SECTIONAL (for processing during fraction collecting).



Send for Bulletin S-3-4000 for complete information

FOR AUTOMATIC ULTRAVIOLET MONITORING OF CHROMATOGRAPHIC ELUENTS

CONTINUOUS FLOW UV MONITOR For Use with all Fraction Collectors

UVISCAN makes possible speedier identification of compounds with great accuracy and automatically indicates, on a recorded chart, the test-tube in which the desired compound is contained.

 Amplifier yields signal from 0.05 to 4 Optical Density. Easily accessible Flow Cell with adjustable lightpath from 1 to 10 mm.
 Minimum volume 0.125 ml.

• High Stability. During 24 hours the baseline will

remain constant within 0.5 mv. • Wave Length from 240 to 280 millimicrons • Linear or Logarithmic Recorders available.

chromatograms.

ously.

Features:

hour

×

×

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

A unique apparatus FOR PRODUCING PRECISELY-CONTROLLED

Developed at the National Institutes of Health

 Makes small changes in specific portions of an elution gradient to improve resolution in certain regions of

Presents gradient data for duplication in any laboratory.
Single apparatus can be used to supply identical gra-

Any number of independent gradients of different molecular or ionic species can be produced simultane-

Regulates flow of solvents

at a pre-set constant volume.

The MICROPUMP

through chromatographic columns

CONSTANT FLOW RATE of buffer solution

ADJUSTABLE VOLUME from 25 ml to 950 ml/

ALL COMPONENTS, which are in contact with

the solvent, are made of teflon or glass

Designed for CONTINUOUS DUTY

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW COST

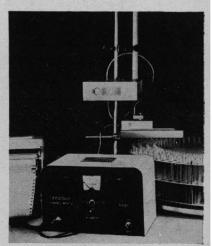
dients simultaneously to several columns.

AND REPRODUCIBLE GRADIENTS

The VARIGRAD

VARIABLE GRADIENT MIXER

FOR CHROMATOGRAPHY



Send for Bulletin S-3-5000 for complete information

Send for Bulletin S-3-6000

information

* * * *

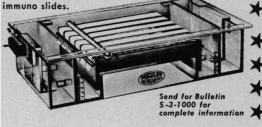
* *



Zone Electrophoresis with PAPER, STARCH, AGAR and

almost all other known media!

One basic migration chamber can be adapted to all media • Full line of D.C. power supplies • Agar cutters for preparation of



* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STARCH GEL VERTICAL > Electrophoresis Apparatus >

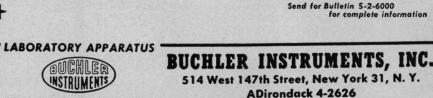
For direct insertion of liquid samples without paper or starch granules.

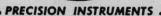
Samples can be resolved into more zones than with paper electrophoresis without overlapping of components.
 10 samples, 0.040 to 0.045 ml can be processed simultane-

ously, or 1.6 ml in a single slot.
Special lucite stand to fit in refrigerator.

Send for Bulletin S-3-1070 for complete information

Other Buchler Laboratory Aids FLASH EVAPORATORS ROTARY EVAPOMIX WATER BOOSTERS CHLORIDOMETERS







494

SCIENCE, VOL. 135

Up-to-date information on micromethodology . . .

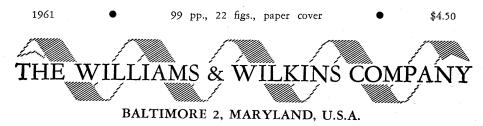
Van Slyke & Plazin: MICROMANO-METRIC ANALYSES

Micro-methods, the principles behind them, and the apparatus required with them, are the subjects under concentrated study in this new book. The authors have strategically interspersed clear and useful illustrations and tables throughout the comprehensive, detailed, and well-referenced text.

The 10-ml. gas extraction chamber and the micropipets used with it, described in this volume, enable one to make manometric analyses with accuracy fully equal to that of the standard Van Slyke-Neill methods, and with 1/20 as much material.

CONTENTS: Construction and Handling of Micromanometric Ghamber and Needle-Tipped Pipets: Construction of the 10-ml. chamber. Connections of the chamber. Manometer, mercury cock, and connections. Supporting structure and attachments of chamber and manometer. Alternative arrangement of the 10-ml. chamber for use with a magnetic stirrer. Lubrication of cocks. Testing the cocks. Needle-tipped stopcock pipet. Automatic serum CO2 pipet. Extraction and measurement of gases. Choice of volume of solution to extract. Shaking speed and extraction rate of gases. Precision of pressure measurements. Cleaning the chamber between analyses. Preliminary practice and test of apparatus. *Calculations and Calibrations*: Calculations. Gasometric calibration of chamber and stopcock pipet together with standard iodate solution. Calculation of the *a* volume of the chamber from the gasometric calibration with iodate. Calibration of serum CO_2 pipet and chamber together with standard carbonate solutions . . . of stopcock pipet by weight of water or mercury delivered . . . of serum CO_2 pipet by weight of water delivered . . . of chamber by weight of water delivered. Determination of Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen In Blood: Carbon Dioxide. Oxygen. Determination of O2 and CO2 in a single sample of 50 ul. of blood. Determination of Blood Carbon Monoxide and of Total and Active Hemoglobin by Carbon Monoxide Capacity: Determination of carbon monoxide in blood . . . of total hemoglobin, including methemoglobin, by carbon monoxide-binding capacity . . . of active hemoglobin, capable of binding oxygen and carbon monoxide. Methemoglobin. Determination of Nitrogen Gas, Nitrous Oxide, Cyclopropane, and Ethylene in Blood: Drawing and handling blood for analysis. Method A—Determination of nitrogen gas, nitrous oxide, cyclopropane, or ethylene, without determination of oxygen. Method B-Determination of nitrous oxide, cyclopropane, or ethylene, together with oxygen, in one sample of blood. Solubility correction factor for unextracted gas. Determination of the reabsorption correction, *i*. Experiment showing that the Na₂S₂O₄-NaOH-blood mixture in method A completely retains carbon monoxide present in the blood. Example of determination of N2 in blood . . . of nitrous oxide in blood, with and without determination of oxygen. Determination of Urea in Blood by the Hypobromate Reaction: Preparation of blood filtrates. Manometric determina-tion. Determination of Free Amino Acids by the Ninhydrin-CO₂ Method: Reactions of amino acids with ninhydrin. Determination of free amino acids in aqueous solutions . . . in blood plasma.

By DONALD D. VAN SLYKE and JOHN PLAZIN, Medical Research Center, Brookbaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York.



SCIENCE The weekly magazine of research

MANY CHEMISTS WILL SEE YOUR AD IN THE **GORDON RESEARCH CONFERENCES ISSUE**

WHAT ARE THE GORDON RESEARCH CONFERENCES?

The Gordon Research Conferences are among the most important chemical conferences held anywhere. Here some of the world's most active research chemists come together to exchange views on the latest discoveries in chemistry and related sciences.

Although the conferences were originally concerned with chemistry only, they now encompass such related fields as nuclear chemistry, physics, solid state physics, plasma physics, pharmacology and medicinal chemistry, and surface studies. The Gordon Conferences, however, do not resemble the ordinary scientific meetings. In direct contrast to the brusk formality of most technical conventions, the Gordon Conferences are held in a relaxed informal atmosphere in order to encourage the free exchange of information among the intellectual greats of the scientific world.

Attendance at the conferences is by approval only and each scientist must submit a written application stating his professional experience and what new scientific knowledge he can contribute to the conference. An attendance committee then rules on a scientist's qualifications for participation. The conferences are held during the summer months at four small colleges in New England.

Because of the tremendous importance of these conferences, scientists everywhere will be vitally interested in the scientific subjects to be discussed. Those scientists who are not fortunate enough to attend (only about 5000 are accepted) know full well that the future direction of chemical and scientific research will be outlined at these conferences.

PROGRAM TO APPEAR IN SCIENCE ONLY

The only place that scientists can find out what will be discussed at the Gordon Research Conferences is in SCIENCE Magazine. The Gordon Research issue contains the entire program and outline of the conferences. So valuable is this one issue of SCIENCE that many large industrial research labs frequently ask for extra copies for their research personnel. This, of course, means bonus circulation for advertisers.

AN IDEAL ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Seldom do advertisers have so good an opportunity to reach so many scientists. Over 75,000 professional scientists will see this issue of SCIENCE. Your ad will be assured of exceptionally high readership.

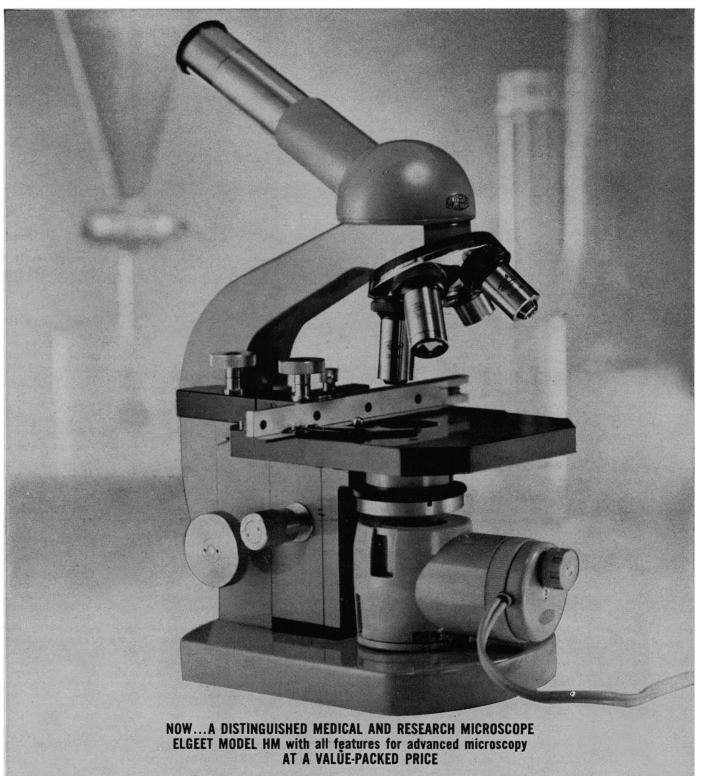
ADVERTISING SPACE IS LIMITED

Only 132 pages of advertising will be accepted in this issue. Don't be shut out! Make your reservation now.

CLOSING DATE FOR ALL SPACE WILL BE 23 FEBRUARY

PUBLICATION DATE WILL BE 16 MARCH

Advertising Office: 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y. Pennsylvania 6-1858



The performance...the precision...the perfection you demand from quality optics...yours in this new system of modular-styled microscopes from America's newest scientific instrument leader. Write for Booklet HM561 for complete information on the Model HM series.

Model HM-4 with quadruple nosepiece including 4X, 10X, 40X and 100X (oil immersion) objectives. 10X eyepiece. \$193.45.

Model HM-4S with accessory mechanical stage (as illustrated)...\$218.45.

Elgeet OPTICAL CO., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT DIV., 838 Smith St., Rochester 6, N.Y.

16 FEBRUARY 1962

nuclear DATA

THE NEW NUCLEAR DATA SERIES ND 140 COUNTING SYSTEM

In measurements requiring the use of large arrays of radiation detectors, problems in count accumulation arise, partly because the cost of an array of discriminators, scalers, and counting registers is high, and partly because readout is difficult. Transistorized scalers of high quality which provide accurate discrimination levels, coincidence gating circuits, automatic readout provisions and electrical reset capability cost in the vicinity of a thousand dollars per channel. If many channels are needed, the cost can become prohibitive.

To solve this problem, it is natural to consider marrying an array of discriminator circuits to an ordinary pulse height analyzer memory, for the cost per channel of such a system would be reasonable. The multichannel analyzer is a sufficiently useful tool in its own right, particularly in setting-up procedures preceding a measurement, that its cost is not offensive.

Such a marriage, however, would have serious limitations, unless special methods were used to combine the discriminators with the analyzer. One limitation, for example, would be that of speed. The analyzer requires some ten microseconds to accept and store a count, once the address scaler has been properly set to correspond to the correct counting channel. During this time the system would be 'dead' in all channels, so overall counting rates would have to be limited to a few thousand counts per second to avoid severe losses.

The process of properly setting the analyzer address scaler is in itself difficult, and the difficulty increases in a non-linear fashion as the number of channels increases. Especially awkward is the fact that signals appearing almost coincidentally on two or more signal lines tend to cause confusion that can be eliminated only by complicated circuitry. In the Nuclear Data system, these prob-

In the Nuclear Data system, these problems have been avoided by using an entirely new method of combining the discriminators and the analyzer. Figure 1 shows the general arrangement. Counts received in a particular channel cause a one-decade scaler to advance. When it overflows, it sets the flip-flop associated with that channel. In the meantime, the analyzer address is periodically advancing, at a relatively high rate. When the address corresponds to the channel of interest, the recognition circuit and associated gates cause the periodic advance to be discontinued momentarily, and a count is stored in the corresponding memory channel. If the flip-flop for that channel had not been 'on', the storage cycle would not have occurred. After the storage cycle the flip-flop is reset.

Two important characteristics of the system are apparent. One is that the entire <u>system</u> need not be paralyzed merely because one or more of the scaler overflow flip-flops is set. Other channels may continue counting undisturbed by this situation. As a matter of fact, even the channel which has just received its tenth count may continue counting. Only if ten counts are received following the setting of the flip-flop will there be a loss. The other characteristic is that there is no possibility of confusion due to nearly coincident pulses in two or more channels. These characteristics permit average

These characteristics permit average system counting rates, under the worst condition (all counts falling into a single channel) of well over 10,000 counts per second with losses entirely negligible except those due to the approximately 1.5 microsecond dead time of the discriminator circuits. Where counting rates are more evenly distributed among the channels, rates of well over 100,000 per second can be handled without losses except due to the discriminators. For pulsed beam particle accelerators, operating at repetition rates of 1 kc/s or slower, the average, not peak, counting rates govern the count losses, except for discriminator dead time effects.

The discriminators are of high quality, with input pulse amplitude ranges of from 0.1 volt to 3 volts negative. Discriminator stability is one millivolt per day. The circuits are arranged in groups of 32 channels with a maximum limited only by the analyzer memory capacity. It is possible to operate individual counting channels with both upper and lower level discrimination. All channels may be slow coincidence gated, with approximately one microsecond resolving time.

one microsecond resolving time. Although not shown in figure 1, circuits are included to provide for acceptance of counts residing in the decade scalers after completion of a measurement. It would be undesirable to ignore those counts, for in some channels it may be that just a few counts are of significance. The analyzer memory will contain actual counts received, after the measurement, without scale factor changes or round-off error. The system is designed for use with Nuclear Data models ND120, ND130A, and the monitor analyzer for the new

 \square ₽50 KC →G RECOGNIZE ADDRESS I BINARY ADDRESS ADDRESS ADVANCE DISCRIMINATOR SCALE OF TEN G INITIATE YZEF ND-120 ND-130 ND-150 RECOGNIZE ADDRESS 2 INPUT SIGNALS FROM N DETECTOR NATOR SCALE OF TEN END OF STORAGE RECOGNIZE ADDRESS N DISCRIMINATOR SCALE OF TEN

Fig. 1 Counting System, Nuclear Data Model ND140. Residual-count-interrogation circuit not shown.

ND2000 "Acquisition Series" analysis system soon to be formally announced. For ease and precision of set-up there are provisions for viewing the pulse height spectrum of any channel, with positive markers indicating the exact thresholds of the upper and lower level discriminators of that channel. Since millivolt stability is available, combined with means for rapid and accurate discriminator adjustments, counts may be restricted to even very narrow individual spectral lines in each channel.

The system has been constructed in such a manner that the discriminator boards may be replaced with different "front ends" in anticipation of the need for special characteristics, such as higher coincidence resolution. Only one "front end" model is now available, with characteristics as described above.

The cost of the system not including the pulse height analyzer is \$305 per channel for the unit described, and \$210 per channel for a lower speed system designed for such applications as area monitoring, mapping of radioactivity concentrations in the human body, and the like. In such applications, where no accurate shaping of signal pulses is required to prevent pulse pile-up, the output of photomultipliers is sufficient, without voltage amplification, to operate the discriminators properly.

APPLICATION TO DISCRIMINATOR TYPE MULTICHANNEL ANALYSIS

An interesting application of the method is in multichannel discriminator type pulse height analysis. Instruments of that type ordinarily require a considerable number of counting channels, but because of the expense and readout problems there are rarely many channels provided. Nevertheless, because of the high speed of such analyzers, (typically only two or three microseconds is required for the analysis of each pulse) they are still in use despite their disadvantages. The Nuclear Data model ND141 Dis-

The Nuclear Data model ND141 Discriminator Analyzer, which is very similar to the ND140 Counting System described above except for discriminator interconnections, utilizes the same models 120, 130A or 150 analyzers for count storage and readout. As a matter of fact, one or more model ND141 analyzers and one or more model ND140 analyzers can be operated simultaneously using the same count accumulation analyzer.

The model ND141 analyzer has a dead time of approximately 1.5 microseconds per event, may be slow coincidence gated, and may be operated as four seven channel analyzers, two fifteen channel analyzers or one thirty channel analyzer. One channel is used for timing pulses; after a preselected number of these timing pulses have been received, the count accumulating analyzer automatically terminates the analysis. Readout is by means of typewriter or paper tape punch. Four consecutive measurements may be made without intervening readout, merely by switching to different groups of memory channels. The overall high operating speed allows measurements of energy spectra of short lived nuclides.



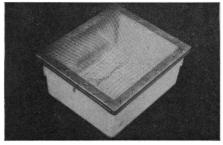
3833 West Beltline Hy.

Madison 5, Wisconsin SCIENCE, VOL. 135

ECONO-CAGE presents the disposable cage that stands by itself...

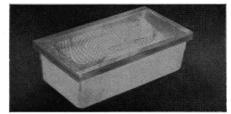
added to the line that stands by itself

The New Disposable Econo-Cage #21, Pictured Above, Brings To Animal Care A Rigid Plastic Disposable Cage That Spells Real Economy. It Stands By Itself Requiring No Expensive Supports That Prevent Full Visibility. Designed Primarily For Mice, The Cage Is $11\frac{1}{2}$ " X $7\frac{1}{2}$ " X 5" Deep. The Floor Area Of 84 Square Inches Will Adequately House Up To 12 Mice. All 20 Series Lids Fit The New Disposable Econo-Cage #21.



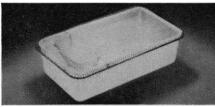
ECONO-CAGE #50 SERIES

The new 50 Series Econo-Cages and lids are designed for Hamsters or rats. Dimensions are 12%" X 14%" X 65%" deep with room for 11 adult Hamsters per cage. The cages are available in clear Acrylonitrile-Styrene Copolymer-Econo-Cage #53, Linear Polyethylene -Econo-Cage #54 and Polypropylene-Econo-Cage #55. All 50 Series lids fit interchangeably on 50 Series cages.



ECONO-CAGE #40 SERIES

Number 40 Series cages can be used interchangeably for Hamsters and/or rats. #43 is made of clear Acrilonitrile-Styrene-Copolymer, #44 of Linear Polyethylene and #45 of translucent Polypropylene. All 40 Series lids are standard 16 FEBRUARY 1962 $\frac{1}{2}''$ mesh designed for rat housing and fit interchangeably on all 40 Series cages. All 30 Series lids also fit all 40 Series cages but have the $\frac{5}{16}''$ for mice.



ECONO-CAGE #30 SERIES

Number 30 Series cages are designed as breeding and holding cages for mice. The over-all dimensions are $19" \times 10^{1/2}" \times 5^{1/8}"$ deep. Cage #32 is made of fiberglass, reinforced by plastic. Cage #33 is made of clear Acrylonitrile-Styrene Copolymer. Cage #34 is made of linear high density Polyethylene. Cage #35 is made of Polypropylene. All 30 Series lids are interchangeable on 30 Series cages.

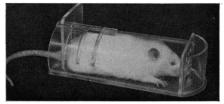


ECONO-CAGE #20 SERIES

Econo-Cages in the 20 Series are designed primarily for mice. Over-all dimensions of the cages are 111/2" X $7\frac{1}{2}$ " X 5". This cage is used for housing animals during experimentation and also as a one-to-one and two-to-one breeding cage. The cages are available in Polystyrene - new disposable Econo-Cage #21, Fiberglass, reinforced plastic -Econo-Cage #22, clear Styrene-Acrylonitrile Copolymer - Econo-Cage #23, transculent Linear Polyethylene-Econo-Cage #24, autoclavable Polypropylene-Econo-Cage #25 and Polycarbonate Resin-Econo-Cage #27. All 20 Series lids are interchangeable on 20 Series cages.



GENERAL PURPOSE ECONO-CAGE #12 Over-all dimensions of the Econo-Cage general purpose unit are $11\frac{1}{2}$ " X 8" X 6" deep. This cage is designed especially for laboratories with changing animal use requirements. It can be used to house mice, Hamsters, rats and guinea pigs. Because of its versatility, it is ideal in teaching situations. The cage is available with or without windows. It is made of fiberglass reinforced polyester plastic. All #12 lids can be used on General Purpose Cage #12.



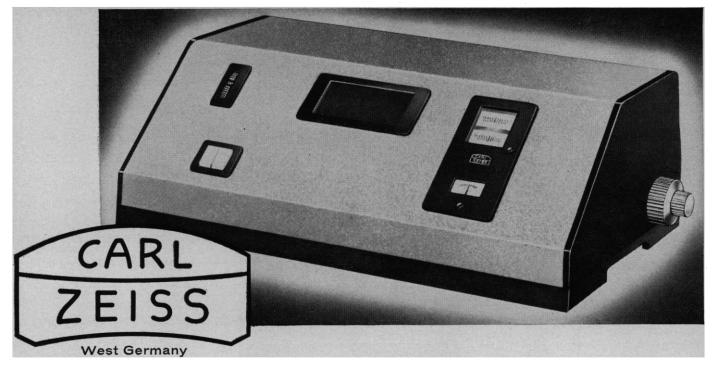
ECONO-RESTRAINING CAGES #90 SERIES

The small Restraining Cage #88 can be varied from 2" to $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in length and is $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide. Econo-Cage #90 can be varied from $4\frac{1}{2}$ " to 6" in length and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. Econo-Cage #91 can be varied from 5" to 7" in length and is 3" wide. All these units can be cleaned chemically or with hot water. They are not autoclavable.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE LINE THAT STANDS BY ITSELF. write:



ECONO-CAGE DIVISION MARYLAND PLASTICS, INC. 9 East 37th Street, New York 16, N. Y.



Photoelectric Precision Polarimeter

Supreme accuracy and speed in measurement

The unique photoelectric principle used in this polarimeter results in a measuring accuracy of 0.0025° as well as the elimination of subjective-setting and correction of errors. It is remarkably easy to operate.

The polarimeter tubes, with a path length of 10, 20, 50 and 100mm, are automatically lowered into the housing and brought into the path of rays. The electric indicator instrument is set to zero by conveniently located knobs for coarse and fine adjustment, and the angle of rotation can be immediately read off on two projected scales representing diametrically opposed sections at 20x magnification. This projection of the scales permits use of the instrument in undarkened rooms. Reading is direct to 0.005° and by estimation to 0.0025° .

Automatic control maintains full measuring accuracy even for strongly absorbent samples.

Five double-band interference filters for wave lengths 365, 405, 436, 546 and 578 m_{μ} of the light of a built-in mercury lamp permit measuring of optical rotatory dispersion.



Write for booklet which gives full details.

SCIENCE, VOL. 135



New Alpha Counter Safely Demonstrates **Radioactivity in the Classroom!**



Stintiliations from alloha viewed hrough eyepiece. Stimulations discovered by which will be a system which allow and sentor by study and sentor statistical association and sentor visual from the sentor statistical association and sentor and safet aspha sociation association association association and safet aspha sociation association association

BUILD A SOLAR ENERGY FURNACE

A fascinating new field. Build your own Solar Furnace for experimentation—many practical uses. Easy! Inexpensive! Use scrap-wood! We furnish instructions. This sun powered furnace will generate terrific heat—2000° to 3000°. Fuses enamel to metal. Set paper aflame in se our Fresnel Lens—14" diameter . . f.l. 14°. seconds. Use

Stock No. 70,130-W, Fresnel Lens _____\$6.00 Postpaid 11" Sq. Fresnel Lens F.L. 19" Stock No. 70,533-W _____\$4.75 Ppd.



MINIATURE WATER PUMP

MINIATURE WAIEK FUMME Wonderful for experiments, miniature water-fails, fountains, HO gage raliroad backdrops, etc. Tiny $(2\%^* x 13\%^*)$ electric motor and pump ideal for hobytists, labs, schools. Pumps continuous flow of water at rate of one pint per minute at a 12" head. With 2 D Batteries will pump to 24" high. Runs 48 hrs. on battery. either direction. Self-priming. 57.245. W 52.25 Postnaid <u>-</u> in series Works in Stock No. 50,345-W\$2.25 Postpaid

THERMOMETER TIE BAR AND CUFF LINKS **REGISTER AS HOT CONVERSATION PIECE**



Riggedly precise new style item in matched set of cuff links and tie bar-featuring non-breakable, ac-curately calibrated thermometers. Sensitive to a tolerance of 1 degree (although some wearers have noted violent fluctuations when worn in close proximity to certain blondes and redheads of the warmer sex"). Easy to read. Indicia range from 20 (degrees) to (plus) 120 (degrees) Fahrenheit on circular dial. Silver plated, gift boxed-Tie Bar and Cuff Links also available separately.

gift boxe separately.

 Stock No. 1700-W Tie Clasp
 \$3.25 Ppd. tax incl.

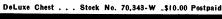
 Stock No. 1701-W Cuff Links
 \$6.55 Ppd. tax incl.

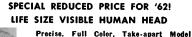
 Stock No. 1702-W Set of Clasp & Links,
 \$8.75 Ppd. tax incl.

SCIENCE TREASURE CHESTS For Boys-Girls-Adults!

Science Treasure Chest — Extra-powerful magnets, polarizing filters, compass, one-way-mitror film, prism, diffraction strating, and lots of other items for hundreds of thrilling experiments, plus a Ten-Lons Kit for making telescopes, microscopes, etc. Full instructions included.

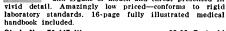
Stock No. 70,342-W\$5.00 Postpaid







Study the most complex organ easily, inex-pensirely. Ideal for student, hobbyist, pro-fessional. You will be amazed at the detail. Molded from actual human skull. Eyes, ears, and teeth easily removed and disassembled for complete study. Entire brain, spinal cord and organs of mouth and throat presented in



Stock No. 70,447-W _____\$8.95 Postpaid

', **I** I I

OTHER VISIBLE TAKE-APART MODELS Stock No. 70,470-W Heart ______\$3.00 Pstpd. Stock No. 70,228-W Man ______\$4.98 Pstpd. Stock No. 70,283-W Woman _____\$4.98 Pstpd.



Photographers! This is an actual photograph of the moon taken through our Astronomical Telescope by a 17-year-old student.

• •

See the Stars, Moon, Planets Close Up! 3" ASTRONOMICAL REFLECTING TELESCOPE

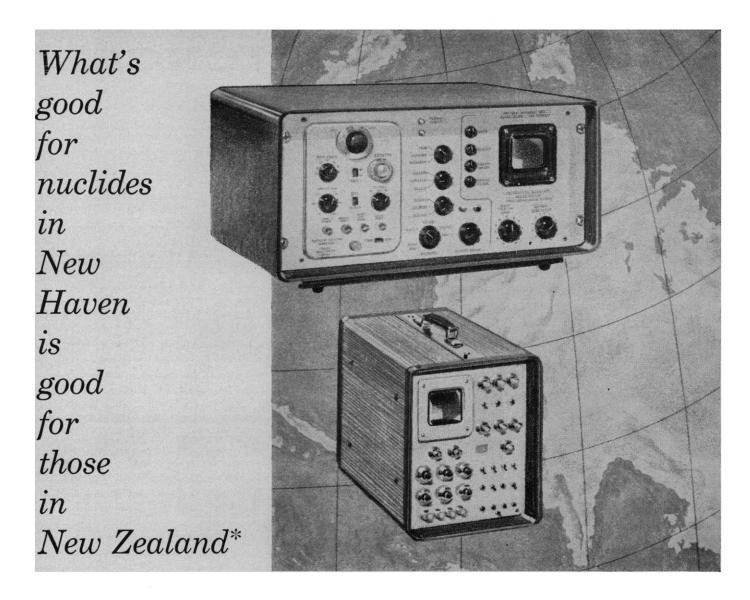
60 to 180 Power. An unusual Buy! Famous Mt. Palomar Type You'll see the Bings of Saturn, the fascinating planet Mars, luge craters on the Moon, Star Clusters, Moons of Jupiter in detail, Galaxies! Equatorial mount with lock on both axes. Aluminized and over-coated 3" diameter high-speed f/10 mirror. Telescope comes equipped with a 60X eyepice and a mounted Barlow Lens, giving you 60 to 180 power. An Optical Finder Telescope, always so essential, is also included. Sturdy, hardwood, portable tripod— FREE with Scope:—Valuable STAR CHART plus 272 page "HANDBOOK OF HEAVENS" plus "HOW TO USE YOUR TELESCOPE" BOOK.

Stock No. 85,050-W _____\$29.95 Postpaid



ヨッノニ

BARRINGTON, NEW JERSEY



We think the reason people all over the world buy TMC pulse analyzers is pretty much the same reason they're widely purchased and used here: competently designed, bug-free circuits \ldots straightforward operation with the same performance and stability today as yesterday \ldots easy access to sub-assemblies and uncomplicated servicing if needed. Another way of putting it is the instruments give the user the information he wants in *his* work — with predictable behavior—regardless of where his site, lab or plant may be located. Here are two current examples:

The TMC CN-110 256 channel analyzer offers 7 interchangeable plug-in logics, including pulse height, time of flight, pulsed neutron, multiscaler, mass spectrometer, and coincidence pair. This widely used and thoroughly proven analyzer (over 100 units have been delivered) employs all-transistorized circuitry. Analog, binary, octal and decimal readout may be used. Data can be recorded on strip chart or X-Y recorders, printed paper tape, punched paper tape, or punched cards.

The Model 404 is a compact, 400-channel analyzer you can use anywhere there's a wall outlet and one square foot to put it down. It has a magnetic core memory that can be used in sub groups of two or four; four separate inputs and associated amplifiers; internal pulse routing circuity; pushbutton data transfer and display overlap; power requirement of only 25 watts, and many "system" advantages. While its versatility is a little less than the CN-110's, so are its size, price and purpose quite different from the 110's. Each does its own job well.

*Also wherever TMC Pulse Analyzers are used... in Canada, Brazil, Australia, Japan, Yugoslavia, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Israel, Formosa...as well as the United States.

WRITE FOR LITERATURE.



TECHNICAL MEASUREMENT CORPORATION 441 WASHINGTON AVE., NORTH HAVEN, CONN. • CE 9-2501

16 February 1962, Volume 135, Number 3503

SCIENCE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Board of Directors

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

Editorial Board

Konrad B. Krauskopf H. Burr Steinbach Edwin M. Lerner William L. Strauss, Jr. Philip M. Morse Edward L. Tatum

Editorial Staff

HANS NUSSBAUM Business Manager

DAEL WOLFLE Publisher

> 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, KAY E. KROZELY

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); DILENBECK-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, 75ć. Single copies, 35ć. School year subscriptions: 9 months, \$7.00; 10 months, \$7.50. Cable address: Advancesci, Washington.

Copyright © 1962 by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Prophecy Fulfilled

If, by a miracle of mechanical ingenuity, a book could be so arranged that only to him who had done what was directed on page one would page two become visible, and so on, much that now requires personal instruction could be managed by print.

Edward L. Thorndike, a former AAAS president, wrote these words in 1912. Mechanical ingenuity, theories of learning, and industrial enterprise have now, 50 years later, fulfilled Thorndike's prophecy in the form of some 45 different kinds of commercially available teaching machines. Aware of this headlong rush for production, the National Education Association has just published a survey of the burgeoning young industry that produces teaching machines and the programmed courses of instruction for which the machines are designed.

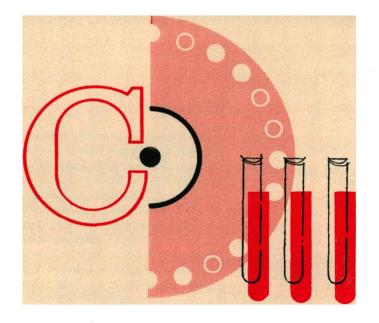
The devices vary from an inexpensive book that doesn't prevent a student from peeking at page 2 before completing page 1 to machines costing thousands of dollars in which a computer makes the page 2 shown to a student who has muffed page 1 quite different from the page 2 shown to the student who has handled page 1 satisfactorily. The devices use different materials (books, cards, films, and others) and different responses (writing, typing, button pushing), and they are based on different educational and psychological principles. There is as yet but little research evidence to guide one in the choice of a particular device or technique. But there is much theoretical and empirical evidence that the basic idea is sound.

By the end of this year, one will be able to choose among 250 programmed courses in elementary, secondary, and college mathematics, 60 in science, 25 in electronics and engineering, 25 in foreign languages, 120 in social studies, and others in contract bridge, parliamentary procedure, fundamentals of music, and even in chess and etiquette.

The list will grow; techniques will become more standardized; research and experience will bring improvements; emotional reactions against anything called a "teaching machine" will dwindle; and the devices—or, more important, the programmed materials—will come into widespread and effective use.

But in the meantime there will be inept and inadequate programs, exaggeration of both advantages and limitations, and compromise between what is available and what might be achieved with further research and development. Let these processes go on, but let them not kill off the great development around which the confusion swirls, for the potential value is of the order of value of textbooks rather than film projectors or other teaching aids.

There are several reasons for watching this development with continuing interest. It is the first major technological innovation in education since the development of printing. It is based on theories of learning; the theory-to-practice sequence is not as rigorous as is common in the physical sciences and engineering, but a direct connection is nonetheless present. Widespread adoption will not only provide the student with the advantages of proceeding at his own pace and mastering page 1 before he turns to page 2, but will also force teachers to a higher plane of educational endeavor. The teacher who does little that a machine could not do better will obviously be an inferior employee to the one who uses machines to fulfill their functions and devotes his time and knowledge to going on from where the machines leave off. Teaching machines will enable teachers to become better teachers.—D.W.



THE NEW PACKARD NARROW CONSOLE AUTO-GAMMA® SPECTROMETER SYSTEM FEATURES A 100 SAMPLE CAPACITY WITH CONSTANT BACK-GROUND...attained by means of a patented sample changer which locates the test tubes peripherally around the lead-shielded, well-type detector. Because the distance from detector to each sample remains constant, background remains constant even when "hot" samples are located adjacent to samples with little or no activity.

Another unique feature of the Model 402 Auto-Gamma Spectrometer is a narrow window and expander

amplifier circuitry which assures stability of the discriminators at window settings as small as 1% of full scale. The narrow window allows the operator to examine a small segment of the spectrum, define true photopeaks more accurately and decrease calibration time significantly.

For manual operation choose the Model 410A Auto-Gamma Spectrometer and a well-type scintillation detector. By adding a sample changer, automatic control unit and a digital printer, automatic operation will free your personnel of routine sample-handling and data recording chores.

For a complete technical description of Auto-Gamma Spectrometer Systems, call your Packard Sales Engineer or write for Bulletin AD-1004.

PACKARD INSTRUMENT COMPANY, INC. BOX 428 · LA GRANGE, ILLINOIS · PHONE HUNTER 5-6330

SALES OFFICES: BOSTON • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON, D.C. • DURHAM • ATLANTA • PITTSBURGH CHICAGO • ALBUQUERQUE • DALLAS • SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES ‡ ZURICH • FRANKFURT • LONDON • PARIS





are you familiar with

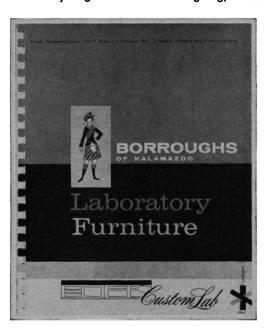






This grouping of CustomLab units shows the type of custom-designing offered by Borroughs at standard cost. It helps explain Borroughs' national popularity.

THE laboratory furniture you choose today should retain its appearance and serve you well for years to come. You can depend on lasting beauty and enduring service if you depend on the name Borroughs. In the Borroughs Custom-Lab line you get fine custom-designing, inherent quality and exclusive features,



all combined to make your facility outstanding in appearance and efficiency. The merits of Borroughs CustomLab Furniture are too numerous and too important merely to touch on here. Our comprehensive catalog shows and explains them in detail.



may we send you a copy of our catalog?



patibilities leading to graft rejection may relate particularly to white cell antigens. C. L. Markert (Johns Hopkins) then showed that each species and tissue contains its own characteristic pattern of isozymes, the patterns changing systematically during development. In his summarizing remarks on the symposium, Dobzhansky reminded the audience of the succession of primary objects of attention (for example, *Drosophila*, viruses, nucleic acids) of geneticists over the years. He emphasized the advantages offered by the use of man in genetic investigations.

It was widely agreed that the remarkable developments in the study of the nucleic acid control of protein synthesis now lead to difficult problems involving the mechanism of expression of genetic factors in more biological terms—for example, in growth and differentiation. The vice-presidential address of J. B. Youmans (American Medical Association) was highly relevant to the program in that he discussed the increasing importance of medical problems with genetic facets and recommended expansion and improvement in the teaching of genetics in medical schools.

OSCAR TOUSTER, Secretary

Dentistry (Section Nd)

Section Nd, in keeping with the general program scheme of recent years, again chose to organize a multidisciplinary symposium on a topic basic to oral health—namely, oral aspects of genetics.

The two-session symposium, held in the Cosmopolitan Hotel on 27 December, was organized under the direction of Albert A. Dahlberg (University of Chicago), with the cosponsorship of Section N (Medicine); the International Association for Dental Research, North American Division; the American Dental Association; and the American College of Dentists.

The morning session covered the following subjects: recent advances in dental genetics (C. J. Witkop, Jr., National Institute of Dental Research); the respective roles of twin, sibling, family, and population methods in dentomedical studies (R. H. Osborne, Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research and Cornell University Medical College); effects of heredity and environment on the development of the dentition (J. D. Niswander, University of Michigan Medical School); chromosomes, nondisjunctions, and oral anomalies (R. Gorlin, University of Minnesota); and the effectiveness of selection in producing laboratory stocks genetically uniform for resistance or susceptibility to dental caries (H. R. Hunt, Michigan State, University, and S. Rosen, School of Dentistry, Ohio State University).

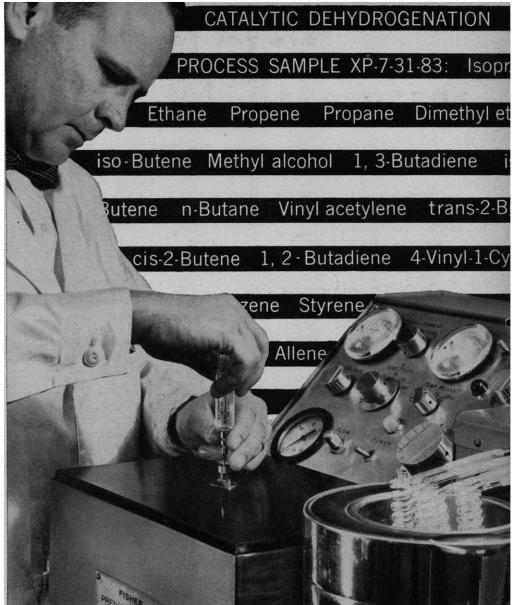
The afternoon session covered family studies of the facial complex (B. Hanna, National Institute of Dental Research): clinical aspects of genetic research in dentistry (S. L. Horowitz, Bellevue Medical Center and School of Dental and Oral Surgery, Columbia); third molar polymorphism and dental genetics (S. M. Garn and A. B. Lewis, Fels Research Institute); and the regulative changes in tooth germs grown in tissue culture (S. Glasstone Hughes, Strangeways Research Laboratories, Cambridge, England). The symposium was concluded with a general discussion by the panel and audience.

In addition, Section Nd cosponsored a meeting, on 28 December, on career opportunities in medicine and dentistry, arranged by Alpha Epsilon Delta, which attracted a large audience. After introductory remarks (Norman F. Witt, University of Colorado) two formal reports were presented, on the future needs in medicine (A. N. Taylor, American Medical Association) and in dentistry (R. F. Sognnaes, University of California, Los Angeles, Medical Center, School of Dentistry). There followed two panel discussions, on future challenges for physicians and dentists. The dental panel was moderated by H. B. G. Robinson (School of Dentistry, University of Kansas City), with discussants from several schools: W. C. Fleming (University of California, San Francisco, Medical Center), H. J. Noyes (University of Oregon Dental School), and B. C. McKinney (University of Texas).

After a group luncheon, addressed by Robert J. Glaser (University of Colorado Medical Center), arrangements were made for individual conferences with college admissions officials and for visits to local professional schools.

After these sessions Section Nd cosponsored, with Section N (Medicine), a 2-day symposium on general aspects of genetics.

Ned B. Williams (University of Pennsylvania School of Dentistry) was elected to succeed Harold J. Noyes as vice president and chairman of Section Nd (for 1962); for committeman-atlarge (1962–65), S. Wah Leung (Uni-



PUT IN COMPLEX SAMPLES...GET BACK PURE COMPONENTS WITH FISHER'S NEW, LOW-COST PREP/PARTITIONER*

This <u>preparative</u> gas chromatograph separates complex liquid mixtures of up to 10 ml quickly, cleanly, completely—recovers purified components for study and use. Recovery yield: 85% to 95%. Column length can be varied, columns and packings changed; carrier gas is nitrogen; injection inlet has built-in needle, detachable syringe. Price? With all auxiliaries, Fisher's new Prep/Partitioner <u>costs a third of comparable apparatus</u>. **More facts?** Call your Fisher branch for free Bulletin FS-239, or write Fisher Scientific Company, 139 Fisher Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. J-186 *Fisher Scientific Company Trademark



World's Largest Manufacturer-Distributor of Laboratory Appliances & Reagent Chemicals Boston • Chicago • Fort Worth • Houston • New York • Odessa, Tex. • Philadelphia Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Union, N. J. • Washington • Edmonton • Montreal • Toronto versity of California, Los Angeles, School of Dentistry) was elected to succeed Thomas Hill, who has completed his 4-year term of office.

REIDAR F. SOGNNAES, Secretary

Pharmaceutical Sciences (Section Np)

Section Np held eight sessions, 27 through 29 December. There-were 28 contributed papers on various studies, and one symposium was held jointly with sections on the zoological sciences, the botanical sciences, anthropology, psychology, the medical sciences, dentistry, agriculture, and education. Over 350 persons attended one or more of the pharmacy section meetings.

The AAAS Council, the governing body of the association, elected John Autian (School of Pharmacy, University of Texas) a vice president of the association and elected George F. Archambault (chief, Pharmacy Branch, Division of Hospitals, Bureau of Medical Services, U.S. Public Health Service) to serve on the committee-at-large of the section for a 4-year term. Autian will serve as chairman of the section for the coming year and will preside at the Philadelphia meeting in 1962. John E. Christian (head of the bionucleonics department, Purdue) continues to serve as secretary of the section.

Of major interest to the group in attendance was a most interesting and stimulating vice-presidential address entitled "Pharmacy and hospital pharmacy," presented by Joseph A. Oddis. An interdisciplinary symposium in the biological-medical sciences, entitled "Existing levels of radioactivity in man and his environment-measurement and significance," attracted wide attention on the part not only of the pharmaceutical scientists but of many individuals from other scientific disciplines. Over 250 persons attended this session. Christian gave introductory remarks and radioisotope demonstrations, served as presiding officer, and served as moderator of the question and discussion session. Wright H. Langham and Ernest C. Anderson of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory discussed, respectively, "Radioactivity levels in man and his environment" and "Application and measurement of the existing radioactivity of people and foods." James R. Arnold (University of Cali-



fornia) discussed existing levels of cosmic-ray-produced radioactivity, and P. R. J. Burch (University of Leeds) spoke on the relationship of existing radiation levels to carcinogenesis.

The hospital pharmacy group had a most informative and well-attended full-day session of discussions and contributed papers on the scientific aspects of hospital pharmacy, under the guidance of Oddis, Don E. Francke, and Gloria Francke. The following groups were represented: the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Colorado Society of Hospital Pharmacists, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the American Hospital Association, and the American College of Apothecaries. Luncheon, entertainment, and dinner were sponsored by E. R. Squibb and Sons, Wyeth Laboratories, and McKesson and Robbins, Inc., respectively.

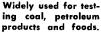
Autian opened the session for contributed papers which consisted of presentation of the results of original scientific investigations. Wayne V. Kessler and his coworkers at Purdue presented information on the design and operating characteristics of a large 2-piliquid scintillation counter for large samples, including man and animals. R. S. McCutcheon (Oregon State College) discussed antiarrhythmic actions of primaquine and amodiquin compounds with quinidine. The effects of reserpine pretreatment on drug responses were explained by R. G. Brown (University of Texas). D. B. Meyers (Butler) presented a pharmacological evaluation of six aromatic hydrazides, and D. C. Fitzgerald (Creighton) discussed estrogen levels and personality characteristics in adolescent females. G. H. Hamor described the synthesis and diuretic activity of 2-methyl-6-sulfamovlsaccharin.

Kessler presided over the remainder of the session, in which Autian presented the effect of quaternary ammonium compounds on polyvinyl chloride used in medical practice; L. A. Sciuchetti (Oregon State University) presented studies on the influence of gibberellic acid and kinetin on growth and alkaloid patterns; H. A. Lieberman (Warner-Lambert Research Institute) discussed the drying of tablet granulations in fluidized beds; T. P. Michaels (Merck Sharp and Dohme) presented an assay procedure for residual amounts of acetone in film-coated tablets; and W. W. Stiles (University of California) presented his views on preventive medi-

Oxygen Bomb Calorimeter



For determining the heat of combustion of solid and liquid fuels.



Any of seven different Parr oxygen bombs can be used in the Series 1200 calorimeter for testing com-bustible samples liberating up to 10,000 calories. The circulating water jacket surrounding the calorimeter chamber can be maintained under either adiabatic or isothermal temperature control by manual adjustment, or using the new Parr 2601 Automatic Controller.

Ask for Specifications 1200 and 2600

PARR INSTRUMENT COMPANY 211 Fifty-Third St., Moline, Illinois

pН Electronic ET

Two-way pH Meter Model 85

- Single range 0-14, scale length 3", readable to 0.05 pH Unit.
 Available compact battery pack for field use (\$38.00 addtl.).
- · Fully stabilized, simple, usable with
- all types of electrodes.
 - Write for Bulletin #195 \$135

Standard Laboratory pH Meter Model 115

 Single range 0-14, scale length 4", readable to 0.05 pH unit.
 Temperature control 20-100° , available with carrying case. Additional millivolt scale for redox measurements and titrations. Write for Bulletin #225

\$175

Tester Model 25 for Checking and Adjusting pH Meters A compact, inexpensive instrument without batteries; for checking performance of PHOTOVOLT and other pH meters. Requires neither electrodes nor buffers. Write for Bulletin #138 \$78 \$78





*Here's the precision laboratory scale with the speed and accuracy you need

Model B-210 PENNSYLVANIA **Extreme-Sensitivity** AUTOMATIC ANALYSIS SCALE

MODEL B-210 is an extended range, double platform, auto-matic indicating precision scale providing extreme sen-sitivity, speed and accuracy

in capacities up to 12,500 grams or 22 pounds.

grams or 22 pounds. The auxiliary platform is used for weighing up to 1/10 of scale capacity in the order of milligrams. The main plat-form is used for weighing from 1.10 of scale capacity to full scale capacity with the same percentage of accuracy as achieved on the smaller platform.

Wide range of chart and beam combinations available to suit your particular laboratory requirements.

Write today for Free Catalog on the full line of Pennsylvania Precision Scales.

PENNSYLVANIA SCALE COMPANY

A complete line of pH meters, incorporating permanently frictionless taut-suspension indicating meters, modern electronic tubes and circuits. Simple in operation and maintenance; featuring sealed amplifier plug-in units.

BAREVILLE (LEOLA), PENNSYLVANIA

High Precision pH Meter Model 110

- Single range 0-14, scale length 7", readable to 0.02 pH unit.
- Temperature control 0-100° C.,
- voltage selector for 80-260 volts. Available — carrying cover and baseboard for bottles, beakers. Write for Bulletin #105

\$265

Portable pH Meter Model 125

- · Single range 0-14, scale length
- 51/2", readable to 0.03 pH unit. Only 3 batteries, standard radio type, 2,000 hours of service.
- Available carrying frame for
- instrument, beakers, bottles. Write for Bulletin #118 \$225



560

cine and public health in the pharmaceutical sciences curriculum.

This meeting proved to be one of the most successful of those held in recent years.

JOHN E. CHRISTIAN, Secretary

Agriculture (Section O)

The program for Section O, arranged by chairman Wynne Thorne, consisted of a symposium on land and water use, with special reference to the plains and mountain regions. This symposium involved four half-day sessions, for which Section O had prime responsibility. In addition, Section O cosponsored, with the AAAS, a half-day interdisciplinary program on water and climate and two half-day sessions on water improvement, in conjunction with the Committee on Desert and Arid Zones Research of the AAAS Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division.

The first session (27 December) of the Section O program dealt with the subject of land and water resources (of the plains and mountain regions). Thorne substituted for Roland Renne (president of Montana State College) as presiding officer. There were four papers: "Population demands for land and water resources of the western hinterland," presented by S. C. Smith (University of California); "Land resources and potential use," by R. D. Hockensmith (U.S. Soil Conservation Service); "Water resources, development, and uses," by W. I. Palmer (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation); and "Public grazing lands in the economy of the West," by M. L. Upchurch (U.S. Department of Agriculture).

The second session dealt with optimum uses for resources, with E. L. Frolik (University of Nebraska) presiding. E. N. Castle (Oregon State College) discussed criteria and planning for optimum use; Nathaniel Wollman (University of New Mexico) presented a paper on economic priorities on water use in arid regions; B. D. Gardner (Brigham Young University) reviewed agriculture as a competitive segment of multiple use; and Marion Clawson (Resources for the Future) discussed recreation as a competitive segment of multiple use.

The third session (29 December) followed the AAAS half-day session on water and climate, held on 28 December, continuing the general consideration of the use of land and water resources. This third session dealt with

SCIENCE, VOL. 135



16 FEBRUARY 1962

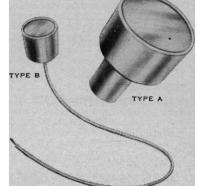
the impact of public policy on land and water use. W. E. Morgan (Colorado State University) presided. The first paper, on the government's responsibility for land and water, by L. B. Leopold and R. L. Nace of the U.S. Geological Survey, was presented by the associate author. The second paper, by C. R. Gutermuth (Wildlife Management Institute), presented problems associated with wilderness and other reserves of public lands. M. M. Kelso (University of Arizona) discussed problems growing out of the spaciousness of the West. The final paper, by W. E. Folz (University of Idaho), dealt with public and private investment in resource development.

The fourth session of the symposium (29 December) centered on the theme "Projecting management programs," with R. E. Hodgson (U.S. Department of Agriculture) presiding. There were four papers. Of these, the first, "Providing for multiple use in managing land and water," was presented by J. A. Hopkin. The second, "Modifying management and vegetation of watershed areas for improved water yields," was presented by F. H. Kennedy (U.S. Forest Service). The third, "Management associated with complex use for wildlife, livestock, and recreation," was presented by A. L. McComb (University of Arizona). N. K. Roberts (Utah State University) discussed management of private lands in relation to changing uses of public lands, completing the program.

On the following day the special programs on water improvement provided an important treatment of that subject, enlarging upon the themes developed in the Section O symposium. The entire series of programs, from 27 through 30 December, provided a comprehensive and well-balanced treatment of the problems associated with land and water resources and their use in the 17 western states. The information presented, and the analyses of potential programs and decisions, should be very useful to those seeking solutions to the critical problems facing these western regions.

The attendance totaled about 550 for the four half-day sessions of Section O and more than 400 for the three related half-day sessions. The audience included agricultural leaders from the federal and state agencies concerned with land and water use in the West and many leaders from private enterprises. The interdisciplinary nature of these programs was an excellent illustration of the role of science in solving basic





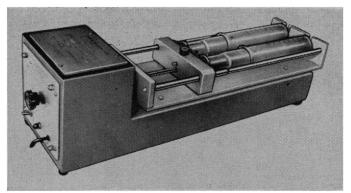
Until now, it has been difficult to obtain large area solid state detectors with high reverse bias ratings, MOLE-CHEM now offers an advancement by providing standard diodes usable at over 500 volts reverse bias. These detectors are of the silicon surface barrier type, providing outstanding energy resolution and depletion layers approaching a thickness of one millimeter. Close control of detector quality enables MOLECHEM to produce 2.2 cm² surface area detectors (Type A) with resolutions below 30 Kev and 0.1 cm² area (Type B) below 20 Kev.

Features include small size, light weight, virtually 100% efficiency for charged particle detection, excellent energy resolution for a wide range of particles, fast rise output pulses, almost transparent to background gammas and neutrons; essentially windowless for charged particles, low bias voltages for many applications; inexpensive compared with other systems. Both types may be ordered with an evaporated layer of Ll⁶F or other conversion films for neutron detection.



A Subsidiary of Hamner Electronics Co., Inc.

P. O. Box 531, Princeton, New Jersey Dept. \$2, PEnnington 7-1320



HIGH CAPACITY INFUSION-WITHDRAWAL PUMP

Catalog No. 600-2-200

Model 600-2-200 accepts two syringes of either 200, 100 or 50 ml. capacity. With the largest syringes a total capacity of 400 ml. is available. The use of the 12 speed multi transmission and various syringes produce 36 exact rates covering a 5,000 to 1 range with a reproducibility of +0.01%. Syringes can be operated in parallel to double rate or volume.

SPECIFICATIONS

- Max. Rate Per Syringe: 120 ml./min. (200 ml. syringe)
 Min. Rate Per Syringe: 0.009 ml./min. (50 ml. syringe)
 Synchronous Reversible Motor Drive

- Choice of Basic Motor Speeds
 Accommodates Standard B-D Syringes Write for Bulletin 600-2-200

HARVARD APPARATUS CO., INC. DOVER . MASSACHUSETTS . U.S.A. (a non-profit organization)

IF YOU WANT WINTHROP'S **1962 PRICE LIST OF OVER 100 CHEMICALS**

SEND US YOUR COUPON TODAY.

WINTHRO 1962 Price				
OF OVER 100 CHEMICALS				
SEND US YOUR COUPON TODAY.				
Lopies are not being maile	a automati-			
cally. Our mailing list has opsy, and we must use this	grown like is means to			
cally. Our mailing list has opsy, and we must use this	grown like is means to			
cally. Our mailing list has opsy, and we must use thi heck your present location a Winthrop Laboratories Special Chemicals Dept.	grown like is means to ind position. S-2162			
Special Chemicals Dept. 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.	grown like is means to and position. S-2162			



Multi-layer Interference Films

for dichroic and achromatic beam splitters and filters. High efficiency. Relatively wide band.

MULTI-LAYER HEAT DEFLECTORS

XUR-96. Reflects substantial portion of infrared spectrum while transmitting nearly all of the visible radiation.

#6143. Colorless, non-absorbing filter. Completely removes the ultra-violet and reflects the infrared. Transmits about 90% from 425 to 700mu reflecting longer wavelengths. Half transmission points at 412mu and 725mu.

Cold Mirror IRT-211. To reflect visible radiation from 400 to 700mu and transmit from 725 to 1200mu and longer.

Ask for Bulletin MI-318

LOW REFLECTING COATING

Double and triple layer with minimum reflection. Increases transmission to 9 micron on Germanium and Silicon.

ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTING COATING

Colorless, transparent. Resistance of 800 ohms per square while maintaining over 95% light transmission. ANTI-STATIC FILMS

RF SHIELDING FILMS

Colorless, 97% transmission. Write for further information Fish-Schurman Corp., 74 Portman Road, New Rochelle, N.Y.





4935 Cordell Ave., Dept. E22 Bethesda 14, Maryland

problems of current and long-range significance.

The following actions were taken, or announced, relative to Section O. Thorne, chairman of the section for 1961, was appointed committeeman-atlarge for a 4-year term, beginning 1 January 1962. He succeeds L. P. Reitz, who has completed a 4-year term as committeeman-at-large. H. B. Sprague was reappointed secretary of Section O for a 4-year term. The symposium program of Section O for the 1962 meeting of the AAAS in Philadelphia will have as its theme, "Food quality, as influenced by production and processing." George R. Irving, Jr. (deputy administrator, Agricultural Research Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture), was elected chairman of Section O for 1962 and a vice president of the AAAS for that period.

HOWARD B. SPRAGUE, Secretary

Land and Water Use

Twenty papers were presented during the 3-day symposium on land and water use, one session being a general society symposium jointly sponsored and arranged with the Southwestern Division's Committee on Desert and Arid Lands Research.

Population increases of 1.6 percent per year, rising living standards, and changing interests and leisure-time activities are increasing the pressures on the nation's land and water resources (Stephen C. Smith, University of California). Higher-than-average population increases in the West, the nearly 400 million acres of public lands, and acute water limitations combine to make this an area of conflicting ideas about the use of resources.

With production on the nation's farms increasing about 2.6 percent per year, the approximately 640 million acres of land suitable for cultivation, plus anticipated developments in science and technology, will provide food and fiber needs for the foreseeable future (R. D. Hockensmith, Soil Conservation Service).

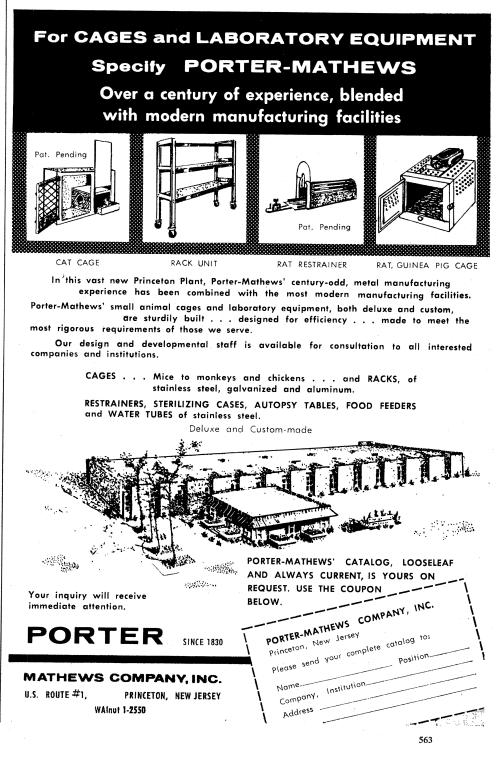
W. I. Palmer (Bureau of Reclamation) pointed out that water needs for the West could only be satisfied through a large public investment for storage, distribution, pollution control, and better measures for reducing losses. F. H. Kennedy (U.S. Forest Service) reported preliminary results of some long-term experiments which indicate that thinning or removing trees and replacing them with grass on many western watersheds could result in larger yields of

16 FEBRUARY 1962

water. Similar increased water supplies were foreseen from capture and use of underground and surface water (J. Harshbarger, University of Arizona) and from better knowledge of climatic events (P. R. Julian, University of Colorado).

The role of government as a guardian and developer of resources has been accepted, according to L. B. Leopold and R. Nace (U.S. Geological Survey), but they foresaw need for action to guard public interest against government encroachment. Research to determine the consequences of long-term programs is needed, with more consideration of esthetic and social values. M. K. Udall (U.S. congressman, Arizona) concluded that legislative attempts to consolidate agencies concerned with national resources had failed; legislation is being sought to establish uniform criteria among agencies for developing and managing land and water.

Several papers evaluated competitive uses of resources. N. Wollman (University of New Mexico), in an economic appraisal of alternative uses of water



NEW from J.T.Baker



ACETONE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE CHLOROFORM METHANOL 2-PROPANOL 2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL

J. T. Baker is pleased to announce the addition of the above six solvents "suitable for use in spectrophotometry" to the line of 'Baker Analyzed' Reagents. The first five meet the newly established American Chemical Society specifications for these special-use solvents. All six are labelled not only with the Actual Lot Analysis but also with actual lot absorbance values at critical wavelengths in the region 210-400 millimicrons: Further, the absorbance curves are followed to assure the absence of any extraneous impurity peaks within the prescribed wavelength range. All six solvents are available in 1-pint and 5-pint or 8-pint sizes.

Many other 'Baker Analyzed' Reagent solvents are also suitable for ultraviolet spectrophotometry. You will find them all listed in Baker's Specification Catalog No. 620, along with information on the entire line of more than 1,000 J. T. Baker laboratory chemicals.



J. T. Baker Chemical Co. Phillipsburg. New Jersey in the Missouri Basin, concluded that returns in productive value of labor strongly favored use of water for manufacturing over use for agriculture. J. Hopkins (Bank of America) challenged the accepted concept of multiple use of resources and proposed the concept of optimum use, with public preference polls used as a supplement to present criteria for programs of public agencies.

M. Clawson (Resources for the Future) proposed precedures for comparing the demand curves and benefits for recreation with those for other uses of land and water. C. R. Gutermuth (Wildlife Management Institute) contended that the purpose of establishing national parks and monuments is to preserve national values rather than to provide public playgrounds. Recreation areas should be administered by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. A. L. McComb (University of Arizona) concluded that multiple use is acceptable for large areas but that in practice use should be defined by a detailed site classification.

Use of public lands for livestock grazing has declined. M. L. Upchurch (U.S. Economic Research Service) estimated that only 1.2 percent of livestock feed comes from the 400 million acres of public lands and that changes in grazing fees would have little influence on the income of federal agencies. K. Roberts (Utah State University) provided data to show that the value of grazing permits on public lands has been capitalized into regular ranch operations.

WYNNE THORNE, Program Chairman

Education (Section Q)

The Section Q program consisted of a symposium on factors identified with the early shaping of the scientist, and two sessions of contributed papers. In addition, Section Q cosponsored two sessions with the Council for Exceptional Children, two sessions with the American Educational Research Association, and a special program with the AAAS Cooperative Committee. Section Q also cosponsored one of the AAAS interdisciplinary symposia, "Existing levels of radioactivity in man and his environment." The teaching societies had their usual array of fine programs.

William Bristow gave the vice-presidential address for the section. His subject was "Some imperatives of curriculum research and development." Two meetings were scheduled for the

Labac, a solid-state, variable, a-c power regulator . .

... can be used to smoothly proportion the a-c voltage from a 115/230 v. power line into a resistive load either by manually turning a



A 1-ma. CONTROL CURRENT into Labac's 200-ohm input impedance effectively controls its full rated power — up to 40a. in some models. Thus, power gain up to 40 million is achieved. (Input can be matched to commonly used control currents, e.g. 1-5 ma.)

NO VACUUM TUBES - NO MOVING PARTS

LABAC uses two silicon controlled rectifiers pulsed by a magnetic amplifier for instantaneous (one cycle) power regulation by either manual or remote control.

REPLACES bulky saturable core reactors or thyratrons.

REPLACES mechanical contractors in ON-OFF applications.

REPLACES motor-driven variable transformers in applications involving resistive loads.

APPLICATIONS: May be connected to set-point meters, recorder-controllers, or thermistor devices for closed loop temperature control to heaters, laboratory ovens, kilns, etc. . . . for theatre light dimming, operation of sales demonstrators and experimental apparatus.



section committee. Possible program improvements were considered, and greater involvement of section membership was urged. A continuing problem was seen in the relative tenuousness of the ties with various assigned affiliates of Section Q. Few of the representatives of the affiliate organizations attend the AAAS meetings. It would be mutually advantageous if affiliate societies would designate representatives who could and would attend the annual meeting.

There seemed to be general satisfaction with the quality of the programs. Some of them were really outstanding, but the attendance was relatively light. Some very deserving programs were rather poorly attended.

Kenneth E. Anderson (dean of the University of Kansas) was elected vice president and chairman of Section Q. Edgar Martin was elected committeeman-at-large for a 4-year term.

HERBERT A. SMITH, Secretary

The Shaping of a Scientist

In setting the focus for the symposium "The shaping of a scientist," Ralph Tyler commented on the role of the scientist in our society. He pointed out the crucial need for an ever-increasing supply of scientists who are broadly educated in terms of the values of our society, as well as highly trained in their professional field of activity. He suggested that we view the life history of a scientist and the development of his career from his preschool days through the entire educational system and on into his postgraduate work.

Patrick Suppes discussed an investigation of the way in which young children learn mathematical concepts. He commented on the incremental, as compared with the all-or-none, learning theories and described some of the experiments he had conducted in teaching mathematical logic in the elementary schools. For example, in one of these experiments, conducted at the 5thgrade level, the boys and girls are learning material usually offered at the college level.

The kinds of students who do, and the kinds who do not, achieve in science at the high school level were discussed by Victor Cline. He characterized the former as persons who are "inner-directed" or psychologically independent. They are those to whom ideas are more important than people, those who have the capacity for self-criticism and selfexpression. In the work he has done, Cline sees three factors as making the critical difference between those who

YOU can have everything YOU want in a balance with an Ainsworth

....speed, accuracy, convenience, versatility, automatic recording....because Ainsworth makes

...a balance for every need

٢

substitution for example... weighing two pan the **MODEL FHM** analytical micro balance... chainweight keyboard a long time favorite for its reliable, vermicro satile and economical performance. semi-micro Direct reading in micrograms and sensitivity reciprocal of 2 micrograms. student Fine Magni-Grad® projection system assay built directly into this quality instrument. recording Capacity: 20 grams printing Sensitivity: .001 milligram vacuum Built-in automatic keyboard range of pressure 222 milligrams dual sensitivity remote readout The most complete line of analytical balances explosion proof Made in U.S.A. by

WMI. ANNSWONRTHI & SONS, INC. 2151 LAWRENCE ST. · TELEPHONE ALpine 5-1723 · DENVER 5, COLORADO

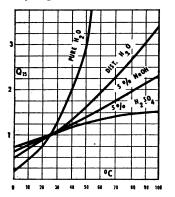
16 FEBRUARY 1962



ACCURATE TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION

The overall accuracy of an electrolytic conductivity system is governed to a larger extent by the accuracy of its temperature compensator than by any other single factor...and probably ...by all other factors combined.

A prime requisite for high accuracy in conductivity measurements is a good match between the temperature coefficient of conductivity of the solution under test, and the characteristics of the temperature compensator. A small departure multiplied by a large number of $^\circ$ F can produce an impressively large error.



The above curve demonstrates the extent to which the temperature-conductivity characteristics of four common solutions differ from each other. $Q_{2\pi}$, shown as the vertical coordinate, is the ratio of the conductivity of a solution at t°C to the conductivity of the same solution at 25°C. A temperature compensator designed to match any **one** of these solutions would fail miserably if used for any of the others.

Industrial Instruments, for many years, has recognized the need for close matching of the temperature compensator to the service requirements of the conductivity equipment. Over 500 different manual temperature compensators and 200 automatic temperature compensators are immediately available for applications ranging from ultra-pure demineralized water to fuming sulphuric acid, and from 20°F to above 300°F.

Industrial Instruments stands ready to serve you with authoritative information and the best in Electrolytic Conductivity Equipment...Electrolytic Conductivity is Our Business!

Solu Bridges...Continuous Indicators...Electrodeless Conductivity Systems...Battery-Operated Recorders...Larson-Lane Steam & Condensate Analyzers...Thallium Dissolved Oxygen Analyzers... Circular & Strip Chart Recorders...Conductivity Cells...Platinizing Kits & Supplies...Sample Coolers & Cell Holders...Therma Bridge Gas Analysis Equipment.

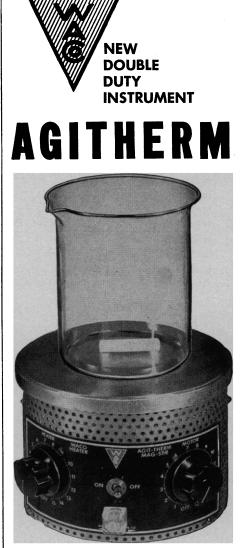


do and those who do not achieve—the student's ability, his family environment, and the subculture in which he lives.

The question of differentiating between the individual who is a generally good scholar and one who excels specifically in science was raised by John Dailey. Tests of creativity offer one means of differentiating, but such tests should be used in combination with other instruments, such as aptitude inventories, to help identify science talent. Dailey reported that a recent nation-wide study of high school students showed a trend away from science careers from the 9th grade to the 12th on the basis of the students' own statements of their future plans.

Howard Gruber discussed educational goals at the university level and and their relationship to self-directed study on the part of the student. He pointed out that science education must have two facets—the assimilation of a body of scientific knowledge and the learning of a scientific way of thinking. The second objective seems to be the more difficult to attain, and to receive much less attention than the first.

There followed a general discussion, under the leadership of Tyler, in which the panel members and the visitors joined. Tyler commented on the factors in the life history and career development of a scientist about which we need more information and pointed out current research which is seeking to provide needed insights. For example, much remains to be learned about early childhood experiences which may influence the individual with regard to science. Among the factors to be studied here are the development of curiosity in the young child, his opportunities for an increasing skill in manipulating objects, the growth of his readiness for new experiences, and the effects of rewards and punishments resulting from such behavior as asking questions. Other factors enter the picture at the high school and college level in the life of the future scientist-the expectations established for the child at home, the expectations of his peer group, the general climate of the school he attends, and the environmental press of the college or university he attends. At all levels of his development an important factor is the student's opportunity to identify himself with some older person who may serve as a model for himperhaps a doctor, lawyer, or a scientist. Tyler also commented on the education of scientists in Russia, which he



ONLY \$6750

Hot Plate-

---Magnetic Stirrer

New low cost plus

advanced design features Now you can heat and stir simultaneously with WACO AGITHERM. Heavy-duty individual controls allow use of either stirrer or hot plate independently when desired.

The 500 watt hotplate can be set thermostatically at any temperature up to 600° F. Pilot light indicates when heat is on. The perforated stainless steel case assures cool operation of motor. Compact design, $6\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter by 5" high.

ORDER NOW!



visited recently. He reported that a scientific career there carries the highest prestige. Also, during the development of the individual, much more time is devoted to educational pursuits than in the U.S., and there is therefore a correspondingly greater amount of time available for science education.

The consensus of the discussion on the shaping of a scientist in our educational system was that the mathematical foundations and the beginning of science as a way of thought as well as a body of knowledge should receive attention at the elementary school level. It was agreed that the determination of whether an individual is or is not likely to become a scientist is made well before the end of high school.

ALICE Y. SCATES, Program Chairman

The Exceptional Child

Section Q and the Council for Exceptional Children held two meetings in joint session on 26 and 27 December at the Shirley Savoy Hotel. The papers, with emphasis on research and theory, covered a wide range of problems concerned with exceptional children.

James Lent (University of Oregon) compared the attitudes of educable retarded children in special classses and in regular classes with respect to the level of aspiration in arithmetic-type and reading-type tasks. He noted that educable retarded children in special classes were significantly more realistic regarding their ability in arithmetic-type tasks than their counterparts in regular classes. However, no significant differences were found regarding readingtype tasks. To discover the social needs of retarded children, Barbara Edmonson and John de Jung (University of Kansas) reported on a modification of the Syracuse Scales of Social Relations. They stated that the educable retarded can recall a sufficient number of reference names to make the scale feasible for measuring social needs in an intergroup setting.

Marion Philippus (University of Colorado) and Louis Fliegler (University of Denver), in studying the personality, value, and interest patterns of elementary, secondary, and special-education student teachers, found that special educators differed significantly from the other groups on 11 out of 22 scales. Rather interestingly, all three groups rated social service interests above science and computational areas.

The problems of the gifted child were emphasized by Alice Hayden (University of Washington), Edwin Richard-

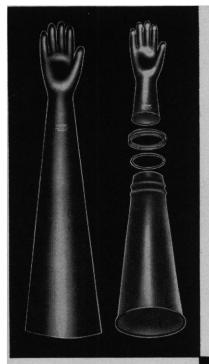
16 FEBRUARY 1962

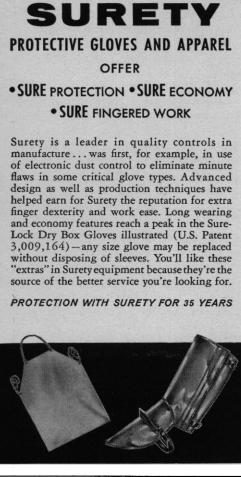
AIDS FOR

Here's two-point help for planning new laboratory facilities. Blickman's new catalog gives dimensions of a complete range of modular laboratory furniture units to facilitate layout for any laboratory requirement. It describes the versatile Conflex* construction which permits full interchangeability of doors and drawers within the cabinet modules at any time to meet changing needs! Detailed specifications are given. In addition, Blickman's experienced representatives are ready to assist in planning your new laboratory facilities. Call on us early in the planning stage.

SAFETY ENCLOSURES — S. Blickman also manufactures a broad range of specialized enclosures for the safe handling of radioactive materials, viruses and other contaminants.

S. BLICKMAN, INC.	NAME	
6902 Gregory Ave., Weehawken, N. J.	TITLE	
Please send the following:	COMPANY	
Enclosures for safe handling of hazardous materials	ADDRESS	
Please have representative call	СІТҮ	STATE





New colloid mill for 25 to 75 ml batches

RUBBER CO.

Box 97-S-2, Carrollton, Ohio

Export Div.: 224 E. 8th St., Cincinnati 2. O.

DRY BOX GLOVES ISURE-LOCK AND REGULARI,

SUPER FINGER-SENSITIVE GLOVES, SHOE COVERS, SPATS, APRONS, SLEEVES, OTHER

GLOVES AND APPAREL

STATOR

MINI-MILL macerates, homogenizes, emulsifies ... for research in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, paint, resins, coatings, polish, ink, soap ... also bacteria, tissues, cells.

MINI-MILL provides intense mechanical shear by blades on the bottom of the rotor (see drawing) and cutting edges of serrations on rotor and stator, also hydraulic shear as material is forced through a fine gap, 3 to 125 mils, adjustable while running. Self circulating. Also used with 120 μ diam. glass beads for further breakdown.

Rotor speed: 0 to 22000 rpm with variable transformer. Mixing cups are immersed in cooling water in a steel container (not illustrated). Micrometer gap adjustment. Contact surfaces are stainless steel. Ports for introducing or removing material without removing cup... also for steam or inert gas. Quickly disassembled for sterilization. Overall height-approx. 15".

MICRO-MILL for 150 ml to 2 liters. Same principle as MINI-MILL but with 1 gal. hopper with recirculating pipe, jacket and removable internal cooling coil.

Send for free catalogs **GIFFORD-WOOD CO.** Dept. S1 • Eppenbach Division • Hudson, N. Y. Eppenbach colloid mills, homogenizers, homogenizer-mixers

.. for laboratory, pilot-plant and large-scale production.

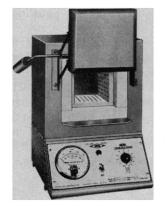
son (University of Nevada), and Calvin Taylor (University of Utah). Hayden evaluated the qualities and qualifications desired for teachers of the gifted as delineated by school administrators, gifted students, teachers of the gifted, and regular classroom teachers. She found that gifted children desired teachers who make them think, who create an interest in the subject, and who help them make good use of their time. Richardson stressed the fact that it is a mistake to overemphasize the I.Q. in determining the dynamic qualities of intellectualization demonstrated by the gifted. He further contended that the gifted appear to be more concerned with specific abilities than with general ability, are perfectionistic in their ideas, are sensitive to values, and are overcritical in their approach to problems. Taylor reiterated that current measures of intelligence are not identifying the creative individual. There is, he said, a need to define several types of giftedness and to construct adequate assessment procedures to delineate these aspects of giftedness.

Miles Zintz (University of New Mexico) discussed his 3-year research study. which was carried out to identify, define, and describe factors of cultural and environmental difference between Indians and non-Indians; to find ways to alleviate conflicts in classroom teaching-learning situations; and to provide a basis for planning appropriate classroom adjustments. Teachers' middleclass values and life style were contrasted with the values and life style of Pueblo and Navajo Indians and of the traditional Middle Rio Grande Spanish Americans. A pattern of over-age-ingrade status and increasing educational retardation as students move through the school grades was found. There was considerable evidence of a need for a systematic, sequential teaching of English as a second language for all minority ethnic groups in New Mexico.

The body image of stutterers was reported by Joseph Fitzpatrick (University of Denver). He contrasted the differences accentuated by the stutterers in drawing themselves and their ideal image in the process of speaking. Empirical indices suggested that the technique of drawing oneself is important in evaluating progress in therapy.

The way in which researchers use content words and certain causative phrases was challenged by Joseph Spradlin and Gerardeau (University of Kansas). They contended that content words should be defined in terms of ob-

labaccepted "standard of quality"



electric furnace

A compact, convenient furnace for general lab work and process control. Chamber size: $4'' \ge 3\frac{3}{4}'' \ge 4\frac{1}{2}''$ or 9". Welded steel construction, embedded element plates.

completely variable temperature control

. . . lets you select and hold anv temperature from 350° F. to maximum regardless of fluctuations in line voltage. Just another feature of this high-quality TEMCO Furnace designed for continuous use at temperatures up to 1850° F. and intermittent periods up to 2000° F. Attractive heat-resistant mottled gray enamel finish. Operates on 115 or 230 V a-c. Price complete: \$145 and \$155. (Model also available for 2000° F. continuous operation, 2150° F. intermittent . . . \$155 and \$165.) Write for literature and name of nearest dealer.

THERMOLYNE CORPORATION

(Formerly Thermo Electric Mfg. Co.) 568 Huff St., Dubuque, Iowa servable objects or events, or of the characteristics of such objects or events. It was also suggested that the term *cause* should be defined, and utilized only where an experimental manipulation had been made.

In summary, the high quality of papers reflected the increased research interest in the exceptional child. LOUIS A. FLIEGLER, *Program Chairman*

Science Teaching Societies (Q8)

A superb symposium arranged by the affiliated science teaching societies and covering some of the more fundamental areas within the sphere of molecular biology was held and was well attended. The history of ideas leading to the present knowledge of the architecture of cellular components was beautifully developed in a remarkably coherent sequence by Leonard Lerman, Henry Borsook, and Irwin Sizer.

Genetic architecture was treated in some detail by Lerman (University of Colorado Medical School). The empirical evidence for establishing the molecular structure of deoxyribonucleic acid was presented from the standpoint of both chemical analysis and x-ray diffraction detail. A superb metal "mobile" of a few nucleotides attracted considerable attention.

Borsook (California Institute of Technology) focused attention on the molecular structure of proteins and developed the "sentence" structure of the amino acid "alphabet." The exact sequence of some simpler proteins was illustrated by means of simple, clear slides. A description of the various chemical bonds was related to the chemical activity in terms of enzyme attack sites.

The role of enzymes in the molecular architecture of cells was well presented by Sizer (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). The chemical characterization of ribonuclease was shown, and the method for determining the active enzyme site was followed through. Only a very short section of the long chain was pointed up as the active center.

ALFRED NOVAK, Program Chairman

Creativity in Science

In the research symposium on creativity in science, arranged by the National Association for Research in Science Teaching and held on 29 December, Calvin Taylor presented a paper which described research techniques, the characteristics of creative scientists, and some of the implications of the research results for the process of educating



MODEL JM-2000

SINCLAIR-PHOENIX AEROSOL PHOTOMETER

for

- Measurement & Control in dustfree manufacturing "white rooms."
- Smog and Air Pollution Measurements in industrial areas.
- Medical Research—study of respiratory accumulation of dust and smoke particles.
- Evaluation of air filters, air conditioners and air-wash systems.

Featuring:

Extreme Sensitivity Wide Range Portability Control

The Sinclair-Phoenix Model JM-2000 Aerosol Photometer is a complete self-contained instrument for measurement of the mass concentration of particulate matter in the atmosphere. The concentration at any instant is determined from the meter reading, or the instrument can be used with a recorder to obtain a continuous record of the variation in mass concentration during any given period.

PHOENIX PRECISION INSTRUMENT CO. 3805 N. 5th St. PHILADELPHIA 40, PA.



Can be used anywhere in your plant under pressure up to 100 p.s.i.

2 Combines high flow rates with convenience of cartridge operation.

3 Permits cartridge renewal to suit individual requirements.

4 Regenerator available for reactivating cartridges in your own plant.

5 High flow rates at lowest equipment cost.

6 Cartridge with holder occupies space of only 15" x 15" x 46" high.

7 Suprcartridge may be installed at one or at several convenient locations in your plant.

Write for new Suprcartridge Bulletin #177.



49 Lanesville Terrace, Boston 31, Mass. 570 science personnel. The results of the research activities to date indicate that the thinking processes involved in acquiring basic knowledge and those involved in producing new ideas and devising new research procedures differ. For full utilization of the creative talents of a scientist, an understanding of the nature of creativity is imperative. School grades and I.Q. scores are inadequate measures of creativity. Characteristics which exemplify creativity are intellectual persistence, a capacity for manipulating ideas, the ability to make intuitive decisions, resourcefulness, and emotional identification with a research problem.

Edward U. Condon (Washington University) was unable to attend the Denver meeting. Instead, Dr. Love (Sacramento State College) presented procedures for selecting the content of a proposed liberal arts biology course for college students.

EDITH M. SELBERG, Program Arranger

American Nature Study Society (X3)

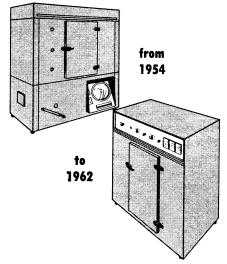
The American Nature Study Society, an affiliate of the AAAS since its founding, held its 53rd annual meeting in Denver from 26 to 30 December. The program included seven sessions, a banquet, and an all-day field trip and was unique in its emphasis on interpreting the natural world from viewpoints ranging from local to international.

The society cosponsored, with other teaching societies, the symposium on molecular biology.

In the first session of the society's program, the theme "Nature study around the world" was developed. The papers included one on Iran, by John Wanamaker (Principia College, Elsah, Illinois); one on science teaching in Brazil, by Paul Klinge (Editor, *American Biology Teacher*); one on general science in Pakistan, by Richard L. Weaver (University of Michigan); and one on worldwide interest in nature and conservation, by Mrs. S. Glidden Baldwin (Illinois Nature Conservancy).

Olaus J. Murie, director of the Wilderness Society, presided over the session on outdoor nature interpretation. An appeal was made for more interpretive programs and for more efficient use of the natural areas still to be set aside. Papers on these subjects were presented, by W. H. Woodin (Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum), Ted F. Andrews (Kansas State Teachers College), and Edwin C. Alberts and Wayne W.

TURN TO THE PIONEER in growth chambers

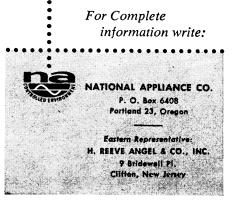


Since 1954 National Appliance has maintained pioneer leadership in the development of controlled environment chambers for use in life science studies.

With the recent introduction of two new units, a reach-in chamber (No. 6500) and a walk-in chamber (No. 6560), a demand for simplicity, flexibility and economy in this type of equipment has been met. These chambers are aimed at a multitude of uses where strict reproduction of phenotypical characteristics or close control and measurement of environmental variables is essential.

Despite their economy (prices start at \$2995.00), the new chambers meet the following standards required of all National apparatus:

> Superior performance Flexibility in use Dependable, troublefree operation



SCIENCE, VOL. 135

Bryant (National Park Service). The symposium on conservation and international resource development, sponsored jointly with the National Association of Biology Teachers, attracted over 100 persons. Walter P. Taylor, Richard L. Weaver, Frank O'Leary, and Robert C. Leestman presented papers.

The Kodachrome Showing by society members and their guests attracted an audience of over 150. Each series of slides presented excellent photography and a natural history story.

At the annual banquet, which was well attended, Ruth E. Hopson (Portland, Oregon), the outgoing president, handed over the gavel and scroll of presidents to the incoming president, S. Glidden Baldwin (Danville, Illinois). Baldwin presented a movie record of "Nature adventures around the world," the highlights of his family's 8-month trip in 1960. Sounds recorded by Mrs. Baldwin accompanied the film.

The all-day field trip by bus to the Garden of the Gods was a pleasant, informative affair arranged by David O. Davis and Sam S. Blanc. The excellent interpretation of the area, by the leaders and particularly by Paul W. Nesbit of Colorado Springs, greatly added to the day's pleasure.

Ruth Hopson presided at a symposium on the natural history of the Rocky Mountains. This included a review of the physical evolution of the Rockies, by S. H. Knight, a panorama of wildlife of the area, by Richard G. Beidleman, a talk on nature in the mountains, by Nesbit, and a study of animals in the Rockies, by Murie. All papers in this and other sessions were interestingly illustrated.

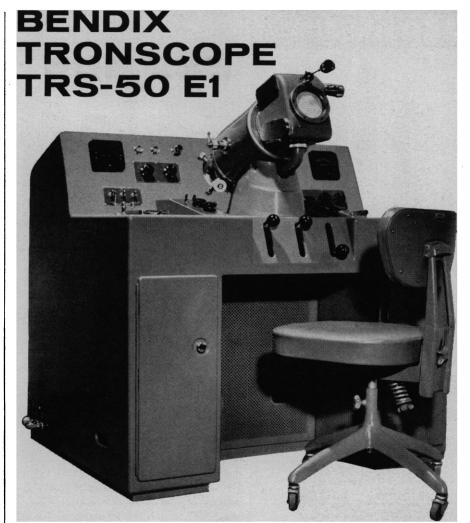
The final session involved a trip to the Denver Museum of Natural History, where director Alfred M. Bailey and his staff reviewed their major activities and the process of preparing new displays.

STANLEY MULAIK, Program Chairman

Conference on Scientific

Communication (X5)

Chauncey Leake, chairman of the AAAS Board of Directors, announced at a luncheon following the annual meeting of the AAAS Council its formal approval of the new Section on Information and Communication. Recognition was tendered to members of the Conference on Scientific Communication (originally designated the Conference on Scientific Editorial Problems),

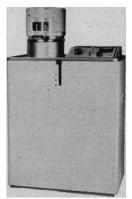


EASIER TO OPERATE AND MAINTAIN THAN ANY OTHER MICROSCOPE

The Bendix[®] Tronscope is the greatest electron microscope value on the market. Versatile, dependable, simple to use, it will do more jobs for the money. Standard accessories for 35mm., 6x9cm. and stereo photomicrography are included. Selected area, reflection, and transmission diffraction accessories are also included. With the Bendix fixed lens system, 15-20 Angstrom resolution can be achieved with no time-consuming alignment procedure. Accessibility for cleaning vital column components makes possible an astigmatism free system in less than 5 minutes. Anyone, including laboratory assistants and students, can quickly become an expert with the

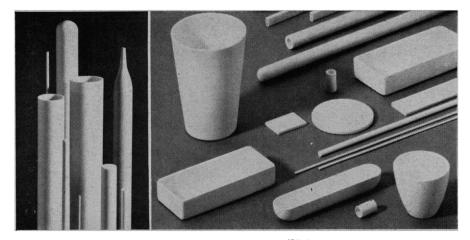
easy-to-operate Tronscope. Fully warranted against defects in materials and workmanship; service is available from any of our regional Sales-Service Offices. For details, write to The Bendix Corporation, Cincinnati Division, Dept. # F-2, Wasson Road, Cincinnati 8, Ohio. In Canada: Computing Devices of Canada, Ltd., P.O. Box 508, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

The Bendix Vac-Evap, the vacuum evaporator designed specifically for electron microscopists. Featuring a foolproof, single lever vacuum control; rapid pumping speed; 3 x 10 -4 mm Hg in 3½ minutes; an easy-to-use hinged bell jar; protective shutters for specimen preparation.



Cincinnati Division





TUBES AND
CRUCIBLESCOORS
AD-99

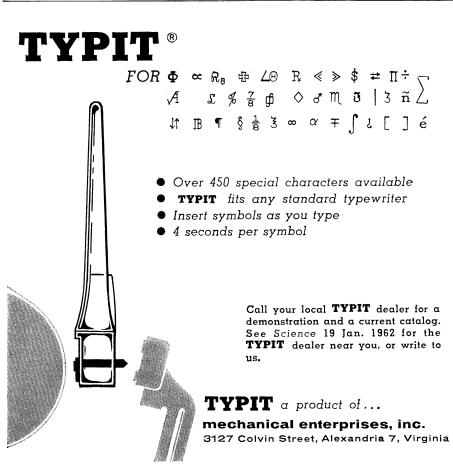
HIGH PURITY, IMPERVIOUS, RECRYSTALLIZED ALUMINA TUBES AND LABORATORY WARE – Coors AD-99 is an impervious, high purity alumina ceramic with exceptionally high refractory properties. It is an ideal material for thin-walled crucibles, thermocouple insulators, protection tubes.

- High mechanical strength.
- Maximum operating temperatures up to 1900°C., if fully supported.
 Inert, even at high temperatures.

Coors AD-99 tubes and laboratory ware are made in standard sizes and forms, or in custom forms for special requirements. Write, today, for new catalog showing all standard tube and laboratory items.

COORS PORCELAIN COMPAN

Area Code 303-CR9-4533 × Gold



both to those who have been members of the steering committee since 1952 and to those who have participated in the conference programs at the annual AAAS meetings.

In opening the program of the Conference on Scientific Communication (the first session of the new section), Leake said, "We know too much and yet we can't find out what we know." He pointed out that a new type of scientist will emerge, one who will be able to synthesize the data other scientists generate.

The new section (see page 535) will deal with problems of communication between scientists and between scientists and the public. The section may play a leading part in correlating information in those fields where scientific boundaries are crossed and in disseminating information on new techniques of publishing and data processing and on abstracting and information storage and retrieval.

Several related papers were presented during the first program. Published information is doubling every 10 years, according to Phyllis Parkins (Biological Abstracts) and Ralph Shaw (Rutgers), who discussed the problems of collecting, storing, and retrieving scientific information. Isaac Welt (Institute for the Advancement of Medical Communication) described the techniques and advantages of indexing in depth, and Foster E. Mohrhardt (U.S. Department of Agriculture) presented a paper on solving the problems of interdisciplinary communication in science.

There were two panel discussions, one on interdisciplinary science communication, under the chairmanship of Dale Baker (Chemical Abstracts), the other on communicating science to the people, under the chairmanship of Victor Cohn (Minneapolis Trihune). Members of the first panel were Miles Conrad (Biological Abstracts), Graham DuShane (AAAS), Eugene Garfield (Institute for Scientific Information), Richard Orr (Institute for the Advancement of Medical Communication), George L. Seielstad (Johns Hopkins Laboratory of Applied Physics), and Charles Shilling (AIBS Communication Project).

Members of the second panel were Watson Davis (Science Service), Hillier Krieghbaum (New York University), Edward G. Sherburne, Jr. (AAAS), and John Sherrod (Library of Congress).

> GEORGE L. SEIELSTAD, Program Chairman

> > SCIENCE, VOL. 135

Conference on Scientific Manpower (X6)

The program of the conference on scientific manpower featured a paper by Truman H. Kuhn (Colorado School of Mines) on the topic "Engineering and science—a struggle for survival." The

session was held on 27 December. Howard Meyerhoff (Scientific Manpower Commission) served as chairman of the session. In his introductory remarks he noted that recent studies indicate an increasing demand for scientific and engineering personnel, while current enrollments, in engineering schools at least, are declining.

Kuhn noted the close relationship between science and engineering and stated that students in these fields are drawn from a common pool of talent; science's share of this talent is now growing at the expense of engineering's. The solution, according to Kuhn, is to increase the size of this pool of talent rather than struggle to divide the present inadequate pool. Furthermore, wellrounded graduates who can specialize are needed, rather than individuals who are already narrowly specialized.

The conference on scientific manpower was sponsored this year by the Engineering Manpower Commission, the Scientific Manpower Commission, the National Research Council, the National Science Foundation, and AAAS Sections E (Geology and Geography) and M (Engineering).

THOMAS J. MILLS, Program Chairman

Scientific Research Society of America (X11)

The 13th annual convention of the Scientific Research Society of America (RESA) was held in the Hilton Hotel on 29 December. The board of governors, at its October meeting, had reelected W. J. Coppoc and D. B. Prentice chairman and director-treasurer, respectively, for 1-year terms, to begin 1 July 1962. The convention elected Donald L. Benedict and John W. Copenhaver members of the board of govvernors for 3-year terms, to begin 1 July 1962. At the RESA-Sigma Xi Luncheon, which followed the meeting, the annual RESA address was given by Edward R. Weidlein, former director of the Mellon Institute. The 1961 Procter prize of \$1000 for scientific research was presented to Weidlein by W. J. Coppoc, chairman of RESA.

DONALD B. PRENTICE, Director

new versatility in gas chromatography with temperature programming

Reduce analysis time...improve peak height sensitivity...insure complete analysis...make columns more versatile...all with the new Beckman ThermotraC* Temperature Programmer. Linear, non-linear, and step function programming-all on the same instrument, in the same or successive gas chromatograph runs. Rate-torate switching is not required.

ThermotraC is simple to operate. Plot the program with ink, pencil or black tape on the Mylar format sheet, insert, set zero and span. Optical follower changes column temperature as plotted. Programs are reproducible, and any 60-minute or shorter cycle can be plotted. Rapid temperature rise, cooling, and equilibration characteristics minimize operator effort. Simultaneous programming of sample and reference columns insures base line stability, while solid-state electronics permit proportional temperature control, maintaining temperatures to $\pm 0.1^{\circ}$ C through 350°C. Designed for direct use with Beckman GC-2 and GC-2A Gas Chromatographs, the ThermotraC is adaptable to virtually any laboratory gas chromatograph.

For full information, see your Beckman laboratory apparatus dealer, or write for Data File 38-7-04.



TRADEMARK B.I.I.

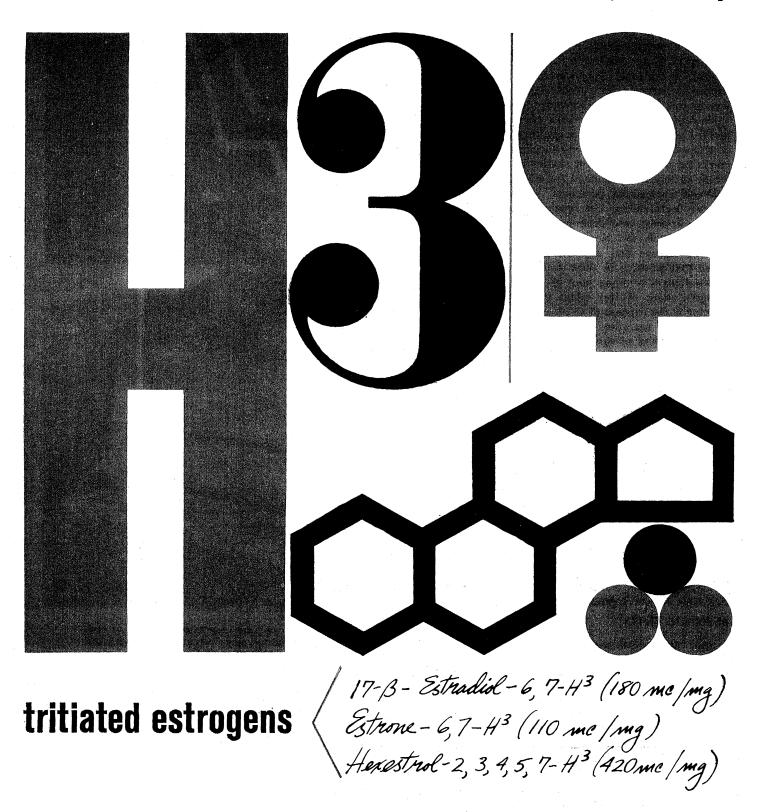
INSTRUMENTS, INC.

Fullerton, Calif.

SCIENTIFIC AND PROCESS INSTRUMENTS DIVISION

16 FEBRUARY 1962

specifically labeled steroids of high specific activity



The first three of a series of specifically labeled tritiated steroids and related compounds, prepared and standardized in our own laboratories. Radiochemical purity 98%. Specific activity levels higher than any previously available. Hexestrol, as one of the newest estrogens, may be of special value in exploratory studies in tissue tenderizing and animal feeds—and its unique high specific activity should be of interest to those doing basic metabolic research. Packaged in vials of 250 μ c, 500 μ c, 1 mc and 5 mc in benzene solution, sealed under nitrogen. Write for complete information on these and other labeled steroids in which you may be interested.

SCHWARZ BIORESEARCH, INC. • Dept. 2B3 • Mountain View Avenue, Orangeburg, New York BIOCHEMICALS • RADIOCHEMICALS • PHARMACEUTICALS for research, for medicine, for industry

New Products

Desalter for reducing the salt concentration of plasma, urine, spinal fluid, and other biological samples being prepared for chromatographic fractionation operates by electrolytically driving the ions through anionand cation-exchange membranes into acid and alkali compartments provided with platinum-wire electrodes. The sample compartments of clear Plexiglas offer a choice of using 1, 2, or 3 ml volumes for an optimal ratio of membrane area to sample volume. Direct current is supplied from an integral transformer and rectifier. In operation, a sample is introduced into the proper cell and current is adjusted to 30 to 80 ma, and in 5 to 10 minutes the completion of the process is signaled by a fall in the current to about 30 percent of the initial value. Membranes are said to be inexpensive; they have a useful life of about 1 year. Enough material for four pairs of membranes is provided. In contrast to the devices which use the mercury amalgamation method for removing cations, no mercury or water connections are required. The entire instrument is contained in a 7-by-6-by-4-inch package.---R.L.B. (Torsion Balance Co., Clifton, N.J.)

Circle 1 on Readers' Service card

Liquid-borne-particle monitor provides outputs by means of which alarms can be sounded or displayed either upon occurrence of suspended materials or on the deviation from

The information reported here is obtained om manufacturers and from other sources from manufacturers and from other sources considered to be reliable. Neither Science nor the writers assume responsibility for the accuracy of the information. A Readers' Service card for use in mailing inquiries concerning the items listed is included on page 489. Circle the department number of the items in which you are interested on this card.

16 FEBRUARY 1962

size or concentration tolerance of desired particulates in suspension. Control circuits can be tied into these outputs. Particle-size readings can be programmed over any desired combination of 15 constant-percentage ranges from 5 to 160 microns in the standard instrument. The time period for the programmed size ranges can be 0.3, 1, 3, or 10 minutes. A built-in dilution system for handling fluids having a high density of particles is available. -J.S. (Royco Instruments Inc., 440 Olive St., Palo Alto, Calif.)

Circle 2 on Readers' Service card

Pulsed laser (Fig. 1) provides zoom lens and transit mounting for convenience in aiming. Built-in Fabry-Perot type end reflectors permit the device to be used as both a coherent light source and laser material tester. The instrument accommodates materials up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Peak power is nominally 1 kw, and pulse width is nominally 0.5 msec with ruby laser materials. End reflectors are 3/4-inch multilayer reflectors at ruby wavelength of 6943 A. Absorption and scattering are nominally below 0.2 percent. Transmission is nominally 1 percent. Other reflectors are interchangeable. The laser material is positioned at one focus of an elliptical mirror; a cylindrical flash lamp occupies the other focus. The mounting cradle of the instrument provides azimuth and elevation circles graduated in 1-degree markings with a vernier reading to 5 seconds. The mounting cradle is equipped with leveling screws and may be mounted on a bench or tripod.-J.s. (Optics Technology, Inc., 248 Harbor Blvd., Belmont, Calif.)

Circle 3 on Readers' Service card

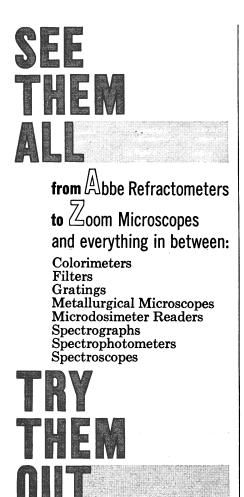
A laboratory illumination source (type 6500 Lab-Lite) providing a daylight fluorescent lamp and reflector behind a 3-by-11-inch translucent plastic screen can be used for viewing plates, films, slides, or biological specimens in dishes or on slides with the panel horizontal. A convenient feature of the compact stainless steel housing is that it is designed for a 17°C rise above room temperature so that the viewing surface reaches 37° to 42°C for room temperatures of 20° to 25°. This warm surface is ideal for many serological procedures that can be carried out on the illuminated surface. The soft, diffused light can also be used



Fig. 1. Pulsed laser.

The material in this section is prepared by the following contributing writers: Robert L. Bowman (R.L.B.), Laboratory of Technical Development, National Heart Insti-tute, Bethesda 14, Md. (medical electronics and biomedical laboratory equipment)

biomedical laboratory equipment). Joshua Stern (J.S.), Basic Instrumentation Sec-tion, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D.C. (physics, computing, electronics, and nuclear equipment).



Here's your chance to get your hands on some of the Bausch & Lomb instruments you've been thinking of for your lab. They're all set up for as much of a workout as you want to give them, from just twirling the dials to running tests on your own carefully preselected samples. Take this easy opportunity to get better acquainted.



BAUSCH & LOMB BOOTHS 19, 20, 21 Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy PENN SHERATON MARCH 5-9



to illuminate titration vessels from under or behind, as well as to provide an under-shelf or cabinet illuminated panel suitable for viewing dental xrays or small negatives. Compact size of 5 by 123% by 25% inches conserves laboratory space.—R.L.B. (Thermolyne Corp., 465 Huff St., Dubuque, Iowa)

Circle 4 on Readers' Service card

X-Y recorder is a null-seeking, servotype instrument that plots two d-c input voltages in Cartesian coordinates on 8.5-by-11-inch paper. Two models are available, one with sensitivity of 1 mv/inch and the other with sensitivity of 10 mv/inch. The recorder is a flatbed type; ink is used for recording.— J.s. (Central Scientific Co., 1700 W. Irving Park Rd., Chicago 13, Ill.)

Circle 5 on Readers' Service card

Voltage-surge protectors are specially processed selenium cells that exhibit a change from high to very-low impedance when the applied voltage exceeds a specified value. Units are available in polarized or nonpolarized configurations, in stacked or cartridge assemblies. Voltage ratings range from 25 to 500 volts (r.m.s.); maximum leakage current is 12 ma; maximum operating temperature is 100°C.—J.S. (International Rectifier Corp., 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, Calif.)

Circle 6 on Readers' Service card

Tester for operational d-c amplifiers (model 1800) is designed for on-thespot testing of plug-in amplifiers used in analog computer and simulator installations. Amplifier gain, drift, positive and negative voltage swing, and response to an internally generated square wave are measured. The tester which may be rack-mounted, is powered by the manufacturer's model PS/ 200/3.5 power supply.—J.s. (Embree Electronics Corp., 993 Farmington Ave., West Hartford 7, Conn.)

Circle 7 on Readers' Service card

Polyethylene ball-and-socket joints are molded with tolerances of not more than 32 microinches of surface roughness. They meet all the requirements of conventional, leak-tight laboratory apparatus joints. The new joints eliminate the danger of frequent glass breakage. The two parts are held together firmly with special pinch-type, spring closed clamps. The joints are resistant to radiation and are sufficiently flexible to permit remote manipulation.





BUY A DISPENSING BOTTLE WITH FAUCET

Light, easy to handle and safe, these bottles are resistant to corrosive acids and alkalies. Unbreakable too . . . try the drop test, they'll never break! The latest type all-polyethylene needle type faucet screws easily and securely into the base of the bottle.



CHANGE TO A STORAGE BOTTLE IN SECONDS

Just remove faucet and replace with screw plug supplied FREE with every bottle. Shipped with screw plug in place and faucet tied securely to neck. A typical example of Bel-Art versatility and economy . . . TWO USES FOR ONE BOTTLE.

A complete range of sizes from 1 gallon through 13 gallons at your Lab Supply House. Don't be satisfied with ANY dispensing bottle . . . get the Bel-Art bottle with ALL the advantages.

Dispensing bottles are found on page 15 of our 44 page catalog. FREE! Complete catalog on request.

BEL-ART PRODUCTS, PEQUANNOCK, N. J. OXbow 4-0500



SCIENCE, VOL. 135

They have been tested and evaluated in the assembly of apparatus for handling radioactive materials. The male part of the joint is molded with a guide which facilitates remote assembly by acting as a support until the clamp firmly grips the joint. The joint accommodates either glass, rubber, or plastic tubing of 3/16 inch inside diameter.—R.L.B. (Labline, Inc., 3070-82 W. Grand Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.)

Circle 8 on Readers' Service card

Temperature and thermal-radiation integrating system measures, integrates, and records analog voltage inputs corresponding to differential and absolute temperatures and thermal-radiation levels. System capacity is 36 channels. Input data for each channel are sampled for value and sign, stored, integrated over a 1-hour period, and recorded by a tape punch. The integration period may be changed to suit individual requirements. Sampling rate is 100 per channel per hour. Input voltage range is 0.001 to 0.999 v. A 1000-count, full-scale output is said to be accurate within ± 0.2 percent ± 1 count. Operating ambient temperature range is -15° to +55°C; the system will operate with relative humidity up to 95 percent. -J.s. (Datex Corp., 1307 S. Myrtle Ave., Monrovia, Calif.)

Circle 9 on Readers' Service card

Twin filament indicator lamp is designed to prevent complete failure of signaling function without warning. One of the two filaments supplies the major portion of the light; the other is designed for long life. When the first filament burns out, the second still provides its signal but also indicates the need for lamp replacement. --J.S. (Chicago Miniature Lamp Works, 1500 N. Ogden Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.)

Circle 10 on Readers' Service card

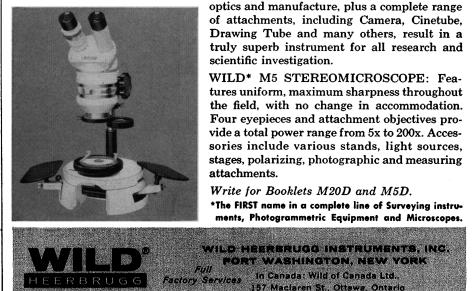
Phase measurement console for microwave frequencies can be designed for any portion of the microwave spectrum. A system for the 3000-Mcy/sec band is said to be capable of resolution and repeatability to ± 0.1 deg. Readout is provided by calibrated meter indication, by swept-oscilloscope display of phase shift versus frequency, or by a recorded plot. Readings are not affected by amplitude of input signals or variations in insertion loss of the device under test.—J.s. (Rantec Corp., Calabasas, Calif.)

Circle 11 on Readers' Service card 16 FEBRUARY 1962



OPEN NEW WORLDS IN OPTICAL MICROSCOPY

WILD* M20: A first order research microscope, the M20 offers unprecedented versatility, performance and precision for all observation methods. Exacting Swiss



577

Particle accelerator (model S) is capable of producing a wide range of particles and radiations. Both vertical and horizontal models, with or without switching for acceleration of ions or electrons, are available. Components are not enclosed in a pressure vessel and are therefore readily accessible. The accelerator contains a four-lens accelerator tube. The potential of the focusing electrode is supplied by an auxiliary power unit whose voltage can be adjusted from a control console. Other electrode potentials are derived from a resistance divider. The highfrequency ion source is supplied by an alternator and remotely controlled by selsyns. The accelerator comes equipped with a high-speed diffusion pump with necessary accessories. Operating at full power, the unit has a rated power consumption of 10 kva. The high-voltage generator has a maximum voltage of 600 kv and is rated at 4 ma. Either a medium- or highstability generator can be supplied.-J.S. (S.A.M.E.S., 30 Broad St., New York 4)

Circle 12 on Readers' Service card

Two-dimensional measuring microscope covers a longitudinal range of 20 cm and a cross traverse of 10 cm. The two scales of the instrument are graduated in millimeters, and micrometer heads provide adjustment and indication to 0.01 mm. Accuracy is said to be better than ± 0.01 mm when moved over the full range of either motion. A plate-glass platform is fitted to provide a surface upon which objects can be mounted for examination. Open construction permits lighting from above or beneath. The microscope provides magnifications of 5 and 20 interchangeably; other magnifications are available. Graduation in English units is available on special order.-J.s. (W. G. Pye & Co., Ltd., Granta Works, Cambridge, England.)

Circle 13 on Readers' Service card

Plant growth rooms provide complete integrated systems of illumination, temperature, and humidity control for growing plants under controlled conditions. Banks of fluorescent lamps supplemented by incandescent lamps provide proper spectral balance.



These lamps are controlled by timers for various programs. Four 30-by-70inch doors provide clear access to the entire usable plant bed (52 by 100 inches). Circulation of the air through the lamps to the cooling coils is said to eliminate the nuisance of maintaining a heat barrier between lamps and bed. —R.L.B. (Sherer-Gillett Co., Marshall, Mich.)

Circle 14 on Readers' Service card

Probability analyzer is used to extract statistical data concerning random inputs. In its primary mode of operation, it calculates the number of cycles of data whose peak-to-peak value lies between 16 pairs of equally spaced thresholds. Provision for measuring the time duration between specified threshold pairs can be embodied. The number of cycles whose value is less than each of the 16 thresholds can similarly be calculated. Also calculated are the total number of cycles of data counted. and the first, second, and higher moments of the distribution. The analyzer consists of an operational amplifier for signal conditioning, an analog-todigital encoder, logic circuitry, leveloccurrence counters, and readout circuitry. The signal to be analyzed is encoded in binary form. Logic circuitry is utilized to determine whether the peak-to-peak value falls between each of the pairs of thresholds. A count is then added to the appropriate level-occurrence counter, and the next signal is encoded. Timing and control circuits permit automatic plotting of an analog voltage proportional to the number of counts in each counter, thus producing the desired histogram on a laboratory recorder.-J.s. (Sierra Research Corp., Dept. S28, P.O. Box 22, Buffalo 25, N.Y.)

Circle 15 on Readers' Service card

Transducer amplifier-indicator (model 311) provides approximately 5 volts at 2400 cy/sec for excitation of differential-transformer or bridge-type transducer elements. A carrier a-c amplifier and phase-sensitive demodulator provides 0 to 200 cy/sec response (within 3 db at 6 volts peak to peak) at output terminals. A large meter responding to 2 or 3 cy/sec indicates output for convenient centering, zero suppression, and calibration. A 250microvolt signal from the transducer deflects the zero-center meter to the end of the scale and provides a 3-volt signal across 1000 ohms (or higher) for recording. The entire unit is con-





NEW FIBERGLASS "47" FUME HOOD FROM LABCONCO

Here's a brand new, practical idea for your laboratory —an attractive fume hood made of fiberglass! The new Fiberglass "47" Fume Hood from Labconco is light, rugged, easy to install and easy to maintain. It is highly resistant to chemicals and heat. Made of special polyesters, it will not support combustion.

Almost any flat surface will serve as a base for the Fiberglass "47" or it can be purchased with matching base cabinet or table. Colors are white, green and gray. The cost? . . . only \$495 complete with sash, motor and blower. Write today for descriptive brochure.

LABORATORY CONSTRUCTION CO. 8811 Prospect Ave., Kansas City 32, Mo. ASTO

Difco reagents for the diagnosis of Group A Streptococcal Infections

- RHEUMATIC FEVER
- GLOMERULONEPHRITIS

ANTISTREPTOLYSIN O TITERS (ASTO) and their relation to pathological conditions in Group A streptococcal infections have established the importance of this determination as a routine clinical test.

Bacto-Streptolysin O Reagent—a dehydrated, standardized and stable reagent requiring only rehydration with distilled water. Antistreptolysin O titers have been impractical for routine diagnosis because of the difficulties in preparing the reagent. Bacto-Streptolysin O Reagent is a standardized preparation permitting the routine performance of this diagnostic test in all clinical laboratories.

Bacto-ASTO Standard—an antiserum titred in Todd units for use as a control in the determination of antistreptolysin O titers.

Descriptive literature sent upon request.

DIFCO LABORATORIES DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN

FOR IRRADIATION RESEARCH



safe and simple, offer Cobalt 60 GAMMA RADIATION with dose rates up to 2 MILLION R/Hr., without altering your present Laboratory. Chamber sizes up to 6" in diameter and 8" in height. Solids, liquids or gasses can be irradiated. Your choice of 3 standard models or, have a Gammacell custom built for your particular requirements.

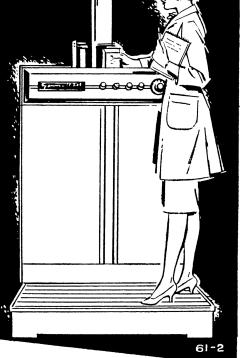
Now used by 30 Centers of Research in 12 different countries for basic and applied research in Chemistry, Food, Medicine, Agriculture, Biology, Electronics, Metals, Textiles, Glass, Plastics.

GAMMACELLS are compact, efficient and low in cost — Can be operated by technicians — No special skills required.

Be ready for TOMORROW'S RESEARCH by writing for complete information TODAY.



ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED Commercial Products Division + P.O. Box 93 + Ottawa + Canada



Sales and service representation in over 100 countries.



LaPine beakers are made with an extra measure of strength to resist exceptionally hard laboratory service and provide longer life and greater economy.

LaPine beakers are deep-drawn on special dies and have well formed symmetrical pouring spouts and straight, smooth walls. Every piece and every lot is absolutely uniform.

End your beaker problems now breakage, softening, melting. Order a supply of LaPine Stainless Steel Beakers.

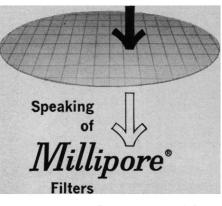


EXTRA HEAVY 18-8 STAINLESS
 DIE FORMED POURING LIP
 ACCURATE GRIFFIN LOW FORM

to. S 21-43 LaPINE Stainless Steel Beakers with Pour-out Spout

Size (ml)	Approx. wt. (gm)	1.D. (in.)	Depth (in.)	Price (each	Price (each) in lots of 12
50	27	15/8	13/4	\$1.75	\$1.55
125	56	23/16	2 ³ / ₈	2.35	2.10
250	129	21/2	35/8	2.70	2.40
600	215	35/16	43/4	3.45	3.10
1200	338	41/16	55/8	4.40	3.95
2000	439	51/16	61/4	5.25	4.75
3000	571	51/8	61/8	6.65	6.00
4000	750	61/2	7%	7.10	6.40

MANUFACTURERS & DISTRIBUTORS OF LABORATORY SUPPLIES * EQUIPMENT * REAGENT & INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS 6001 SOUTH KNOX AVENUE, CHICAGO 29, ILLINOIS, U.S.A. • RELIGANCE 5-4700 IN THE EAST: SOUTH BUCKHOUT STREET, INVINCTON-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK • LYric 1-8900 IN THE WEST: 2229 McGEE AVENUE, BERKELEY 3, CALIFORNIA • THORNWAIL 5-3614



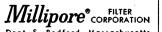
A MEMBRANE FILTER-GIEMSA PROCEDURE FOR YEAST MICROCOLONIES

Paper presents technique for staining nuclei of yeast cells grown on rectangular strips of Millipore filters without disturbing colonies. Yeast are treated with 0.5% sodium azide, 10% perchloric acid, Giemsa stain and mounted. Nuclei are stained deep blue, cytoplasm light blue. Author concludes method is applicable for studying nuclear behaviour of cells exposed to nutrients, toxins and other environmental factors.

Miller, J. J., 1961 Stain Technology 36:289-292, September

Millipore[®] filters are available in eleven poresize grades from 5μ down to $10 \, m\mu$. They retain on their surfaces all particles larger than rated pore size.

When writing for technical information please state your fields of interest.



Dept. S, Bedford, Massachusetts

RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE onPhysics,Chemistry,Mathematics,Medicine,Geology,etc. IN ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS: Altovsky, M.—Manual for systematic study of the regime of underground waters. 282 pp. \$2.75 Bykov, K. M.—Textbook of Physiology, Illustrated. 763 pp. 8.00 Bykov, K. M.—The Cerebral Cortex and the Internal Organs. Illus. 459 pp. Galkin, K.—The training of scientists in the Soviet Union. 204 pp. 4.50 1.00 the Soviet Union. Korsunsky, M.—The Atomic Nucleus. 412 pp. 2.00 Platonov, K.—The Word as a Physiologi-cal and Therapeutic Factor. 451 pp. 6.95 Velvovsky, I. and others—Painless child-birth through psychoprophylaxis. 517 pp. 5.00 IN RUSSIAN TEXTS:

Astronomicheskii Ezhegodnik SSSR na 1960 '46, '58, '59, '60 and 1961 editions available. 630 pp. ASTRONOMIA Y SSSR ZA SOROK LET--1917-1957. 728 pp. Demidovich, B. P. & Maron, I. A.-Osnovi vichislitelnoi matematiki. 659 pp. Nikolaevskii, I. F.--Poluprovodnikovie triodi i diodi. Spravochnik. 310 pp. Polak, L. C.--Variatzionnie printžipi mekhaniki i ikh razvitie i primenenia v fizike. 600 pp. Strepikheev et al--Osnovi Khimii Visokomolekuliarnikh Soedinenii. 354 pp. Teitelbaum, I. M.--Electrichekoe modelirovanie. 250 pp. Udin, S. S.--Voprosi voenno-polevoi khirurgii i perelivanie posmertnoi krovi. 552 pp.

8.35

7.50

3.00

1.75

4.25

2.50

2.50

52 pp. 5.25 52 pp. 5.25 Average shipping charges approx. 10% for postage and handling. Order by mail. Other scientific books and pamphlets available—write for Catalog S81

FOUR CONTINENT BOOK CORP. Dept. 81, 156 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

tained in a $8\frac{1}{8}$ (h) by $9\frac{1}{4}$ (w) by 6 inch (d) portable case; it operates on 115 v, 50 to 400 cy/sec current, consuming 7 watts.—R.L.B. (Sanborn Co., Waltham 54, Mass.)

Circle 16 on Readers' Service card

Laboratory electromagnet is an optimized-geometry iron-bound air core solenoid. It is bored to provide both horizontal and vertical access to the gap. Its removable plug-type pole pieces may themselves be bored for axial gap access as well. The gap is adjustable within the limits of the overall dimensions of the magnet. A field up to 12 kgauss can be produced over a working volume 1 in. wide and 2 in. in diameter with plug-type poles installed. Removal of the pole pieces allows operation as an air core solenoid with a 2-in. bore which can produce a field greater than 4 kgauss.—J.s. (Magnion Inc., 195 Albany St., Cambridge 39, Mass.)

Circle 17 on Readers' Service card

Flash lamp pulser (model 110) provides outputs up to 10 million peak candlepower and up to 5 watt-seconds per flash. Flash duration is approximately 1 μ sec and repetition rate up to 10,000 flashes per second. Repetition rate and number of flashes in a burst are independently adjustable. Any number of flashes from 1 to 512 may be obtained. The initiating signal may be an electrical pulse or the making of a contact. Auxiliary equipment enables the burst of flashes to be initiated on an adjustable time delay. An accessory divider extends the maximum number of frames to 4096. With an auxiliary power supply, the total energy may be extended to 1500 watt-seconds per burst .--- J.s. (Shapiro and Edwards, 1130 Mission St., South Pasadena, Calif.)

Circle 18 on Readers' Service card

Model At-14 automatic switching thermistor thermometer is available with 3, 4, 6, or 12 channels. Response time of the instrument is stated to be $0.4 \sec/20^{\circ}$ C change in temperature, accuracy ± 1 percent of full scale. A direct-reading scale is supplemented by an output for connection to a standard recorder. Each channel operates independently and has its own calibration controls. Automatic sequential switching is provided at 15-, 30-, and 60second intervals. Manual control is also provided.—J.s. (Waters Corp., P.O. Box 529, Rochester, Minn.)

Circle 19 on Readers' Service card

SCIENCE, VOL. 135

580

Infrared radiation test set (model No. 16-110) is designed to test or evaluate optical systems, detectors, or detector elements, and to determine the effects of changes in configuration. The basic test set consists of a motor-chopper assembly, a detector-preamplifier assembly, and a synchronous rectifier amplifier unit. Each can be purchased separately. When used in conjunction with a radiation reference source of known intensity, the test set can be used to obtain absolute values of the parameters for portions of radiometric systems.—J.s. (Barnes Engineering Co., 30 Commerce Rd., Stamford, Conn.)

Circle 20 on Readers' Service card

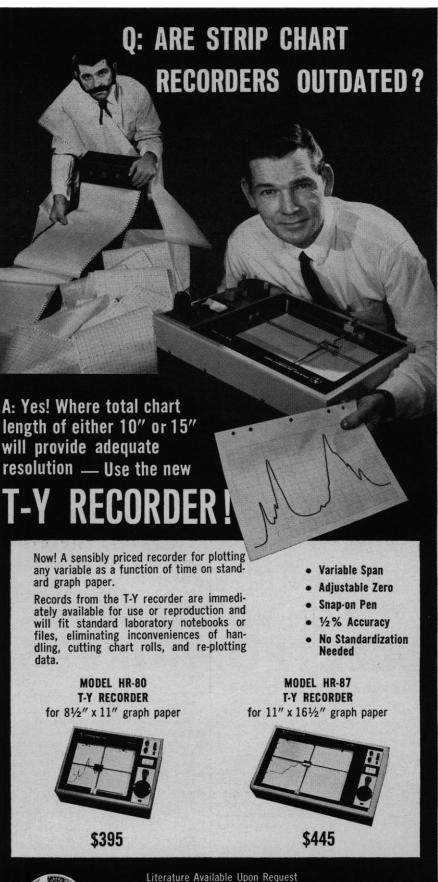
Breadboarding arrangement permits assembly of circuits without solder. The device consists of a phenolic board carrying 108 gold-plated cells spaced 1 in. apart in nine horizontal rows of 12 cells each. The upper and lower rows are connected into two bus bars. Each cell has an elastic core protruding through it. By pulling up on the core, component pigtails, up to seven in number, may be inserted and held firmly. —J.s. (Circuit Structures Lab, P.O. Box 36, Laguna Beach, Calif.)

Circle 21 on Readers' Service card

Ultrasonic Doppler system, model No. RDL-06, is designed to measure an aircraft's velocity during the last 18 inches of vertical descent. The system features three ultrasonic transducer units mounted on the nose and main landing gear. The transducers transmit a controlled-frequency signal to the runway and receive the reflected signal. The Doppler shift produced is a function of the rate of approach of aircraft and runway. The instrument produces a d-c voltage proportional to the shifted frequency. A correction channel is provided which allows temperature variations to be compensated. Total range of the instrument is 10 ft, and accuracy is said to be 0.2 ft/sec.—J.s. (Gulton Industries, Inc., 212 Durham Ave., Metuchen, N.J.)

Circle 22 on Readers' Service card

Oscilloscope with digital display (model No. 567) presents simultaneously an analog display on a 5-in. cathoderay tube and a digital presentation on an automatic computing programmer. Features of the programmer include adjustable measurement reference zones, automatic normalization, zone intensity markers, automatic and manual starttiming and stop-timing systems, preset-



houston instrument corporation Box 22234 Houston 27, Texas M0 7-7403 limit selector, and provision for external programming. The points on the wave form to be measured are selected on the cathode-ray tube display. The corresponding measurement is read directly up to four digits on the numeral tube display.—J.s. (Tektronix, Inc., P.O. Box 500, Beaverton, Ore.)

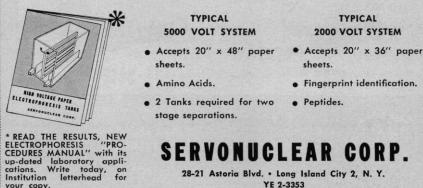
Circle 23 on Readers' Service card

Laboratory microphotometer for measuring intensity distribution in optical images is essentially a low-power traveling microscope designed to be used with multiplier-phototube photometers. Positioning micrometers are used to move the microscope itself, permitting the device to be mounted directly on optical benches. The basic model VS 12 microphotometer utilizes a scanning slit 12 microns wide and 12 mm long. With the standard objective (10×0.25 numerical aperture), measurements can be made over intervals as small as 1.2 microns. All mountings are standard, permitting the use of other objectives of higher or lower power. The device can also be used

AMINO ACIDS • PEPTIDES • FINGERPRINTING

SERVONUCLEAR 4 HIGH VOLTAGE PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS SYSTEMS

Four complete systems for every type of laboratory. Precision Electrophoresis equipment cover a wide range of high voltage and high current requirements. Observe the rapidly resolving results through the lucite tank—allows visual inspection during operation.



without optics, and slits can be provided to allow observation in the deep ultraviolet.—J.S. (Intectron, Inc., 2300 Washington St., Newton 62, Mass.)

Circle 24 on Readers' Service card

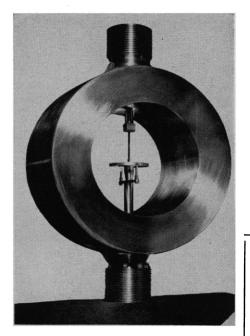
Pressure transducer converts mechanical pressure to voltage output by virtue of the change of permeability of magnetic materials caused by applied pressure. Electrically the device is similar to a differential transformer, but with moving parts eliminated. The transducer has primary and secondary windings coupled by a core. The two secondary coils form a half-bridge circuit balanced for zero-pressure condition. The primary coil is excited by a source of alternating current whose frequency can be as high as 10 kcy/sec. When pressure is applied to one side, the magnetic coupling between the primary and the corresponding secondary winding is changed and the bridge balance is upset. Output voltage is 0.5 v into 10 kohm at 400 cy/sec. Hysteresis is said to be less than 0.1 percent, and repeatability better than ± 0.1 percent. Prototype quantities are available for pressure ranges from 100 to 5000 lb/in².--J.s. (Control Components Division, International Resistance Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa.)

Circle 25 on Readers' Service card

Publication titled Technical Information for the Engineer-Servo Motors, Motor Generators, Synchros, describes the theory, performance, application, construction, and testing of such rotary-wound components as motors, precision tachometers, rate generators, damping tachometers, mechanical filters, integrating motor generators, and types of high-performance synchros and resolvers. The 60-page booklet includes tabulations of the operating characteristics of more than 250 components used in servo systems, computers, and other applications.---J.S. (Kearfott Div., General Precision, Inc., 1150 McBride Ave., Little Falls, N.J.)

Circle 26 on Readers' Service card

Proving ring, the largest ever made to meet National Bureau of Standards specifications is capable of measuring compression forces up to 1,200,000 lb with accuracy said to be well within 0.1 percent of applied load. The ring has the standard deflection-measuring apparatus consisting of micrometer screw and vibrating reed. It was cali-



brated by the National Bureau of Standards with the use of four 300,000-lb proving rings loaded in parallel. The bosses of the ring are threaded in anticipation of availability of equipment for calibration of the ring in tension. The ring, measuring 32.5 in. high and weighing 625 lb. will be available on a rental basis or will be manufactured to order.—J.s. (Morehouse Machine Co., 1742 Sixth Ave., York, Pa.)

Circle 27 on Readers' Service card

Gamma analyzer (model No. GSS-1B) operates automatically without adjustment to scan, record, and analyze emitters with energies varying from 0.003 kev to 3 Mev. The system consists of a universal shield, a combination linear count-rate meter and spectrometer, a slave scaler, and a graphic recorder. An equal percentage of each peak is automatically analyzed, and absolute peak comparisons are made directly, regardless of energy differences. Readout is



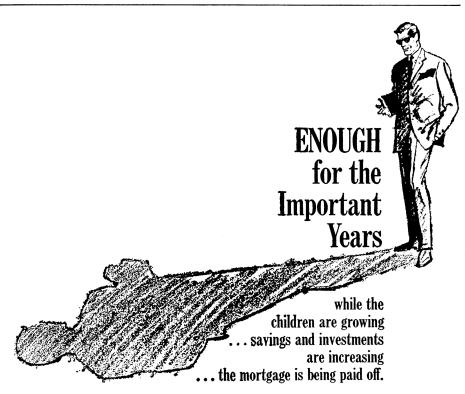
16 FEBRUARY 1962

provided in three forms: count for a preset time period, continuous counting rate, and a graphic record calibrated in units of million electron volts.—J.s. (Nuclear Measurements Corp., 2460 N. Arlington Avenue, Indianapolis 18, Ind.)

Circle 28 on Readers' Service card

Low-level transistorized multiplexer is capable of commutating differential or single-ended input signals from 0 to ± 15 volts, with resolution of 1 μ v. The basic system consists of 15 solid-state switches, a sequencer, solid-state clock, and filter. The sequencer assures that two switches will not be gated simultaneously even when one of the components fails. For source-impedance variations of 0 to 10 kohm and temperature range -20° to $+85^{\circ}$ C, offset voltage is said not to exceed 50 μ v, and saturation resistance is said to be less than 40 ohms. The differential input-switch capacitance to ground is 1.5 pf.—J.s. (Alpha-Tronics Corp., 1033 Engracia, Torrance, Calif.)

Circle 29 on Readers' Service card

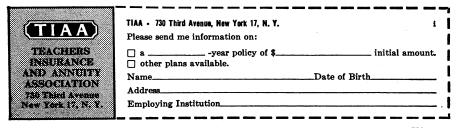


A \$50,000 POLICY FOR \$106.50 FIRST-YEAR NET COST filled this professor's need for a large amount of low-cost insurance. At his age of 30, a 20-year Home Protection policy calls for a level annual premium of \$193. The cash dividend of \$86.50, based on current dividend scales, results in that low net cost at the end of the first policy year. Future dividend amounts cannot be guaranteed, of course.

The new Home Protection plan, issued at age 55 or younger, is level premium Term insurance. It answers any need for a great deal of low-cost insurance now but less as the years go by, providing its largest amount of protection initially and reducing by schedule each year to recognize decreasing insurance needs. Insurance periods of 15, 20, 25 or 30 years are available.

You are eligible to apply for TIAA insurance if you are employed full- or part-time by a college, university, private school, or nonprofit educational or research organization—whether or not the institution has a TIAA retirement or insurance plan.

Send today for your personal illustration. We employ no agents. No one will call on you.



583

LEA & FEBIGER 1962 BOOKS

Radioactive Isotopes in Medicine & Biology

QUIMBY & FEITELBERG: I. PHYSICS

By EDITH H. QUIMBY, Sc.D., and SERGEI FEITELBERG, M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York.

Instrumentation and Laboratory Methods. In this new, complete and authoritative presentation, Dr. Quimby gives, first, a complete picture of radiation, radioactivity, nuclear reactions and nuclear fission, how to avoid radiation hazards, and disposal of radiation waste. Dr. Feitelberg describes, in detail, instruments available and measurements to be made with them.

New. About 280 Pages. 75 Illustrations

SILVER: II. MEDICINE

By SOLOMON SILVER, M.D., The Mt. Sinai Hospital and College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York.

Clinical Applications. From an extensive personal experience, Dr. Silver presents, in this new and equally authoritative work, the many diagnostic and therapeutic uses of all radioactive isotopes used in clinical practice today. In addition to diagnosis and treatment of the thyroid gland, full consideration is given to the use of isotopes in other disease entities.

New. About 300 Pages. 49 Illustrations

Both Books Ready in April

LEA & FEBIGER	Washington Square Philadelphia 6, Pa.
Please send me, when ready, or listed in margin below.	books circled above
I will return books or pay for in 60 days of their receipt.	or those I keep with-
NAME	
ADDRESS	
CITY ZON Sc. 2-16-62	4E STATE

584

Clip-on d-c ammeter measures current from 0.3 ma to 10 amp without interrupting or loading the circuits involved. The meter (model No. 428A) features a probe that clamps around the current-carrying wire. To measure currents below 0.3 ma, several loops may be put through the probe increasing sensitivity by a factor equal to the number of loops. The instrument will measure d-c in the presence of a-c and will also measure the sums and differences of currents in separate wires. An output voltage is available for driving recorders.-J.s. (Hewlett Packard Co., 1501 Page Mill Rd., Palo Alto, Calif.)

Circle 30 on Readers' Service card

Parallel data communication system, developed for use with the Bell System parallel Data-Phone service, provides one-way or bidirectional transmission of perforated-tape data at speeds to 60 characters per second or 600 words per minute. Tape format or code structure is unrestricted. Three versions are available. The Mark 1 consists of simple data transmission and reception. The Mark 2 and 3 are combination transmit-and-receive systems with error correction and additional editing features.—J.S. (Tally Register Corp., 1310 Mercer St., Seattle, Wash.)

Circle 31 on Readers' Service card

Humidity indicator is designed to sample the atmosphere in closed areas or containers. One outlet of the instrument is connected to the volume to be sampled, and a vacuum line is used to draw the sample into the instrument. The sample in the instrument is brought to a predetermined temperature for measurement, by means of a coil through which liquid at the proper temperature may be circulated. Fluctuations caused by external conditions are retarded by the double-wall insulated construction of the unit.—J.s. (Serdex, Inc., Boston, Mass.)

Circle 32 on Readers' Service card

Automatic calibration system for transducers that measure temperature, pressure, and voltage incorporates the manufacturer's standard digital components interconnected to provide the desired functions. A low-level multiplexer samples signals from 12 transducers and a reference channel. These signals are amplified and converted to digital representation for on-line processing by a PB 250 computer that provides gage factor, linearity, repeatability, and the influence of reference-vol-





CBS Laboratories' 14-stage CL-1090 is the only photomultiplier tube combining

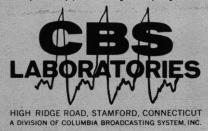
LOW DARK CURRENT WITH FAST TRANSIT TIME

At A Gain Of	Max. Anode Dark Current
10,000,000	0.03 microamperes
30,000,000	0.1 microamperes

The CL-1090 is uniquely designed for high-speed, lownoise coincidence counting.

A catalog of detailed specifications of the CL-1090 and other tubes in the CBS line of photomultipliers is available on request.

Engineers and Physicists: If you are experienced in electron optics or electronics R&D, we invite you to investigate our employment opportunities. An Equal-Opportunity Employer.



SCIENCE, VOL. 135

tage shift. Accuracy of ± 0.01 percent is said to be achieved with system noise less than 2 μ v.—J.s. (Packard Bell Computer, 1905 Armacost Ave., Los Angeles 25, Calif.)

Circle 33 on Readers' Service card

Temperature sensor attaches to a surface by tapping a $\frac{1}{6}$ -in.-deep hole. The tungsten- or platinum-wound element is contained within a silver (or other alloy) housing that is a standard screw $\frac{1}{6}$ -in. long. Screw sizes range from No. 2-56 to 1/4-20. Accuracy is said to be ± 0.1 percent of full range from -425° to 1750° F. Standard models have resistance ranges from 20 to 600 ohms at 32° F. Models with integral leads or with connectors are available.—J.s. (Temtro, Inc., 3016-C S. Halladay, Santa Ana, Calif.)

Circle 34 on Readers' Service card

Piezoelectric ceramic element can move loads of up to 30 g a distance of 1/64 inch in one direction. If polarity is reversed, a net motion amplitude of 1/32 inch can be produced. These displacements, suitable for switches, valves and other electrical devices, are provided with excitation voltages of approximately 125 v d-c. Oscillating motion can be obtained by using a-c excitation.—J.s. (Gulton Industries, Inc., 212 Durham Ave., Metuchen, N.J.)

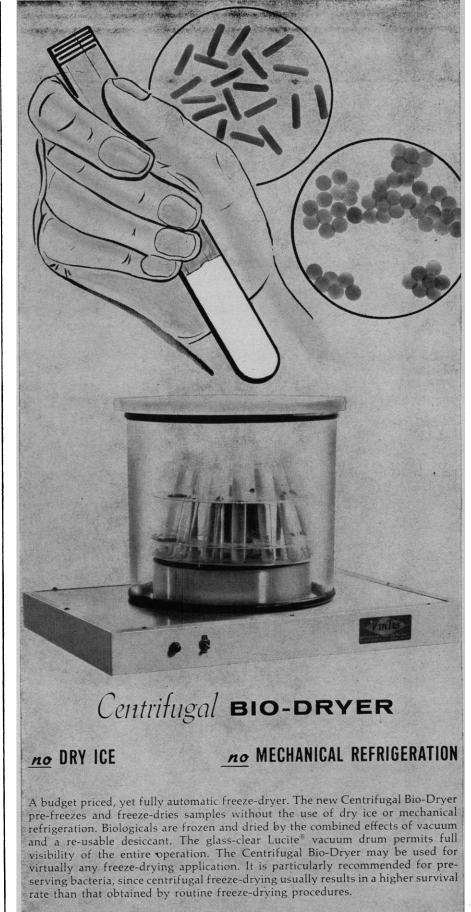
Circle 35 on Readers' Service card

Power supply is said to provide 0.0001-percent regulation and stability of ± 0.001 percent over an 8-hour period. Temperature stability between 0° and 50°C is better than 10 ppm per degree centigrade. Output impedance is less than 10 μ ohm, and combined ripple and noise are less than 50 μ v (r.m.s.). Operating range is 0 to 60 volts, 0 to 2 amp.—J.s. (Princeton Applied Research Corp., P.O. Box 565, Princeton, N.J.)

Circle 36 on Readers' Service card

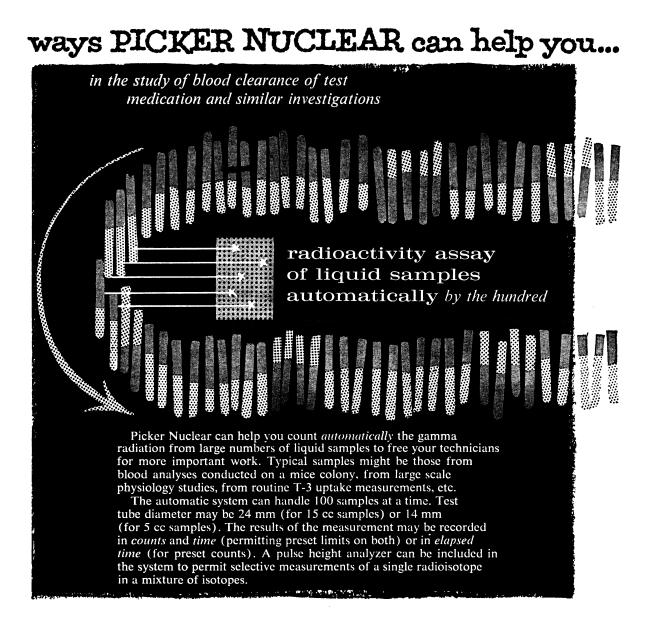
Magnetic characteristics tracer is designed to measure the B-H hysteresis loop of small samples of material. Magnetic films as thin as 10 μ in may be evaluated as well as wire and other bulk materials. The standard model 750T is capable of developing magnetic fields up to 1000 oer. Higher ranges are available upon request. The instrument is supplied with or without an oscilloscope.—J.s. (Halex, Inc., 310 E. Imperial Highway, El Segundo, Calif.)

Circle 37 on Readers' Service card 16 FEBRUARY 1962



VIRIS THE GA

THE VIRTIS COMPANY, INC. GARDINER, NEW YORK



This Automatic Well Counter is one of the comprehensive Picker line of nuclear instrumentation and supplies: all marketed and serviced through a national network of company offices staffed by trained Picker people. (Picker alone in the nuclear field offers this caliber of local service).

For details call your district office (see 'phone book) or write Picker X-Ray Corporation, 25 South Broadway, White Plains, New York.



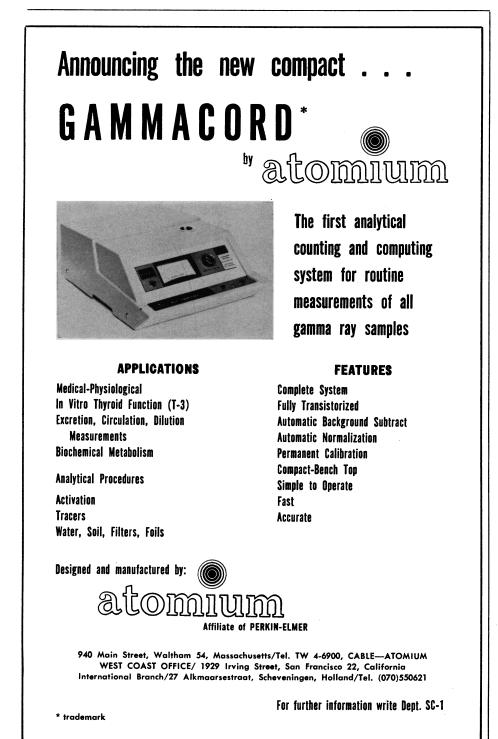
The automatic counting set-up: the Picker Automatic Well Counter at left, next the Magnascaler and Count and Time Printer.



cruel to animals again. This little account has another point as well; it brings out a distinction between suffering and pain. Obviously the lady suffered, although presumably she felt no physical pain; what the lobsters felt is, unfortunately, beyond the realm of human knowledge.

I am therefore not much concerned about Gunter's anthropomorphic statement, "anyone who watches the violent actions of crabs being scalded to death can see that they suffer extreme pain." Of course, we know nothing about the extent of suffering in a lobster or crab. The violent movements last for a few seconds, but who will tell us whether the lobster stops suffering when he cannot flip his tail any more? Or whether he felt any pain at all? We do know that sometimes little or no pain is felt by human beings in a serious accident until well after the event.

More seriously, I am concerned about some of Gunter's other suggestions. He wants to place the animals in cool fresh water and raise the temperature steadily to about 40° C. How can we



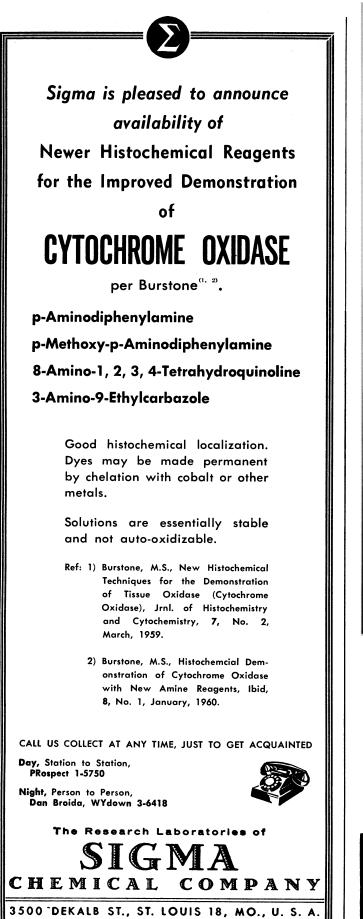
find out whether the lobster suffers from being placed in fresh water? Of course, we have no possible way to define suffering in a nonhuman species, but I would suggest that a lobster may not like to be in fresh water. The lobster lives in ocean water and does not have physiological mechanisms of osmoregulation to counteract the effects of fresh water. The fact that his nervous system deteriorates and his reactions get slower in fresh water proves nothing about whether or not there is anesthesia, such as Gunter claims, or about when the hypothetical anesthesia sets in. How much "discomfort" does the lobster experience up to the point when the breakdown of nerve conduction is sufficient for "anesthesia"? If he could feel and speak like a human being, the lobster would probably tell us that he is extremely uncomfortable in a pot of fresh water.

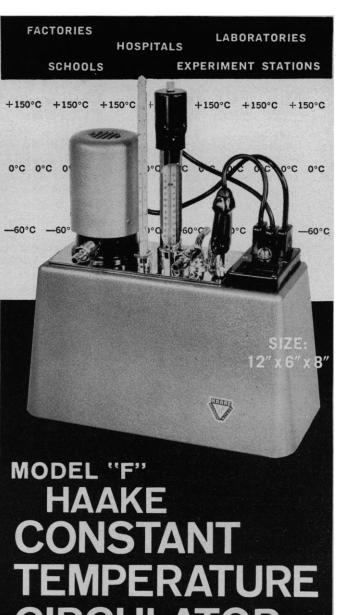
The next step is to heat him slowly. The lobster prefers cool water, and as Gunter says, his tolerance for temperature increase is limited. Gunter certainly knows how uncomfortable he can be on a hot summer day in Texas. I myself shudder at the thought of a hypothetical Texas day with the temperature continuing to rise and rise, and I find no comfort in Gunter's statement that "death from heat occurs long before coagulation of the protein." It seems logical that the more slowly we heat the lobster, the more time we give him in which to suffer, but since we have such inadequate means for communicating with lobsters about suffering and pain, I propose that we use some common sense in deciding whether to kill him slowly or quickly.

KNUT SCHMIDT-NIELSEN Duke University, Durham, North Carolina

Criticisms pro and con of my idea on how to kill crustaceans have come by letter and from the newspapers at a surprising rate. Adverse criticisms state that the whole affair is a tempest in a crab pot, scalded crabs die instantaneously without suffering and are of better flavor, slow heating of crabs causes slow, torturous death, and the assumption that crabs suffer pain is based on specious reasoning and cannot be proved. One gentleman says the lowheat method gives more relief to the cook than to the crab.

Stephen Carlill has pointed out, in a letter to me, that experiments on the low-heat method were quoted by Andre





The ideal circulating thermostat for today's crowded laboratories is the Haake Model "F". Due to its light weight and compact design it can easily be moved around and occupies a minimum of space. It is ideal for any type of instrumentation or for ambulatory use with clinical appliances which require temperature control. Some typical applications include such liquid jacketed instruments as spectrophotometers, refractometers, viscometers and blood pH equipment. Accuracy to ± 0.01 °C. Pumps 2½ gal/min. Available with or without suction pump.





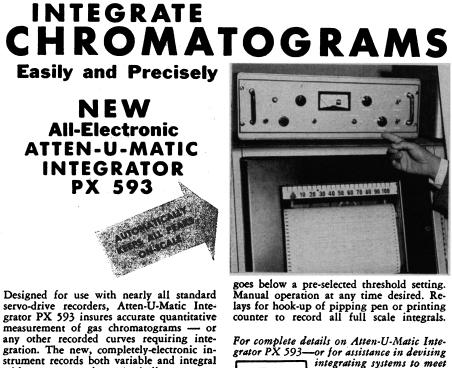
All cabinets are manufactured of welded and polished stainless steel which contributes to cleanliness, appearance and serviceability. Efficiency has been accounted for in such features as high quality insulation, interchangeable storage inserts and size. The width allows passage through a normal door and the length is the only dimension changed in the three sizes. The cabinets are built with or without the CO_2 entering the storage compartment. The cabinet on the left is our standard model and the unit on the right is specially constructed to the customer's design.

Folder and Prices Upon Request



541 Devon St.

Kearny, N.J.



measurement of gas chromatograms — or any other recorded curves requiring integration. The new, completely-electronic instrument records both variable and integral with one pen, and automatically attenuates and integrates signals that normally would exceed full scale. Attenuator range is 1024:1. At maximum sensitivity operation, full scale signal gives full scale integral in 0.14 seconds—the equivalent of 420,000 counts per minute. Other special features of the PX 593 include: Automatic reset at full scale integral reading. Automatic cycle of read, reset, and integrate whenever signal



Simon, president of the Wine and Food Society (British), in his A Concise Encyclopaedia of Gastronomy (1940). Bertrand Couch has stated that several older American cookbooks recommend placing live crabs in cold water and slowly raising the temperature, but that recent recipes generally recommend killing by boiling water. The latter is the common American practice, but I am glad to learn from the notes of Benarde and Baker that methods are different in northern Europe. Humane ways of killing crustaceans are certainly not well known in this country, as is shown by the widespread comment my brief note created in the newspapers and by the request received from a government official for a popular article for the benefit of the "thousands" of American housewives who will not now purchase live crustaceans for home cooking.

In reply to the criticisms which have come to me, I should like to add the following statements to my previous remarks.

Physiological and ecological studies on the effects of high temperature are scientific matters, and they also have something to do with cookery and the technology of seafood preparation, with which numbers of people are seriously concerned. Restaurateurs complain that some people force them to cut up live crabs and lobsters before cooking. This results in the loss of juice, and it may be no less painful than scalding. Destroying the crab's nervous center by stabbing also results in the loss of juices, and it cannot be done with facility by the ordinary cook. The low-heat method seems to be easier and surer.

With regard to sudden death, not everybody drops live crabs into boiling water. Instead, boiling water is sometimes poured on the crabs, and this prolongs the killing process by several seconds. Furthermore, larger animals such as lobsters do not die immediately in boiling water.

Critics who are concerned about the "slow, torturous death" of crustaceans in slowly heated water are not properly impressed with the relatively low temperatures required, which are of the order of temperatures that sometimes occur in natural waters in cool temperate climates. There is an extensive literature on heat death of aquatic organisms under natural conditions, which I cannot document here, and I call attention only to the following: "Heat stroke in Canadian Maritime stream fishes" (1) and "Differential mortality from high temperature in a mixed population of fishes in southern Michigan" (2).

All physiological processes of aquatic invertebrates which have been studied increase in rate with temperature right up to the point of heat death at around 40° to 44° C. Presumably the reaction rate of the enzyme system increases with temperature, but as the temperature rises, the enzymes are destroyed faster than they are produced and the system breaks down. In any case, death ensues with no overt signs of distress.

Crustaceans subjected to the low heat are certainly not paralyzed. They stir about vigorously if touched, and their gills work increasingly fast up to the moment of death. There is no sign of pain or distress, and it is reasonable to assume that an organism showing such reactions is much less likely to be distressed than one which goes into a violent spasm and throws off or cracks its own claws. There is no physiological basis for assuming that boiling water is not painful to various invertebrates, and there is ancillary and indirect evidence that it is painful. The question as to whether or not crabs suffer pain cannot be rigorously proved one way or the other, but there is no known reason why the pain sense should be correlated with intelligence, and all animals show some degree of sensitivity. Crabs certainly show a violent reaction to hot water, comparable to what would be considered evidence of extreme distress if exhibited by human beings or other mammals, and it has every appearance of a reaction to pain. I believe that the sensation we call pain is of enormous survival value, that it is unrealistic to hold the view that a similar situation does not exist in lower animals, and that it is proper to conduct ourselves, in the manner of Brooks, whom I cited in my report, as if all living things have a sensitivity somewhat akin to our own.

In connection with these matters, I should like to quote parts of a letter from William R. Catlow, Jr., in which he said he had been using the low-heat method for 30 years but was influenced by motives different from those I mentioned: "These are: a. With a full kettle of crabs there is likely to be a distressing amount of slopping about as the last of the lot go into the boiling pot. b. I am convinced that the northern lobster and the southern spring lobster (crawfish or langusta) when plunged into boiling water die under tension which promotes toughness. In your method, they appear to go to sleep, relax, and die quietly."

controlled mixing GREATER ACCURACY... LESS TIME WATER Ranson WATER INTAKE WATER JACKETED TEST TUBE 8 6 8 6 8 2-tube model the VORTEX JR. MIXER .. most versatile of all! FOR EVAPORATION. EXTRACTION. FERMENTATION With the use of the new Water Jacketed Test Tube you can control temperature while mixing a hot or cold liquid from a constant temperature bath, water faucet,

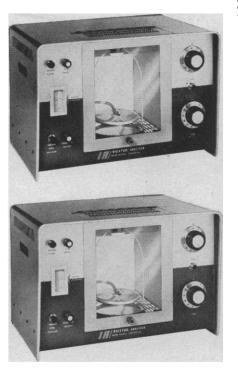
can control temperature while mixing a hot or cold liquid from a constant temperature bath, water faucet, etc. The orbital movement of the mixer creates a vortex in the Water Jacketed Tube (in the same manner as when a jacket is not used) so that a tube can be inserted or taken out while the machine is in operation. Water Jacketed Tubes are available for use in either the 2 or 4 tube vortex mixers in two sizes: for a 15-16 mm tube



and for a 22-25 mm tube.

For mixing in fraction of a second to a few seconds... accommodates tubes, flasks, other vessels — square or round! The most convenient mixer for any laboratory.





THESE ARE TWO IDENTICAL IR MOISTURE TESTERS . . . **ONE IS** A BETTER **BUY!**

Because it's in stock at your nearby Will warehouse -like almost every Will item. And it's on its way in about 24 hours—shipped pre-paid, ready-to-use.

Better yet, you're protected by Will's exclusive double guarantee . . . the manufacturer's warranty backed up by an unconditional guarantee of satisfaction by Will . . . and you're always welcome back to use the industry's finest service facilities.

You choose from almost 1000 different brands, over 20,000 different items, when you buy from Will. Your Will representative has a complete technical reference file on practically every one of them.

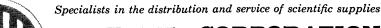
We like to think you can't make a better buy anywhere.

NEW! MOORE-MILFORD **IR MOISTURE ANALYZER**

Easy, accurate readings regardless of sample density or weight. No preliminary weigh-in-simply spread thin layer of sample on the pan and the balance automatically gives you the moisture content read to the nearest 0.1%. Extensive testing shows amazing repeatability of results.

When drying time is set and heater positioned, operation is automatic. Analyzer shuts itself off-answer remains until you change it. No possibility of reabsorption or careless technique giving incorrect answers.

In stock at your nearest Will warehouse. Write for technical literature; free demonstration on request. No obligation.





Regarding Schmidt-Nielsen's remarks, one misconception needs correcting. I never intended to recommend or advocate the placing of marine crustaceans in fresh water as a method of killing. In this part of his argument, Schmidt-Nielsen is charging a windmill. I merely mentioned the matter as an example of what some people do in an attempt to minimize the distress of the animals they kill, and I stated further that "only one more thing is needed"-namely, the application of low heat.

The largest American lobster ever reported weighed 36 pounds. Such animals are not cooked in private homes, but even much smaller ones, weighing only a few pounds, are relatively formidable creatures in the kitchen. The application of Schmidt-Nielsen's "common-sense" method for killing these crustaceans has often resulted in a half-scalded animal flopping vigorously around the kitchen floor, to the dismay of the cook. Such episodes have disturbed the peace of some fairly large neighborhoods. Actually, the housewife usually has no adequate facilities for handling large lobsters.

I assume that the lower animals suffer pain for the same reason that some of the physicians who have written me assume that human beings suffer painthat is to say, I have set up an arbitrary criterion as proof of pain. These criteria are assumptions and inferences only, because there is no known way that we can measure pain in terms of physics or chemistry. We cannot prove basically that several states of feeling exist in another human being. We assume that they do, but these assumptions remain inferences, and this is the reason for the old medical aphorism, "The physician is at the mercy of the man who says he suffers pain." For these gentlemen to hold me to account for not being able to prove pain finally and absolutely in an invertebrate animal, while they cannot prove or even define pain in human beings except in terms of itself, is, in their terms, anthropocentric.

In summary, crabs and the larger crustaceans are of various sizes and species, and of different shapes, and they have different locations of the brain, all of which factors virtually preclude the use of the stabbing method of killing except at the hands of an expert. In addition, most housewives will not handle individual live crustaceans. People who cannot use the stabbing method would do better to heat water containing the animals very slowly to temperatures near 100°F. If this process is properly carried out, the animals die with no signs of distress, but the process carries no automatic safeguard against misapplication and ranks as another cooking art which must be executed with finesse. No valid physiological objections have been raised to this method of killing crustaceans, and it should be employed by those people who assume that lower animals feel pain and who are revolted by their violent reactions to boiling water.

GORDON GUNTER Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, Ocean Springs, Mississippi

References

 A. G. Huntsman, J. Fisheries Research Board Can. 6, 476 (1946).
 R. M. Bailey, Ecology 36, 526 (1955).

Studies of the Cuna Religion

Those who witnessed the "burning" of myself and my book *Apples of Immortality from the Cuna Tree of Life* [Science 134, 278 (1961)] will wonder why Stout wasted 73 lines of type rather than tell the editor that my little 68-page essay was so bad that it did not merit review. Possibly Stout was defending his 5 months' San Blas study (1940–41) against my eight trips to the Cuna tribe from 1950 to 1959.

Stout failed to mention that Apples of Immortality was merely a postscript to a 352-page study of the Cuna religion as compared with other primitive religions of the world, called Secrets of the Cuna Earthmother, in which striking parallels of sacred symbol, belief, and ritual are discussed.

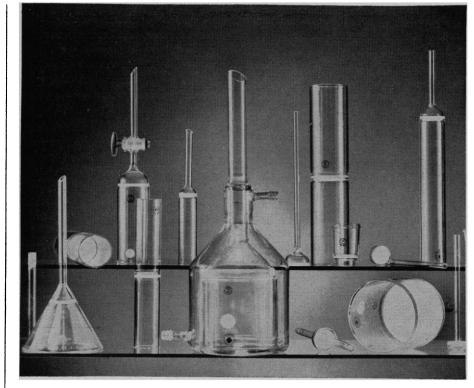
There are those who do not take Stout's dim view of these studies.

CLYDE KEELER Milledgeville, Georgia

Support for Medical Research

While I appreciated the lively journalistic style of Robert Toth in "Science and the news" [Science 134, 822 (22 Sept. 1961)], the news item relative to the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health is so obviously slanted that I cannot help but feel it will give a false impression of the attitude of scientists in general toward the attempted solution of problems of illness.

The growth in funds for the National



WHY SELECT ACE FIBER GLASS SINTERED **FILTERS?**

Quality and Greater Abrasion Resistance. Ace filters, the first American made sintered glass filters, feature a glass fiber structure, more abrasion resistant because it is fused together on a larger area. Particles do not detach from the filter body as easily as spherical granules. The shock and chemical attack resistance of glass is unimpaired as the Ace fiber glass sintered filter is made entirely of glass. You are assured of Ace Glass quality: each filter plate is *individually* tested for porosity and hardness.

Selection and Economy. Ace fiber glass sintered filters are economically priced. For instance, the Filter Funnel (Cat. #7305 in the 20 ml. cap. with 20 mm. disc), shown in photograph above, is listed at \$3.20. Ace fiber glass sintered filters have been incorporated into a wide variety of Ace glassware described in our new filterware brochure. Get it for your files!

Write Dept. S for your copy of Filterware Brochure No. 6050.



Circle No. 593 on Readers' Service Card



Institutes of Health has been carefully considered, and the Consultants' Committee headed by Boisfeuillet Jones referred to in the article is made up of men whose scientific integrity and objectivity is beyond question. It would be difficult, because of the Public Health Service's wise policy of wide consultation, to obtain as consultants men who had not already been consulted or who were not engaged in the solution of problems supported in part by the Public Health Service. Whether money for health comes from public sources or private sources, the essential point is that research looking toward better health is being supported.

In Toth's last paragraph he seems to imply that there have been no results from the research done. Many of the results of research available today or in the future will not be immediately applicable; some are already applicable, as witness vaccination against infantile paralysis, the promise of an effective vaccine against mumps, the thousands of people now living useful lives because of better understanding of the control of diabetes or the management of heart disease. Shall we say to the inmates of our many mental institutions that advances in mental health can be made only at a rate to be determined by some arbitrary figure?

Scientists all realize the grave responsibility that their fellow citizens place upon them by giving them funds with which to work.

Shields Warren Cancer Research Institute, Boston, Massachusetts

The article "Congress presses funds on the National Institutes of Health" is a rather distorted and somewhat misleading interpretation of the background of increased federal support for medical research.

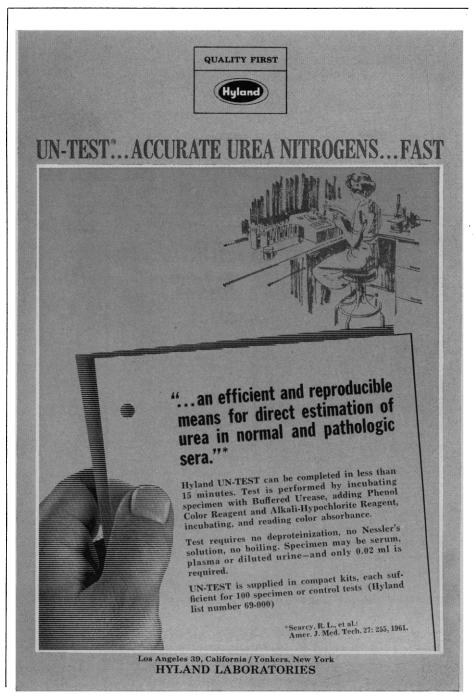
Toth makes quite a point of the percentage increases in contrasting this year's appropriations for the National Institutes of Health with appropriations a few years ago. He neglects to point out that federal support for medical research was practically nonexistent 15 years ago; all increases above a rockbottom level naturally produce handsome growth percentages.

He fails to relate increases in federal medical research support to comparable programs in other areas of national concern. Support of our space program, for example, has jumped from practically zero a few years ago to close to \$2 billion in the current fiscal year, with predictions from our physical scientists that a few years from now Congress will be asked to appropriate \$6 billion annually for this program alone. If Toth applied his slide rule to these space appropriations, he would obtain astronomic percentage increases.

Furthermore, Toth does not relate expenditures for medical research to the total federal budget. Not only is medical research support far less than 1 percent of total appropriations but it is a small segment indeed of the \$9 billion which the federal government currently spends for research of all types.

It is also charged that there is a good deal of "force feeding" of medical re-

search by Congress with a consequent "regurgitation." The exact contrary is true. In each year that Congress increased the monies for medical research over the Administration budget, the critics cried out that the money could not, and would not, be spent properly. The record shows, however, that at the end of each of these fiscal years there was always a sizeable backlog of scientifically approved research and training projects which could not be supported because of lack of funds. Furthermore, the present rate of rejection of research grants denies support to more than half of all applications submitted to Bethesda.



16 FEBRUARY 1962



Concluding his article, Toth asks us to produce "a golden egg or two." I will resist the obvious temptation to dwell on some of the less-than-golden eggs produced in the research programs of the Department of Defense and elsewhere in our government. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in developing planes which never flew and additional hundreds of millions for missiles which were later abandoned.

With a much smaller federal investment, medical research has produced many golden eggs over the last 15 years. Space does not permit a listing of most of these accomplishments, but a few should be cited here.

1) In the field of cancer, one of every three Americans is saved today as against one in every four a few years ago. This gain has been achieved largely through the national cancer chemotherapy program supported by the Congress. We now have 5-year cures against three types of cancer. This is the first time in history that this has occurred. Through the remarkable cancer compound screening program, we have produced more than a score of chemical agents which are effective in some degree against various forms of cancer.

2) In the field of cardiovascular diseases, which account for more deaths in our country than-all other diseases combined, more progress has been made in the past decade alone than in all the previous years of recorded history. This has been achieved largely through research supported by congressional appropriations. Heart disease is no longer regarded as a sentence of death. In less than a decade the prognosis in most forms of congenital heart disease has been converted from "hopeless" to "surgically curable." Similarly, aneurysms and occlusive lesions of the aorta and major arteries which were previously considered inevitably disabling or fatal conditions are now amenable to corrective surgical treatment. In the majority of patients hypertension can now be well controlled or cured. Over the past decade an impressive body of scientific knowledge has been developed concerning the etiology and treatment of arteriosclerosis.

3) In the field of psychiatry, the Psychopharmacology Service Center of the National Institute of Mental Health is the prime source of support for research scientists who are developing more effective drugs against the various forms of mental illness. The remarkable reduction in the number of patients OXFORD BOOKS OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST

NOISE IN ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS

By FRANK N. H. ROBINSON. An account of inescapable noise in electronic equipment and its effect on performance and sensitivity, intended for engineers and physicists who design such apparatus. 47 text figures. **\$2.40**

THEORY OF PROBABILITY *Third Edition*

By Sir HAROLD JEFFREYS. Significant improvements for this third edition that have further refined the treatment, have not altered the distinctive feature of this book: an introduction to the theory of probability, stressing practical application by means of fairly high level mathematics. (The International Series of Monographs on Physics) \$13.45

INTRODUCTION TO THE MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF GENETIC LINKAGE

By NORMAN T. J. BAILEY. Intended for the university graduate level and beyond, this text is adjusted to the needs of the comparatively non-mathematical geneticist and to statisticians and biometricians who must cope with linkage problems put to them by geneticists. **\$8.80**

AN INTRODUCTION TO MAGNETO-FLUID MECHANICS

By V. C. A. FERRARO and C. PLUMPTON. This two-part study deals with the interaction of a high conducting fluid with a magnetic field, and discusses the kinetic theory of a highly ionised gas. 14 figures. \$4.00

At all bookstores

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

417 Fifth Avenue, New York 16

resident in our public mental hospitals is a direct consequence of this accelerated research.

4) In the field of neurology, research work at the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness led to the discovery of the cause of retrolental fibroplasia, the prime cause of blindness in infants for many years. It has been stated that the cost of the care for the thousands of children already blinded will be 100,000 times the cost of the medical research which led to successful prevention of the disease.

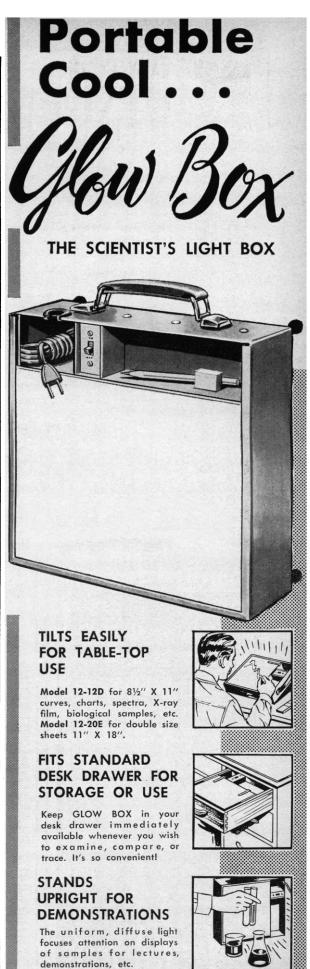
Day in and day out, week in and week out, there are reports of additional advances against many baffling diseases.

On 27 September, a few days after Toth's article appeared, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service announced that isoniazid, a drug widely used to treat tuberculosis, was 80percent effective in preventing the disease among more than 12,000 people directly exposed to newly discovered cases of tuberculosis. In man's ancient fight against tuberculosis no one ever before dared hope for this degree of prevention.

While Toth's article is heavy on statistics and percentages, it strangely omits any discussion of the truly staggering human disability resulting from unchecked disease. In World War II, for example, 5 million Americans in the prime of life were unable to join the fight to preserve this democracy because of pronounced physical and mental defects. Two diseases alone, heart disease and cancer, killed more Americans in 6 months of last year than were slain in all 4 years of World War II. Every minute at least two persons die from heart disease and cancer in the United States, and two-thirds of all Americans now living will eventually have these diseases.

It really gets down to a very simple question: What price human life? What price do we put upon a drug which arrests leukemia in a child and gives him, and his parents, a few more years of hope and happiness? What price do we put upon the discovery of a research breakthrough which prevents blindness in a child? What price do we put upon the heart surgery which restores a victim to productivity and to usefulness in our society?

We who are involved in medical research would be the first to admit that ours is a long-time effort with many heartbreaks and many disappointments









This simple, reliable unit answers the needs for both high and low temperatures. It is easy to use. Needs only to be plugged into 115V outlet for full operation. Holds temperatures to $\pm 3^{\circ}$ F or better over full range. Uniform temperatures provided thoughout workspace by forced air circulation. One cubic foot workspace with full opening door. Overall dimensions $35''W \times 24''D \times 45''H$. Includes indicating thermoregulators. Models also available in full line of sizes, temperature ranges, tolerances and instrumentation. Write for Bulletins # FT3601 and 8601 and price lists

\$1350 fob Los Angeles add \$35.00 for caster base



3739 San Fernando Road / Glendale 4, California / CHapman 5-8471



along the way, but we are not defeatists —we gain strength from the support we have received, and we will persevere until we have unraveled the mysteries of the major illnesses of our time.

MICHAEL E. DE BAKEY College of Medicine, Baylor University, Houston, Texas

Congratulations to Toth for a succinct commentary dealing with Congress and the National Institutes of Health. I hope it will be read widely, both in and outside of Washington. Indeed, at least on one important count, Terry must have a unique bureaucratic responsibility.

One must agree that such governmental outlays to the Institutes of Health are in a very real sense "investments in human capital," and one must therefore appreciate the obvious zeal Congress manifests in supporting such expenditures. However, a serious difficulty evolves here when one realizes that the United States is apparently handicapped by a shortage of "brains" at the moment (hence, the scourge of cancer and problems in space technology), rather than by inability to use what is available. Naturally, it is gratifying that we seemingly have few medical research projects of merit wanting for financial support, but our greatest need is for more highly trained scientists. For those who have run the gamut of a Ph.D. program, it is abundantly clear that more talent is not developed simply as a result of increased monetary outlay-the time element plays a vital role. In short, it appears most incongruous that these public-spirited representatives will consistently add to NIH appropriations in excess of budget requests (presumably made in terms of known need), while in the same hallowed halls essentially refusing to make more direct "investment" in people. How about a large sum for postgraduate grants (not loans) to pursue scientific studies? In light of some speculation it will pay off handsomely.

Finally, to carry examination of these inconsistencies a step further, one is compelled to comment on the utter folly of cutting down an already grossly inadequate Food and Drug Administration appropriation. If public health is of genuine concern in this "age of food additives, etc.," such an unenlightened maneuver is patent nonsense. J. D. DEFOREST

Department of Economics, Denison University, Granville, Ohio

SCIENCE, VOL. 135

In an article purporting to review and criticize the budget history of the National Institutes of Health, Toth sees fit to refer to Representative John Fogarty as "a former bricklayer from Rhode Island" and to Senator Lister Hill as "son of a small-town doctor from Alabama." These otherwise irrelevant biographical details might have been introduced to reveal that in this land of opportunity modest origins need not preclude attainment of high position. It appears from the context of the article, however, that such was not Toth's intent. Rather have these facts been included to discredit the two eminent legislators and to disqualify them from holding valid opinions on matters of the federal support of biomedical research.

I believe that character assault such as this is entirely out of place in a scientific journal, whatever the practice of the New York Herald Tribune. which normally employs Toth, may be. It happens that Representative Fogarty and Senator Hill, as a result of many years' study of the problem, have become among the best informed nonscientists in matters of biomedical research. They have thought and acted creatively in this area, and whereas one may argue with the numbers in their budgets, no one can question their high motivation or the magnitude of the contribution which they have made to scientific research in this country. One wonders when Toth will become as well informed and whether he will ever make a like contribution. Perhaps he is not so fortunate as to have been a skilled bricklayer and was not blessed with a father who was a small-town doctor.

Editorial scrutiny of contributions to scientific journals is always irksome to authors. Editorial boards are not devoid of responsibilities, and among these is the obligation to delete irrelevant polemic. I believe that in the present instance the editors of *Science* have been remiss in their duty.

DEWITT STETTEN, JR. 7504 Maple Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland

None of the letters of criticism challenge the facts in my news article. They were the basis of my conclusions. Others can draw their own.

Stetten's incredible charge of "character assault" requires more response. Certainly it was not my intent to "discredit" the legislators by those descrip-



The ONE bench-top Automatic Superspeed Centrifuge that is *First Choice* in Research and Control Laboratories throughout the world. Six Angle and Horizontal rotors are available including large-capacity and special application rotors for virus counting and density gradient separations. We also design, manufacture and stock the largest range of Tubes and Adapters in the field, further increasing the versatility and operating convenience of all SERVALL Rotors. We suggest you specify the SERVALL "ALL-IN-ONE" SS-3 for your laboratory.

Please write us for Bulletin **SC-2SS-3**



COMPACT MAGNETIC STIRRER

A compact magnetic stirrer, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter and 7" long, with mounting rod for clamping to apparatus for stirring at any angle, in open or closed vessels, under vacuum or pressure.

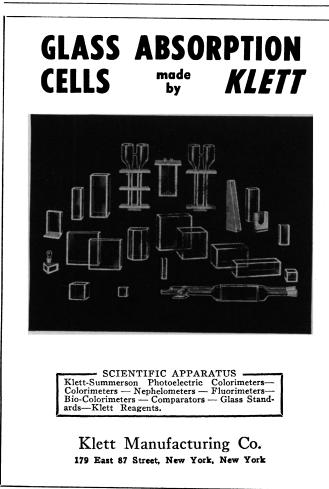
Adaptor available for mounting stirrer in ring stand. For heating while stirring, stirrer mounts in special hotplate.

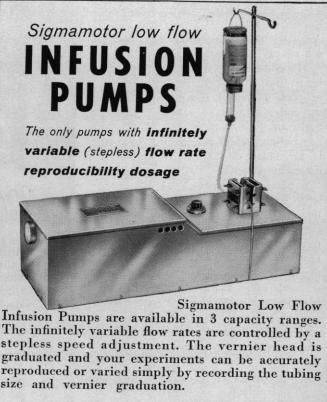
MS-Stirrer			\$35.00
MH—Hotplate			35.00
MR—Adapter			2.50

For bulletin write Dept. S202

TRI-R INSTRUMENTS Developers of Electronic and Mechanical Instruments for Scientific Research 144-13 JAMAICA AVENUE, JAMAICA 35, N.Y.







PRICE	S			Send for complete literature.
F.O.B.	MIDDLEPORT, N. Y.	With explosion proof motors		SIGMAMOTOR
Clinical Models	Capacities	for operating room use	models with open motors	JIUMAMUIUK INCORPORATED
T-M12	2 to 150 c.c. per hr	\$550.	\$335.	
T-M11	10 to 3,600 c.c. per l	hr. 475.	300.	93 NORTH MAIN ST.
T-M10	60 to 15,000 c.c. per	hr. 450.	260.	MIDDLEPORT N Y

SCIENCE, VOL. 135

tions to which he so violently objects. I wanted only to add some dimension to the men within the context of portions of the article. Similar descriptions were included in profiles on the men in recent issues of Medical World News, profiles with which, I understand, both men were quite pleased. That on Fogarty (18 Aug. 1961) was headlined: "Onetime bricklayer becomes a key force behind the \$4 billion federal medicine and research programs." As science relies more and more on government money, the politicians themselves become factors in federal appropriations for science. In this respect it is noteworthy that De Bakey's letter to Science was released to the press by Fogarty's office shortly after it was written.

I wish to again credit the pioneering study of NIH appropriations made last year by Robert P. Clark of the Louisville *Courier Journal* while he was a Nieman fellow at Harvard University. ROBERT C. TOTH

Washington Bureau, New York Herald Tribune, Washington, D.C.

Shelter and Survival

Please allow me to offer a brief rebuttal of the editorial on President Kennedy's fallout shelter program, an editorial titled "Better nothing than something?" [Science 134, 1955 (1961)].

The editorial discusses the President's contention that the proposed shelter program is meant to serve solely as survival insurance in case of an irrational or accidental nuclear attack on this nation and is not to be construed as an added element of our military deterrent power.

I personally support the President with some enthusiasm, but the fact that he said the words and himself believes the words does not make them true. He is flatly disputed by one of his most ardent supporters, who, insofar as the subject of civil defense is concerned, is much more knowledgeable than he is himself—Chet Holifield, congressman from California. Holifield heads the subcommittee which has been riding close herd on civil defense for the past decade, as recorded in volume after volume of expert testimony.

It is Holifield's well-buttressed judgment that shelters will definitely contribute very substantially to both the credibility and the actuality of weapons deterrence. And it is on this basis that he is pressing for an eventual expenditure of \$20 billion on a nationwide shelter system. The Kennedy proposal simply gets our feet in the water, and once that happens the logic of being committed to "survival by shelter" will soon take us into the deeper water of "more shelters, more survival," "bigger bombs? deeper digging!" "faster weapon-delivery time? full-time safety by full-time living, working, and sleeping underground!"

I do not say the President himself will push us into this deeper water, or will even approve of it. My feeling is that he would do just the opposite. But the Pentagon hasn't opened with the Herman Kahn civil-defense gambit with any intention of stopping short of a checkmate to stifle the opponents of more arms and more bellicosity.

So the people of America have no simple choice between insurance and deterrence, as the editorial implies they have when it asks, "Is the distinction between insurance and deterrence really so hard to grasp?" The question can be answered easily and directly with a "No."

But this is the wrong question, and it is a misleading question because it carries the implication that civil defense really makes sense if people will just stop being confused about it. For my part, I do not blame anybody for con-



Here's new safety in storing and dispensing laboratory liquids. Nalgene carboys are made of unbreakable polyethylene. (Ever see the slivers fly when a glass carboy was dropped?) It's proof against acids, caustics, corrosives. (What if that shattered glass carboy had been full of H_2SO_4 ?)

Nalge's new spigot never drips. There's added safety, too, in the ease of carrying Nalgene carboys—as little as $\frac{1}{10}$ the weight of glass. And they're so much lower in cost. In short, they satisfy just about every laboratory requirement you can think of another step in Nalge's continuing program of prod-

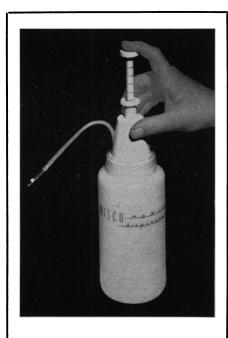
uct improvement through plastics research. Ask your laboratory supply dealer.

New catalog on the full line of Nalgene plastic laboratory ware now available. Write Dept. 2114 TEFLON is a Reg. T. M. of E. I. duPont & Co., Inc.





THE NALGE CO., INC. ROCHESTER 2, NEW YORK The Quality Standard of Plastic Laboratory Ware



THE

MISCOMATIC DISPENSER

±0.4% REPRODUCIBILITY

Ideal when repeated dispensing is desirable. Suitable for small volumes. Selfcontained unit with internal valves. Automatic self-filling 10 ml glass syringe. Inert plastic materials throughout. Dialed volume on verniertype barrel delivers pre-set volume with

±1.0% ACCURACY



cluding that civil defense is not only a useless but a dangerously diversionary activity when it is directed against the threat of destructive forces as overwhelming as those of thermonuclear war. And my attitude is the outgrowth of 7 years of full-time professional service for civil defense in the field of public information.

ARNOLD B. LARSON 1457 5th Street,

Manhattan Beach, California

As civil defense seems inevitable whether we believe in it or not, one may indeed join the writer of the *Science* editorial in the hope that the Kennedy Administration's ambitious civil defense program "may make . . . people look squarely for the first time at the consequences of atomic war." Some of us entertained a similar hope 20 months ago when Tucson was selected to be ringed with Titan missiles and thus turned into a high-priority target likely to receive intense local fallout after an attack on the upwind missile installations (1).

From their actions it appears that economic self-interest continues foremost in the minds of community leaders and that contemplation of the outcome of nuclear war is considered irrelevant or even unpatriotic. Fear of economic reprisal, in the form of withdrawal of the local SAC air base and location of the costly Titan silos elsewhere, persuaded community leaders to accept, over the protest of local scientists, a pattern of Titan base encirclement which presents the greatest possible civil defense hazard (2).

Local civil defense leaders have also demonstrated that if their intimate association with the program has led them to look closely at the consequences of atomic war, the result has not led them to consider alternatives. In a public statement, State Civil Defense Director Ralph R. Redburn proposed that the United States consider going to war against Russia now, when there is a fifty-fifty chance of our winning (3).

Admittedly Tucson may present a special case; furthermore, in the absence of a careful attitude survey it is impossible to evaluate the impact of intimate association with advanced defense installations on the mind of the average citizen. Future experience may show that the shelter construction program beginning here did finally impress people with the danger of atomic war. For the moment there is little in the Tucson case to demonstrate that serious AAAS Symposium Volume No. 57

Editor: Carl F. Kayan 6 x 9 inches, 308 pages, Index Presented by 33 American and European authors at the Washington Meeting, AAAS, December 1958 Price \$6.75. AAAS members' cash order price \$5.75 Published November 195 9

The purpose of the volume is primarily to focus attention on the growing problems of international usages and goals in terms of the different systems employed, as contrasted to those of our own national operations tied to established practices. The purpose of this volume is to alert the technologists on the general confused situation, the clamors, the needs, and the proposals to ameliorate the confusion.

CONTENTS

Measurement Units: Present Situation in the United States and Abroad

Practices and Problems in Technology

Practices and Problems in Industry, Commerce, and Defense

Proposals for Unification and Simplification

Capsule Comments from Abroad

British Agents: Bailey Bros. & Swinfen, Ltd. Hyde House, West Central Street London, W.C.1, Englnad

American Association for the Advancement of Science

1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington 5, D.C. confrontation with matters of civil defense brings the result the Science editorial hopes for.

Regarding President Kennedy's request that patriotic citizens construct their own fallout shelters, some individuals, who have come to believe that continued civilian participation in the defense program is a dangerous means of bringing home to one's neighbors the insanity and immorality of atomic war, may prefer an alternative. In protest against both the folly and the selfishness of building a private fallout shelter in a world where hundreds of millions of people lack any form of decent housing, many Americans may choose to contribute instead to a recently announced program of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, "Shelters for the Shelterless."

PAUL S. MARTIN

Geochronology Laboratories, University of Arizona, Tucson

References

- 1. J. E. McDonald, J. Arizona Acad. Sci. 2,
- F. S. E. Pictobald, J. Arizona Acad. Sci. 2, 18 (1961).
 <u>—</u>, Arizona Frontiers (Nov. 1961); P. S. Martin and C. Steelink, Bull. Atomic Scientists 17, No. 4 (1961).
 Tucson Daily Citizen (16 Nov. 1961).

I concur 100 percent with your editorial of 15 December concerning our national civil defense program. I have been taking this position for many months now and have been reproached by almost all my scientific colleagues. Apparently these people feel that the "don't look at it and maybe it'll go away" attitude will solve the problem.

I just can't understand how the usually sound rational thinking of competent technical workers can fail to lead them to the conclusion expressed in your editorial. Somehow the usual "brotherhood of man" attitude which prevails internationally among scientific men continues to becloud their thinking in the political areas. For example, I heard Harrison Brown express this "let's not have shelters" sentiment in a recent national TV broadcast, where he took a position opposite to Kahn's very realistic point of view.

I hope that enough of your readers who believe that Khrushchev and his colleagues are not rational leaders read your statement and see through to the kernel of the matter-that insurance is essential.

DAVID BALBER

Advanced Product Development, General Precision, Incorporated, Tarrytown, New York

16 FEBRUARY 1962

BURRELL ... for Rheology Instrumentation 100

How to determine gel time... **ACCURATELY?**

Accurate testing methods are essential when determining gel time. Specialized instrumentation by Burrell is the key to rheologists who conduct these tests for research, development and production control. The Burrell-Castor Gelometer, Model 60, determines the time required for a fluid to attain either a predetermined viscosity or to reach an ultimate gel point. It is an essential instrument in the formulation, control, and processing of plastics, paints, lacquers, inks, petroleum products, cosmetics, foods and ceramics. Tests may be made quickly and easily at temperatures from ambient up to the maximum of an accessory constant temperature bath.

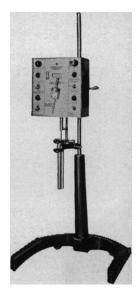
Model 60 Gelometer. Catalog No. 74-011-10.....\$250.00

Thermo-Bath. Constant temperature bath essential for making the SPI gel test. Temperatures to 150°C. Catalog No. 74-015......\$95.00

Write for your FREE copy of Bulletin 335 today! Complete with descriptions and illustrations of rheological instruments used by the formulators, manufacturers and consumers of polymers, dispersions, lubricants and similar products.

BURRELL CORPORATION

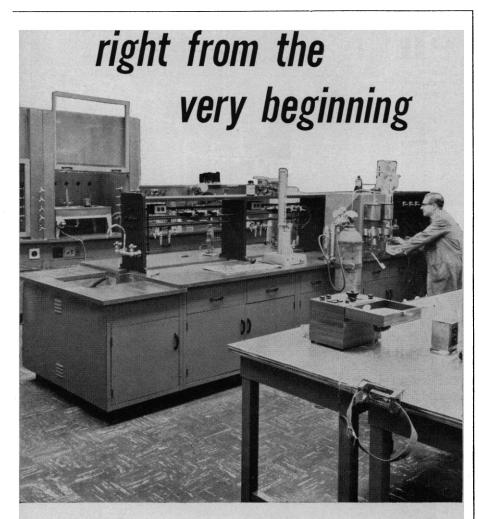
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND LABORATORY SUPPLIES 2223 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH 19, PA.



Allow me to commend, as well as criticize, your excellent editorial, "Better nothing than something?"

I am in complete agreement with the underlying major premise of the editorial, that it is absolutely imperative that the likelihood of atomic war be eliminated. Whether the building of shelters under private or public auspices would contribute to the general awareness of the utter destructiveness of such a war is a delicate question. As one of the 285 faculty members of the Chicago area who signed an open letter protesting against the shelter program on the ground that it created a false sense of security and predisposed the public to underestimate the tragic futility of nuclear warfare, I took a position different from that of your editorial. If your editorial has left me unconvinced that I was wrong (one can never be sure that one is right in such matters), it was mainly for the following reason.

The editorial cited the President's distinction between deterrence and insurance and then proceeded to argue as if the two were entirely independent,



FOR EFFICIENCY IN RESEARCH AND CONTROL PROJECTS from start to finish, get the help of Sheldon in planning your laboratory and equipping it with wood and steel furniture designed to your specific needs. New 216-page catalog available. Ask

EQUIPMENT

MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

COMPANY

your Sheldon man or write direct.

H. Sheldell Quality since 1898

as if insurance never weakened caution against risk-taking. Simply because the shelter program, like accident policies. may spell out the dangers and enumerate excluded risks, is there any good reason to expect that this will predispose the public to discountenance adventures in "brinkmanship"? Do not accident policies frequently undermine the motorist's sense of personal responsibility, a sense that would otherwise deter him from driving recklessly? The very analogy your editorial drew, leads, I should say, to the conclusion (the very opposite of your own) that the shelter program would not preclude taking fearful risks.

Forgive me if I write less as a fellow of the AAAS than as a grandfather of five pretty babes and as a teacher of more than 30 years' standing, who rebels at the thought of exposing the youth of the world to annihilation or to the prospect of begetting generations of crippled progeny.

WILLIAM JAFFE College of Liberal Arts, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

Isosceles Triangles and the Center of Population

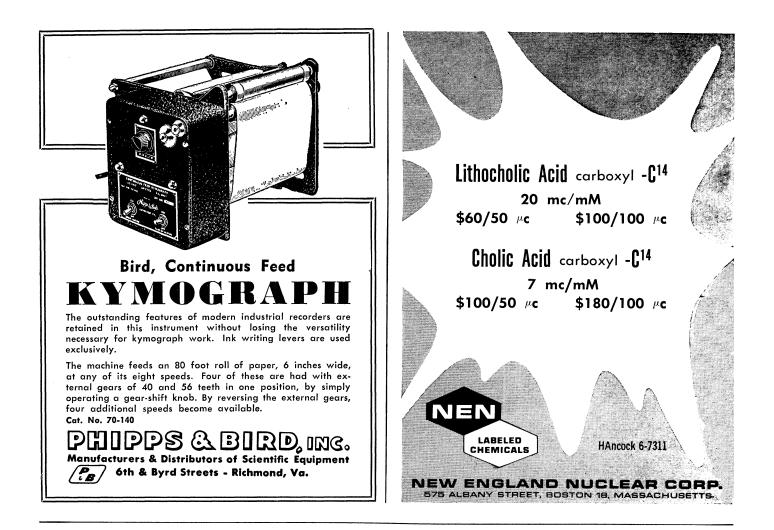
Walter Crosby Eell, in a recent letter [Science 134, 797 (1961)], pointed out that the center of population is not necessarily the point at which the population can convene with minimum travel mileage, and he proceeded to show this with two simple examples.

While there can be no doubt about the soundness of his basic contention, we would like to point out that his second example of three persons living at the vertices of an isosceles triangle is not entirely correct. Speaking of the distance from the base AB of the triangle to the vertex C, he states, "regardless of that distance, the point of minimum travel for the three [people] to convene will be a fixed point, the center of the equilateral triangle of which AB is one side."

This is true whenever the distance from the vertex C to the base AB of the isosceles triangle is greater than the distance from the center of the equilateral triangle to the base AB. But if we have a "short" isosceles triangle, the point of minimum travel is the vertex C itself.

CURTIS E. MILLER JOHN B. OPFELL Dynamic Science Corporation, South Pasadena, California

SCIENCE, VOL. 135





Eberbach Corporation offers a complete line of special design containers for the Waring Blendors for use in laboratory preparation of chemical, biochemical and biological samples. Pyrex brand glass, aluminum, stainless steel, and monel metal containers are included in the line. They can be used interchangeably on One-Speed, Two-Speed and Explosion Proof units as well as on Gallon Size Power Unit when the Eberbach Adapter is also employed. Each embodies the same essential design—a four-lobed cross sectional shape which continually forces the churning material into the rapidly rotating, sharpened stainless steel blades. For complete details including capacities and prices, write for Catalog 60G.

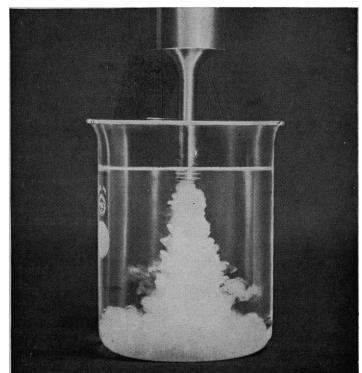
P.O. Box 1024



Ann Arbor, Michigan

16 FEBRUARY 1962

SONIFIER ULTRASONIC "LAB" TECHNICIAN



Versatile high-intensity sonic source stars in science, medicine, engineering

This new addition to the Branson line has made a high, wide and handsome array of ultrasonic applications possible in industry, biological research, chemical and electrical engineering, metallurgy, food and petroleum chemistry — to name but a few.

In the chemical industry, for instance, the Sonifier can be used to emulsify immiscible liquids, homogenize liquids and solids and hasten chemical reactions.

In the field of biology, it can be used for homogenizing tissues, breaking down cells and bacterial yeast and other biological cells, blood studies, culture preparation and influencing enzymatic action.

Because of the superior efficiency of the new Sonifier only 75 watts power is needed to break cells never before disintegrated by ultrasonics.

These and other recent applications make the Sonifier one of the world's most versatile and useful pieces of ultrasonic equipment. Ask your Branson man or write for Bulletin No. 803.

SONOGEN ... right for "white rooms"



Branson ultrasonic white room units offer optimum cleaning, highest efficiency and proven reliability! The Model LH-50, for instance, is a completely integrated ultrasonic cleaning system that's ideal for surgical instruments, syringes, etc. Cleaning chamber and rinse chamber are each $9'' \ge 14'' \ge 12''$ deep. It's another example of Branson's engineering superiority.

SOUND PRODUCTS FOR INDUSTRY RANSON INSTRUMENTS, INC. Ultrasonic Power Division Dept. 35A BROWN HOUSE ROAD • STAMFORD, CONN.



(Either Individual Samples or Column Effluent)

Quantitate...

Total Nitrogen by Kjeldahl

Total Protein by Biuret

Total Protein by Folin -- Ciocalteau (Lowry modification)

Amino Groups by Ninhydrin

Tyrosine by Folin-Ciocalteau

Histidine by Pauly Diazo Reaction

Arginine by Sakaguchi

Glutamic Acid by Decarboxylase

Lysine by Decarboxylase

Albumin by HABA Dye [2-(4' hydroxyazobenzene) benzoic acid]

Analyze...

Biological Fluids directly

Effluent from DEAE or Resin Chromatographic Column

Effluent from Poraeth Electrophoretic Column

Electrophoretic Starch Block Fractions

Electrophoretic Paper Chromatogram Segments

Check point stages in Protein Fractionation

Counter Current Distributions

with the TECHNICON®

<u>uto</u>Analyzer®

Any or all of these determinations may be run on the same AutoAnalyzer: Takes only two minutes to change from one type of analysis to another. Any combination may be run simultaneously from the same sample by adding additional standard AutoAnalyzer modules. The response time is such that most of the analyses may be run at 40 samples per hour.

for information, select area of interest and write to **TECHNICON CHROMATOGRAPHY CORP.** 42 RESEARCH PARK • CHAUNCEY, NEW YORK AADS, 840 N. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago 11, Ill.)

18-22. Bilharziasis, symp., Cairo, Egypt.
(A. H. Mousa, Ciba Foundation, 41 Portland Pl., London, W.1, England)
18-22. International Anesthesia Re-

18-22. International Anesthesia Research Soc., Bal Harbour, Fla. (Scientific Liaison Office, Natl. Research Council, Sussex Dr., Ottawa, Ont., Canada)

19-23. International Conf. on Equatorial Geophysics, Lima, Peru. (J. A. Broggi, Instituto Geofisico de Huancayo, Apdo. 46, Huancayo, Peru)

19-23. National Assoc. of Corrosion Engineers, Kansas City, Mo. (T. J. Hull, NACE, 1061 M&M Bldg., Houston, Tex.) 20-21. Hypervelocity Techniques, symp., Denver, Colo. (A. M. Krill, Mechanics Div., Univ. of Denver Research Inst., Denver 10)

20-23. American Assoc. of Anatomists, annual, Minneapolis, Minn. (C. B. Heggestad, Dept. of Anatomy, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14)

20-23. High-Temperature Solution Chemistry, symp., Washington, D.C. (J. W. Cobble, Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.) 20-23. Institute of Metals, London, England. (R. E. Moore, 17 Belgrave Sq., London, S.W.1)



MICRO COMBUSTION TRAIN

permits faster and more accurate determinations of C, H, N, O, S and Halogens with controlled temperature to 1200°C.

Both heaters are hinged for easier insertion and removal of combustion tube and to provide faster cooling.

All controls are on the front panel

with separate temperature indicators for long and short heaters. The heater elements are imbedded in ceramic to prevent breakage and oxidation.

The Universal Automat may be used for semi-micro determinations by merely interchanging heaters.

SPECIFICATIONS



EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK CHickering 4-6485 SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS • CHEMICALS • BIOLOGICAL STAINS • ESSENTIAL OILS SPECIALISTS IN BECKMAN INSTRUMENT SALES AND SERVICE • MICROSCOPES, BALANCES AND ALLIED EQUIPMENT 20-29. American Chemical Soc., natl., Washington, D.C. (A. T. Winstead, ACS, 1155 16 St., NW, Washington 6)

21–23. Audio Engineering Soc., Los Angeles, Calif. (AES, P.O. Box 12, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11) 21–24. American Orthopsychiatric As-

21-24. American Orthopsychiatric Assoc., annual, Los Angeles, Calif. (AOA, 1790 Broadway, New York 19)

21-24. Neurosurgical Soc. of America, Biloxi, Miss. (Scientific Liaison Office, Natl. Research Council, Sussex Dr., Ottawa, Ont., Canada)

22-24. Michigan Acad. of Science, Arts, and Letters, Ann Arbor. (F. C. Bald, 160 Rackham Bldg., Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor)

24-31. Symbolic Languages in Data Processing, symp., Rome, Italy. (Secretary, Provisional Intern. Computation Center, Palazzo degli Uffici, Zona dell'-EUR, Rome)

25. American Pharmaceutical Assoc., Las Vegas, Nev. (W. S. Apple, APA, 2215 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C.)

25–27. American Assoc. of Colleges of Pharmacy, Las Vegas, Nev. (C. W. Bliven, 2128 H St., NW, Washington 5)

25-30. American Soc. of Hospital Pharmacists, Las Vegas, Nev. (J. A. Oddis, ASHP, 2215 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington 7)

25-30. National Education Assoc., Dept. of Audio-Visual Education, Kansas City, Mo. (Chief of Information, Dept. of the Army, Washington 25)

26-27. High Energy Nuclear Physics, symp., London, England. (C. C. Butler, physics Dept., Imperial College, London, S.W.7)

26–29. Circum-Pacific Petroleum Exploration, Amer. Assoc. of Petroleum Geologists-Soc. of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists, annual, San Francisco, Calif. (G. B. Oakeshott, State Div. of Mines and Geology, Ferry Bldg., San Francisco 11)

26-29. Institute of Radio Engineers, intern., New York, N.Y. (E. K. Gannett, IRE, 1 E. 79 St., New York 21)

26-29. Recent Advances in Acarology, symp., Ithaca, N.Y. (J. Naegele, Dept. of Entomology, Cornell Univ., Ithaca)

26-20. World Meteorological Organization, Commission for Synoptic Meteorology, Washington, D.C. (WMO, 41, Avenue Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland)

27-29. American Physical Soc., Div. of High-Polymer Physics, Baltimore, Md. (H. D. Keith, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J.)

27-29. American Power Conf., American Soc. of Mechanical Engineers, Chicago, Ill. (A. B. Conlin, Jr., ASME, 29 W. 39 St., New York 18)

27-30. Cellular Basis and Aetiology of the Late Somatic Effects of Ionizing Radiations, symp., London, England. (P. Alexander, Chester Beatty Inst., Inst. of Cancer Research, Royal Cancer Hospital, Fulham Rd., London, S.W.3)

28-12. International Conf. on the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, London, England (Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2)

28-29. Engineering Aspects of Magneto-



accrépet PIPETTOR provides most accurate filling and discharge!

Avoid the dangers and possibilities of contamination that are constantly present with conventional pipetting methods. You operate compact, ingenious Accropet simply and easily with one hand ... enjoy accurate controlled discharge and filling at high speeds!

Practical, durable Accropet is manufactured by the Manostat Corporation of high temperature polypropylene...to withstand temperatures up to 320°F. "O" ring construction assures most accurate, positive, leak-proof action. Maximum flexibility, provided by rubber tubing connection, helps eliminate pipet breakage.

T20386 Accropet, ultramicro size. For all pipets up to and including 2/10 cc., and especially recommended for lambda-pettes. Packaged singly or in cartons of six. Each \$3.50. Pkg. of 6 \$16.80 T203860 Accropet, micro size. For all pipets up

to and including 2 cc., and red and white blood pipets. Each \$4.95. Pkg. of 6 \$23.70





<u> </u>		AREA FACTOR	Q C/	ALC.%	TRUE%	ΔΕ%
- 13	BENZENE	6.36 × 1.56	9.92	33.78	33.40	+0.38
ETTCTOR	M-XYLENE	7.10×1.36	9.65	32.83	33.20	-0.37
	PSC	7.55 imes 1.30	9.81	33.40	33.42	-0.02
2						
	4	1.0«L CHARGE				
		COL. 773 - 96°C				11-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
	3	53/70 ML/MIN. No FLOW	VI ENF		BENZENE	
		No PRE-HEAT - 100°C	¥	A		
c	2	»A		1		
0 20	The second second		100000			
	1	/ \		Call States	1	
2			1		1	Page ?
	0	Section States		12.2.2.C		
ATIVE						
LITY						
	Available with h	ot wire or the	rmisto	or detec	tor elem	nents,
	brass or stainles	s steel blocks	. As d	letector	element	s are
oth 438A, ACS-	up-stream of sa					
ociety Meeting, , March 5-9	high reliability is nation or corros					
	GADE 461.					

100 KINGS ROAD, MADISON, N. J., U. S. A. • Telephone: FRontier 7-3450

GAS ANALYSIS INSTRUMENTS SINCE 1935

hydrodynamics, symp., Rochester, N.Y. (G. W. Sutton, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, Room 3-254, Cambridge 39)

29-30. Electron Beam Symp., annual, Boston, Mass. (Dr. Bakish, c/o Alloyd Electronics Corp., 35 Cambridge Pkwy., Cambridge 42, Mass.)

29-31. Kappa Delta Pi, Lafayette, Ind. (E. I. F. Williams, 238 E. Perry St., Tiffin, Ohio)

30-1. American Psychosomatic Soc., annual, Rochester, N.Y. (S. Wolf, APS, 265 Nassau Rd., Roosevelt, N.Y.)

30-1. American Soc. for the Study of Sterility, annual, Chicago, Ill. (Scientific Liaison Office, Natl. Research Council, Sussex Dr., Ottawa, Ont., Canada)

April

1-3. International College of Surgeons, Las Vegas, Nev. (Secretary, ICS, 1516 Lake Shore Dr., Chicago 10, Ill.)

1-4. American Radium Soc., annual, New York, N.Y. (C. G. Stetson, Dept. of Radiology, Englewood Hospital, Englewood, N.J.)

1-6. American Soc. of Abdominal Surgeons, clinical congr., Chicago, Ill. (B. F. Alfano, ASAS, 663 Main St., Melrose 76, Mass.)

2-5. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Chicago, Ill. (Chief of Information, Dept. of the Army, Washington 25)

2-5. Instrument Soc. of America, instrument-automation conf. and exhibit, Pittsburgh, Pa. (W. H. Kushnick, ISA, 313 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh 22)

2-13. Photogrammetry Week, Munich, Germany. (H. Bischoff, Zeiss-Aerotopograph G.M.P.H., Ismaniger Str. 57, Munich 27)

3-5. Organic, Inorganic, and Physical Chemistry, symp., annual, Chemical Soc., Sheffield, England. (General Secretary, Burlington House, London, W.1, England)

3-5. Plasma Sheath, symp., Boston, Mass. (C. Ellis, Air Force Electronics Research Directorate (CRRD), L. G. Hanscom Field, Mass.)

3-6. Society of Automotive Engineers, natl. aeronautic, production forum and engineering display, New York, N.Y. (R. W. Crory, SAE, 485 Lexington Ave., New York 17)

3-7. Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission, Mexico City, Mexico. (IANEC, Pan American Union, Washington 6)

4-6. Institute on Rehabilitation of the Mentally III, New York, N.Y. (B. J. Black, Altro Health and Rehabilitation Services, Inc., New York)

4-6. Physics of Graphite-Moderated Reactors, symp., Bournemouth, England. (Inst. of Physics and the Physical Soc., 47 Belgrave Sq., London, S.W.1, England)

5-7. Pacific Sociological Assoc., annual, Sacramento, Calif. (R. Nisbet, Univ. of California, Riverside)

6-8. American Soc. of Internal' Medicine, annual, Philadelphia, Pa. (S. O. Krasnoff, ASIM, 3410 Geary Blvd., San Francisco 18, Calif.)

6-8. Association of Clinical Scientists, Chicago, Ill. (R. P. MacFate, 323 Northwood Rd., Riverside, Ill.)

SCIENCE, VOL. 135

6-8: Biological Photographic Assoc., midwestern sectional, Des Moines, Iowa. (BPA, 551 W. Grant Pl., Chicago 14, Ill.)

7. New Jersey Acad. of Science, annual, West Long Branch. (H. L. Silverman, NJAS, 361 Highland Ave., Newark 4, N.J.)

7. New Mexico Acad. of Science, Socorro. (K. G. Melgaard, P.O. Box 546, Mesilla Park, N.M.)

7. Paleontological Research Institution, Ithaca, N.Y. (R. Harris, PRI, 109 Dearborn Pl., Ithaca)

7-9. Impact of Physical Metallurgy on Technology, symp., San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina. (J. A. Sabato, National Atomic Energy Commission, Avda. Libertador General San Martin 8250, Buenos Aires, Argentina)

9-10. Chemical and Petroleum Instrumentation Symp., natl., Instrument Soc. of America, Wilmington, Del. (C. W. Sanders, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Louviers Bldg._{*} Newark, Del.)

9–12. Aerospace Medical Assoc., annual, Atlantic City, N.J. (W. J. Kennard, c/o Washington National Airport, Washington, D.C.)

9–12. American Acad. of General Practice, annual, Las Vegas, Nev. (AAGP, Volker Blvd., Kansas City 12, Mo.)

9-12. International Feigl Symp. on Analytical Chemistry, Birmingham, England. (M. L. Richardson, c/o John & E. Sturge Ltd., Lifford Chemical Works, Kings Norton, Birmingham 30)

9-13. American College of Physicians, Philadelphia, Pa. (Chief of Information, Dept. of the Army, Washington 25, D.C.) 9-13. American Welding Soc., annual,

9-13. American Welding Soc., annual, Cleveland, Ohio. (F. L. Plummer, AWS, 33 W. 39 St., New York 18)

9-13. Inter-American Symp. on the Peaceful Application of Nuclear Energy, Mexico City, Mexico. (J. D. Perkinson, Jr., Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission, c/o Pan American Union, Washington 6)

9-13. International Soc. for Fat Research, London, England. (Soc. of Chemical Industry, 14 Belgrave Sq., London, S.W.1)

9-13. Physiology, Behavior, and Ecology of Orthoptera in Relation to Metamorphosis, intern. colloquium, Paris, France. (F. O. Albrecht, Laboratory of Natural Evolution, Natl. Scientific Research Center, 16, rue Pierre Curie, Paris 5°)

9–14. Nutritional Absorption in Vegetables, intern. symp., Pisa, Italy. (Instituto di Chimica Agraria, Università degli Studi di Pisa, Via S. Michele degli Scalzi, 2, Pisa)

10-13. European Symp. on Size Reduction, European Federation of Chemical Engineering-Processing Technology Soc., Frankfurt am Main, Germany. (Verfahrentechnische Gesellschaft im V.D.I., Rheingau-Allee 25, Frankfurt am Main 7)

10-14. International Conf. on Stress Analysis, Paris, France. (Secretary, 10, rue Vauquelin, Paris 5°)

11-13. Institute of Environmental Sciences, annual meeting and equipment exposition, Chicago, Ill. (J. P. Monroe, Lear, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich.)

11-13. Institute of Radio Engineers, southwest conf. and electronic show, Houston, Tex. (IRE, 1 E. 79 St., New York 21)

16 FEBRUARY 1962

Simultaneous CHROMATOGRAPHY AND RADIOACTIVITY ANALYSIS

> Simultaneous records of a 3 μ l sample fatty acid esters with 1 m μ c C¹⁴ in methyl-palmitate (C₁₆). Note that pens offset $\frac{1}{2}$ division to permit full scale travel. For system details request Data File E31-22.

Now you can separate compounds in a mixture and determine radioactivity *in one operation*...in the time usually required for the chromatogram alone. This new system eliminates sampling for a separate radioactivity analysis. System includes Cary hightemperature lonization Chamber, Cary Model 31 Vibrating Reed Electrometer, and Loenco Gas Chromatograph all integrated into a preassembled unit which offers sensitivity better than $1 \text{ m}\mu\text{c} \text{ C}^{14}$ and $4 \text{ m}\mu\text{c} \text{ H}^3$ up to 300°C. Accessories also available

to adapt your present chromatograph. Write

RADIOACTIVITY IN C16

RADIOACTIVITY RECORD

PHA PULSES

APPLIED PHYSICS CORPORATION 2724 SOUTH PECK ROAD · MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA



Raman/UV/IR Recording Spectrophotometers • Vibrating Reed Electrometers

12. Symposium on Non-Conventional Nuclear-Engineering Lubricants and Bearing Materials, symp., London, England. (Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, London, S.W.1)

 $12-\overline{13}$. Histochemical Soc., annual, Atlantic City, N.J. (M. Wachstein, St. Catherine's Hospital, Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn 6, N.Y.)

12-13. International Assoc. for Dental Research, British Div., annual, Sheffield, England. (C. H. Tonge, c/o Dept. of Anatomy, King's College Medical School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England)

12-14. Association of Southeastern Biologists, Wake Forest, N.C. (H. J. Bennett, Dept. of Zoology, Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge 3)

12-14. Experimental Arithmetic, symp., American Mathematical Soc., Chicago, Ill. (N. C. Metropolis, Inst. for Computer Research, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago)

13-14. American Soc. for Artificial Internal Organs, annual, Atlantic City, N.J. (E. C. Peirce, II, ASAIO, 514 W. Church Ave., Knoxville 1, Tenn.)

13-14. Iowa Acad. of Science, Waverly. (P. F. Romberg, Iowa State Univ., Ames)

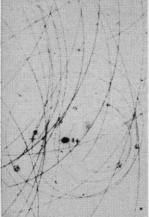
13-14. Nebraska Acad. of Sciences, Lincoln. (C. B. Schultz, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln 8)

13-15. Alabama Acad. of Science, Inc., Troy. (W. B. DeVall, Forestry Dept., Auburn Univ., Auburn, Ala.)

13-15. American Assoc. for Cancer Research, annual, Atlantic City, N.J. (H. J. Creech, Inst. for Cancer Research, Fox Chase, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) 13-19. Federation of American Societies

13-19. Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Atlantic City,







NUCLEAR RADIATION

A new science enrichment series from Cenco

A set of 16mm sound, color films to supplement high school and junior college physics courses, bringing into the classroom the latest examples of nuclear radiation in action in today's research and industry.

For example, Cenco cameras cover potassium argon dating, solid-state radiation detectors, ionispheric mold irradiation, and cobalt therapy.

Written in collaboration with Dr. Samuel K. Allison of the Enrico Fermi Institute of Nuclear Studies, and produced with the high-level quality established by Cenco, each film in this timely series first treats with a particular type of radiation, and then covers a field of application indicated by each title;

- Use of Detectors
- Uses in Medicine
- Uses in Earth Studies
- Uses in Space Studies
- Uses in Industry
- Fallout

Color price for each film is \$150, black and white, \$75. For full details contact your nearest Cenco salesman or write directly for Booklet 504.

CENCO EDUCATIONAL FILMS



A Division of Cenco Instruments Corporation 1700 Irving Park Road Chicago 13, Illinois Mountainside, N. J. Montreal Santa Clara Somerville, Mass. Toronto Los Angeles Birmingham, Ala, Ottawa Vancouver Houston Cenco S.A., Breda, The Netherlands Tulsa N.J. (M. O. Lee, 9650 Wisconsin Ave., Washington 14)

14-16. Kinetics, Equilibria, and Performance of High Temperature Systems, 2nd conf., Los Angeles, Calif. (G. S. Bahn, 16902 Bollinger Dr., Pacific Palisades, Calif.)

14-19. American Inst. of Nutrition, Atlantic City, N.J. (A. E. Schaefer, Bldg. 16-A, Natl. Institutes of Health, Bethesda 14, Md.)

14-19. American Soc. of Biological Chemists, Inc., Atlantic City, N.J. (F. W. Putnam, Dept. of Biochemistry, Univ. of Florida College of Medicine, Gainesville)

15-18. American College Personnel Assoc., Chicago, Ill. (B. A. Kirk, Counseling Center, Univ. of California, Berkeley 4)

15-18. National Education Assoc., Council of Mathematics Teachers, San Francisco, Calif. (Chief of Information, Dept. of the Army, Washington 25)

16-17. Diseases in Nature Transmissible to Man, conf., annual, Dallas, Tex. (M. B. Starnes, Univ. of Texas Southwestern Medical School, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas 35)

16-18. Flight Test Instrument Symp., intern., Cranfield, England. (College of Aeronautics, Cranfield)

16-18. Reactor Safety and Hazards Evaluation Techniques, symp., Vienna, Austria. (Intern. Atomic Energy Agency, 11 Kaerntnerring, Vienna 1)

16-18. Spins and Phonons, conf., Bristol, England. (P. M. Llewellyn, H. H. Sills Physics Laboratory, Royal Fort, Bristol 8)

16-19. American Personnel and Guidance Assoc., annual, Chicago, Ill. (J. Fishbein, Science Research Associates, 259 E. Erie St., Chicago 11)

16-19. Interactions between Mathematical Research and High-Speed Computing, symp., American Mathematical Soc.-Assoc. for Computing Machinery, Atlantic City, N.J. (E. Pitcher, AMS, 190 Hope St., Providence 6, R.I.)

16-19. Paleoclimatology and Paleopedology, symp., International Soc. for Plant Geography and Ecology, Stolzenau, Germany. [R. Tüxen, Intern. Vereinigung für Vegetationskunde, Stolzenau (Weser)]

16-19. Vacuum Ultraviolet Radiation Physics, intern. conf., Los Angeles, Calif. (G. L. Weissler, Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles 7)

16-20. American Physiological Soc., Atlantic City, N.J. (R. G. Daggs, APS, 9650 Wisconsin Ave., Washington 14)

16-20. American Soc. for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Atlantic City, N.J. (H. G. Mandel, George Washington Univ. School of Medicine, 1337 H St., NW, Washington 5)

17-20. International Mineralogical Assoc., Washington, D.C. (D. J. Fisher, Dept. of Geology, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.)

17-20. Sector-Focused Cyclotrons, conf., Los Angeles, Calif. (B. T. Wright, Dept. of Physics, Univ. of California, Los Angeles 24)

18-20. American Inst. of Electrical Engineers, Fort Wayne, Ind. (R. S. Gardner, AIEE, 33 W. 39 St., New York 18)

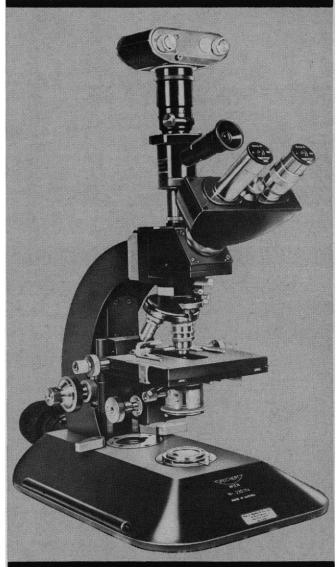
18-20. Information Retrieval in Action, conf., Cleveland, Ohio. (Center for Documentation and Communication, Western



427 Commercial Ave. Palisades Park, N. J.

DESIGN FOR RESEARCH

A truly universal microscope for **all** microscopic investigations. Ingeniously designed for maximum working comfort and operational ease. All transitions are instantaneous, versatility unlimited. Built-in illuminating systems for transmitted, reflected and mixed light.

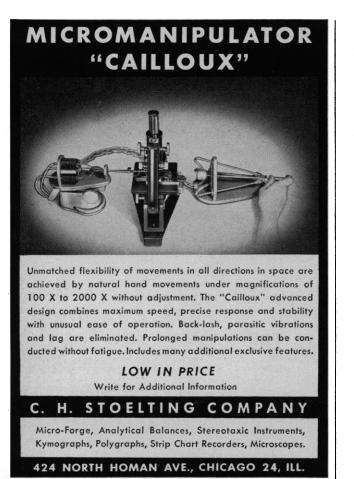


PHASE-ANOPTRAL CONTRAST FLUORESCENCE AND CONTRAST-FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY COMPONENTS FOR RESEARCH IN POLARIZED LIGHT AND FOR METAL-LOGRAPHY MICRO-PROJECTION ATTACHMENT CINE AND PHOTOMICROGRAPHY UNIVERSAL CONDENSERS COMPLETE COMPLETE RANGE OF ACHROMATIC, APOCHROMATIC, FLUORITE AND FIELD-FLATTENING OBJECTIVES

Ask for a demonstration or write for full particulars:

WILLIAM J. HACKER & CO., INC. P. O. BOX 646 • West Caldwell, N. J.

16 FEBRUARY 1962







Originated and Built By IMAGE INSTRUMENTS, INC.

■ ELECTROSTATIC PICTURE STORAGE AND RECALL SYS-TEMS ■ LOW-LIGHT-LEVEL CAMERA AND DUAL STORAGE TUBE SYSTEMS ■ DOUBLE-ENDED STORAGE TUBE SYS-TEMS ■ DATA SUMMATION UNITS ■ COMPUTER OUTPUT STORAGE FOR TELEVISION DISPLAY.

Standard storage tube systems are readily available. A customengineered system can be built to meet your special needs.



The AAAS Presents Three New Symposium Volumes . . .

SCIENCES in Communist China

Editor: Sidney H. Gould. 884 pages. 23 illustrations. Author, subject and geographical index. Cloth. June, 1961.

Price: \$14.00* \$12.00 prepaid, for AAAS members.

OCEANOGRAPHY

Editor: Mary Sears. 665 pages. May, 1961. 146 illustrations. Index. Cloth. Price: \$14.75*

\$12.50 prepaid, for AAAS members.

* If you are not a member of the AAAS, you may join now, and order any of these volumes at the special member price. Enclose \$8.50 dues for your first year of membership, along with payment for the volumes you want.

GERM PLASM RESOURCES

Editor: Ralph E. Hodgson. 394 pages. 59 illustrations. Index. Cloth. April, 1961. Price: \$9.75*

\$8.50 prepaid, for AAAS members.

Membership in the AAAS offers many benefits in addition to savings on AAAS volumes. It includes Science and the quarterly AAAS Bulletin.

Order Today From

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE

1515 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Washington 5, D.C.

SCIENCE, VOL. 135