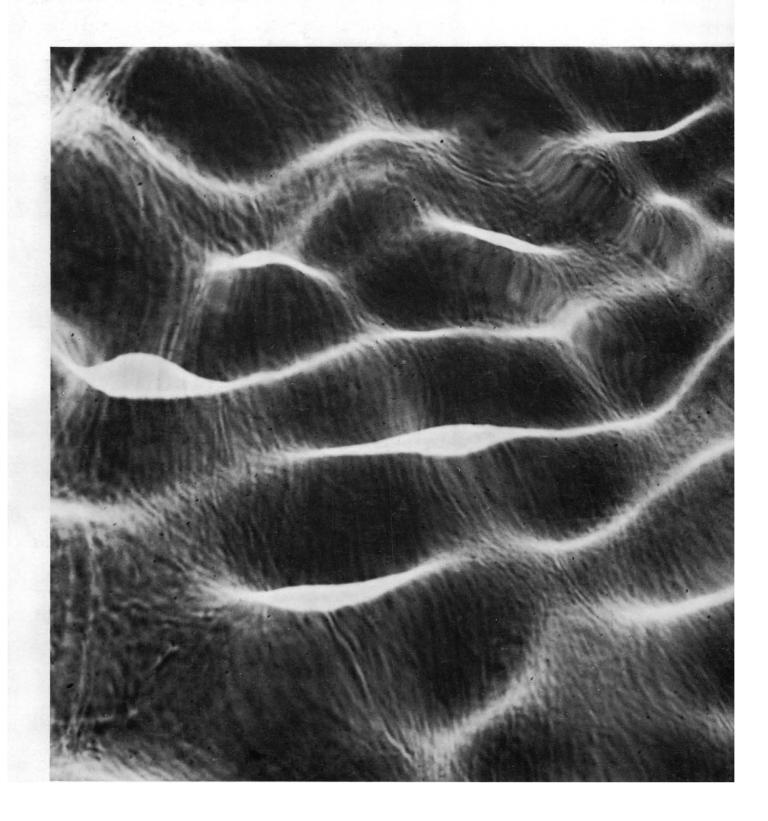
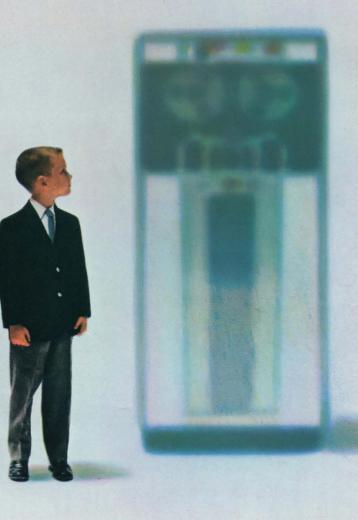


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# What kind of computers will be needed tomorrow?



As man reaches further for knowledge, the problems he meets become more complex. IBM is developing new computers to help solve them.

Some modern electronic computers can make a million calculations a second . . . store information bits in the multimillions.

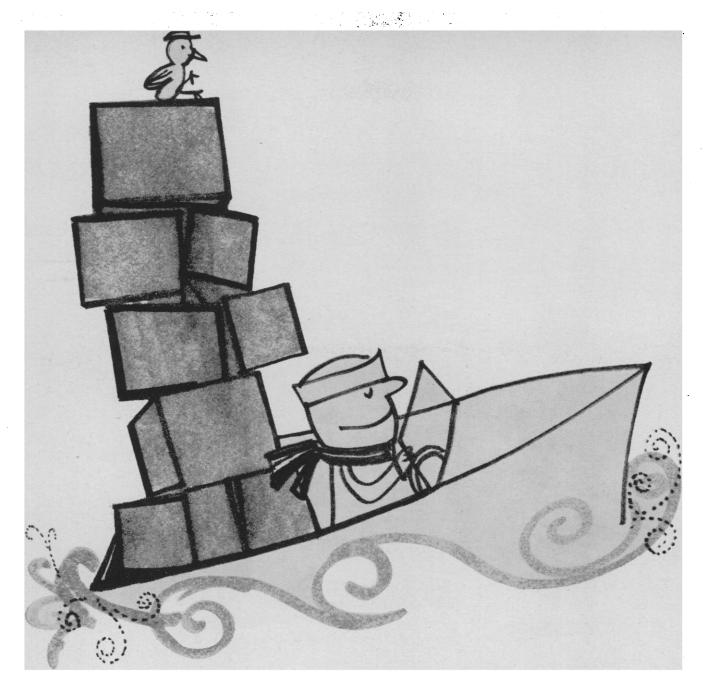
Even this is not always enough. The problems that computers are being given to solve grow more complex every day. They point to the eventual need for faster speeds and greater capacities. After years of dealing in millionths of a second, IBM scientists now talk of billionths of a second.

How do they hope to achieve such speeds? By tapping completely new principles for the operation of computer circuits. IBM scientists and engineers, for example, are developing computer circuits and high-speed memories of thin magnetic films of metal. They also are investigating the application to computers of tunnel diodes, and of cryogenic circuits which function at temperatures approaching absolute zero.

From these research directions will come new generations of computers. IBM is exploring them all now, to assure businessmen and scientists that computer technology will be ready

for new generations of informationhandling problems.



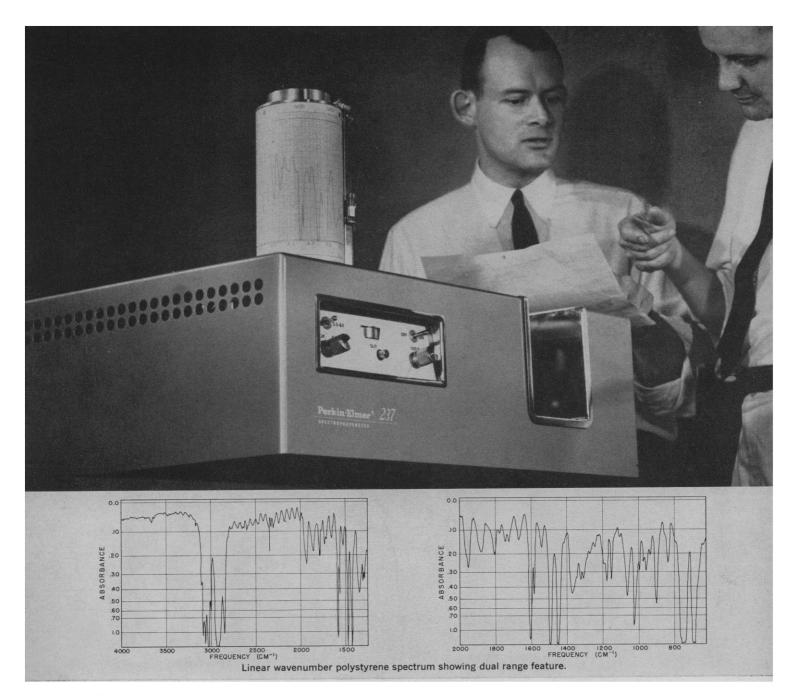


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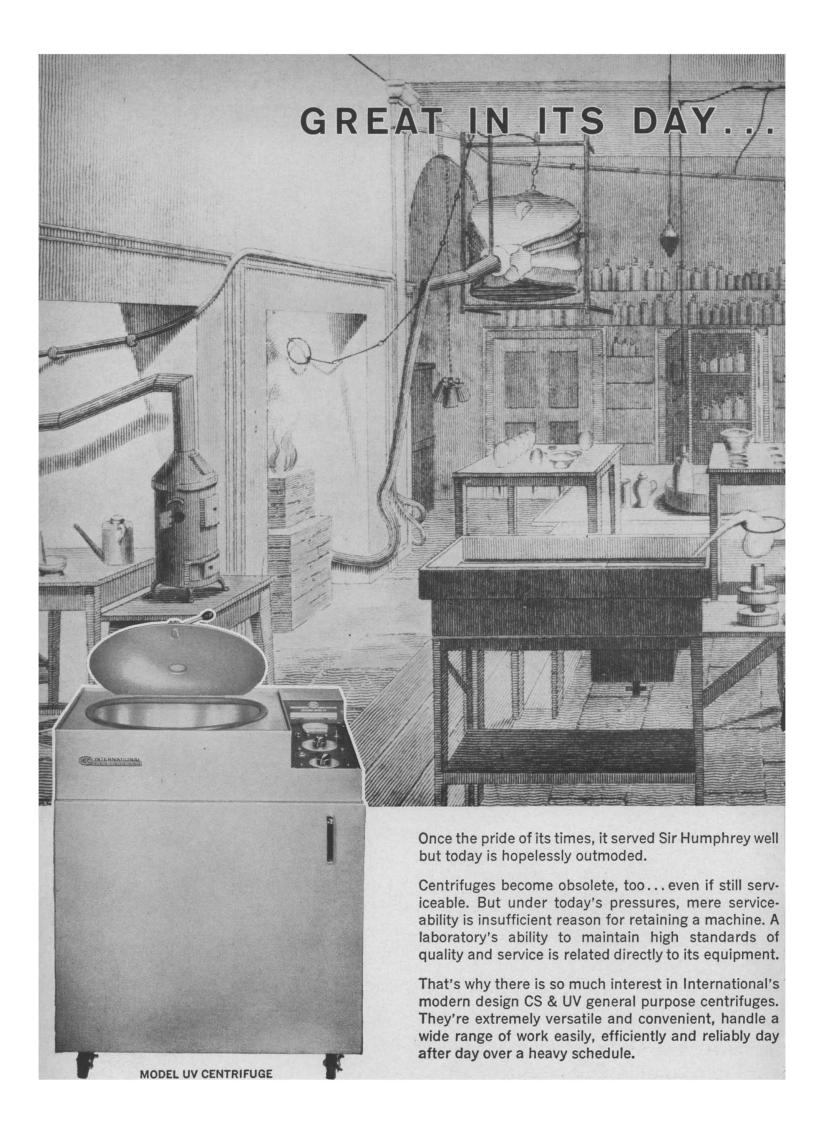


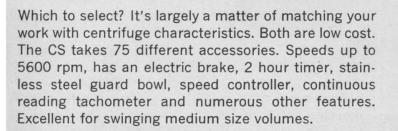
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**Cover** Wave shadows on the bottom of a swimming pool. For a discussion of large submarine sand waves, see page 839. [Victor B. Scheffer, 14806 S.E. 54th St., Bellevue, Wash.]





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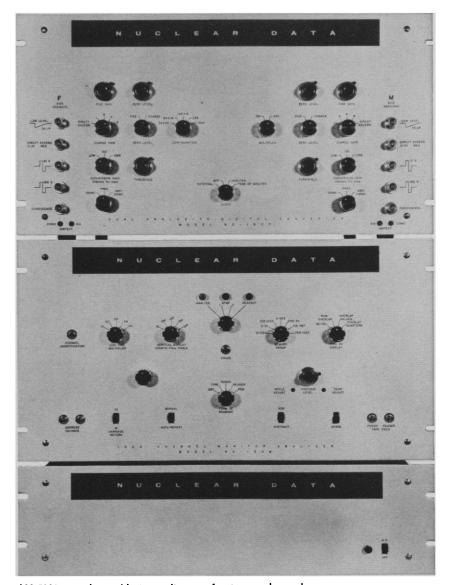
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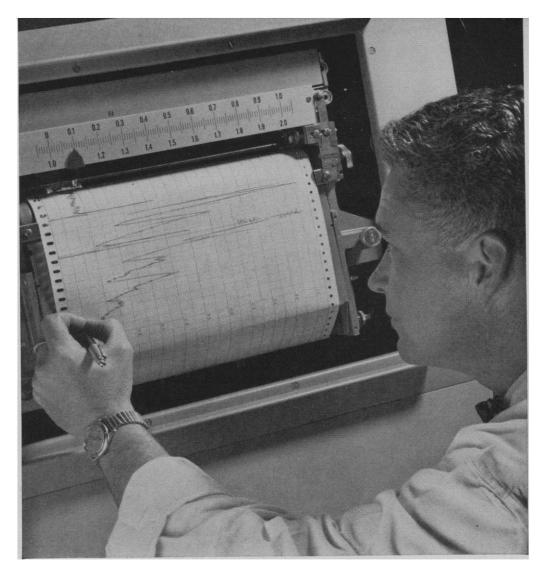




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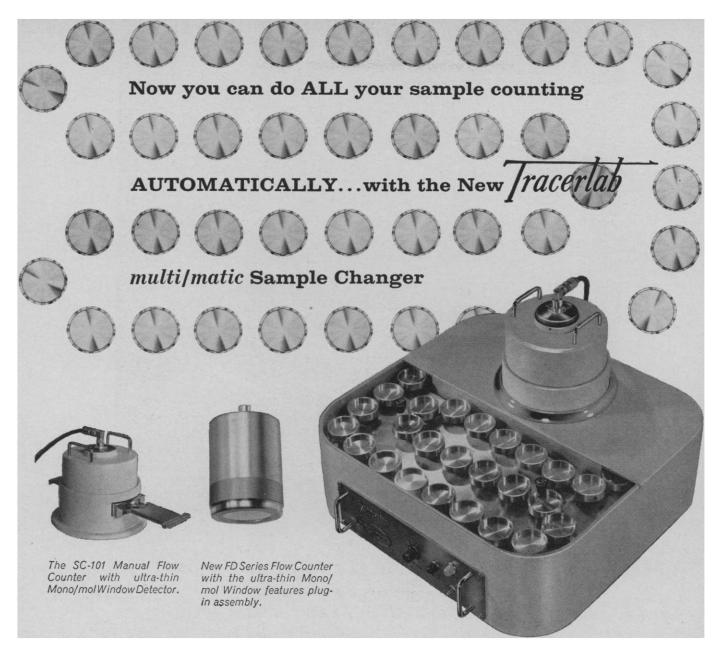
Cary spectrophotometers provide several advantages for high absorbance measurements. The low stray light of their double monochromators allows accurate, direct readings for most problems. Their high light gathering power, stable and sensitive photometers, and intense sources give good relative freedom from random noise limitations. Both the Model 11 and Model 14 spectrophotometers are capable of *directly* measuring absorbance values up to 2 or more; with reference beam attenuation they can accurately measure absorbances of 4 or more over most of their ranges. For measurements of this type, special neutral density screens are avail-

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\* Accommodates a variety of flask sizes. 250-ml size used for comparing shaker capacities. SCIENCE, VOL. 136

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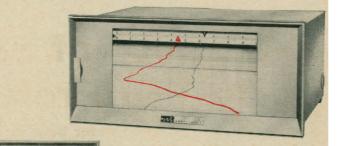


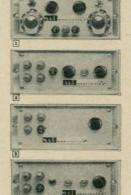
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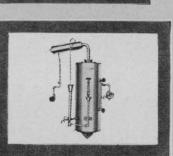
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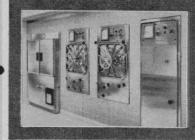
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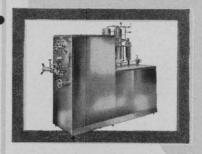
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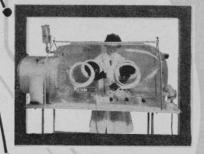


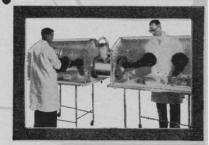
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in the 1% order of precision. This Model XV is adaptable to  $10^{-6}$ M determinations with the S-29315 Micro Range Extender.

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Voltage Accuracy: 1/10/

**Chart Drive:** synchronous, 1 inch per minute

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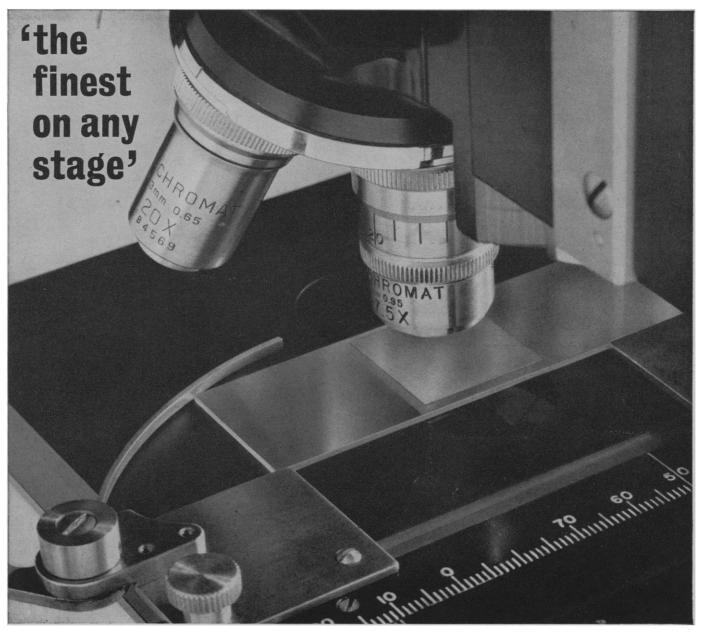
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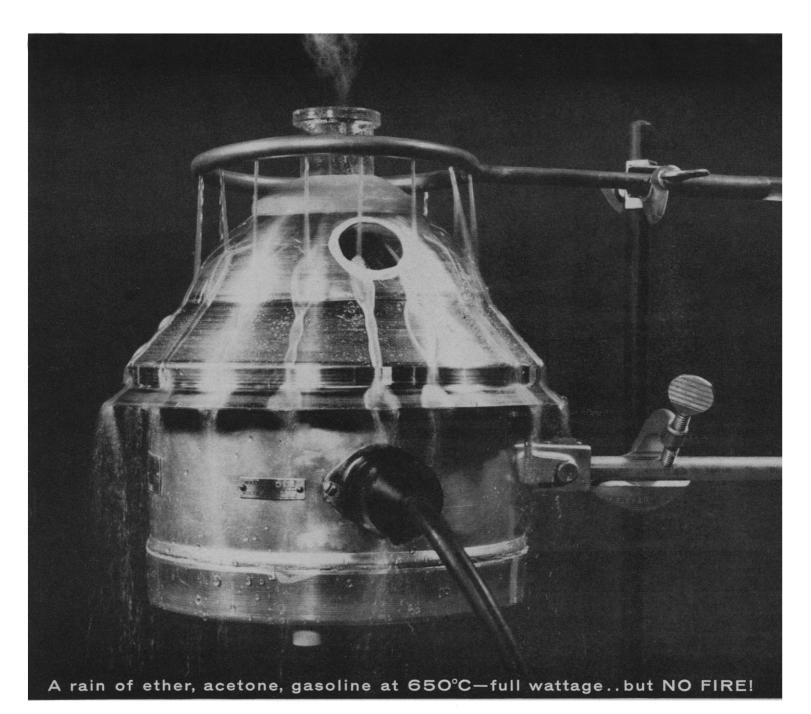
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## HERE'S THE PONCHO ..

a shield that *seals* the flask *into* the heating mantle. It *greatly* reduces fire hazard in the distilling of dangerously flammable chemicals.

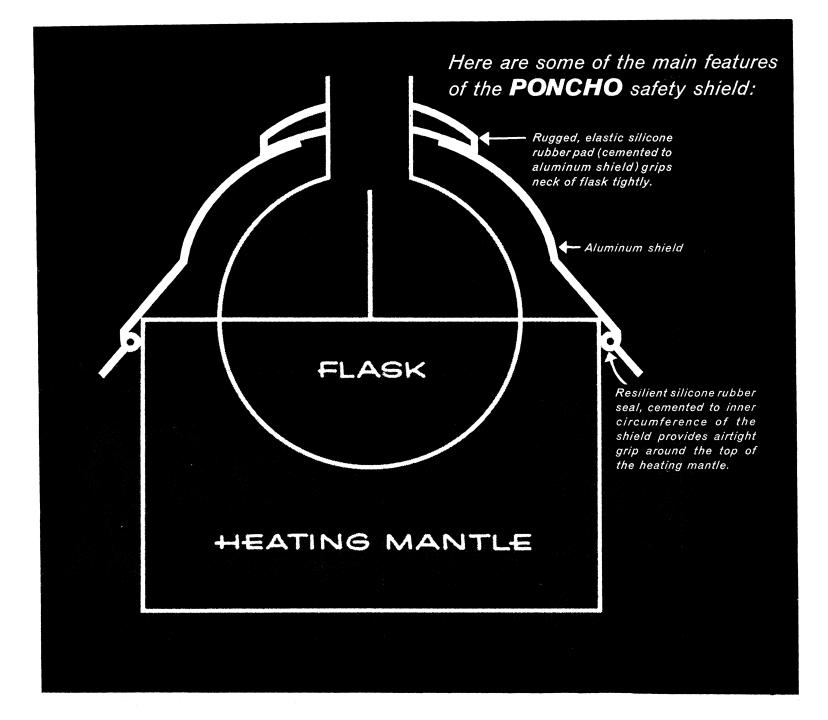
## HERE ARE SOME OF THE PONCHO'S ADVANTAGES:

- It eliminates damage to the heating mantle by spillage.
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- Built-in glass ports permit visual inspection of flask.

# HERE'S HOW THE PONCHO WAS TESTED:

Water was heated in the flask with the heating mantle operating at full capacity. Gasoline, acetone, and ether



# safety shield makes heating of flammable liquids safer than ever!

were then showered on the heating mantle for 15 minutes. In no case did a fire result. These tests were all the more conclusive in view of the fact that the heater was a quartz high wattage heating mantle.

# HERE ARE SIZES AND PRICES:

Flask sizes 500 to 200,000 ML (single or multiple neck). Prices, \$10.00 to \$205.00.

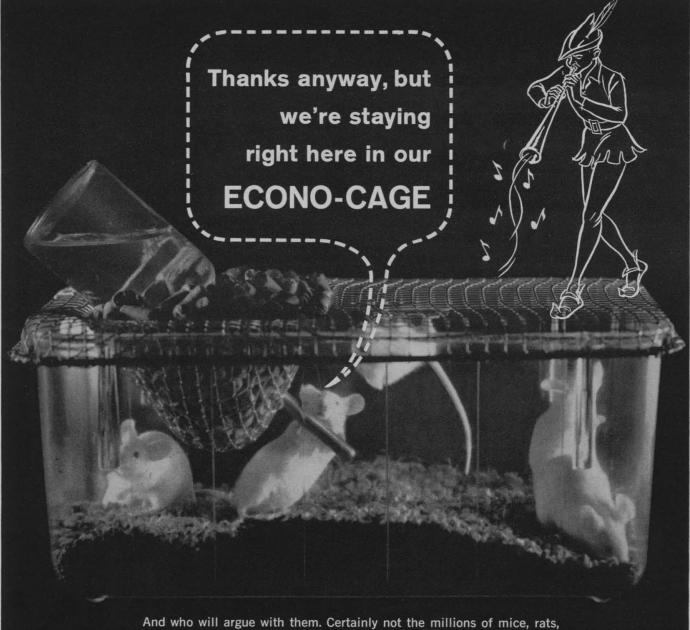
# 22 YEARS OF SAFETY!

Glas-Col developed the first, the original heating mantle ... which (made of glass fabric) destroyed itself if pushed

to unsafe temperatures. Half-a-million have been sold since 1940.. and NOT ONE FIRE has ever been reported from their use!

Every major heating mantle improvement since, has also been developed by Glas-Col. Zoned heating is one; the high-wattage quartz mantle is another.





And who will argue with them. Certainly not the millions of mice, rats, hamsters, and guinea pigs also housed in Econo-Cages.

And you won't either, once you're introduced to the Econo-Cage. There's a complete line of Econo-Cages in five different series, made of five different materials, with matching lids and accessories, for every animal care need.

For example, shown above is the <u>new disposable</u> Econo-Cage #21, molded in rigid polystyrene. The lid is the low-cost wire-mesh

#22D, with deep-drawn food hopper.

All Econo-Cages meet or exceed pertinent specifications set by scientific and governmental agencies. Why not let your qualified Econo-Cage distributor help you select the cages that are exactly right for your needs, or write direct for the new Econo-Cage catalog.





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

# **TOTAL RANGE** MAXIMUM ACCURACY

# KINNEY VACUUM GAUGES

Kinney's complete line of vacuum products is exemplified by these gauges cover-ing the range from 150 torr to 2 x 10-7 torr. Constant research, development, and quality control make Kinney gauges, systems, pumps, evaporators, furnaces, valves, baffles, and all Kinney high vacuum equipment the most respected in the industry.



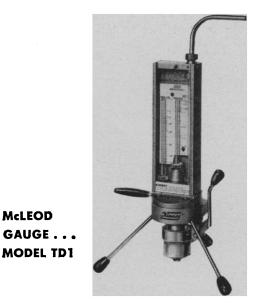
DISCHARGE VACUUM GAUGE . . . MODEL KDG

McLEOD

The Model KDG Discharge Gauge utilizes printed circuitry and a small, rugged, easy to clean gauge tube to cover the range between 10-2 torr and 2 x 10-7 torr - supplied in a cabinet or on a standard 19" panel. Accurate readings - unaffected by line-voltage variation. It may also be combined in a single unit with one through six station thermocouple gauges.

THERMOCOUPLE VACUUM GAUGE ... MODEL KTG

The Model KTG Thermocouple Gauge features a transistorized control circuit and printed circuit wiring, in one through six station units, to indicate pressures from 3000 microns to one micron. The control unit is pre-calibrated and all thermocouple tubes are matched to allow complete interchangeability without recalibrations. Available in cabinet or panel mounting.



The Model TD-1 McLeod Gauge accurately indicates pressures between 150 torr and one micron, easily and without adjustment. It is light weight, sturdily constructed, and more compact than most comparable gauges. It requires less than 1/2 lb. of mercury, and is readily disassembled for cleaning. Available in portable or fixed mounting.

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

# 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.

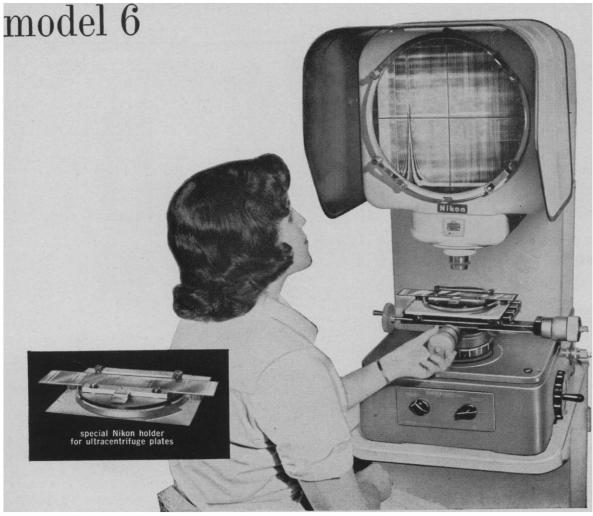
Essentially, the Nikon 6 Optical Comparator is a projection

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-6.

RIKON, INC. INSTRUMENT DIVISION 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 3 Subsidiary of Ehrenreich Photo-Optical Industries, Inc.

# NIKON OPTICAL COMPARATOR



A lab necessity, of course ... but hardly the answer to many of the blending, mixing and grinding requirements of today's scientific technician. To meet these, Waring designs and manufactures a specialized line of Blendors<sup>®</sup> and accessories. Let us give you details.

# **USEFUL?**

# YES!...BUT

# LIMITED

# WARING COMMERCIAL BLENDORS ARE SERVING FIRMS AND LABS IN THESE FIELDS

INKS-Detergents to reduce pen clogging

CEMENT-Waterproof cement testing and mildew repellent concrete CERAMICS-Kaolin and clay slurries

COATINGS-Films, TV tubes, recording tape, adhesive compounds, duplicating machine emulsions

COSMETICS—Shampoos, nail pol-ish, deodorants, powder, hand cream, hair dyes, aerosol hair spray and shaving lather

ELECTRONICS-Cathode ray tube coatings

FERTILIZERS—Both liquid and dry, seed research, plants, cross-pollina-tion, crab grass killer development FOOD PROCESSING—Relishes, herb and condiment blending, dressings, dog foods

GENERAL LABORATORY USE-Experimental dispersions, emulsions, polymers, slurry and solutions HOMOGENIZING TEMPLATE EMULSIONS---Sheet aluminum,

stainless steel INSECTICIDES—Repellents and killers

INSULATION-Rock wool-fiber glass, asbestos, ground glass beads PAINT-Colorsampling, water-base, rubber-base, waterproof, enamels PAPER-Waste paper evaluation, pulping wood fiber, coatings

PETROLEUM-High octane fuel, additives, grease, detergent motor oils PLASTICS-Experimental mixes, color testing, powder and resin blending

PRINTING INK-Color blending, waterproof inks, engraving fluids RUBBER-Latex, sponge, synthetic TEXTILES-Strength tests for synthetics, Nylon, Orlon, Dacron, wool and cotton

TOBACCO-Chemical analyses, homogenized, experimental blends, mixtures

VINYL-Upholstery bases color sampling

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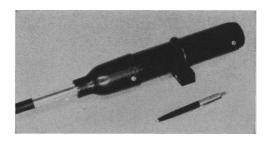
سلم

sall (2) Explosion Proof Base—Stainless Steel Container (3). 3-Speed Heavy Duty Base—Stainless Container (4) 2-Speed High Torque Base-Pyrex Glass Container WARING PRODUCTS CORPORATION Winsted, Connecticut A subsidiary of Dynamics Corporation of America

M

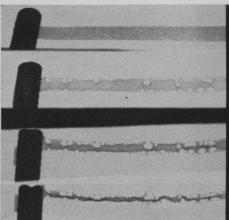
GENTLEMEN: Send me complete information of tory and industrial use. My field of	
Name Title	
Company	
CITY/ZONE	State

# You can do more with a Flash X-ray tube that has:

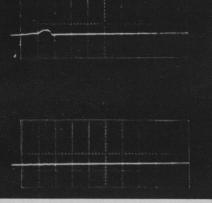


2. high dose rate

# 1. small size

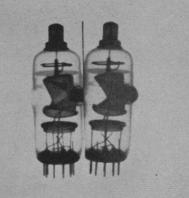


**Cineradiographs:** of exploding copper foil show magnetic saw and pinch effects, avoid "blinding"

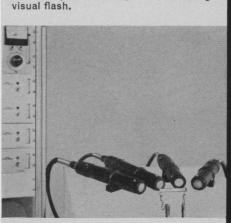


Radiation Effects: Current of several ma induced in dielectric (capacitor) at 10<sup>8</sup> rads/sec; lower trace shows low noise level.

# 3. high resolution

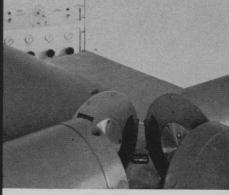


3-D Radiographs: bullet stopped in flight penetrating vacuum tube; will resolve 7 mil particles at 16,000 fps.



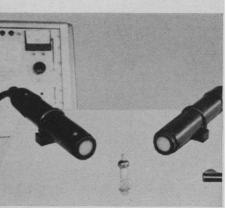
# FEXITRON 730-4-C/232

Several tubes may be located in a small volume and flashed in sequence to avoid film motion; this system has four each tubes, pulsers and delay generators for interpulse periods from 1 to 1000  $\mu$ sec; voltage 100 kv, dose rate of 10' rads/sec, choice of pulse lengths from 30 to 100 nanoseconds; Price \$15,170.



#### **FEXITRON** 730-4-233

Multiple x-ray sources are fired simultaneously to maximize dose rate and uniformity of illumination, or in time sequence (1-1000  $\mu$ sec) to provide a pulse train; 300 kv, cold cathode tubes are operated inside grounded, metallic pulser can to give high x-ray signalto-noise; dose rate 10<sup>6</sup> rads/sec (single tube) and pulse length choice 30 to 100 nanoseconds; price of four channel system as shown, \$29,550.



#### FEXITRON 730-C/232

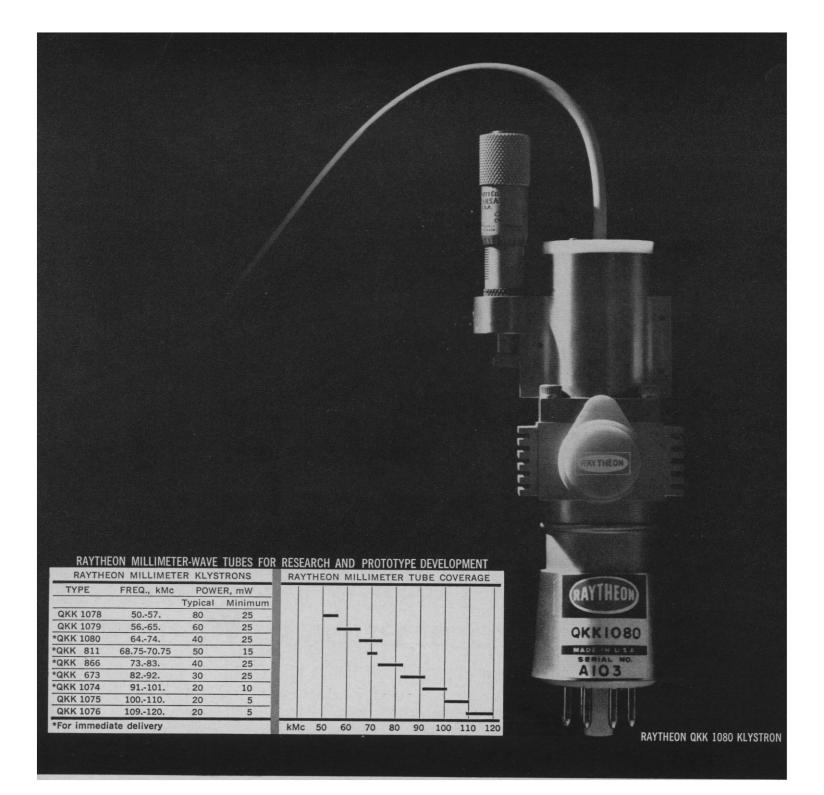
Source sizes from 1 to 4 mm provide high resolution; two x-ray tubes fired simultaneously with a common film provide 3-D views; this system available with the same range of pulse lengths, and the same voltage, dose rate and interpulse periods as the 730-4-C/232; all systems shown are complete with 30 kv dc supply, cabinet and nitrogen regulator (pulsers are pressurized to isolate performance from atmospheric effects); Price \$8,715.



FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Write or call Field Emission Corporation, Dept. S-1, McMinnville, Oregon Telephone: 472-5101, or our field office: Riviera Central Bldg., Dept. S-1, 205 Avenue "I", Redondo Beach, California Telephone: 375-5510

Field Emission Corporation

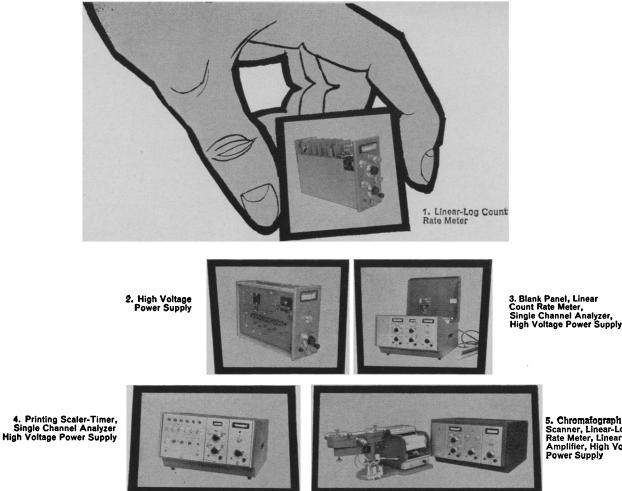
M<sup>c</sup>Minnville, Or



# Millimeter-wave klystrons ready now for laboratory investigations

For immediate delivery: Your choice of six Raytheon reflex klystrons covering frequencies from 64 to 101 kMc\*. Each has single vernier adjustment and single mode operation for full band coverage. Select appropriate tube above and write us for technical data. Raytheon Co. □ Microwave and Power Tube Div., Waltham 54, Massachusetts. \*Frequencies from 50-65 and 100-120 kMc are covered with 4 tubes available on special order.





5. Chromatograph 5. Chromatograph Scanner, Linear-Log Count Rate Meter, Linear Amplifier, High Voltage Power Supply

# **BUILD YOUR INSTRUMENTATION** SYSTEM AS YOUR BUDGET PERMITS With transistorized building-block modules available individually or in combinations

**PROGRESS REPORT:** Start with a simple module (linear amplifier, single channel analyzer, or count ratemeter) add the power supply, detector and read-out device and you have the simplest of spectrometer systems. As funds permit, you can add another module (quickly substituted for the blank panel in the chassis) and perform the additional experiments you desire.

When you are ready for automatic scaling or counting of your spectra, the double module scaler-timer can be added. You can simultaneously add a print-out facility to integrate the total energy under a peak automatically or to record this energy as a digital output. Depending upon the selection of the read-out device, simultaneous chart recording is also possible.

The widest possible choice of input and output devices is available. G-M or Scintillation detectors can be accommodated by simply reversing the printed circuit card. in one of the modules. More advanced devices for automatic sample counting, gas flow counting, or paper chromatograph counting also are available.

Each instrument features transistorized reliability; modular construction; built-in electronic gating circuits; and plug-in etched circuit boards. Individual modules may be interchanged or combined to provide unsurpassed measurement capability. In addition, etched circuit boards may be substituted within individual modules to produce extreme flexibility and versatility of application. For full details write:



# **RADIATION COUNTER LABORATORIES, INC.**

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# By eliminating knife edges with Torsion's practically one-piece construction, Model PL-2 is ordinary "knife-edge" balances would be prohibitive. The long lasting accuracy of this Torsion construction, designed to operate even in severely corrosive or dust-laden atmospheres where maintenance costs for with Dynavar bands, has been proved by a testing device that made continuous weighings 24 hours a day for six months. Over 1,750,000 operations later the Torsion mechanism still had its original sensitivity and accuracy.

ADDITIONAL

#### **True Weight** even when out of level

Zero point does not shift even when balance has been moved to a position that is out-of-level.

#### Weight Loading

Weight loading knobs are conveniently located on both sides of the balance for easy operation by either right or left hand. Weighing by substitution to 1000 grams is used in this New Torsion Laboratory Balance.

#### **Unlimited Tare Range**

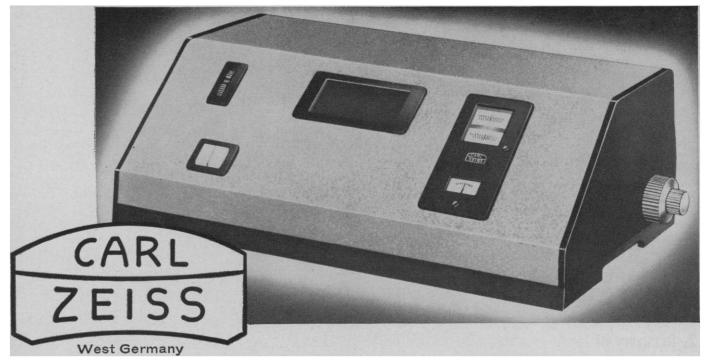
Taring through a 125 gram range is accomplished with a built-in knob on the side of the balance. By adding weights to the second pan the balance can be made to tare throughout its 2 kilogram capacity.

In addition to these features, Torsion's Model PL-2 offers a sharp image with a high degree of illumination for easy reading and an oil damper to speed up weighing.

Model PL-2 Capacity 2000 g.  $\bullet$  Accuracy  $\pm$  0.15 g. List Price \$425

# The **Torsion Balance** Company

Main Office and Factory: Clifton, New Jersey Sales Offices: Chicago, Ill., San Mateo, Cal.



# Photoelectric Precision Polarimeter

# Supreme accuracy and speed in measurement

The unique photoelectric principle used in this polarimeter results in a measuring accuracy of  $0.0025^{\circ}$  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  $0.005^{\circ}$  and by estimation to  $0.0025^{\circ}$ .

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  $m_{\mu}$  of the light of a built-in mercury lamp permit measuring of optical rotatory dispersion.



SCIENCE, VOL. 136

Write for booklet which gives full details.  $\mathcal{D}$ 



**REPORT NO. 1 FROM LINDE COMPANY, DIVISION OF UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION** 

# All-new, practical approach to freezing-storing biologicals insures:

**1.** Maximum recovery of viable tissues, cells, and microorganisms.

2. Recovery of labile enzymes with minimum loss of activity.

3. Preservation of characteristic cellular morphology.

#### THE NEED FOR LIQUID NITROGEN

Very low temperatures are needed for longterm, indefinite preservation of biological specimens.

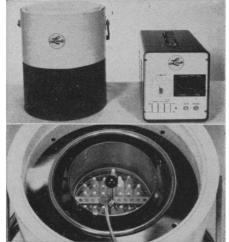
No longer is mere freezing of a specimen considered adequate. Chemical and enzymatic reactions *do not cease when water freezes*, they are merely slowed. Typically, lipase activity has been found at  $-24.5^{\circ}$ C. Invertase can hydrolize sucrose at  $-18^{\circ}$ C. Certain species of microorganisms have multiplied even though held at  $-8.9^{\circ}$ C. for one year.

To be sure a specimen is stored so that there is no degradative activity, recent studies dictate the need for temperatures below  $-130^{\circ}$ C. Ice crystal growth ceases; all chemical and physical activity are reduced to a negligible level.

Liquid nitrogen, which boils at  $-196^{\circ}$ C., provides a storage temperature which prevents ice crystal growth and chemical reactions that damage specimens. Moreover, it is chemically inert and will not react with any material it contacts. It has no effect on the pH of the specimen. It vaporizes without leaving a residue.

# LIQUID NITROGEN FREEZING/STORING MADE SAFE, PRACTICAL-BY LINDE

Linde Company, pioneer in cryogenics and the only industrial company currently active in cryobiological research and development, supplies field-proven equipment for both freezing and storing biological materials. LINDE, in cryogenics since 1907, now has an integrated group of nearly 40 biologists, biochemists, biophysicists, and engineers engaged in cryobiological research.



(Upper) LINDE BF-3 Biological Freezer with Control. (Lower) Top View of Freezer, Opened.

For successful freezing of biological materials, a proper controlled cooling rate is essential. LINDE's new BF-3 Biological Freezer provides the required precise control of conditions. Optimum cooling rates can be accurately maintained in the range of 0.5°C. to 19.0°C. per minute. Unit requires only simple installa-



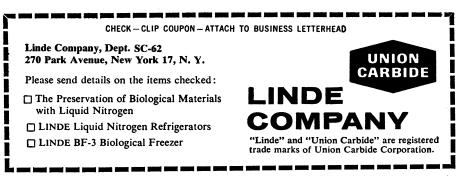
LINDE LNR-25-B Liquid Nitrogen Refrigerator

tion, makes it possible to carry out entire freezing operation on the laboratory bench; consumes as little as 5.9 liters of  $LN_2$  when the cooling rate is 1°C./min. (less as the rate increases).

For successful storage of specimens, the LINDE LNR-25-B Liquid Nitrogen Refrigerator maintains material between  $-185^{\circ}$ C., and  $-196^{\circ}$ C. Non-mechanical unit eliminates hazard of loss through power failure. Now offered in new 9canister or in regular 6-canister arrangement. Storage space can be reached easily through large-diameter entrance tube. Fully charged unit has holding time of about 21 days. Stainless-steel welded construction provides a unique combination of light weight, durability, resistance to corrosion.

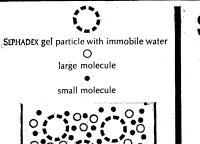
#### Free literature and technical data available

Detailed literature is now available on request. For help with your problems, check your area(s) of interest on the coupon below and send.



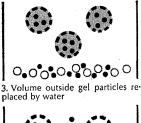
PHARMACIA LEADING IN DEXTRAN CHEMISTRY

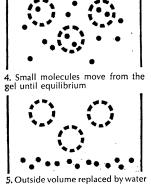






2. Small molecules move into the gel until equilibrium





For complete and continuing information on SEPHADEX, and GEL FILTRATION, send the coupon with your letterhead.

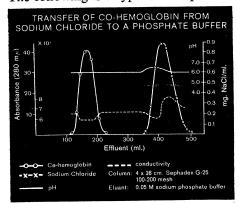
to empty gel particles completely

# speed up buffer exchange with **Sephadex** gel filtration

To prepare proteins for electrophoresis, ion-exchange chromatography, crystallization, etc., it is, as a rule, necessary to transfer the protein into a proper buffer medium.

SEPHADEX gel filtration substantially increases the efficiency of such an operation.

- The SEPHADEX procedure is:
  - rapid and complete
  - equivalent to an exhaustive dialysis
- The following is a typical example-



Reference: Flodin, P.: Methodological aspects of gel filtration with special reference to desalting operations, J. Chromatog., vol. 5, pp. 103-115, 1961.

# AMONG OTHER APPLICATIONS .... tested and proved ...

No.

a) Desalting colloid solutions—SEPHADEX allows rapid and complete desalting, eliminating time-consuming, imperfect dialysis methods.

**b)** Fractionating polymers—SEPHADEX permits accurate and efficient fractionation of homologous polymers by molecular weight.

c) Purification and group separation – SEPHADEX makes possible fractionation of complex mixtures, extracts and many other substances.

d) Concentrating – SEPHADEX provides simple and effective concentrating of solutions containing high molecular weight solutes, without changing ionic strength or pH.

e) Partition chromatography – SEPHADEX is extremely valuable in a two-phase system when the aqueous phase must be *stationary* and the other *mobile*.

**f)** Adsorption chromatography-SEPHADEX adsorbs some aromatic and heterocyclic compounds, a fact which can be utilized for separation.

SEPHADEX is available in these types: (with lower limit for complete exclusion) G-25: MW 3,500-4,500; G-50: MW 8,000-10,000; G-75: MW 40,000-50,000.

All of the types are in the following sieve fractions: *Coarse* for industrial uses and when high flow rates are important; *medium* for standard laboratory usage; and *fine* for experiments where high resolution is essential.

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SCIENCE, VOL. 136



# A SINGLE SOURCE...

For All Your Freeze-Drying and Homogenizing Equipment

**FREEZE-DRYING** –Pick and choose the freezedryer precisely right for your applications from the comprehensive line of VirTis freeze-drying instrumentation. Equipment ranges from inexpensive dry ice refrigerated units to fully automatic freeze-dryers. No problem with accessories either. VirTis Quickseal freeze-drying flasks, serum bottles and ampoules offer suitable containers for virtually all proposed studies. Other accessories include vacuum gauges, the Sample Temperature Indicator and Sample Temperature Controller.

**HOMOGENIZERS**—Now a standard in the laboratory, VirTis "Hi-Speed" Homogenizers provide remarkable efficiency for difficult homogenizing problems. The "45" has a top speed of 45,000 r.p.m; the "23"—23,000 r.p.m. Volumes between 0.2 ml. and 400 ml. are easily processed in the "45". The "23" will conveniently handle volumes between 0.2 ml. and 200 ml.

For carefully controlled investigations using the "45" or "23" the new VirTis Photocell Tachometer makes an ideal companion instrument.

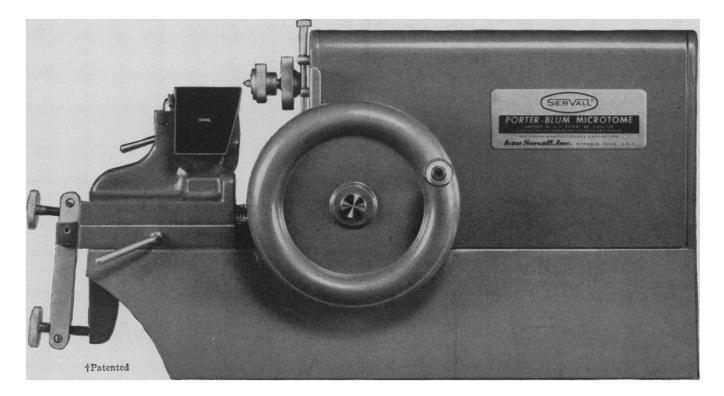
NEW CATALOG-We will be pleased to send you your copy of the new VirTis "Research Equipment Catalog" upon request. Illustrations and full details are given regarding freeze-drying equipment, "Hi-Speed" Homogenizers and many other instruments of interest to the clinical sciences.



THE VIRTIS COMPANY, INC. GARDINER, NEW YORK



# "Porter-Blum" ULTRA-MICROTOME<sup>†</sup>



# ALSO CUTS COSTS!

The "Porter-Blum" is the inexpensive precision instrument for electron- and light-microscope preparations. This ultra-microtome, known as "the standard in its field," will cut serial sections, or alternate thin and thick sections, of the highest uniformity and at the lowest possible cost. Its purchase price is below what you would expect to pay for an instrument of this quality, and its renowned trouble-free operation keeps maintenance costs to a minimum even under constant use. The "Porter-Blum" will section a wide range of difficult materials such as bone, teeth, soft metals, plastics, fibers, hard rubber, etc., as well as all types of soft biological tissues. Fingertip control permits "dialing" required thicknesses from 1/2 to 1/40 micron. The unique "by-pass" feature enables the operator to cut sections thicker than 1/2 micron when desired. Before you purchase any ultra-microtome, investigate the quality and economy available with the "Porter-Blum."

Please ask for Bulletin SC-6-MT

Ivan Sorvall, Inc. Norwalk, Connecticut



8 JUNE 1962

What's so different about the Vanguard Model 1000 volumatic fraction collector?



Only the Vanguard Model 1000 Volumatic Fraction Collector is completely transistorized, completely self-contained. Thanks to transistorization, you're assured of absolute reliability in performance. This reliability even extends to cold-room environments where temperature often causes erratic operation or complete instrument failure. Q. How does the Vanguard Volumatic Fraction Collector affect

# hold-up and mixing?

A. In volumetrically controlled separations, hold-up and mixing are virtually eliminated between fractions.

# Q. How is this reduction possible?

A. The Model 1000 uses a unique system of repetitive cuts for a single sample, in conjunction with a photo-electric sensing device. It actually collects from one to ten times the siphon volume in each test tube. You simply dial the number of times you want the siphon filled and discharged into each test tube.

#### Q. Is the Model 1000 compact and portable?

A. Vanguard's Model 1000 is highly compact. Specifically: 25" wide, 30" long and 6" high. So, you make maximum use of laboratory and cold-room space. The Volumatic weighs less than 50 lbs. Yet, because the instrument cabinet is cast aluminum, you get the strength and rigidity needed for large columns and ancillary equipment.

#### Q. Any other facts?

A. Interchangeable turntables for 13mm, 15mm and 18mm test tubes are standard accessories. There's a complete selection of siphons. For increased versatility, a time and drop counting plugin unit is available.

#### Q. Where can I get more information?

A. For complete information about the Model 1000, write: Vanguard Instrument Company, Box 244, LaGrange, Illinois.



Designers and Manufacturers of Precision Instrumentation for Research

Fraction Collectors.

Shown above are Vanguard's all new Model 1056

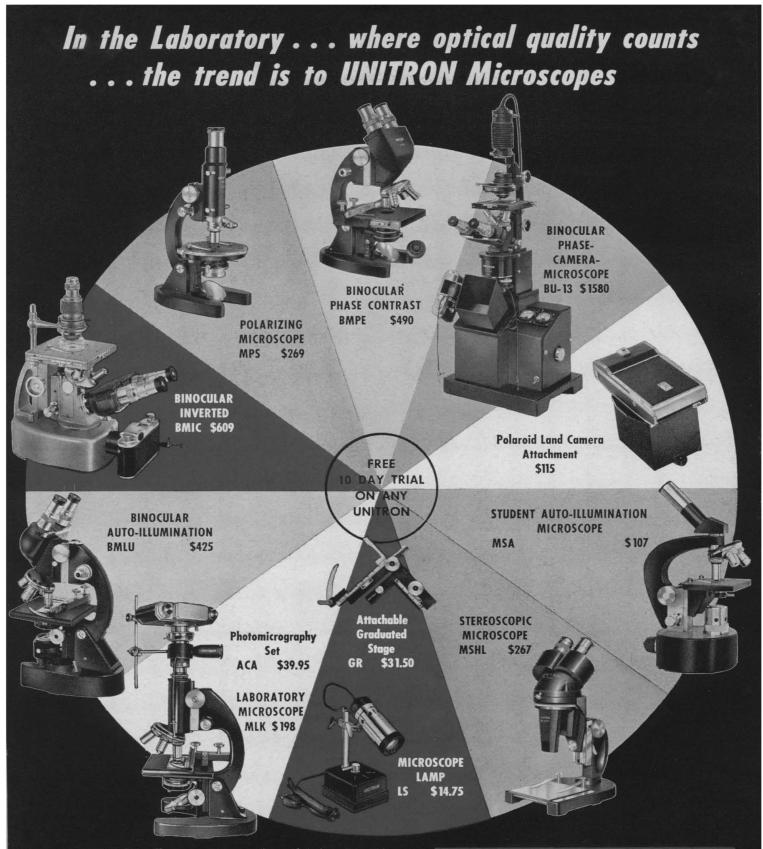
Automatic UV Analyzer and Model 1000 Volumatic

Fraction Collector. The Model 1000 operates with

minimum supervision and is compatible with all

### VANGUARD INSTRUMENT COMPANY

P. O. Box 244 • LaGrange, Illinois • FLeetwood 4-5656 Regional Offices; New York, N.Y., 520 Fifth Avenue, TN 7-1998 . San Francisco, Calif., 115 New Montgomery Street, EXbrook 2-0511 828



UNITRON offers an extensive line of Laboratory Microscopes & Accessories for Research, Industry and Education. Illustrated is a partial selection for biology, medicine, chemistry and related fields. UNITRON also has companion instruments for the metalworking industries.

Noted for optical quality... advanced optical and mechanical design... unique and convenient operational features ... long wearing construction ... attractive budget prices which include basic optics... these, together with years of proven instrument performance, are the reasons why ...

THE TREND IS TO UNITRON!

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For the NASA man, "today" is NERVA, Apollo, Surveyor, Prospector, Nova . . . and a thousand and one other challenges. The future of space exploration is primarily in the hands, the mind, the ingenuity of NASA men and women.

NASA is the focal point for the assault on space. Here are unmatched facilities —the tools, the associates, the atmosphere a man needs for unfettered creativity. NASA is downstage center, and the scientist or engineer who works under this exacting spotlight finds the opportunity, the fulfillment, the security and respect that so many of us so eagerly pursue.

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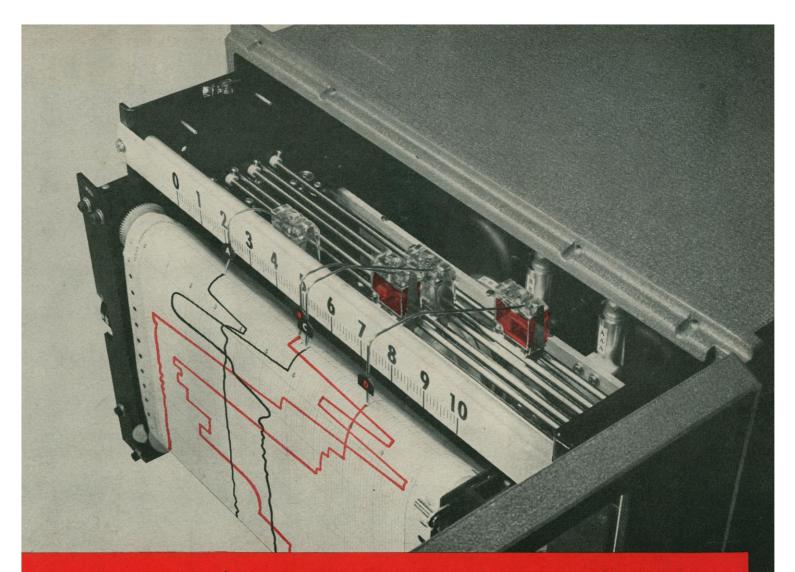
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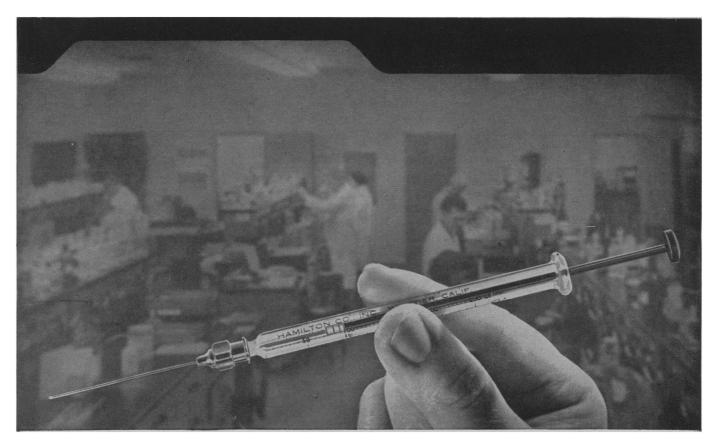
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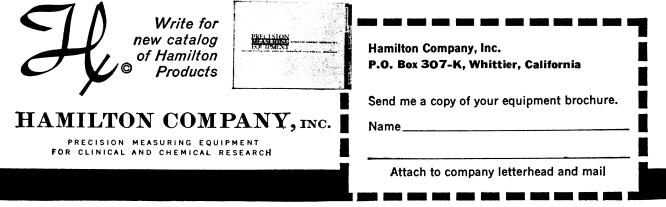
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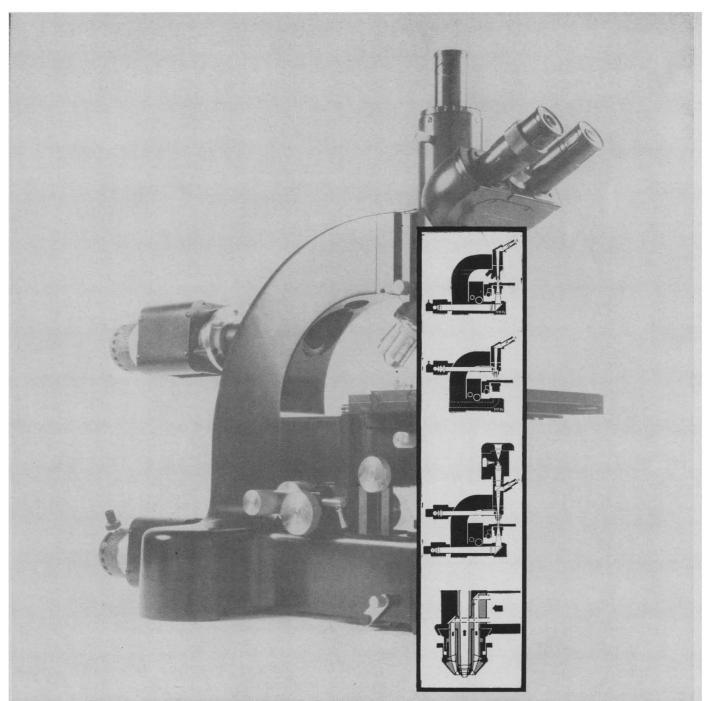
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SCIENCE, VOL. 136

#### 8 June 1962, Volume 136, Number 3519

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#### But You Have Premises To Keep

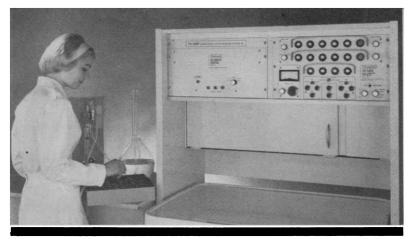
The recognition given Robert Frost these days continues to grow. He was appointed poet in residence to the Kennedy Administration: selections from his latest volume made 10 pages in *Life* magazine; and now an analysis of his early poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" has been programmed—that is, the analysis has been arranged in a series of items suitable for use in a teaching machine or in a special textbook. The poem and the program, together with a poem by Thomas Hardy and *its* program, are offered in a little booklet, *Poetry 230*, published in a tryout edition by Harcourt, Brace and World. Plans call for general publication of a revised and expanded version sometime next year. Enthusiasm for programming is fine and enthusiasm for poetry is equally commendable, but before combining these enthusiasms there are a few things you should bear in mind.

On the cover of the booklet it says, "Programmed instruction in reading poetry in depth." And inside there is the requisite series of items. Each item consists of a sentence or two, with a word or two missing, which the student, on the basis of a hint or two furnished by the context, is supposed to be able to supply correctly. The correct answer, as a check for the student, is then given on the following page, along with the next item. For example, one item in the booklet reads: "Even Frost would probably not have forced so much rhyme on himself if he had planned a long poem. Since he doubtless had a hunch that this was to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than a long poem, he decided to increase the difficulties of his rhyme game still more."

The word *short* is missing, but so is something else. What is also missing is the careful analysis that should go into preparing these items. Programmed instruction, it is true, supplies hints to enable the reader to respond correctly. But the basis for a hint is supposed to be something more than the redundancy of a sentence made redundant for no other purpose. The student should be helped, but he should be helped to do something, for example, to generalize from one situation to another. The items, moreover, are supposed to form a sequence, each item leading to the next. The present item is not part of such a sequence, and it is hard to see how it could become a part without considerable reworking. In fine, this is not a program at all.

A little programmed learning is a dangerous thing. But better understanding would not mean doing a better job; it would mean not attempting the job in the first place. Not everything ever written is suitable for programming. *The Federalist* papers are not suitable; neither are Durrell's novels, nor the Washington *Post*, nor the little essay on Frost by the poet and critic John Ciardi on which this effort is based, nor even the tables, drawings, and diagrams that adorn some of the instruction in scientific fields which has been satisfactorily programmed.

Programmed instruction has a distinctive format, but it is also based on underlying premises. The temptation, with the great pressure in education these days to be modern and technical-looking, is to imitate the format and ignore the premises. It is not necessary, however, to be an expert in programming to suspect that something is amiss with *Poetry* 230—although without such knowledge you might be inclined to denounce all programming. It is necessary only to appeal to premises of the most general sort. There should be warning enough in the contrast between the pretentiousness of this exercise and Frost's poem itself, 16 short lines of simple narrative.—J.T.



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A new KODAK EKTACHROME AERO Film has arrived, keyed to a set of processing solutions known as "Process E-3." Now the flying camera needs fewer special favors in return for the boon of color. Process E-3 makes it possible to photograph more detail in color for more hours of the day on more days of the year over more of the earth's surface.

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More than the original EKTACHROME AERO Film, the only color film until now that we have ever heard of as being specifically designed to magnify the pitifully short brightness range that we see when we look down through the hazy air. This density-range expansion was embodied in the film when it first came out in 1942.

Twenty years have taught us a few more tricks.

Now one can tackle aerial photography that has been put off for years. Details from Eastman Kodak Company, Department GS, Rochester 4, N. Y.

#### Third stand at Woods Hole

Our men H. Lou Gibson, Lynn C. Wall, William A. Sykes, and Thomas E. Callear (l. to r.) expect to be working Wednesday night, July 11, in the new auditorium of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass. They will be putting on a three-



part anti-trepidation demonstration for biologists on photographic techniques. Gibson will dispel trepidation about embarking on photomacrography and specimen photography of a useful kind. Wall will dispel trepidation about doing your own photomicrography. Sykes, ditto for autoradiography. Callear, a veteran from the Kodak Research Laboratories, will be master of ceremonies.

Back home and on their frequent travels, these gents deal

with the more advanced practitioners, who surround themselves with the very latest and finest that the equipment market affords. But we ourselves are not primarily a manufacturer of research equipment. We can therefore afford to present the broad view. Our game is to give investigators confidence in their own ability to use photography wisely and well. If they are pleased with their results from minimal and improvised equipment, they will profit more from the noble efforts of the apparatus makers to trade them up.

This will be our third stand at Woods Hole. During the previous two, certain basic questions were put to us often enough to clarify differences between our spiel and what people about to undertake biological research photography really wanted to know. Before and after answering these questions to general satisfaction in the formal Wednesday night program, the team will spend its time during the week chatting informally at any desired level of photographic sophistication.

Before and after there are also the broad Cape Cod beaches that sparkle mile after glorious mile. Have fun. Take snapshots.

#### Such v's!

We have just designed and constructed an f/3.6 lens of  $21\frac{1}{2}$ -inch focal length for Lockheed-California Company. It is not a photographic lens, and it is certainly not for visual use.

But by infrared from  $2\mu$  to  $5\mu$  the lens is a jim dandy and makes us proud. The minimum circle of confusion "seen" in this wavelength band and measured at a diameter 85% down from peak intensity is only .003" larger than the .002" diameter of an impossibly perfect image of our source.

There is more to crow about. This lens is destined to move through the air at speeds great enough to make it quite hot. It can get as hot as 500 C without blinding itself by its own radiation. The monocrystalline optical materials currently used for infrared lenses cannot work that hot. These two are polycrystalline. Ours is the art of hot-pressing substances into optically workable polycrystalline form. We can pick them as we like them, and we like them to have low emission. Furthermore, a mass of tiny crystals weld together into an object more rugged, mechanically and thermally, than the same substance as a single crystal.

The polycrystalline formulation in the diverging element of our achromat, designated KODAK IRTRAN-1 Optical Material, has a refractive index of 1.3489 at  $4.26\mu$ ; the one in the converging element, IRTRAN-2, has a corresponding index of 2.2490.

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Redefining old Abbé's v-value for the infrared	
	<b>n</b> 3.0µ <b>-n</b> 5.5µ

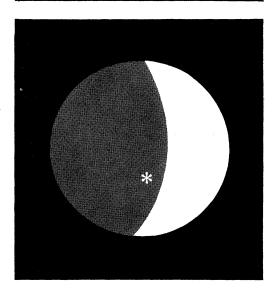
we find for the generally available infrared-transmitting materials:

		IRTRAN-2		KRS-5	As <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	Si
<b>П</b> 4.26µ	1.3489	2.2490	4.0216	2.3815	2.4101	3.4242
v	9.6	106.8	95.6	201.9	114.7	226.6

People with a little experience in lens design will vent a low whistle at such a spread of indices and dispersions that greets their tired old eyes. Immediately they will perform some rough calculations that will further excite them. Then, if interested in bringing  $3.0\mu$  and  $5.5\mu$ to a common focus, they will decide whether to proceed on their own, buying IRTRAN blanks, or whether to have us finish a design and deliver the lens ready to go. Eastman Kodak Company, Special Products Division, Rochester 4, N. Y., will assist in this decision.

This is another advertisement where Eastman Kodak Company probes at random for mutual interests and occasionally a little revenue from those whose work has something to do with science 8 JUNE 1962 883

## Raytheon laser hits moon



On Wednesday, May 9th, a team of Massachusetts Institute of Technology scientists illuminated the moon's surface and detected and recorded the reflection. The new first was accomplished with 13 bursts of 6934-angstrom light from a 50-joule, 4-barreled Raytheon ruby laser. The new Raytheon laser is the most powerful yet reported. Raytheon is currently investigating laser systems in the areas of communications, ranging, detection, space vehicle guidance, weapon systems, and medicine.\* Write for further information to Martin B. Curran, Raytheon Company, Lexington, Massachusetts.

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## Meetings

#### **Application of Information Extraction Techniques to** Human Scanning

The introduction of radioactive isotopes into human bodies as an essential tool for medical diagnosis is gaining widespread acceptance. In some cases, notably thyroid diagnosis by the uptake of radioactive iodine, precise information can be obtained from counters placed outside the body. However, in most other cases it is difficult to interpret the information which can be obtained from a study of the distribution of isotopes by detectors located outside the body-that is, by the technique of human scanning. Thus, we are in possession of a tool that appears to be powerful in concept but limited in immediate application. The conference on the application of information extraction techniques to human scanning, sponsored by the Radiation Study Section of the National Institutes of Health and held at Princeton, New Jersey, from 20 to 22 November 1961, was addressed to this specific problem: how to obtain the maximum amount of information through external scanning after administration of isotopes to man for purposes of diagnosis.

There are several possible avenues which should be explored. The first has to do with improvements in signal. One example is the use of positron emitters. which provide more accurate information about the position of the isotope in the body through the registration of coincidences from the diametrically opposed gamma rays which are emitted after positron annihilation. The use of short-lived isotopes makes it possible to increase the amount of isotope administered to the patient and thus yields a larger number of quanta in a given time of observation. The amplitude of the signal may also be increased by means of various chemical or physical tricks. such as incorporating isotopes in specific chemical compounds or attaching them to physical carriers such as microspheres. Either of these procedures might increase localization in specific parts of the body.

The second avenue of exploration is that of effecting improvements in data recording, as by increasing the efficiency of the counters themselves or developing techniques for collimating the signal and thus sharpening the directional response. Methods for decreasing noise

8 JUNE 1962

which yield an increase in the signal-tonoise ratio also belong in this category. The third area of investigation which may lead to important advances is that of data processing and display. A great deal of attention has already been paid to the first two avenues; the third has received by far the least attention. This last problem was the primary concern of the meeting.

A limited group of 14 participants gathered at Princeton for 21/2 days. The participants were chosen to include individuals with experience in the problem of human scanning; others with experience in the extraction of data from minimal information; and finally, others with experience in data processing and display. The meeting was designed to be informal and was kept small to encourage discussion. There were, however, a number of formal presentations. In the first of these, C. A. Tobias (University of California, Berkeley), G. L. Brownell (Massachusetts General Hospital), and E. C. Gregg (Western Reserve University, Cleveland) discussed isotope distribution in the human body as determined by scanning. In a series of papers on the extraction of information under difficult conditions, W. V. Mayneord (Institute of Cancer Research, London, England) discussed x-ray diagnosis in man; J. C. Lilly (Communications Research Institute of St. Thomas, Miami) spoke on recognition of patterns of electrical activity in animal brain: F. D. Drake (National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Greenbank, W. Va.) discussed the search for communication originating from extraterrestrial human beings; P. E. Green (Lincoln Laboratory, Lexington, Mass.) reported on extraterrestrial radar reflections; and W. A. Rosenblith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge) spoke on recognition of patterns of electrical activity in the human brain. Finally there was a round-table discussion on information theory, led by R. M. Fano and W. F. Schreiber (Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

Other participants were the members of the arrangements committee (A. K. Solomon, chairman; H. L. Friedell; and Henry Quastler); an additional member of the study section, H. E. Johns; and two rapporteurs, D. A. Goldstein and T. F. Weiss.

The discussion was vigorous and lively throughout the meeting. During the first day, effective channels of communication were established between the various participants. There appeared to Advanced Researchers ---

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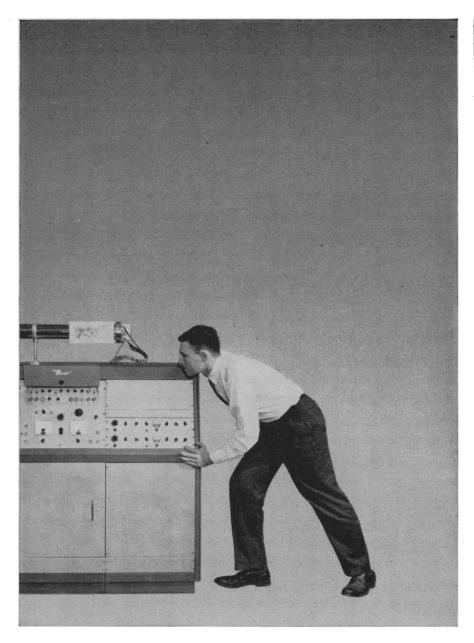
Your investigations are carried to a point where capability exists for one of the Engineering Departments to embark on delivery of the item. The results of your participations in such projects will frequently be of sufficiently high level to warrant publication.

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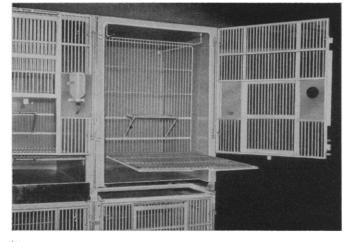
be reasonable agreement about the nature of the problem and the contributions that might come from the diverse fields represented. Part of the first day and most of the second were devoted to a presentation of specific methods by which the signal-to-noise ratio might be increased in a variety of systems. The latter part of the second day was devoted to contributions that might arise from the use of advanced information-extraction techniques. The third day was spent in the round-table discussion. When the meeting ended, there was a general feeling among the participants that it had been successful and useful.

Three particularly important suggestions were made. The first concerned the application of techniques for signal modulation in order to provide noisefree amplification and more efficient detection. Though this technique has long been known, and is widely used in radar, Drake's discussion of it in connection with 21-centimeter radio astronomy (the Dicke radiometer) led to the suggestion that it might be particularly applicable to human scanning. The pinhole camera appeared, on first view, to be relatively adaptable to mechanical modulation by a lead shutter.

Very interesting suggestions also emerged from the detailed discussion of data processing and display. It was generally agreed that this was a two-step process, and that data recording and storage should be entirely separated from data processing. In the first instance, all possible data should be recorded and stored, with no clipping or suppression of any sort. After this, the stored data should be examined without haste in order to determine the best method of display. It appeared that much might be gained from recording the data in such a way that they would be adaptable for treatment by computers. It also appeared important, in designing the display, to make optimal use of those characteristics of the human eye which have been shown to be of aid in discriminating signal from noise. One example is the unique ability of the human eye to enhance contrast.

It was clear that it is desirable to arrange for further close collaboration between scientists engaged in obtaining and recording data through human scanning and others whose major field is data processing and display. To this end it was suggested that a special course in computer techniques be arranged for scientists who are now engaged in human scanning. This course

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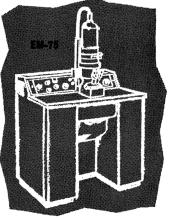
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would be designed to show how data may be recorded so that the record is readily adaptable to the more sophisticated computer treatments. It might also provide some knowledge of digitalcomputer characteristics and some practical experience in the use of computers, enabling those who took the course to collaborate more closely with scientists in the field of information extraction.

Further information on the course and the meeting may be obtained from Dr. Hymer L. Friedell, Department of Radiology, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. A more detailed report, prepared by the two rapporteurs, may also be obtained from Dr. Friedell. A. K. SOLOMON

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#### **Forthcoming Events**

#### July

1-4. European Chest Surgery Congr., annual, Stockholm, Sweden. (C. Crafoord, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm 60)

1-4. European Soc. of Cardiovascular Surgery, Stockholm, Sweden. (G. Arnuff, 1, pl. Gailleton, Lyons, France)

1-4. Oral Surgery, intern. conf., London, England. (D. C. Trexler, American Soc. of Oral Surgeons, 840 N. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago 11, Ill.)

1-5. Operational Research, intern. conf., Oslo, Norway. (Sir A. Goodeve, International Federation of Operational Research Societies, 11 Park Lane, London, W.1, England)

l-7. Rehabilitation, European natl. conf. and course, Cambridge, England. (I. R. Henderson, British Council for Rehabilitation, Tavistock House, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.1)

I-7. Science in General Education, conf., Basutoland, S. Africa. (Institute of Education, Univ. College of Pius XII, Basutoland)

2-4. High-Resolution Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy, symp., Boulder, Colo. (M. T. Rogers, Dept. of Chemistry, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing) 2-4. Structure of Solid Metallic Solu-

2-4. Structure of Solid Metallic Solutions, intern. colloquium, Orsay, France. (Prof. Guinier, National Scientific Research Center, 16 rue Pierre Curie, Paris  $5^{\circ}$ , France)

2-5. International Federation of Societies of Cosmetic Chemists, London, England. (A. Herzka, Pressurized Packaging Consultants, Ltd., Ashbourne House, Alberon Gdns., London, N.W.11) 2-6. Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation at the Molecular Level, symp., Brno, Czechoslovakia. (International Atomic Energy Agency, 11 Kaerntnerring, Vienna 1, Austria)

2-6. Ionosphere, conf., London, England. (Administrative Assistant, Institute of Physics and Physical Soc., 47 Belgrave Sq., London, S.W.1)

2-6. Northern Forest Congr., Oslo, Norway. (T. Austin, Nordiske Skogkongress, Akersgaten 42, Oslo)

2-7. Magnetic and Electric Resonance and Relaxation, intern. conf., Eindhoven, Netherlands. (D. J. Kroon, Philips Research Laboratories, Eindhoven)

2–7. National Education Assoc. of the United States, Denver, Colo. (W. G. Carr, 1201 Sixteenth St., NW, Washington 6, D.C.)

2–11. South African Chemical Institute, Johannesburg, S. Africa. (Secretary, SACI, P.O. Box 3361, Johannesburg)

2-14. Biology of Tuna and Related Species, intern. mtg., U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, La Jolla, Calif. (J. L. McHugh, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Washington 25, D.C.)

3-7. Acta Endocrinologica Congr., Geneva, Switzerland. (R. Borth, Laboratoire de la Materinité, Hôpital de Genève, Geneva)

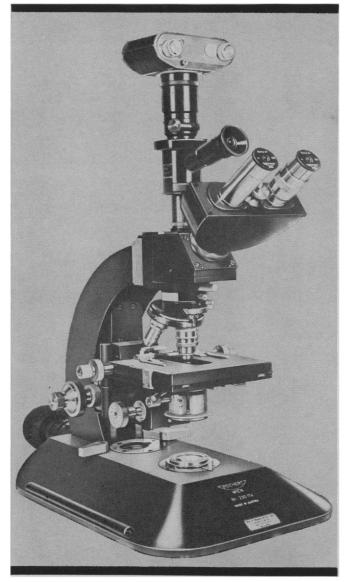
3-13. Malariology, inter-African conf.,
Yaounde, Cameroun, Africa. (World Health Organization, Palais des Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland)
4-11. High-Energy Physics, intern.

4-11. High-Energy Physics, intern. conf., Geneva, Switzerland. (E. W. D. SCIENCE, VOL. 136

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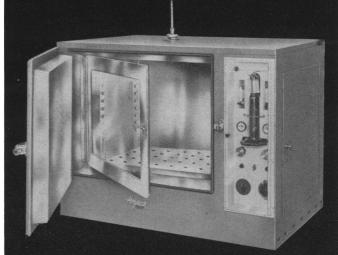


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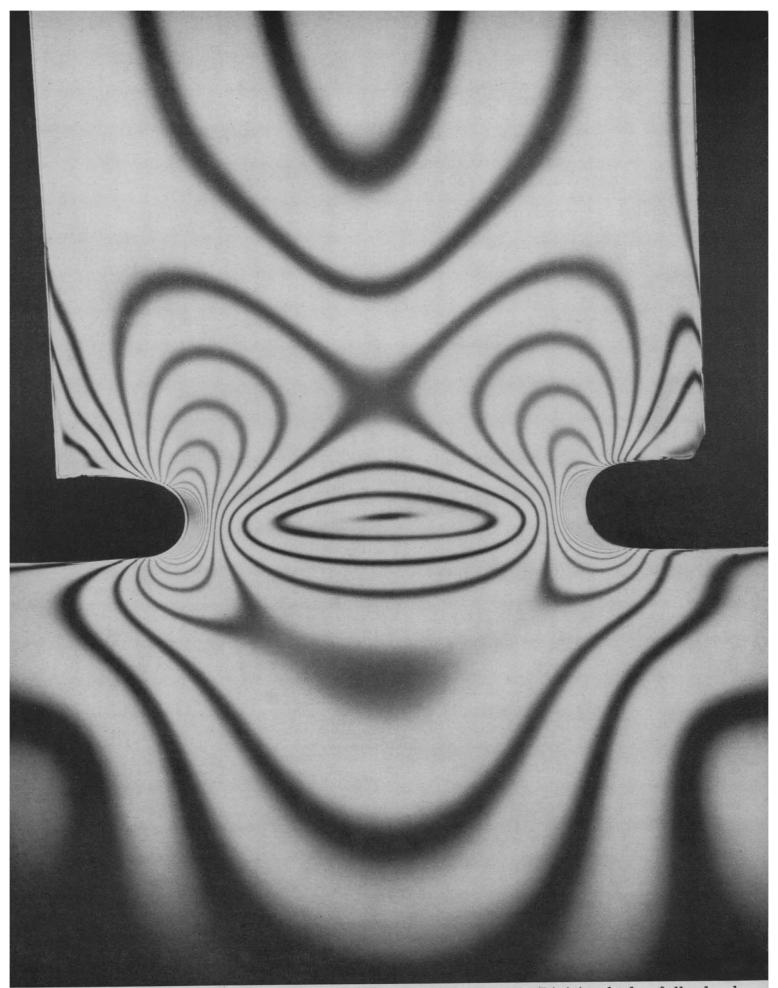
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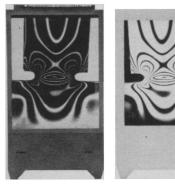
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Congr., Guatemala City, Guatemala. (Horacio Estrada G., Asociación Guatemalteca de Tisiología, 10a av. 14–65, Guatemala City 1)

8-12. Psychosomatic Medicine and Childbirth, 1st intern. congr., Paris, France. (L. Chertok, Société Française de Médecine Psychosomatique, 54, av. de la République, Villejuif [Seine], France)

&-15. International Assoc. of Dental Students, congr., Düsseldorf, Germany. (D. H. Clark, Royal Dental Hospital, Leicester Sq., London, W.C.2, England)

8-15. International Council of Scientific Unions, Abstracting Board, Moscow, Russia. (G. A. Boutry, 292 rue Saint-Martin, Paris 3°, France)

9-10. Sonar Systems, symp., Birmingham, England. (British Institution of Radio Engineers, 9 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1)

9-11. Astrophysics, intern. symp., Liège, Belgium. (P. Swings, Institute of Astrophysics, Cointe-Sclessin, Belgium)

9-11. NATO Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research and Development, Paris, France. (NATO, 64 rue de Varenne, Paris  $17^{\circ}$ )

9-13. European Forestry Commission, session on torrent control, avalanche protection, and watershed management, Italy. (International Agency Liaison Branch, Office of Director General, Food and Agriculture Organization, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy)

9-13. International Academy of Pathology, congr., Zurich, Switzerland. (F. K. Mostofi, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington 25, D.C.)

9-13. Reticulo-Endothelial System and Immunity, intern. colloquium, Gif-sur-Yvette, France. (Prof. Halpern, National Scientific Research Center, 16 rue Pierre Curie, Paris 5<sup>e</sup>, Fr.)

9-14. Glass, intern. congr., Washington, D.C. (C. H. Hahner, Glass Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25)

9-15. Clinical Aviation and Aerospace Medicine, mtg., NATO Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research and Development, Paris, France. (NATO, 64 rue de Varenne, Paris  $17^{\circ}$ )

9–27. Commission for Agricultural Meteorology, World Meteorological Organization, Toronto, Canada. (WMO, Geneva, Switzerland)

11-12. Bird Control, natl. seminar, Bowling Green, Ohio. (W. B. Jackson, Dept. of Biology, Bowling Green State Univ., Bowling Green)

11-21. South Pacific Conf., Utulei, American Samoa. (Secretary General, South Pacific Commission, P.O. Box 9, Nouméa, New Caledonia)

12-15. French Congr. of Anesthesiology, Montpellier, France. (J. du Cailar, Clinique Saint-Elio, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Montpellier)



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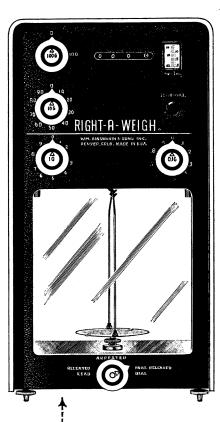
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WMI. ANNSWORTHI & SONS, NNC. 2151 LAWRENCE ST. · TELEPHONE ALpine 5-1723 · DENVER 5, COLORADO 15. International Soc. of Psychophathology of Expression, congr., Antwerp, Belgium. (ISPE, Cept. d'Art Psychopathologique, Centre Psychiatrique Sainte-Anne, 1 rue Cabanis, Paris 14<sup>e</sup>, France)

15. Psychosomatic Aspects of Odontostomatology, intern, symp., Milan, Italy. (B. Acht, Piazzetta Umberto Giordano 2, Milan)

16-18. Instrumentation, intern. conf., Hamburg, Germany. (Conference Secretariat, CERN, Geneva 23, Switzerland)

16-18. Instrumentation for High-Energy Physics, intern. conf., Geneva, Switzerland. (E. W. D. Steel, CERN, Geneva 23)

16-19. Novae, Novoids, and Supernovae, intern. colloquium, Lyons, France. (J. Dufay, Faculté des Sciences, Université de Lyons, 30 rue de Cavenne, Lyons)

16-20. Carbohydrate Chemistry, intern. symp., Birmingham, England. (General Secretary, Chemical Soc., Burlington House, London W.1)

16-20. Paramagnetic Resonance, 1st. intern. conf., Jerusalem, Israel. (W. Low, Hebrew Univ. of Jerusalem)

16-20. Physics of Semiconductors, intern. conf., Exeter, England. (Administrative Assistant, Institute of Physics and Physical Soc., 47 Belgrave Sq., London, S.W.1)

16-25 Aug. Theoretical Physics, semin., Trieste, Italy. (International Atomic Energy Agency, 11 Kaerntnerring, Vienna 1, Austria)

17-18. Data Acquisition and Processing in Medicine and Biology, conf., Rochester, N.Y. (K. Enslein, Brooks Research, Inc., P.O. Box 271, E. Rochester) 17-19. Lunar Missions, mtg., Ameri-

17-19. Lunar Missions, mtg., American Rocket Soc., Cleveland, Ohio. (J. J. Harford, ARS, 500 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N.Y.)

17-20. Fluorine Chemistry, intern. symp., Estes Park, Colo. (D. N. Gray, Denver Research Institute, Denver 10, Colo.)

17-21. American Nuclear Soc., natl. mtg., Boston, Mass. (O. J. Du Temple, ANS, 86 E. Randolph St., Chicago 1, Ill.)

17-24. Prophylactic Medicine and Social Hygiene, intern., Grado, Italy. (E. Berghoff, Piaristengasse 41, Vienna, Austria) 18-10. Water and Soil Utilization, intern. semin., Brookings, S.D. (I. B. Johnson, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, South Dakota State College, Brookings)

21–28. Institute on Religion in an Age of Science, annual summer conf., Star Island, N.H. (IRAS, 280 Newton St., Brookline 46, Mass.)

22-28. Cancer, intern. congr., Moscow, U.S.S.R. (L. Shabad, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., 14 Solyanka, Moscow)

22–28. Latin American Congr. of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Bogotá, Colombia. (R. Camero, Apartado No. 2463, Bogotá)

27-31. Psychoanalysis, intern. forum, Amsterdam, Netherlands. (L. Salzman, 1610 New Hampshire Ave., Washington 9, D.C.)

27-31. Recent Advances in Experimental and Theoretical Methods of Crystal Structure Research, symp., Munich, Germany. (F. Bopp, Institut für Theo-

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retische Physik, Universität München, Schellingstrasse 4–8, Munich) 28–4. International Geographical As-

28-4. International Geographical Association (Esperantist), Odense, Denmark. (P. Thorsen, Dyblandsvangen 7, Copenhagen, Denmark)

30-10. Recent Advances in Clay Mineralogy, semin., University Park, Pa. (College of Mineral Industries and Continuing Education, Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park)

#### August

2-7. Long-Range Goals for Ethical Humanism, intern. congr. Blindern, Norway. (Secretariat, Intern. Humanist and Ethical Union, 152 Oudegracht, Utrecht, Netherlands)

5-8. Heat Transfer, conf. & exhibit, Houston, Tex. (A. B. Conlin, Jr., Amer. Soc. of Mechanical Engineers, 29 W. 39 St., New York 18, N.Y.)

5-11. Industrial Research, annual conf., New York, N.Y. (M. F. Garvey, 301A Seeley W. Mudd Bldg., Columbia Univ., New York 27)

Seeley w. Manual New York 27) 5-11. Radiation Research, intern. congr., Yorkshire, England. (A. Howard, Mount Vermon Hosp., Northwood, Middlesex, England)

 $\delta$ -10. World Federation for Mental Health, annual, Lima, Peru. (Secretary General, 19 Manchester St., London, W.1, England)

6-17. International Commission for Prevention of Alcoholism, annual, Seattle, Wash. (ICPA, 6830 Laurel St., NW, Washington 12, D.C.)

7. World Medical Esperanto Assoc., annual, Copenhagen, Denmark. (M. Jarnuszkiewicz, Majowieska 69, Krakow, Poland)

7-8. Forest Products Utilization, annual conf., Blacksburg, Va. (C. J. Holcomb, Virginia Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg)

&-10. Standards Laboratories, natl. conf., Boulder, Colo. (A. E. Hess, Circuit Standards Div., Natl. Bureau of Standards, Boulder)

8-10. X-ray Analysis Applications, annual conf., Denver, Colo. (W. M. Mueller, Metallurgy Div., Denver Research Inst., Univ. of Denver, Denver 10)

 $\delta$ -14. Trace Gases and Natural and Artificial Radioactivity in the Atmosphere, symp., Utrecht, Netherlands. (E. C. Junge, Intern. Assoc. of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics, 26 Bluebery Lane, Lexington, Mass.)

8-15. Fertility and Sterility, intern. congr., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (J. A. Cabello, Parque Melitón Porras 161, Mirafores, Lima, Peru)

10-11. Man-Machine Competition, mtg., Seattle, Wash. (Inst. of the Aerospace Sciences, 2 E. 64 St., New York 21, N.Y.) 10-18. Poultry, intern. congr., Sydney,

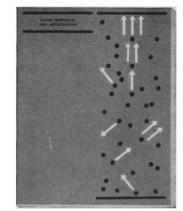
10-18. Poultry, intern. congr., Sydney, Australia. (World's Poultry Science Assoc., 674 W. Lane Ave., Columbus 10, Ohio)

11-13. International Mathematical Union, genl. congr., Saltsjöbaden, Sweden. (R. Thorn, Intern. Congr. of Mathematicians, c/o Kungl. Järnvägsstyrelsen, Stockholm C, Sweden)

12-16. American Veterinary Medical Assoc., Miami Beach, Fla. (H. E. Kingman, Jr., AVMA, 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

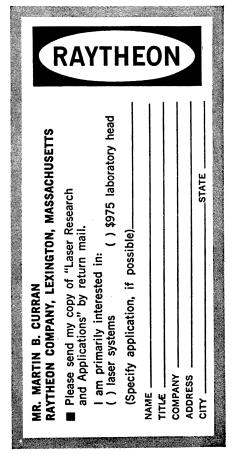
13-16. Biological Problems in Water Pollution, seminar—Effects of Radioac-

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tivity on Aquatic Environment, Concentration of Radioactive Materials and Suggested Safe Limits, symp., Cincinnati, Ohio. (C. M. Tarzwell, Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, 4676 Columbia Pkwy., Cincinnati 26)

13-16. Pacific Energy Conversion Conf., San Francisco, Calif. (R. S. Gardner, Amer. Inst. of Electrical Engineers, 33 W. 39 St., New York 18, N.Y.) 13-17. Antarctic Logistics, symp.,

13-17. Antarctic Logistics, symp., Boulder, Colo. (By invitation only). (National Acad. of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington 25, D.C.)

13–17. Clay Minerals, annual conf., Ottawa, Ont., Canada. (D. Hunka, Natl. Research Council, Ottawa)

13-17. Lunar Exploration, intern. conf., Blacksburg, Va. (J. B. Eades, Jr., Dept. of Aerospace Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg)

14-16. Cryogenic Engineering, annual

conf., Los Angeles, Calif. (K. D. Timmerhaus, Chemical Engineering Dept., Univ. of Colorado, Boulder)

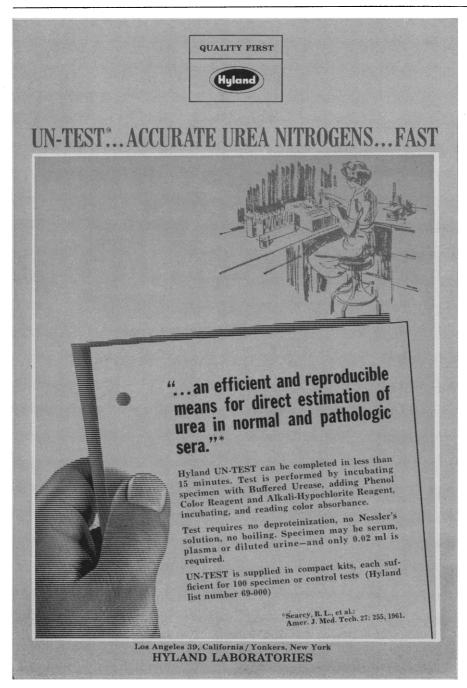
14-16. Precision Electromagnetic Measurements, intern. conf., Boulder, Colo. (J. F. Brockman, Natl. Bureau of Standards, Boulder)

*15–17.* Electronic Packaging, annual symp., Boulder, Colo. (A. Brown, 352 Chemistry Bldg., Univ. of Colorado, Boulder)

15-22. Mathematics, intern. congr., Stockholm, Sweden. (B. Eckman, Intern. Mathematical Union c/o Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale, Zurich, Switzerland)

16-18. Communications Technology, seminar, San Diego, Calif. (R. C. Cannon, Calif. Western Univ., 3902 Lomaland Dr., San Diego 6)

16-20. American Soc. for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Atlantic City, N.J. (H. G. Mandel, George Wash-



ington Univ. School of Medicine, 1337 H St., NW, Washington 5, D.C.)

16-25. Theoretical Physics, seminar, Trieste, Italy. (Intern. Atomic Energy Agency, 11 Kärntnerring, Vienna 1, Austria)

17-24. International Soc. for Human and Animal Mycology, congr., Montreal, Canada. (R. Vanbreuseghem, Institut de Médecine Tropicale, 155 rue Nationale, Antwerp, Belgium)

19-22. American Soc. of Animal Science, Corvallis, Ore. (C. E. Terrill, Animal Husbandry Research Div., Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md.)

19-23. Conservation Education Assoc., annual, Stevens Point, Wis. (O. C. Sand, 17715 Westview Dr., New Berlin, Wis.)

19-23. Health, annual conf. and exhibit, University Park, Pa. (M. Cashman, Pennsylvania Dept. of Health, P.O. Box 90, Harrisburg)

19–25. Microbiology, intern. congr., Montreal, Canada. (N. E. Gibbons, Natl. Research Council, Ottawa 2, Ont., Canada)

19-26. Image Formation and Vision, intern. conf., Munich, Germany. (H. Schober, Intern. Commission for Optics, München 19, Arnulfstr. 205, AEC-Haus, Germany)

19-31. International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, general assembly, Berkeley, Calif. (Amer. Geophysical Union, 1515 Mass. Ave. NW, Washington 5, D.C.)

20-22. Progress in Nuclear Science and Engineering Education, conf., Gatlinburg, Tenn. (Univ. Relations Div., Oak Ridge Inst. of Nuclear Studies, P.O. Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tenn.)

20-23. American Soc. of Agronomy, annual, Ithaca, N.Y. (ASA, 2702 Monroe St., Madison 5, Wisc.)

20–23. Problems of Gyroscopy, symp., Celerina, Upper Engadine, Switzerland. (H Ziegler, Comité Scientifique, UITAM, École Polytechnique Fédérale, Zurich, Switzerland)

20-24. American Soc. of Agronomy, Denver, Colo. (M. Stelly, 2702 Monroe St., Madison 5, Wisc.)

20–24. Chemistry, congr., Abo, Finland. (E Wänninen, Turun Yliopiston Kemian Laitos Vattenborgsvägen 5, Abo 2)

20-24. Soil Science Soc. of America, annual, Ithaca, N.Y. (M. Stelly, Amer. Soc. of Agronomy, 2702 Monroe St., Madison 5, Wis.)

Soc. of Agreed ison 5, Wis.) 20-24. Structural Design of Asphalt Pavements, intern. conf., Ann Arbor, Mich. (W. K. Parr, Box 619, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor)

20-25. American Soc. of Limnology and Oceanography, Madison, Wis. (G. H. Lauff, Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor)

20-25. Limnology, intern, congr., Madison, Wis. (J. C. Wright, Birge Hall, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison 6)

21–24. Electronics, exhibit and convention, Los Angeles, Calif. (Technical Program Chairman, WESCON Business Office, 1435 S. La Cienega Blvd., Los Angeles 35)

21-24. Far Infrared Spectroscopy, intern. symp., Cincinnati, Ohio. (Office of Information, Wright Air Development Div., Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio)



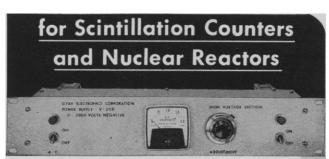
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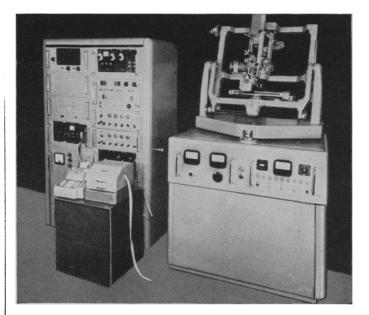


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#### Serial Publications

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International Review of Cytology Edited by G. H. BOURNE and J. F. DANIELLI Volume 13, about 400 pp.

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21-24. Fracture in Crystalline Solids, intern. conf., Maple Valley, Wash. (Amer. Inst. of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, 345 E. 47 St., New York 17, N.Y.)

21-25. International Inst. of Refrigeration, commissions mtg., Washington, D.C. (W. Pentzer, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington 25) 21–25. International Scientific Commit-

tee for Trypanosomiasis Research, mtg., Dalaba, Guinea, Africa. (Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara, Private Mail Bag 2359, Lagos, Nigeria, Africa)

21-28. Acoustics, intern. congr., Copenhagen, Denmark. (F. H. B. Interslav, Tekniske Højskole, Østervoldgade 10, Copenhagen)

22-23. International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements, mtg., Montreal, Canada. (Members only.) (H. O. Wyckoff, X-ray Section, Natl. Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D.C.)

22-24. Calorimetry, annual conf., Berkeley, Calif. (J. A. Morrison, Div. of Pure

Chemistry, Natl. Research Council, Otta-wa, Ont., Canada) 22-24. X-ray Optics and Microanalysis, intern. conf., Stanford, Calif. (L. Zeitz, Biophysics Laboratory, Stanford Univ., Stanford)

22-25. Neurology, congr., Oslo, Nor-way. (S. Rufsum, Rikshospitalet, Oslo)

22-26. American Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, Alaska Div., Juneau, Alaska. (A. Sosnkowski, Alaska State Museum, Box 2051, Juneau)

23-24. Thin Films, conf., Denver, Colo. (R. B. Feagin, Univ. of Denver Research Inst., Denver 10)

23-25. Obstetrics and Gynecology, congr., Copenhagen, Denmark. (P. Lange, Eivindsvej 36 Chl., Copenhagen)

23-26. International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science, Philosophy Div., genl. assembly, Helsinki, Finland. (R. Taton, 64 rue Gay-Lussac, Paris 5°, France)

24-31. Child Psychiatry, intern. congr., Scheveningen, Netherlands. (Secretary, c/o Holland Organizing Center, Lange Voorhout 16, The Hague, Netherlands) 24–25. Plant Phenolics Group of North

America, annual, Corvallis, Ore. (V. C. Runeckles, Imperial Tobacco Co. of Can-ada, P.O. Box 6500, Montreal, Quebec, Canada)

24-1. Surveying, intern. congr., Vienna, Austria. (A. Barvir, Intern. Federation of Surveyors, Krotenthallergasse 3, Vienna 8)

24-2. International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation, congr., Barcelona, Spain. (A. Damen, IPSF, Spaargarenstraat 26, Oegstegeest-Leiden, Netherlands) 25–26. International Chiropractors As-

soc., annual, Davenport, Iowa. (G. R. Price, 741 Brady St., Davenport)

25-31. Environmental Control of Plant Growth, intern. symp., Canberra, Austra-lia. (L. T. Evans, C.S.I.R.O., Div. of Plant Industry, P.O. Box 109, Canberra City, A.C.T., Australia)

26-29. American Inst. of Chemical Engineers, natl. mtg., Denver, Colo. (F. H. Poettmann, Ohio Oil Co., P.O. Box 269, Littleton, Colo.)

26-29. Soil Conservation Soc. of America, Washington, D.C. (H. W. Pritchard, 838 Fifth Ave., Des Moines 14, Iowa)

## <del>◇<u>┨</u>₿<u></u>┫₽<u></u><u>┨</u><u></u> →<u></u><u></u><u></u> <del>↓</del></u></del>

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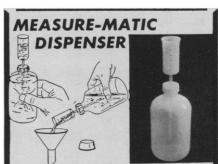
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26-31. American Inst. of Biological Sciences-American Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, Pacific Div., Corvallis, Ore. (AIBS, 2000 P St., NW, Washington 6, D.C.)

The following 27 meetings are being held under AIBS auspices during the annual meeting in Corvallis:

American Bryological Soc. (R. O. Belkengren, Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

American Fern Soc. (L. Dennis, Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

American Fisheries Soc. (J. H. Wales, Fish & Game Management, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

American Microscopical Soc. (H. K. Phinney, Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

American Phytopathological Soc. (E. K. Vaughan, Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

American Soc. for Horticultural Science. (S. B. Apple, Jr., Dept. of Horticulture,

Oregon State Univ., Corvallis) American Soc. of Human Genetics.

(J. D. Mohler, Dept. of Zoology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

American Soc. of Limnology & Oceanography. (J. Pattullo, Dept. of Oceanography, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

American Soc. of Plant Physiologists. (H. J. Evans, Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

American Soc. of Plant Taxonomists. (K. L. Chambers, Dept. of Botany & Plant

Pathology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis) American Soc. of Zoologists. (A. W.

Pritchard, Dept. of Zoology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Biometric Soc. (L. D. Calvin, Statistical Laboratory, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis) Botanical Soc. of America. (L. E. Jones,

Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Ecological Soc. of America. (W. W. Chilcote, Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Genetics Soc. of America. (R. Bogart, Dept. of Dairy & Animal Husbandry,

Oregon State Univ., Corvallis) Mycological Soc. of America. (C. M.

Leach, Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis) National Assoc. of Biology Teachers.

(S. E. Williamson, Dept. of Science Education, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Nature Conservancy. (R. M. Storm, Dept. of Zoology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Phi Sigma Soc. (W. H. Brandt, Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Phycological Soc. of America. (H. K. Phinney, Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Plant Phenolics Group of America. (H. Aft, Forest Products Laboratory, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Society for Industrial Microbiology. (R. Bogart, Dept. of Dairy and Animal Husbandry, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Society for the Study of Evolution, (W. F. Stephen, Dept. of Entomology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Society for the Study of Development and Growth. (A. W. Pritchard, Dept. of Zoology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

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It is your problem as much-or more-than ours. Unless the universities we help, help us to get top notch people, there won't be a SIGMA to help you! IF you are not willing to give up a key man from your labora-tory, you will soon go back to trying to make your own reagents again and you will learn the hard way just how useless a large staff is without dependable reagents!

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Society of General Physiologists. (E. J. Dornfeld, Dept. of Zoology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Society of Protozoologists. (S. E. Knapp, Dept. of Veterinary Medicine, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Tomato Genetics Cooperative. (W. A. Frazier, Dept. of Horticulture, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

The following 9 meetings are being held under AAAS auspices during the annual meeting of the Pacific Division:

American Meteorological Soc. (L. D. Calvin, Statistical Laboratory, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

American Nature Study Soc. (R. E. Storm, Dept. of Zoology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

American Soc. of Ichthyologists & Herpetologists, Western Div. (R. E. Storm, Dept. of Zoology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

American Soc. of Limnology & Oceanography, Pacific Div. (J. Pattullo, Dept. of Oceanography, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Institute of Food Technologists. (C. E. Samuels, Dept. of Food & Dairy Technology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Oregon Acad. of Science. (F. A. Gilfillan, Dean of Sciences, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Oregon Marine Biological Soc. (J. H. Wilson, Public Health Service, Portland, Ore.)

Society of Systematic Zoology. (J. D.

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Lattin, Dept. of Entomology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

Western Soc. of Soil Science. (T. L. Jackson, Dept. of Soils, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

26-1. International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis, session, Berlin, Germany. (F. Schneider, Langer Kamp 5, Braunschweig, Germany) 26-1. Radiology, intern. congr., Montreal, Canada. (C. B. Peirce, Suite 204, 1555 Summerhill Ave., Montreal 25)

26-2. History of Science, intern. congr., Ithaca, N.Y. (26-31 Aug.) and Philadelphia, Pa. (31 Aug.-2 Sept.). (Secretary, Intern. Congr. of the History of Science, Cornell Univ., Ithaca)

27-28. Culture Collections, specialists' conf., Ottawa, Ont., Canada. (By invitation.) (S. M. Martin, Div. of Applied Biology, National Research Council, Ottawa 2)

27-28. Scandinavian Neurosurgical Soc., annual, Odense, Denmark. (B. Broager, Neurokirurgisk Afdeling, Bispebjerg Hosp., Copenhagen, Denmark)

27-29. American Physical Soc., Seattle, Wash. (H. A. Shugart, Univ. of California, Berkeley 4) 27-29. Ballistic Missile and Space Tech-

27-29. Ballistic Missile and Space Technology, symp., Los Angeles, Calif. (C. T. Morrow, Aerospace Corp., P.O. Box 95085, Los Angeles 45)

27-29. Mathematical Assoc. of America, summer mtg., Vancouver, B.C. (H. L. Alder, MAA, Dept. of Mathematics, Univ. of California, Davis)

27-29. Metallurgy of Semiconductor Materials, conf., Philadelphia, Pa. (Amer. Inst. of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers, 345 E. 47 St., New York 17, N.Y.)

27-30. American Assoc. of Clinical Chemists, Santa Monica, Calif. (G. F. Lanchantin, Cedars of Lebanon Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif.)

27-30. American Astronomical Soc., New Haven, Conn. (H. J. Smith, Yale Observatory, 135 Prospect St., New Haven)

27-30. American Soc. for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Nashville, Tenn. (H. G. Mandel, George Washington Univ. School of Medicine, 1337 H St., NW, Washington 5, D.C.) 27-31. American Congr. of Physical

27-31. American Congr. of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, annual, New York, N.Y. (G. Gullickson, Jr., N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 2, Ill.)

27-31. Space Technology and Science, intern. symp., Tokyo, Japan. (F. Tamaki, Inst. of Industrial Science, Univ. of Tokyo, Shin-Ryudo-cho 10, Minato-ku, Toyko)

27-1. Combustion, intern. symp., Ithaca, N.Y. (Combustion Symp. Office, Upson Hall, Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering, Cornell Univ., Ithaca)

27-1. Environmental Physiology and Psychology in Arid Conditions, Naini Tal, India. (M. Batisse, UNESCO Dept. of Natural Sciences, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France)

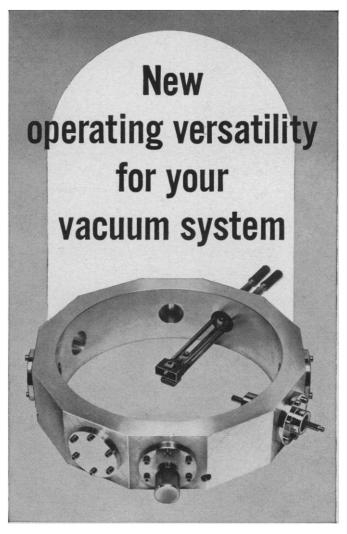
27-1. International Assoc. of Logopadics and Phoniatrics, annual, Padua, Italy. (C. Croatto-Martinolli, Via Bergamo 10, Padua)

27-1. International Council of the Aeronautical Sciences, congr., Stockholm, Sweden. (Mr. Bergquist, Flugtechniska Föreningen, Bromma 11, Stockholm)

SCIENCE, VOL. 136

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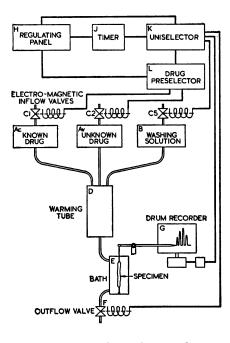


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The drug and washing solutions are contained in reservoirs Av, Ac and B respectively. When one of the air-inlets is opened by its valve C, the solution flows via the warming tube D into the jacketed isolated organ bath E — which is emptied by another electro-magnetic valve F. The contractions of the specimen are traced on the drum of a standard type of variable speed recorder G.

The cycle has been divided into several stages. The time required for each of these operations is independently variable over a very wide range. This is done by adjusting those controls on panel H which regulate the intervals between the pulses sent out by timer J to the uniselector switching device K. The order in which the drugs are added is decided by the position in which plugs are placed in the preselector L.

#### The McArthur Microscope



The McArthur Microscope shown was originally designed for malaria diagnosis and control work in the field in Southeast Asia. It can be quite easily carried in a coat pocket, but retains all the performance advantages of a full size instrument. A full range of achromatic and fluorite objectives is available as well as dark ground accessories. Illumination can be by mirror or by a battery or transformer operated built-in light source.

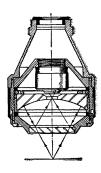
## Phase contrast examination of tissue cultures in test tubes

Adequate optical examination of the living cell sheet while in the test tube (in which tissue cultures for routine virology are often and most conveniently grown) has not previously been possible — chiefly because it has not been possible to apply the phase contrast method. However, this is now feasible with the McCarthy Phase Apparatus, supplied as an accessory with the Cooke M15 microscopes, designed to give a phase contrast image (up to 150X-200X) of tissue cultures in a round 6" x  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (150mm x 16mm) test tube.

In the McCarthy system provision is made for correction of astigmatism caused by the test tube and a special condenser system, compensated for the tube's cylinder effect, projects the substage phase annulus in the plane of the object.

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than 15 times conventional values are sometimes used. Drawing shows the general construction, involving a mirror system which projects object image to a conventional microscope objective mounted behind. Working distance of both 20X and 40X objectives is 12.8mm, as contrasted with the normal working distance of approximately 0.71mm.

Numerical apertures are slightly reduced (to N.A. 0.57 in the case of a 40X achromat) and there is some loss of light inherent in the design. Excellent image quality is achieved, however, if cover glasses are close to the 0.18mm thickness for which the system is adjusted. Because of the mirror system, the objectives cannot be used on metallurgical specimens.

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- A. Most microorganisms grow at temperatures around 37.5° Centigrade. However, the various optimums range from 18 to 80° C. And, National CO₂ incubators provide closest possible control throughout this range with uniformity as close as 0.2° and a safety control which precludes loss of cultures and time.
- **B.** For accurate measurement of growth of microorganisms, control of moisture content is essential. Humidities close to 98% RH without excessive condensation are possible in National CO<sub>2</sub> incubators. Cultures can be incubated without fear of medium drying or extreme weight fluctuation.

**C.** An increasing number of microorganisms show accelerated growth under higher than normal concentrations of carbon dioxide. While five to 10% CO<sub>2</sub> is the most widely accepted concentration, varying percentages to 20% are often necessary. National CO<sub>2</sub> incubators offer close, metered control of CO<sub>2</sub> from 0-20 percent.



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Gardens, but this is a technicality which it should be possible to circumvent, or the law should be modified to take care of this particular case.

In any event, it seems clear that the relict Florida torreya, known to professional botanists throughout the world, and locally of significant general interest, is even now all but extinct in its natural habitat. Its preservation, in cultivation, can perhaps be accomplished if prompt and bold measures are immediately instigated.

R. K. GODFREY HERMAN KURZ Department of Biological Sciences, Florida State University, Tallahassee

#### **Interpreting Science**

Joseph Turner's editorial reviewing the recent Bell System television program "About Time" [Science 135, 635 (23 Feb. 1962)] was superb. His urbane appraisal of this latest attempt to make science palatable to the general public was very much to the point.

Many of us who are actively engaged in the interpretation of science realize that the fault lies not so much in the content as in the approach. The latest offering of the Telephone Company is a good example. The material treated was well selected, as one would expect from a practiced hand such as that of Feynman. It would appear, however, that once the material was in their hands, the "entertainment" people took over and injected the type of corn that they invariably insist is necessary in order to gain and hold the attention of the public.

In their search for a suitable "format" the production staff seemed to overlook the fact that a straightforward presentation may be worth trying, even if its adoption entails the possible loss of some of the fringe public. Of the shows currently on the air, the forthright, informative, and highly absorbing "David Brinkley's Journal" proves the point splendidly. By telling his story simply and telling it well, Brinkley proves, week after week, that an audience can be held without resort to special gimmicks of any kind. There is no reason why this approach would not work just as effectively for science material.

On the subject of science interpretation via radio and television, I would like to say one thing more. In recent

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days the collective imagination of the American public has been dominated by John Glenn's orbital flight. Television did a remarkably competent job of presenting the actual flight and the festivities that followed its successful completion. But during this whole period not so much as a single halfhour segment of television time on any station or network was devoted to an explanation of the scientific background of this exploit. Presentation of a few basic principles-such as the concept of an orbit, weightlessness. physical conditions in space, and the physiology of space flight-could have lent meaning and substance to this great technological achievement.

Is it not the duty of the AAAS, as the spokesman for American science, to see that another such opportunity does not pass unheeded?

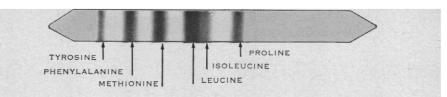
IRA M. FREEMAN College of Arts and Sciences, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey

#### **Cell Growth**

A preoccupation with Mendelsohn's concluding remarks in his report on chronic infusion of tritiated thymidine into mice with tumors [Science 135, 213 (1962)] to the effect that a tumor "literally doubles before one's eyes" should not deflect attention from the real significance of the finding that an appreciable number of tumor cells do not give evidence of DNA accretion during a 3- to 7-day period and are therefore not proliferating. If this conclusion can be stretched to embrace a corollary hypothesis—that cancer is not necessarily a wildly proliferative, exuberantly growing, racing reduplication of cells, that it may, in fact be just the reverse-it will then be found to fit in with a welter of ancillary evidence, emerging from all medical subdisciplines, that calls for a reassessment and readjudication of common (descriptively borne) notions of the nature of cancer

If the question had arisen in connection with the usual experimental tumor —a transplant—I would not have bothered to comment. Arising as it does from studies of tritiated thymidine uptake (studies whose validity I feel to be established) by an autochthonous tumor which is as close as anyone can get to spontaneous human carcinoma, the factual data from Mendelsohn's Fig. 2,

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Branches; CHICAGO · NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA · LOS ANGELES showing that in an infusion period of up to 4 days three out of seven tumors show about 50 percent labeling, must be taken seriously. Compared with normal acinar cells, the rate of proliferation must be considered markedly *diminished* in the neoplasm.

Why, then, tumor formation? The answer in this instance applies to carcinoma in any situation. Normal epithelial cells are always contiguous to a lumen, where their proliferation products are discharged. Allow clones of these normal epithelial cells to be displaced beneath muscularis mucosae where such desquamation is impossible, and intumescence is inevitable if proliferation occurs at all, even if it occurs at only 1/100 the rate of proliferation of the homologous cells of origin (Barnard and Oppenheim, *Brit. Med. J.*, 1, 943 (1962). The "doubling" in tumor size in a period of 1 week can be put into proper perspective when one considers the quadrupling in size, in a 6-hour period, of the normal lactating breast: although the volume may be fluid, all of it represents a prior accretion of acinar cells.

The growing realization that some experienced pathologists have been right for years in calling malignant neoplasm a frozen senescence rather than an exemplification of youthful



proliferative overactivity arises now from a diversity of promptings. One of these that deserves mention, in light of Mendelsohn's doubts about the rationale of administering the halogenated pyrimidines as cancer chemotherapeutic agents, is the notorious failure of any of the antimetabolite therapies to do anything for the patient other than retard the function of the bone marrow and the intestinal mucosa where a high proliferation rate *is* extant.

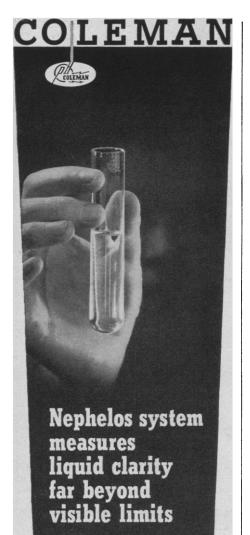
From our present knowledge that all popular cancer chemotherapeutic agents (with the exception of steroids and certain antibiotics)-whether of the ureidebase analog, folic acid antagonist, alkylating agent, or radiomimetic class -have in common the characteristics of (i) curbing ureide-bases synthesis, (ii) preventing nucleoside and nucleotide formation, and (iii) curtailing nucleotide polymerization and incorporation into the polynucleotide chain, we can say that Mendelsohn's argument applies to all these as well as to definitive irradiation. And well it might, if, as we are beginning to suspect, the nature of cancer is the opposite of what we always thought it to be—if a cancerous cell is a cell finding difficulty in organizing its information through adequate DNA synthesis.

To further increase this informational digestive disability by exhibiting noxious potions is a therapeutic fallacy which I believe is pointed up by Mendelsohn's results.

ROBERT D. BARNARD Division of Cancer Research, New York City Department of Health, New York

There are three ways in which the growth of a cell population can increase: (i) through prolongation of the survival time of nonproliferating cells, (ii) through shortening of the generation time of proliferating cells, and (iii) through increase in the fraction of proliferating cells in the population. Methods for measuring these parameters in cell populations are only just becoming available. Until we have the appropriate information about the growth properties of normal and tumorous breast tissue, I cannot support the statement that breast tumor cells are proliferating at a diminished rate. Actually, there are few if any cases where enough data are available for an adequate comparison between comparable normal and tumorous tissues, but this situation should soon be rectified. For





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example, A. B. Reiskin and I are studying normal basal cells and carcinogenically induced epidermoid tumors in the hamster pouch. As is often the case, these tumors have a higher mitotic index than their normal counterparts. In addition, the tumors have a shorter duration of DNA synthesis, and labeling is more intensive (there are more grains per labeled cell) than in normal cells. Since the fraction of cells that become labeled after a single injection of tritiated thymidine is higher in the tumor than in the normal cell, it is clear that in this case the tumor cells have the shorter generation time, or the larger fraction of proliferating cells, or both.

In any case, these arguments and the infusion experiment are significant only for those therapeutic situations where effectiveness hinges on mitotic activity of the target cells during exposure to the agent. Barnard may be justified in his skepticism about most cancer chemotherapy, but I tend to be more optimistic in view of our lack of complete understanding of the mechanism of action of current therapeutic agents (including ionizing radiation).

MORTIMER L. MENDELSOHN Department of Radiology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

#### Desert Vegetation in Nevada

"Succession in desert vegetation on streets of a Nevada ghost town" [Science 134, 670 (1961)] is a commanding and iconoclastic title, and an article on this subject deserves very careful reading. Upon such reading, I feel sure the paper deserves commendationand comment. In this study, Philip V. Wells (New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas) compared the density and frequency of the most abundant species on the 33-year-abandoned streets of an ephemeral ghost town in Nye County, Nevada, with conditions on "undisturbed" adjacent bajada. He shows that "several shrubs of dry washes can become established in abundance on . . . an alluvial fan," and states, "Obviously, these pioneer plants of the desert play a role similar to that of successional plants of more humid regions."

As a statement of what Wells is trying to topple, I quote Wells: "Shreve . . . concluded: 'Each habitat in each subdivision of a desert area has its

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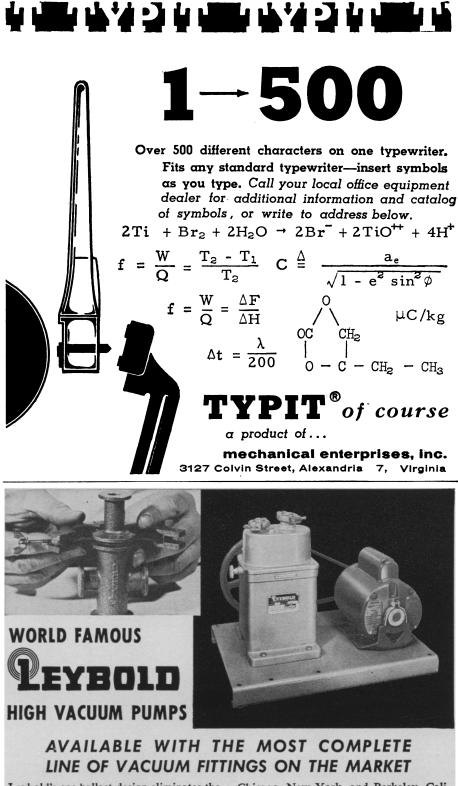


own climax, which must not be given an elastic definition and must be interpreted as having a genetic relation to any other climax" (italics mine). May I quote again, this time directly from Shreve: "It is not possible to use the term 'climax' with reference to desert vegetation. Each habitat in each subdivision of a desert area has its own climax, which must be given an elastic definition and must not be interpreted as having a genetic relation to any other climax." I by no means imply that Wells purposedly misquoted Shreve. As an unintentional misquotation however, . . . this is the most interesting psychologic twist of its kind in the ecologic literature, to my knowledge, completely in accord with the thinking and reasoning Wells has expressed throughout his paper. The case of the ghost town supports and substantiates Shreve's generalizations, not the contrary.

FRANK E. EGLER Aton Forest, Norfolk, Connecticut

The misquotation caused by the misplacement of the word *not* was lacking in the manuscript, appeared first in the proof, was corrected by me in the proof, but slipped through into the final printing. Hence, the "psychological twist" deduced by Egler as the reason for the error must be traced to the editorial office or the printer. Even after undergoing surgery by Egler, my article provides no basis for his sole conclusion, given ex cathedra in the last sentence of his letter.

As a statement of what Egler is trying to topple, I quote his quotation from my article: "several shrubs of dry washes can become established in abundance on . . . an alluvial fan. ... Obviously, these pioneer plants of the desert play a role similar to that of successional plants of more humid regions." I would like to quote from the original, in context: "Since the word climax, as applied to vegetation, conveys an idea of relative stability, it seems scarcely applicable in the case of desert washes, which are periodically scoured by floods carrying great quantities of coarse detritus. The average wash presents an extensive open surface favorable for invasion by pioneer plants possessing the requisite adaptations for efficient seed dispersal, celerity of growth, and early maturation. One might suppose that all plants of this habitat have a greater water requirement than plants of upland



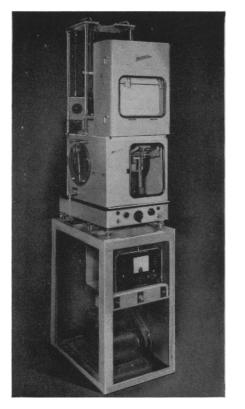
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The evidence presented in my report is at variance with the "autosuccessional" views of Shreve, as well as with his related views on climax vegetation. The latter were distorted by the typographical error, but, thanks to Egler, now stand corrected.

PHILIP V. WELLS New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas

#### The Cunningham Amendment

Your recent editorial [Science 135, 877 (1962)] commented on the terms of the "Cunningham amendment" to the postal rate bill, an amendment to end free or subsidized delivery of Communist propaganda by the Post Office. As the author of the amendment, I would appreciate the opportunity to add several facts for the benefit of your readers, many of whom may have a desire and need for certain Russian or other Communist bloc publications. These might include outright propaganda, daily papers, magazines of general interest, and scientific journals or papers.

There is no intention on my part, as I have often said, to deny to any American any material he needs or wants to receive. I do not believe it would be possible or practical to bar Communist propaganda from the country, but I do believe that the vast majority of Americans are in favor of ending the subsidy given Communist propaganda, especially at this time when American postal rates are almost certain to be increased.

Accordingly, the House of Representatives felt it was time to take cognizance of the fact that the Russians and other Communist governments have long violated the reciprocal

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Because some of your readers may wish to receive outright Communist propaganda or material which contains Communist propaganda, I would point out that under my amendment such material may be received into this country by freight or air freight, then sent to its destination (whether individual, library, government office, or newsstand) via parcel post, freight or air freight, messenger service, delivery route, or any other means that does not involve the use of first-class, second-class, or third-class mail.

It may also be possible for material to bear both foreign stamps and U. S. stamps for parcel post rates and be carried via postal systems from the point of foreign origin to the destination in the United States. A similar UPU arrangement has been put into effect in regard to certain international mail which is considered third-class advertising in this country.

Although some persons (apparently through a lack of knowledge of present procedures) have said that the Cunningham amendment would require vast new inspection programs, the truth is that suspect foreign and domestic mail is already inspected to weed out pornography, matter advocating the violent overthrow of the government, material which contains fraudulent claims, and so on.

GLENN CUNNINGHAM United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

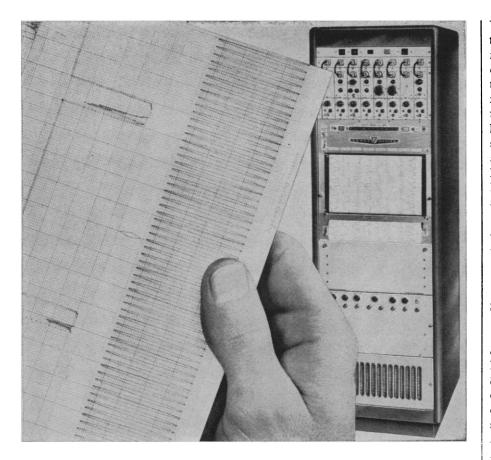
#### Lemurs Born in Captivity

The picture of the baby lemur on the cover of *Science* [135 (13 Apr. 1962)] was very interesting. The news that baby animals are being born and successfully reared in captivity is always very exciting.

The caption for the cover picture states that the baby lemur was born at

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Yale University—and is thought to be the first one born in captivity. Perhaps it is meant that it is the first baby lemur of this particular species born in captivity, although the wording of the statement does not indicate this. Here at the Bronx Zoo baby lemurs (black lemurs) have been born and reared since about 1902. There have not been a great many born, however, and the last was reared here in the late 1950's. Perhaps other zoos in the country have also reared baby lemurs from birth.

Doris S. Cellarius New York Zoological Society, New York

#### **Shelter Program**

Howard Margolis's comments [Science 135, 776 (9 Mar. 1962)] on the Peace Research Institute report, "The Shelter-Centered Society," fail to make clear that the report was based on the deliberations of *several* qualified social scientists (the undersigned), and that although the report was written by Arthur Waskow for the institute, there was essential agreement among us on its substance.

Margolis also fails to make clear that the report is concerned with the consequences of a large shelter program-that is, of a "shelter-centered society." We believe, on the basis of evidence and arguments set out in the report, that the evolution of such a society is highly likely once a civil defense program is begun, even if it is the initial intention to keep the program small. And on the one point in the report which Margolis does emphasize (and repudiate)-the probable adverse effects of civil defense on disarmament-direct evidence is presented in the report that the effects have already been disadvantageous where hope for disarmament is concerned. For the future, the report warns of possible regimentation developing from a large shelter program.

The report also emphasizes that careful study is needed to determine whether control of civil defense or juxtaposition of other public programs can mitigate or eliminate the undesirable effects foreseen to follow from a large program.

As social scientists we know that no one is completely unbiased in his interpretation of reality and assignment of priorities; but as social scientists we also believe that understanding of the implications of a shelter system for a society's political processes can be greatly increased by carefully applying systematically derived knowledge about men and their institutions. This we assiduously attempted to do during our deliberations and in reviewing drafts of the report, by recognizing the limits of humans as "objective" evaluators, the limits on the present armamentarium of social science, and above all, the limits on foreseeing the future.

To this end the report states: "Applying the established knowledge of social scientists to the situation which might be created by the existence of a civil defense system cannot, of course, produce iron-clad predictions of what will happen. But it can point to the kinds of problems that are likely to develop—problems whose avoidance or solution will tax all the ingenuity of people and government, problems which therefore demand serious thought before action is taken that could make them and their consequences impossible to cope with."

> RAYMOND BAUER URIE BRONFENBRENNER MORTON DEUTSCH HERBERT HYMAN ERIC LINDEMANN DONALD MICHAEL DAVID RIESMAN ARTHUR WASKOW STEPHEN WITHEY

In "News and comment" [Science 135, 776 (9 Mar. 1962)] Howard Margolis discusses the civil defense debate. In commenting on the papers published by a group of eight scientists, he does not realize that these papers purposely do not speak for or against shelters. Yet, he does understand that they prove the utter foolishness of the government program.

In his presentation, Margolis does not bring out the following salient points.

1) A pure fallout-shelter program will protect at best only a small portion of the American population in the event of a nuclear war. To deny this would be to assume that the adversary would, out of sheer kindness, not aim at the large population centers.

2) If a substantial part of the population is to have any chance of survival, thermal effects in shelters cannot be disregarded.

3) Because of the heat generated by the human body the temperature within the shelters will rise within a few days to unacceptable levels un-

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less cooling equipment is provided or cold air can be drawn in. Such ingestion of cold air would bring with it the danger of drawing in air contaminated by fallout particles.

4) In order to reduce the unacceptable rise in temperature in the shelters, it would be necessary to make the shelters much larger than the government proposes.

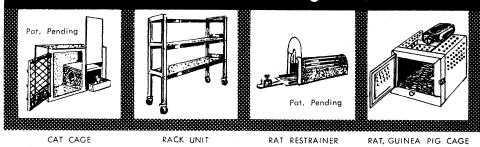
5) Concerning the cost of shelters, much more than the mere construction costs have to be considered. When all costs are taken into account we find that a program which may make it possible for 120 million Americans to survive would cost in the neighborhood of \$300 billion.

6) Such a program would require a construction effort five times the present total national effort and, therefore, would require that all civilian and military construction, including construction of all armaments, be ended, unless the program should be stretched out over many years.

7) Even if we were to go in for such a program, the survivors coming out

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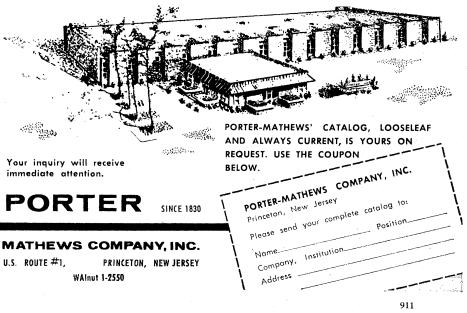
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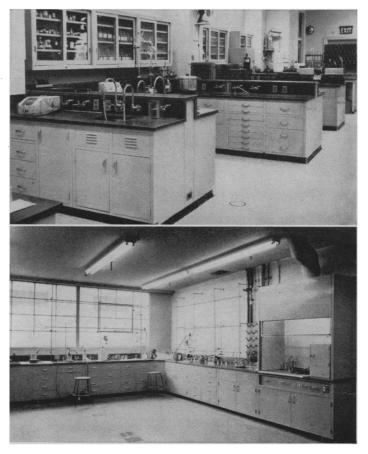
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8) Since the building of shelters may increase international tensions, it is possible that such a shelter program would endanger rather than save lives.

If Margolis had tried to disprove any of the contentions in the papers one could argue with him, but unfortunately he did not discuss the contents of the papers.

V. PASCHKIS Heat and Mass Flow Analyzer Laboratory, Columbia University, New York

I am not sure what our correspondents mean by a "large" program. The term is defined only as it is related to a shelter-centered society, and this term is not defined at all, either in the letter or in the report. If they consider the currently proposed program "large," then I can hardly have misled anyone by not specifically saying the Peace Research Institute was talking about the proposed "large" program, since that was what my entire article was about. If they mean large as compared to the proposed program, then they are surely guilty of seriously misleading their readers. The report clearly and unambiguously says it is talking about the "impact of the newly proposed shelter program." Equally clearly, the argument that the program might grow is stated in the report neither as emphatically nor as prominently as the reply to my comment may suggest, and it is, in any case, given as a possible additional hazard of going into civil defense, not (as the reply may seem to suggest) as the basis for the analysis. In sum, then, if the writers of the PRI report were talking about the proposed program, their complaint is trivial; if, on the contrary, they were talking about some undefined "large" program, then they have drastically misled their readers.

Our correspondents quite properly point out that "no one is completely unbiased" but that this does not rule out useful analysis by social scientists. But there is a reasonable limit to the degree of bias that can be excused in this way. On the disarmament question, for example: In its description of a spectrum of possible policies to deal with the threat of war, the report presents effective pursuit of disarmament as flatly incompatible with a civil defense program. Do our correspondents really believe the report presented

SCIENCE, VOL. 136

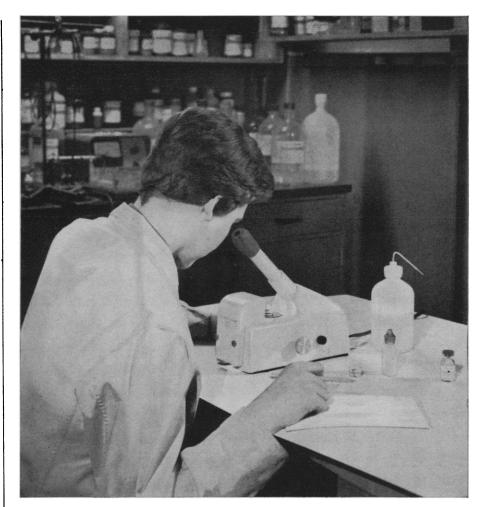
enough, or any, "direct evidence" to justify giving readers the clear impression that a choice must be made between having a civil defense program and seeking disarmament?

As for Paschkis's letter, in my comments I said that the papers were largely irrelevant to a discussion of the proposed program. The report is directed, or misdirected, mainly toward demonstrating the "utter foolishness" of a deep-shelter program, which no one in a responsible position has advocated. This misdirection comes from the fact that the preface to the report assumes, without any argument more detailed than what is given in Paschkis's point 1, that the only kind of nuclear attack worth considering is a massive attack on our cities. From this, the report assumes that any shelter program "must" include blast as well as fallout shelters. The point is not that these are necessarily unsound assumptions but that once you have accepted them you do not have to read the report. If a shelter program, to be even worth considering, must include blast shelters, then the Administration program, which does not include blast shelters, is not worth considering.

It is possible to dig out some arguments that could be used specifically against the Administration program, but the report, because of its underlying assumptions, is not organized to present a coherent case against the program. Consider, for example, the paper summarized in Paschkis's point 3: Shelters of the kind the government is recommending have 100-percent air intakes. Therefore the fairly detailed discussion in the report of overheating where there is whole or substantial reliance on self-contained air systems is irrelevant. A discussion of how seriously, if at all seriously, the air intake would reduce a fallout shelter's value would have been very relevant. But there is no discussion of this point beyond mention of it as something to consider.—Howard Margolis

#### **Space Messengers**

Although Leslie C. Edie, of Bellmore, N.Y. [see Science 136, 184 (13 Apr. 1962)] and I are separated by less than a mile in distance, we are many miles apart in speculating on the possibility of "intercivilizational" communication via coded messages on "meteorites, comets, and other space travelers."



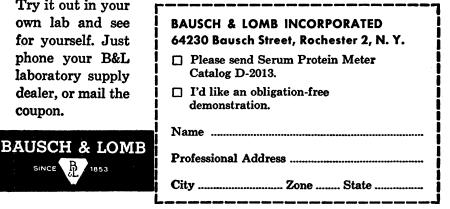
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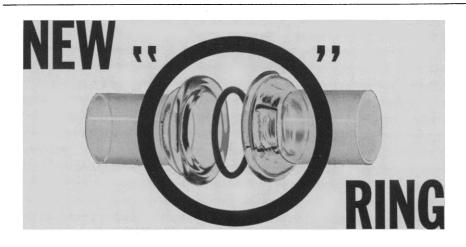


Wouldn't a civilization anxious to proclaim its existence employ missiles more obviously recognizable as messengers than an inconspicuous chunk of rock? Furthermore, wouldn't any launched "letter-carrier" forever remain confined to its parent solar system unless it was sufficiently powered for space travel?

ROBERT D. KROSS 2506 Florence Court, Bellmore, New York

#### Heredity, Environment, and Culture

The storm of comment in the "Letters" column [Science 135, 961 (16 Mar. 1962)] on Howard Margolis's eminently reasonable remarks on "Science and segregation" [*ibid.* 134, 1868 (1961)] makes one wonder if the anthropologists perhaps do not "protest too much." It seems appropriate to redirect attention to Margolis's paragraph 2 in column 2 of page 1869, which describes



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a real problem. As a biologist I have been for many years distressed by the almost hysterical denial by many anthropologists of any possibility of a hereditary basis for any cultural traits or even for any difference in mentality or emotional makeup. If such a position had a factual basis, to provide an explanation of such facts would certainly be a real problem.

What a great pity it is that the anthropologists, the human geneticists, and perhaps the human ecologists cannot seem to get together and investigate the relations between human heredity, environment, and culture without the undefinable concept of inferiority entering into the matter at all.

F. R. Fosberg

212 Holmes Run Road, Falls Church, Virginia

#### Information-Gathering by the CIA

In a recent issue of Science [136, 173 (13 Apr. 1962)] Patrick D. Wall reported that he declined to disclose to a representative of the Central Intelligence Agency information as to the direction being taken by certain foreign scientists in the field of neurophysiology, because (i) one should reasonably ask the questioner to share the same ethics and tell you specifically for what purpose he intends to use the information, a professor being required to remain in a position to assess the consequences of his profession, and (ii) a consequence of a relationship with the CIA would be to limit the freedom of discussion between American and foreign colleagues by increasing the danger that American scientists will be regarded as government agents. Wall says that if a colleague had asked him for this information he would have replied without hesitation

Wall could deal with the situation, although perhaps somewhat deviously, by disclosing the requested information without reporting the fact to his foreign colleagues, some of whom he characterizes as certainly part-time intelligence agents. This would minimize the hazard of impairing the usually free exchange and argument of a scientific discussion, which he properly prizes. But this does not meet his first objection.

Not all of us can share Wall's conviction that undisclosed purposes of the United States Government are evil. Even he probably does not, in order to

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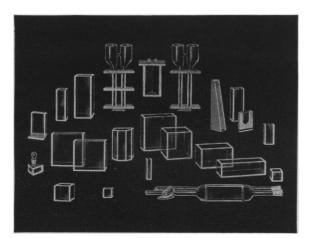
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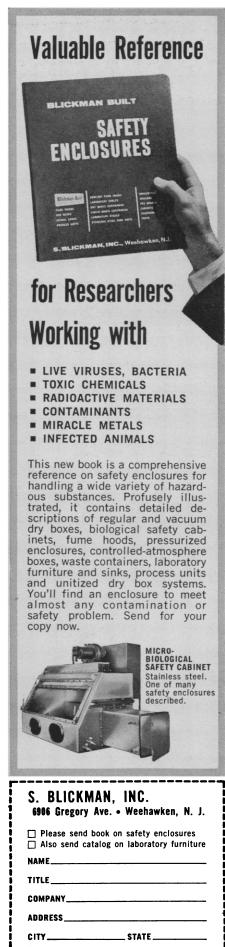
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preclude disclosure to the government, require a specific statement of purpose on the part of every colleague and student and every reader of any periodical in which his work may be published. We thus come to a practical difficulty in the application of his principles. Can he really be sure that no colleague, student, or reader will disclose information to the United States Government? Is it not even possible that one of them may be an American agent in disguise? The only effective way to preserve security would be to refrain from talking about his work to anyone or, on the assumption that the Central Intelligence Agency and other government agencies are as subtle as he believes, to refrain from doing any scientific work at all.

But this is not the end of the problem. I was once consulted by a gentleman who was oppressed by the consciousness that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was telepathically prying into his thoughts. This raises the question of whether, in addition to refraining from talking about scientific work or engaging in it, we ought not avoid thinking about it. As a fellow who sometimes puts himself to sleep at night by working out simple topological problems in his head, I would hesitate to adopt a policy which would condemn me to wakefulness during my nonworking hours.

SIDNEY G. KINGSLEY 4600 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

The good will and good intentions of the government are not in question. What is in question is the price we are paying for the CIA's questioning of scientists. It is generally agreed that secret classification of projects and wiretapping should be limited, since they increase mistrust and suspicion and diminish freedom of communication. It is to be hoped that the good sense of the government and the scientists will limit CIA information gathering, because we are paying a price for it, too. The government has tremendous in-house capabilities for collecting information from the many very able government scientists. Only when this source is exhausted should university scientists be consulted, and then only after careful consideration of the price paid for the information in terms of loss of freedom of communication between scientists.

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to avoid the issue. But secrecy provides little practical protection. The widespread questioning of scientists by the CIA is now so well known that it is no longer possible to hide its general existence. The specific information handed over may, indeed, remain secret, but the needs of society change, and we have all seen yesterday's secret files become today's subpoenaed public evidence. Kingsley's second answer to the issue suggests that the problem of personal responsibility no longer exists. I am relieved to learn that, because others are willing to hand on information, it is therefore all right for me to do so. It is ironical that Kingsley should write his letter on Patriots' Day, since now, as in that celebrated time, a man must examine his conscience when asked to become an informer.

PATRICK D. WALL Department of Biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge

#### Standards of Conduct

A recent issue of Science [135 (16 Mar. 1962)] came to my notice during the week that the United States, in collaboration with Great Britain, resumed the testing of atomic weapons in the atmosphere. The letters from Wittenberg and Kaplan [Science 135, 997 (1962)] therefore seemed particularly relevant and worthy of further comment.

Wittenberg appealed for scientists as a body to make ethical judgments regarding whom they will accept into their company, and to make a clear distinction between the "scientist who cures cancer and the one who willfully induces it through nuclear fall-out." Kaplan, in order to give weight to such a judgment, refused to attend the International Cancer Congress in Moscow. I am in sympathy with much of the content of these two letters, which were inspired by the last Russian series of bomb tests, but I now find myself wondering whether Wittenberg and Kaplan will follow out the logic of the position they have adopted and apply their ethical strictures to the American and British scientists working on atomic weapons. I am sure they do not think that only Russian tests "cause the premature and unnecessary death of at least a few individuals in the world. ...."

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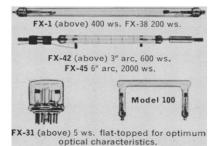


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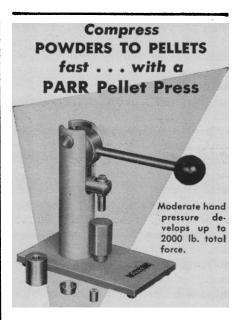
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161 I BROOKLINE AVENUE, BOSTON 15, MASS 918 motives prompting Russian scientists who work on Defense contracts are similar to those of their opposite numbers in the West, and that Soviet and Western scientists would try to justify their actions in almost identical terms. An International Conference of Atomic Weapon Scientists would, I am sure, be a great success if freed from the restraints of national security, and Kaplan would find himself far less at home in such a gathering than he would at the Moscow Cancer Congress.

All this only goes to show that the problem of introducing ethical judgments into the practice of science is by no means simple. Nevertheless, the problem cannot be ignored unless we are content to have scientists cast permanently in the role of back-room boys whose services will always be available to the highest bidder. Bronowski [Science and Human Values (Hutchinson, London, 1961)] has tried to show that certain human values follow inevitably from the practice of science. Even if we agree with him that this is so, the impressive list of values he deducesnamely, truth to fact, freedom of thought and speech, tolerance, dissent, justice, honor, human dignity and selfrespect-can only give limited guidance in the field of action. Scientists on both sides of the iron curtain might assent to these values but interpret them in different ways and differ completely as to the form of society that best promotes their growth. Amongst ourselves in the West we may also be in profound disagreement as to the means by which these values are to be preserved, and it is, I submit, on this crucial question of means that science can have little to offer in the way of ethical guidance. Science is helpless because its most powerful tool, the series of experiments under controlled conditions, is no longer usable. If, for example, the present experiment of mutual deterrence by ever more efficient weapon systems fails to keep the peace, then we shall not subsequently be in a position to try out an alternative policy, such as, for instance, unilateral disarmament.

To acknowledge thus the limitations of science does not, however, absolve the individual scientist from the necessity of making ethical judgments regarding the way his talents should be employed. We do not, for example, consider a doctor free to obtain scientific information, however important it might be for the general welfare, by experiments that subject patients to un-



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