

#### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE





scientists are listening to radio signals sent out by lightning flashes. The broadcasts they tune in on are low in entertainment value, but of high interest to those concerned with world-wide weather studies.

While cameras aboard orbiting satellites can show us where cloud masses are, they can't see the lightning flashes that mark the location of thunderstorms. In seeking a better way to detect these storms, IBM scientists have been analyzing the high-frequency radio signals that lightning sends into space. Further IBM research now under way for the U.S. Weather Bureau may lead to techniques for detecting these signals through the use of weather satellites.

Through research like this IBM is helping to find better ways to collect, communicate, and process information.



#### **TEARS OR TAP WATER?**

Now you've done it. Late lunch. Baby howling. You should boil the water, but... just this once. He's husky. Probably he'll be fine. *Probably* isn't in the vocabulary of Nutritional Biochemicals. Biochemicals *have* to be pure. For medicine. For research. No probablies will do. Nutritional Biochemicals prepares 2600 different biochemicals. Ships them all over the world. Sells enough of them to keep prices unusually low. But never compromises on purity. Customers depend on N.B.Co. for pure biochemicals. All of the time. Send for *free* 2600-item catalog. Or, for immediate delivery, call MOntrose 2-0214, Cleveland, Ohio.

NUTRITIONAL BIOCHEMICALS CORPORATION 21010 Miles Avenue • Cleveland 28, Ohio

Send for our free October 1962 Catalog con- taining more than 2600 items. Fill out coupon and mail today for your copy. SC	N B-O
Name	3
Organization	
Address	
City	
State Zo	one

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



Ingot of high-purity nickel alloy is removed from controlled atmosphere melting furnace. Alloy is virtually free of impurities which inhibit electron emission. The new alloying technique and the methods for making cathodes and evaluating their electron-emitting properties were developed by K. M. Olsen and H. E. Kern.

Scientists at Bell Telephone Laboratories have developed new high-purity nickel alloys which are proving highly effective in lengthening the life of advanced-design electron tubes used in the Bell System. This development meets the demand of new electronic technology for long life and high reliability in electron tubes.

One of the new alloys is now providing the outstanding performance required in the electron-emitting cathode of the traveling wave tube in the Telstar satellite.

The first step was to devise new means for the fabrication of ultra-pure nickel to eliminate those impurities harmful to cathode performance. It was then possible to add to the ultra-pure nickel the alloy constituents and activating agents desired for optimum cathode performance, and at the same time to hold the undesirable impurities at levels below 50 parts per million. These techniques involved purifying the nickel raw materials and melting, alloying and casting in controlled atmospheres of hydrogen and helium.

This development is an example of how metallurgical scientists work to improve communications. The new nickel alloys are now being produced by the Western Electric Company, manufacturing unit of the Bell System.



NEWS FROM

**New high-purity** 

electron tubes

alloys make better

## **Bell Telephone Laboratories**

World center of communications research and development

23 November 1962, Volume 138, Number 3543

# SCIENCE

Editorial	Conflict of Interest	865
Articles	Primary Quantum Conversion in Photosynthesis: M. Calvin and G. M. Androes Low-temperature photoparamagnetism bespeaks electron transfer and migration as the earliest event.	867
	The Man-Computer Relationship: D. L. Johnson and A. L. Kobler The potential contributions of computers crucially depend upon their use by very human human beings.	873
News and Comment	Cancer Support Fish Flour: Academy Disagrees with Food and Drug	879
Book Reviews	Archaeology of Easter Island, reviewed by K. P. Emory; other reviews	884
Reports	Is Memory a Matter of Enzyme Induction?: C. E. Smith	889
	Fatty Acids in Pollen of Some Coniferous Species: T. M. Ching and K. K. Ching	890
	Temperature-Independent Morning Emergence in Lizards of the Genus Phrynosoma: J. E. Heath	891
	Binding of Inert Gas Halogenide Molecules: L. C. Allen	892
	Second Order Neurons in the Acoustic Nerve: J. M. Harrison, W. B. Warr, R. E. Irving	893
	Membrane Potential of Toad Ventricle: Changes Produced by Vagal Stimulation and Acetylcholine: T. Azuma, H. Hayashi, K. Matsuda	895
	A Drowned Miocene Terrace in the Hawaiian Islands: H. W. Menard, E. C. Allison, J. W. Durham	896
	Diffusion of Carbon Monoxide through Thin Layers of Hemoglobin Solution: M. Mochizuki and R. E. Forster	897
	Extrathyroidal Iodide Pump in Tadpoles (Rana grylio): H. Lipner and S. Hazen	898
	Sensory Deprivation: Its Effects on Human Learning: F. N. Arnhoff, H. V. Leon, C. A. Brownfield	899
	Carbon-Isotope Composition and the Origin of Calcareous Coal Balls: J. N. Weber and M. L. Keith	900
	Postvernalization Seed Treatment with Vitamins in Vigna catjang: P. K. Mohanty and D. Mishra	902
	Interactions of Pectin and Protein in the Heat Coagulation of Proteins: A. W. Galston and R. Kaur	903
	Embryogenesis of the Human Temporomandibular Joint: L. J. Baume	904
	Muscle Action Potentials: A Technique for Recording in situ: J. Schainbaum	905
	Early Postglacial Beavers in Southeastern New England: C. A. Kaye	906
	High-Energy Sound Associated with Fright in the Dolphin: M. C. Caldwell, R. M. Haugen, D. K. Caldwell	907
	Neurosecretion in the Ophiuroid Ophiopholis aculeata: A. R. Fontaine	908
Association Affairs	129th Annual Meeting: Eighth Philadelphia Meeting, 26-30 December	910
Departments	Meetings: Informational Macromolecules; Forthcoming Events	912 927
Cover	Starch-free chloroplast from fully expanded leaf of <i>Nicotiana rustica</i> , fixed in 2.5 per-	

er Starch-free chloroplast from fully expanded leaf of *Nicotiana rustica*, fixed in 2.5 percent KMnO<sub>4</sub> (about  $\times$  7500). The compartmented structures are grana and the chlorophyll is thought to be associated with the darkened partitions. A precursor of starch may form in the electron-transparent space between the partitions. The grana are embedded in a granular stroma and are connected by anastomosing channels or frets. The whole system, bounded by an envelope, is labile and responds to variations in light intensity, mineral nutrition, herbicides, and the type of fixative that is used to prepare the leaf material for study. See page 867 [T. E. Weier, University of California, Davis]



Baird-Atomic's exclusive sidewing blocking techniques produce all-dielectric, multilayer interference filters with the highest total transmission and a transmission-rejection ratio of less than 0.1%. Only B/A Interference Filters have a block shape  $\square$  band pass assuring the greatest degree of spectral purity.

B/A Interference Filters covering two ultraviolet ranges and the visible spectrum are stocked in  $1'' \ge 1''$  and  $2'' \ge 2''$  sizes. Half-band widths, additional blocking and special shapes and sizes are also available. Only 21 days maximum is required to fill special orders. Special quantity prices prevail.

# BAIRD-ATOMIC, INC. 33 University Road · Cambridge 38, Mass.

#### **Filter Classifications**

Visible Spectrum	4000-8000 Å
Standard Ultraviolet	2100-3400 Å
Special Ultraviolet	3900-3999 Å
Half-band Widths	4.8-1600 Å
Maximum Transmission (Complete Curves Available \$15 Extra)	25-70%
Rejection	0.1%
BlockingMaximum blocking with reduce for improved signal-to	ed thickness o-noise ratio.

For full information, write Adv. Dept.for brochure X-44

Engineers and Scientists: Investigate challenging opportunities with B/A. Write Industrial Relations Director. An equal opportunity employer.

## The Honeywell Visicorder watches a bolt do the twist

When measuring the dynamic effects of torque and load on a bolt fastener, Lamson and Sessions found that fast rise-time was the most essential characteristic of the measuring instrument.

The high frequency response of the Visicorder Oscillograph (DC to 5000 cps) thus made it the choice for measuring these sudden loads applied by an impact wrench. The test set-up is a load analyzer consisting of a Model 906 Visicorder, a Model 119 Honeywell Amplifier, an hydraulic pump unit, a test block, and a load cell.

The Visicorder is extremely reliable in an application of this kind, since the light-beam galvanometers eliminate recording pens and the large mechanical systems that pens and styli require. And a wide range of chart speeds assures the desired degree of data resolution.

The Lamson and Sessions studies have charted the complex relationships of joint components under load. Some of these relationships are fastener strength; relaxation properties; optimum clamping load for a given size and strength of fastener; bearing areas adequate to prevent embedding; the number, size, and strength of fasteners consistent with the greatest strength, lightest weight, and lowest cost; and proper assembly techniques.

The Visicorder recordings have provided enough new knowledge of these factors to point the way to new fastener specifications and designs. There are five models of the Honeywell Visicorder Oscillograph, each designed to meet your specific test program requirements. Different models provide record capacity from 1 to 6



The Lamson and Sessions Load Analyzer: (1) Test block with load cell included, (2) Honeywell Model 906 Visicorder and 112 Amplifier, (3) Hydraulic pump unit.

23 NOVEMBER 1962



up to 1 to 36 data channels. Paper speeds from .1 inch per hour to 13 feet per second in the different models mean that data can be presented on the time base most meaningful to your test.

For full specifications on all Visicorder Oscillographs, write Minneapolis-Honeywell, Heiland Division, 4800 E. Dry Creek Road, Denver 10, Colorado. Or phone 303-794-4311.





# This T.O.F.\* analyzes anything

# (almost)

There is something the Bendix<sup>®</sup> Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometer won't analyze. Diamonds! But hand it any other material and you'll get your quantitative-qualitative analysis fast . . . and accurately. Its versatility is unsurpassed for analytical purposes, research projects or industrial process control.

Depending on project needs and equipment, you can get up to 100,000 spectra per second, unit resolution up to mass 350 and a sensitivity of 1 to 5 ppm. With the analog \*Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometer output system you can record both positive and negative ion spectra and can simultaneously record up to six preselected masses.

The unit is compact and easy to move. Maintenance involves little more than knocking the dust off once a week. And the list of things it can do in the way of analyzing won't even give the dust a chance to collect. Models range from \$17,000 to \$100,000. What would you like to analyze? Dept. C11 3130 Wasson Road, Cincinnati 8, Ohio.

**Cincinnati** Division



California Institute of Technology : Case Institute of Technology : University of Chicago : Columbia University : University of Illinois Massachusetts Institute of Technology : University of Michigan : Pennsylvania State University : Princeton University : Stanford University : Tulane University

# Nexus

No pun intended. A nexus is a tie that binds. \* IDA is a tie that binds. It is an association of eleven universities designed to supply a two-way connection between the Department of Defense and the academic and professional scientific community. \* IDA serves the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Director of Defense Research and Engineering through its Weapons Systems Evaluation Division and Research and Engineering Support Division. More recently, it has undertaken Special Studies for some other government groups including the new arms control agency. At these levels, the highest strata in the government, the IDA staff works on the complex and difficult problems that exist at the interface between technology and security—a sort of graduate school of hard knots. \* IDA seeks scientists and engineers qualified by background, experience or highly professional promise, to assist in the performance of its mission. It welcomes people with industrial, laboratory, or academic backgrounds in the physical, social, and life sciences. \* If you feel you can make a contribution and want to do so, why not get in touch with us?



23 NOVEMBER 1962

857



# SPRINGER - VERLAGBerlin · Göttingen · Heidelberg

# Theoretica Chimica Acta

edenda curat

## Hermann Hartmann

adiuvantibus

C. J. BALLHAUSEN, KOpenhagen E. HEILBRONNER, Zürich J. A. A. KETELAAR, Amsterdam M. KOTANI, Tokio J. W. LINNETT, Oxford R. G. PEARSON, Evanston B. PULLMAN, Paris C. SANDORFY, Montreal M. SIMONETTA, Mailand

Vol. 1 / Fasc. 1: With 14 figures. 86 pages Octavo. 1962. (9 pages in English, 30 pages in French).

Prospectuses may be obtained and subscriptions be entered through any scientific bookseller. "Theoretica Chimica Acta" will publish papers dealing with the relationship of chemical and physical phenomena to the deductions made from valence and electronic theories. First consideration will be given to those which are primarily of chemical interest. Papers will contain results which are new; but experimental work, which brings out a new theoretical viewpoint, will also be published.

Apart from original papers and notes, suitable and timely review articles will appear occasionally. Papers will be published in German, French, English or in Latin. In the review section selected books and original papers are discussed.

In order to avoid delay in publication, this journal is issued at indefinite intervals, according to the material received, and consists of loose numbers, for subsequent assembly in volumes. (Approx 500 pages.) The price is DM 48,- per volume.

#### Index / Vol. 1 / Fasc. 1:

JULG, A., et M. BONNET, Structure électronique des éthers vinylique et divinylique: Introduction de la déformation des orbitales o (Méthode L.C.A.O. améliorée) · JULG, A., et M. BONNET, Structure électronique du phénol, de l'ion phénate et du phénol perturbé par l'établissement d'une liaison hydrogène (Méthode L.C.A.O. améliorée) · GLIEMANN, G., Die Termschemata der  $d^1$ - und  $d^2$ -Elektronensysteme in achtfach koordinierten Komplexverbindungen der Symmetrie D4d . KÖNIG, E., Interpretation der Absorptionsspektren der Komplexionen  $[Mo(CN)_8]^{4-}$ ,  $[Mo(CN)_8]^{3-}$ ,  $[W(CN)_8]^{4-}$  und [W(CN)<sup>8</sup>]<sup>3-</sup> · FROST, A. A., The Use of Interparticle Coordinates in Electronic Energy Calculations for Atoms and Molecules · PREUSS, H., Die Berechnung von adiabatischen Energiehyperflächen nach einer erweiterten halbtheoretischen Methode der Atomassoziationen · GREIN, F., Die Anwendbarkeit von Ein-Zentrum-Wellenfunktionen mit sphärischer Symmetrie bei BH4<sup>-</sup>, CH4 und NH4<sup>+</sup> · GOFF, R. LE, et J. SERRE, Structures électroniques de NO2 et de N2O4 · BLOOR, J. E., and F. PERA-DEJORDI, Self Consistent Field Molecular Orbital Calculations for Mono and Disubstituted Benzenes · Recensio: ORGEL, L. E., An Introduction to Transition-Metal Chemistry (Ref. H. v. HIRSCHHAUSEN).



### KEEP YOUR LAB AHEAD IN INFRARED WITH THESE LOW-COST SPECTROPHOTOMETERS

Each member of the Perkin-Elmer low-cost infrared spectrophotometer line does so

many jobs so quickly and so well—in both large and small laboratories—it frequently saves its cost within a short period. Simple in design, all Perkin-Elmer low-cost spectrophotometers are easy to operate, rugged and reliable. They are capable of solving a high percentage of the problems encountered in chemical research and development, process and quality control.

Low-cost infrared spectrophotometers can be ordered from Perkin-Elmer in any of four linear wavelength spectral ranges: the NaCl prism Model 137B from 2.5  $\mu$  to 15  $\mu$ ; the KBr prism Model 137B from 12.5  $\mu$  to 25  $\mu$ ; the high-resolution grating Model 137G, with two ranges covering .83  $\mu$  to 7.5  $\mu$ ; and the double-grating Model 237, operating also in two ranges, from 2.5 to 7.7  $\mu$  and from 5.0 to 16  $\mu$ . Both 137G and 237 are available also in linear wavenumber modes. For descriptive literature, including sample spectra, write to Instrument Division, Perkin-Elmer Corporation, 910 Main Avenue, Norwalk, Connecticut.





Electron micrograph and graphic analysis of AL (OH)<sub>3</sub> sol. 16,000x.

# How to get an accurate picture of particle size distribution quickly

The Carl Zeiss Particle Size Analyzer TGZ3 is basically a combination projector and electrical counting device. It is easy to operate: Place the enlarged photomicrograph or electron micrograph on the stage of the instrument. Turn a knob until the round,

bright spot of light has the same area as the selected particle. Then press a foot pedal. A signal pulses to one of the 48 counters, determined by the size of the image of the iris diaphragm forming the spot. At the same time a punch descends and puts a minute hole in the counted particle to prevent repetition of a count.

With this instrument you can count and classify approximately 1000 particles in less than 15 minutes. Fatigue is reduced and accuracy improved. The circular shape of the bright spot makes it easy to estimate sizes, also length and width of rod-shaped particles. Step widths can be recorded as absolutely constant or exponentially increasing and as either a distribution or summation curve.

> The Analyzer is about the size and weight of a typewriter. It offers two particle-image measuring ranges: 1.0 to 9.2mm and 1.2 to 27.7mm. Since it is semiautomatic you can also count agglomerations of particles. A knob allows you to adjust background light for comfortable contrast. Fields in which this instrument is successfully used are: rubber, pigments, films, abrasives, etc. Write to us for further details. **Complete service facilities available.**



The Symbol of World Famous Optics

Carl Zeiss, Inc., 444 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.



# YOU CAN GET ANOTHER COMPUTER TO DO WHAT THE RPC-4000 DOES-FOR ONLY TWICE AS MUCH MONEY.

These performance specifications need no elaboration. □ 8008 word, 72,000 digit memory with special fast access features. Computer speeds of up to 230,000 operations per minute. 30,000 characters per minute in-□ Which adds up to the largest memory, greatest problemput - 18,000 characters per minute output. solving capacity and flexibility in the low- or medium-priced field. It's actually a desk-size transistorized computer with room-size computer capacity. □ Performance is formidable—operation isn't. Even non-technical personnel can program and operate the RPC-4000 at optimum levels. You can easily master it yourself in one day-and free yourself forever from dependence on a computer specialist. (More than 3000 students were taught programming in less than one day with PINT, an interpretive routine developed especially for the RPC-4000 by Purdue University. A film of this training will be shown on request). The RPC-4000 plugs into conventional outlet, requires no expensive installation. □ All this plus a Library of Programs for the RPC-4000. It is the most extensive in this computer class - and may well include the program you need. Programs for Fortran and other computer languages also ready to go, as well as PERT programs. Here alone are possible



major savings.  $\Box$  Only one other desk-size computer gives so much value per dollar. And that's the LGP-30 – little brother (or sister) to the RPC-4000 and the most powerful, biggest memory, complete computer system in its class, at \$1100 per month rental. For more information about rental or purchase, write Commercial Computer Division.







Now with just a turn of a dial you can continuously monitor column effluent for compounds absorbing at any wave length in the ultraviolet spectrum. Vanguard's all-new Model 1056 Automatic UV Analyzer performs with greater sensitivity and versatility than ever thought possible. Dualbeam operation utilizing sample and reference cuvettes provides continuous base line compensation for gradient elutions and for other applications where the optical density of the eluent may change. Operates with minimum supervision and compatible with all Fraction Collectors. Automatic chart recorder marking system speeds identification by quickly and accurately locating test tubes in which absorbing materials are located.



To learn how you can save time while assuring positive identifications—even in the presence of highly absorbing solvents—write direct for complete details on the new Vanguard Model 1056 Automatic UV Analyzer.

Salation &

Pippa

- Analyzes across the spectrum—from 200 to 400 millimicrons
- Particularly well-suited for gradient elution techniques-even when highly absorbing solvents are utilized
- Monochromator-coupled hydrogen light source permits selective dialing across UV spectrum
- Automatic chart recorder marking system locates absorbing materials by test tube
- Compatible with all Fraction Collectors—regardless of make or model
- Fully transistorized for long, precision service

DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF PRECISION INSTRUMENTATION FOR RESEARCH P.O. Box 244 • LaGrange, Illinois • Fleetwood 4-5656

Regional Offices: New York, New York, 520 Fifth Avenue, TN 7-1998; San Francisco, California, 115 New Montgomery Street, EXbrook 2-0511 23 NOVEMBER 1962

#### controls \* Built-in graduated mechanical stage with coaxial controls \* Quadruple interchangeable revolving nosepiece \* Spring-loaded medium and high-power objective mounts \* FS tube for binocular observation and photomicrography

Address\_ City

Telephone

\* Easily adapted for use with the new ORTHOMAT E. LEITZ, INC., 468 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK 16, N.Y. H. Wetzlar, Get

E. LEITZ, INC., 468 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N.Y. Gentlemen: Please send me complete information on the LABOLUX. ☐ Kindly have Leitz representative phone for appointment to demonstrate the LABOLUX at no obligation to me. Name .

11b LEICA AND LEICINA CAMERAS . LENSES . PROJECTORS . MICHOSCOPES

Zone State

infinite variety of interchangeable combinations. of experts in each field of application. **TECHNICAL HIGHLIGHTS** \* Magnification from 45 to 1250X \* Achromats, Apochromats or the new Plano-Objectives \* Inclined 1.25X binocular tube with interpupillary adjustment \* 360° rotation of interchangeable instant-lock Binocular and Monocular tubes \* Built-in illumination with appropriate transformer provides variable light intensity \* Interchangeable condensers \* Exclusive Leitz anti-backlash,

single-knob coarse and fine focusing \* Convenient low-position

5 FLUORESCENCE 6 PHOTOMICROGRAPHY The technical highlights below are your assurance that Leitz has given its traditional exacting attention to the perfection of each individual function of the Labolux, despite its almost It's the only truly versatile microscope that can be specialized to meet the critical standards

1 BRIGHT FIELD 2 DARK FIELD 3 PHASE CONTRAST 4 INCIDENT LIGHT

THAT FULFILLS RESEARCH REQUIREMENTS

THE LABORATORY MICROSCOPE

ways

seeing

NST LETT METRIAA

of

LEITZ

for

LABOLUX

versatility

specialized

11

#### 23 November 1962, Volume 138, Number 3543

# SCIENCE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

#### **Board of Directors**

THOMAS PARK, Retiring President, Chairman PAUL M. GROSS, President ALAN T. WATERMAN, President Elect

HENRY EYRING DON K. PRICE H. BENTLEY GLASS MINA REES MARGARET MEAD ALFRED S. ROMER WILLIAM W. RUBEY PAUL A. SCHERER, Treasurer DAEL WOLFLE, Executive Officer

#### Editorial Board

DAVID M. BONNER	WILLARD F. LIBBY
MELVIN CALVIN	NEAL E. MILLER
ERNEST COURANT	PHILIP M. MORSE
FARRINGTON DANIELS	COLIN S. PITTENDRIGH
JOHN T. EDSALL	KENNETH S. PITZER
DAVID R. GODDARD	H. BURR STEINBACH
ALEXANDER HOLLAENDER	DEWITT STETTEN, JR.
ROBERT JASTROW	WILLIAM L. STRAUS, JR.
KONRAD B. KRAUSKOPF	EDWARD L. TATUM
EDWIN M. LERNER	JOHN R. WINCKLER
CLARENCE	M. ZENER

Editorial Staff

DAEL WOLFLE HANS NUSSBAUM Publisher \* Business Manager

#### PHILIP H. ABELSON, Editor

ROBERT V. ORMES ELLEN E. MURPHY Managing Editor Assistant Editor

NANCY TEIMOURIAN, Assistant to the Editor News: Daniel S. Greenberg, Eleanor L. Hill,

PATRICIA P. WORNS Book Reviews: SARAH S. DEES

Editorial Assistants: ELEANORE J. BUTZ, GRAYCE A. FINGER, NANCY S. HAMILTON, OLIVER W. HEATWOLE, JANE N. HUFF, SHELLEY MANN, EDGAR C. RICH, JOHN E. RINGLE, CONRAD YUNG-KWAI

Staff Assistants: LILLIAN HSU, MARION Y. KLINE, KAY E. KROZELY

#### EARL J. SCHERAGO, Advertising Director

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

Editorial correspondence should be addressed to SCIENCE, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW. Washington 5, D.C. Manuscripts should be typed with double spacing and submitted in triplicate. The AAAS assumes no responsibility for the safety of manuscripts. Opinions expressed by authors are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the AAAS or the institutions with which the authors are affiliated. For detailed suggestions on the preparation of manuscripts, see Science 138, 496 (26 Oct. 1962).

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

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

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

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

#### Conflict of Interest

One hears an occasional disturbing comment about the advantage taken of a government appointment by a man whose long-term loyalties are to academic or industrial life. A recent example: "I was startled to hear \_\_\_\_\_\_ say baldly that if he didn't do anything else while in Washington he was certainly going to get some grants for his own laboratory." This attitude may be atypical, for one also hears such comments as: "I've sat on a large number of advisory councils, panels, and committees, but never yet have I seen my colleagues take advantage of their membership on these bodies. In fact, it seems to me that they lean over backwards to avoid favoring their own institutions." These contrasting observations may represent the range of behavior of consultants—or perhaps they represent the range from suspicion to charity of different observers.

The law on conflict of interest has recently been revised. When consultants and members of advisory groups receive instructions concerning the new regulations, they will find that they have a bit of work to do and certain actions to take or to avoid taking during and after their periods of government service. The new regulations are reasonable, and they clear away a good bit of the ambiguity concerning conflict of interest which has plagued many an adviser in the past.

Legislation, however, cannot deal with the most pervasive and deepseated source of conflict. A scientist who comes to Washington to advise a government agency can absent himself when a grant to his own institution is being considered, and he can do a number of other things to avoid the deliberate misuse of his power. But he cannot forget his loyalties to his discipline, his institution, and his professional colleagues. Legislation cannot deal with this problem; it can be handled only by high standards and good conscience on the part of the adviser and his fellows. (Scientists are not alone on this matter. The new legislation applies generally; the *Saturday Evening Post* of 17 November considers the conflicting interests of congressmen; Chief Justice Warren recently suggested that modern society needs professional consultants on ethics.)

Conflict between the public interest and the proper but special interests of the institution to which an adviser will return tonight or next year there certainly may be. How often this conflict leads to the misuse of power we do not know. But the danger is being quietly talked about, and opportunity and temptation grow as the number of advisers and the amounts of money involved continue to increase.

In Science and Human Values, Bronowski asserts that honesty and objectivity—reliance on the evidence rather than upon bias, wish, authority, or personal advantage—is one of the greatest gifts that science has given to society. Even though such utter honesty does not result wholly from the personal virtue of scientists, and even though there is not the same degree of objectivity of evidence in giving advice or in making grants as there is in conducting research, the tradition of complete honesty provides a high standard to aspire to and a warning to anyone tempted to adopt a different course.

One obvious thing that scientists can do about this matter is to discuss it. If the integrity of science is in danger, we should recognize the danger and consider possible countermeasures. If the fears are groundless, that too we should know so that we can go about our business. Candid discussion of the problem would be a sign that the scientific conscience is still healthy—D.W.



THE NEW PACKARD TRI-CARB<sup>®</sup> FLOW MONITOR/ FLOW DETECTOR SYSTEMS ... add another dimension to liquid and gas chromatography. With them, the research scientist can obtain an immediate radioassay of components in an effluent stream, without the need for time consuming analysis of individual samples. Radioactivity passing through the detector is indicated immediately, and each run may be recorded graphically or digitally.

Three types of Flow Detector, four types of spectrometer and two types of data presentation are available to design an integrated system. Dual

channels permit the simultaneous counting of two isotopes in a mixture. As a measure of sensitivity, a Flow Monitor/Flow Detector system will easily measure 200 dpm in a single peak, when used with an amino acid analyzer. High counting efficiencies (25·30% for C<sup>14</sup>, 1·2% for H<sup>3</sup>) and low backgrounds (20·25 cpm) make this method ideally suited for counting weak beta emitters such as H<sup>3</sup> and C<sup>14</sup>. For more energetic isotopes such as P<sup>32</sup> or Cl<sup>36</sup>, efficiencies are even higher and backgrounds lower. For complete information, call your Packard Sales Engineer or write for Bulletin AD-1003.

PACKARD INSTRUMENT COMPANY, INC. BOX 428 • LA GRANGE, ILLINOIS • PHONE HUnter 5-6330

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



Packard

866

# Introducing... Z ELECTRO-OPTIC light modulator

The B/A Electro-Optic Light Modulator, a solid state device, provides a practical source of light pulses in the micro-second range and serves as a light beam modulator at frequencies from D.C. through the video region. Numerous applications have been found for these units in the fields of laser modulation, communications, polarimetry, densitometry, photography, photometry, interferometry and the measurement of semiconductor parameters.

B/A now has a series of standard models, each bridging a specific range of operations. For example, types are available for applications that require large linear aperature with no obstructions. These units are manufactured with transparent electrodes. A model is also made giving maximum contrast ratio with low driving voltage achieved through the use of double crystal construction.

If your application involves modulation at high frequencies, thick single crystal units are available from stock that can be operated continuously up to 5 mega-cycles.

Continuing research by Baird-Atomic scientists has demonstrated that the crystals used in these modulators can be operated at frequencies of 80 megacycles and pulse times of 20-30 nanoseconds. Others have operated similar crystal units at frequencies as high as 25 Kilomegacycles.

Baird-Atomic engineers invite you to submit your modulation specifications.

Write Adv. Dept. today for current brochure.

Engineers and scientists: Investigate challenging opportunities with B/A. Write Industrial Relations Director. An equal opportunity employer.



#### INDUCTION AND DIELECTRIC FREQUENCIES

10,000 cps (10 KC) MG sets ideal for low resistivity loads, copper silver, most metals, melting. Perfect in vacuum work. New low priced RFC 5-100 KW units with patented machine must be seen to be appreciated.

450 KC, RF type, versatile, compact, self-tuning, for all metals levitation, vacuum work, Versatility is main feature. RFC models 1 KW to 100 KW and larger on special order.

- 5-10 MC. Zoning, higher resistivity materials, zirconia, thoria furnaces, plasma torches, low im-
- pedance units connected to impedance accelerator produce enormous voltages, limited dielectric heating of water. RFC 10-20 and 30 KW units are very popular
- among research institutions. 13.5 MC. Zoning, still higher
- resistivity materials, zirconiathoria furnaces, plasmas. Wide dielectric uses: sterilization, drying, gluing, sealing etc. A very useful induction-dielectric frequency. New patented RFC gen-

erators highly recommended. 90 MC Induction heats Si directly, Yig indirectly. Still heats most metals easily, superb for ZNO-THO furnaces, plasmas, as die-

- lectric heater seals Kel-F and other difficult materials. Ideal for sterilization, gluing, packaging, sealing laboratory vinyl, and heat-
- ing non-conductors from inside out. New RFC units make possible in-
- duction tunnels of any length and power.

90-300 MC useful in many specialized applications. An RFC exclusive. RFC Inc. manufactures and offers

all of the above; Low priced, simple, rugged construction, advanced patented engineering

- impossible to find elsewhere. RFC units have been time tested for years in rough industrial applica-
- tions: Do you want a unit for soldering, brazing, hardening, heating con-
- ductors, for plasmas, HT O<sub>2</sub> furnaces, zoning high resistivity
- heating, drying, gluing, sterilizing, sealing, packaging, heating dielectrics, etc. Write; RFC Inc. medFIELD, MASS, or

phone: Joshua Manwaring or Wallace Ross. Boston Area Code 617 762-4900 probably also in phages T3, T4, T5, T7, and P22. Molecular weights of DNA from these phages, calculated from bandwidths in equilibrium-density-gradient centrifugation, are approximately half the expected values. Shearbroken fragments of T2 DNA exhibit density heterogeneity arising from differences in their base composition.

S. Spiegelman found differences in chromatographic patterns, on methylated albumin columns, of labeled RNA synthesized from 3 to 5 minutes and from 13 to 15 minutes after infection of *Escherichia coli* with T2 phage. He concluded that DNA messages are read nonrandomly in the transcription step. Since the columns can "recognize" RNA's of different base composition, individual genetic messages may eventually be identified. Spiegelman also obtained evidence that transfer RNA, as well as ribosomal and messenger RNA, is DNA-controlled.

Ochoa reviewed the use of synthetic polyribonucleotides as artificial messengers in determining the nucleotide composition of the words (or letters) of the genetic code and discussed code letter assignments on the basis of an assumed triplet code. He reported that poly U headed by an AUU triplet stimulated the incorporation not only of phenylalanine but also, specifically, of small amounts of tyrosine; AUU is thus indicated to be the word for tyrosine. Some of the phenylalanine, but no tyrosine, was found at the amino end of the polypeptide formed; some tyrosine was found at the carboxyl end. Since hemoglobin synthesis, as reviewed by H. M. Dintzis, starts at the amino end, the results suggest that AUU at the beginning of the poly U chain corresponds to the last amino acid added to the polypeptide.

A report by S. P. Champe and S. Benzer dealt with a successful test of Crick's adaptor hypothesis with the aid of a synthetic polynucleotide ---poly UG-which contains code letters (presumably GUU) for cysteine but not for alanine (F. Chapeville, F. Lipmann, G. von Ehrenstein, B. Weisblum, W. J. Ray, and Benzer). After enzymatic attachment of cysteine to its transfer RNA and chemical reduction of the cysteinvl to an alanyl residue, alanine is incorporated into acidinsoluble polypeptides in the presence of poly UG (which thus recognizes a transfer RNA regardless of the amino acid attached). The problem of degeneracy of the genetic code was dis-



Take a Beckman Model 76 Expanded Scale pH Meter. Pick any 2 pH range from the standard 0-14 pH range and expand it to full scale. Read directly from the expanded scale or hook up your recorder for a permanent record. In either case, you've got new precision in pH and millivolt measurement. And it's as easy as pushing a button. With an assist from solid state, drift-free electronics and a wide variety of standard, specific ion and special purpose electrodes.

For a demonstration in your own lab, contact your Beckman Laboratory Apparatus Dealer. Or write direct for Data File LpH-38-263.

## Beckman<sup>®</sup> INSTRUMENTS, INC.

SCIENTIFIC AND PROCESS INSTRUMENTS DIVISION Fullerton, California

International Subsidiaries: Geneva, Switzerland; Munich, Germany; Glenrothes, Scotland.

cussed in the light of (i) two leucinespecific E. coli transfer RNA's active with poly UC and poly UG, respectively (Weisblum, Benzer, and R. W. Holley); (ii) similar cases involving other amino acids; and (iii) genetic suppression.

Degeneracy was further discussed by N. Sueoka and T. Yamane, who used methylated albumin columns to demonstrate characteristic heterogeneities in transfer RNA's and showed that 5fluorouracil gave rise to drastically altered elution profiles. Recently, R. B. Roberts [Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S. 48, 1245 (1962)] considered degeneracy in connection with the U content of RNA and with his proposed doublet code and suggested that, if the triplet interpretation is to be retained, there must be degenerate words of low U content in natural RNA. The possibility of a code containing both doublets and triplets has not been eliminated.

Stimulation of amino acid incorporation by non-U polynucleotides, including poly AC, poly AG, and poly CG, was reported by M. W. Nirenberg. Poly CG, for instance, brings about the incorporation of alanine, arginine, and proline. The existence of code words containing no U is thus indicated, and the corresponding degeneracies could allow a degree of flexibility in the composition of coding nucleic acids. Some of the results can be viewed in terms of a degenerate triplet code or of a form of the doublet code; incorporation of, say, histidine in the presence of poly AC or poly AUC could be attributed to triplets (perhaps ACC or AUC) or to a doublet (AC).

The code words deduced from work with synthetic polynucleotides are in remarkable agreement with data on amino acid replacements in nitrous acid mutants of tobacco mosaic virus. H. G. Wittmann emphasized that the results are interpretable in terms of the known effects of nitrous acid and provide strong support for the concept of a nonoverlapping code.

T. H. Jukes discussed amino acid replacements in hemoglobin and other proteins. He proposed triplets, in stated sequences, to account for the replacement and incorporation data, on the assumption that AUU and GUU correspond to tyrosine and cysteine, respectively.

C. Yanofsky announced that mutational replacements for a particular amino acid (glycine) in the A protein of *Escherichia coli* tryptophan synthe-







tase were used for determining relative base sequences. The results were in complete harmony with proposed code triplets for glycine (UGG, in this relative order), glutamic acid (UGA), arginine (UCG), valine (UGU), and serine (UCU). Crosses of a glutamic acid mutant with an arginine mutant gave glycine recombinants; crosses of an arginine mutant with a valine mutant yielded glycine and serine recombinants. Thus, intracoding unit recombination is indistinguishable from mutation. Data for alanine (UGC) also fit a proposed triplet. Additionally, Yanofsky reported that the restoration of a wild-type A protein through a suppressor mutation may depend on a changed transfer RNA that occasionally accepts a "wrong" amino acid.

The agreement of the Escherichia coli coding results with amino acid replacements in tobacco mosaic virus and human hemoglobin and the formation of hemoglobin on rabbit reticulocyte ribosomes with E. coli aminoacyl s-RNA's (von Ehrenstein and Lipmann) indicate that the genetic code is universal. Moreover, as reported by N. D. Zinder, f2 phage RNA effectively promotes amino acid incorporation in the E. coli system and gives rise to f2 coat protein, identified by fingerprinting methods. Analagous experiments with RNA from tobacco mosaic virus (A. Tsugita, H. Fraenkel-Conrat, Nirenberg, J. H. Matthaei) were mentioned in the discussion. Further evidence that the genetic code is universal came from incorporation experiments with several nonbacterial systems discussed by I. B. Weinstein.

A paper by D. Nathans, J. E. Allende, T. W. Conway, G. J. Spyrides, and Lipmann described recent observations on the steps of protein synthesis from aminoacyl s-RNA to polypeptide, studied in a poly U-stimulated phenylalanine-incorporating system. It was reported that the supernatant fraction required for these steps was subfractionated into at least two enzymes. The specificity and mode of action of puromycin, a known inhibitor of protein synthesis, was studied: in the presence of puromycin, phenylalanine was incorporated into alcohol-soluble oligopeptides, including di- and triphenylalanine. A small active fraction of ribosomes could be prepared from 70 S ribosomes by sucrose gradient centrifugation in the presence of poly U.

Dintzis concluded that, in the cell-



#### THE STRUCTURE **OF SCIENTIFIC** REVOLUTIONS

By Thomas S. Kuhn. A brilliant analysis of the general pattern of constantly recurring revolution in basic concepts which is fundamental to scientific progress. \$4.00

#### LIFE: ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

By Gösta Ehrensvärd. The development of primitive organisms from pre-biotic times - great relevance to the possibility of life on other planets. \$4.50

#### LOST TRIBES AND SUNKEN CONTINENTS

Myths and Method in the Study of American Indians. By Robert Wauchope. An entertaining report on the feud between the "Phuddy Duddies"—the anthropolo-gist Ph.D.'s — and the "crackpots" who favor nonular and fantastic theo popular and fantastic theories. Illus. \$3.95

#### **EXCESS AND** RESTRAINT

Social Control Among a New Guinea Mountain People.

By Ronald M. Berndt. An important study relevant to emerging self-govern-ment in this and similar areas. Illus. \$8.95

#### THE CHALLENGES **OF SPACE**

Edited by Hugh Odishaw. Twenty-five experts contribute their knowledge of varied aspects of man venture into space includ-ing the question of life on other planets. Illus. \$6.95

through your bookseller, or

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS Chicago 37, Illinois

In Canada: The University of Toronto Press

free hemoglobin-synthesizing system, partially synthesized chains, short or long, have an equal probability of finishing, and that chain growth proceeds stepwise from the amino to the carboxyl end.

Roberts reported a detailed kinetic study of nucleic acid and ribosome synthesis in E. coli and presented calculations on nucleic acid metabolism and protein synthesis; for example, he calculated that the rate of protein synthesis is of the order of 30 peptide bonds per second per template.

F. Gros estimated that an average E. coli messenger RNA functions in protein synthesis at least 5 to 10 times. The destruction of the messenger is not directly related to protein synthesis. Amino acid-charged s-RNA's are less inhibitory to RNA polymerase action than are uncharged s-RNA's. On induction of enzymes of galactose metabolism, an increase in specific messenger RNA was detected through hybridization with complementary DNA.

Reich, Acs, Mach, and Tatum pointed out that the available experimental evidence is insufficient to establish whether the rapidly labeled RNA fractions designated as messengers are anything more than mere precursors of ribosomal RNA. These authors proposed that the bulk, ribosomal RNA, contains the genetic information for protein synthesis and that the mammalian ribosome may function for prolonged periods in the synthesis of protein without further supply of RNA, subject to superimposed regulatory mechanisms.

G. D. Novelli and J. M. Eisenstadt, in an investigation of the in vitro synthesis of  $\beta$ -galactosidase, concluded that in the absence (but not in the presence) of an inducer, DNA directs the formation of an RNA capable of inhibiting enzyme synthesis at the level of the ribosomes. Additionally, there is evidence of regulation at the level of DNA. Two roles for the inducer are thus indicated, and this system may involve two repressors.

B. Magasanik found that catabolite repression of histidase in Salmonella typhimurium is subject to genetic control similar to genetic control of induction. Studies on the early kinetics of  $\beta$ -galactosidase synthesis indicate that the inducer promotes and the catabolite repressor inhibits the formation of a messenger RNA specific for this enzyme.

H. E. Umbarger, in collaboration

one of a series



# **A New Concept** in Ion Exchangers

# **CM-Sephadex**<sup>®</sup>

Introduction of ionic groups into SEPHADEX, a hydrophilic insoluble product derived from cross-linking the polysaccharide, dextran, makes possible an entirely new series of ion exchangers. The SEPHADEX ion exchangers have

- High capacity
- Low nonspecific adsorption

SEPHADEX ion exchangers make possible the purification, separation and fractionation of a wide range of low molecular weight, complex organic compounds, proteins, and related nitrogenous substances with high yields.

A diversity of types, both anionic and cationic, are available to meet specific requirements. Have you investigated-

# см-Sephadex

Active group carboxymethyl character

character cationic, weakly acidic capacity 4-5 meq/g

CM-SEPHADEX is prepared in two forms:

C-25, which is highly effective for separating low molecular weight, complex organic substances, and C-50, which has a far greater binding capacity than C-25 for large size molecules – particularly useful for purification of proteins, enzymes, and related nitrogenous compounds.

This product is available in the following sieve fractions: Coarse, Medium, and Fine.

PHAN 501 F	RMACIA FINE ( IFTH AVENUE YORK 17, NEW	CHEMICALS, INC. V YORK
S 🗌 S	end me informati EPHADEX Ion Excl	on on hangers.
Name	n An an	s
Company		
Address		

with M. Freundlich and R. O. Burns, showed that valine, isoleucine, and leucine are required for the repression of enzymes of isoleucine and valine synthesis, a phenomenon termed multivalent repression.

A. B. Pardee and J. R. Beckwith described mutants capable of producing  $\beta$ -galactosidase constitutively, each at a different rate, over a 2000-fold range; the mutations governing the rate of enzyme production are in or near the structural gene. It was proposed that the rate of constitutive enzyme production is determined by the composition of the structural gene itself.

H. J. Vogel, D. F. Bacon, and A. Baich, in a study of regulation in the arginine path of *Escherichia coli*, obtained evidence that the structural gene for acetylornithine  $\delta$ -transaminase contains information for the recognition of the functional repressor (whether repression occurs at the level of DNA or of a DNA product). Eight genes controlling arginine synthesis, as well as the relevant repressibility gene, were mapped in strain W. Four of the genes are closely linked; the other five are well spread out.

It seems clear that unprecedented

advances have just been made in the area covered by the symposium. The main features of the genetic code appear to have emerged, and remarkable contributions have come from enzymological work and from the isolation and characterization, both chemical and physicochemical, of important classes of macromolecules, in conjunction with genetic techniques. Of the impressive rate of progress, Tatum said: "Looking back some twenty-odd years, particularly with Dr. Beadle here, . . . I think we would not have been able to anticipate . . . this extraordinary phenomenon in the development of molecular biology." Directions of future attainment are discernible, and the present successful partnership of biochemistry and genetics is likely to persist.

The National Science Foundation furnished financial support for the symposium. The proceedings will be published in book form.

> HENRY J. VOGEL VERNON BRYSON

J. OLIVER LAMPEN

Institute of Microbiology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey



#### **Forthcoming Events**

#### December

26-31. American Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, annual, Philadelphia, Pa. (R. L. Taylor, AAAS, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington 5)

The following 40 organizations will meet in conjunction with the AAAS annual meeting in Philadelphia:

Academy of **Psychoanalysis**. (A. H. Rifkin, 125 E. 65 St., New York 21)

American Assoc. of **Clinical Chemists**. (P. Paubionsky, Abington Memorial Hospital, Abington, Pa.)

American Astronautical Soc. (J. G. Stephenson, Airborne Instruments Laboratory, Walt Whitman Rd., Melville, L.I., N.Y.)

American Economic Assoc. (H. F. Williamson, AEA, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.)

American Geophysical Union. (W. E. Smith, AGU, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington 5)

American Meteorological Soc. (F. Sergent, II, Dept. of Physiology, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana)

American Nature Study Soc. (J. A. Gustafson, Route #1, Homer, N.Y.)

American **Physiological** Soc. (R. E. Smith, School of Medicine, Univ. of California, Los Angeles)

American **Political Science** Assoc. (E. M. Kirkpatrick, APSA, 1726 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C.)

American **Psychiatric** Assoc. (M. Greenblatt, Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston)

American Rocket Soc. (B. Chifos, ARS, 500 Fifth Ave., New York 36) American Soc. of Criminology. (J.

American Soc. of **Criminology.** (J. Chwast, New York Inst. of Criminology, 115–117 W. 42 St., New York 36)

American Soc. of Naturalists. (W. K. Baker, Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.)

American Soc. of Zoologists. (R. L. Watterson, Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana)

American **Sociological** Assoc. (B. Clark, Center for the Study of Higher Education, 2747 Bancroft Way, Berkeley 4, Calif.)

Association of American **Geographers**. (B. Burton, 213-1500 Arlington Blvd., Arlington, Va.)

Association for **Computing** Machinery. (B. Gilchrist, IBM Research Laboratory, Post Office Box 218, Yorktown Heights, N.Y.)

Biomedical **Information-Processing** Organization. (R. S. Ledley, Natl. Biomedical Research Foundation, Silver Spring, Md.)

Biometric Soc., ENAR. (T. A. Bancroft, Iowa State Univ., Ames)

**Ecological** Soc. of America. (R. B. Platt, Dept. of Biology, Emory Univ., Atlanta 22, Ga.)

Herpetologists' League. (W. Fox, School of Medicine, Louisiana State Univ., 1542 Tulane Ave., New Orleans 12) Institute of Management Sciences. (B.

Institute of Management Sciences. (B. V. Dean, Dept. of Management, Case Inst. of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio)

Metric Assoc. (R. P. Fischelis, 1426 G St., NW, Washington, D.C.)







May be used for fully automatic control and recording of titrant volume dosaged (pH Stat), for recording of a potentiometric titration curve (pH, mV) or as a regular end point titrator.

#### **EXCLUSIVE FEATURES:**

- 1) Micro and macro assemblies for burette volumes of 1.0, 5.0, 10.0, 20.0 and 50.0 ml.
- 2) Built-in switch over system for different recorder speeds.
- 3) Magnetic stirrer.
- 4) Temperature controlled titration vessels for various volumes from 1.0-140 ml.
- 5) Recording on single sheets or strip chartwith trouble-free ball point pens.
- 6) Electronic sensitivity 0.001 pH; drift guaranteed to be less than 0.01 pH over 24 hours.

Write for descriptive catalog No. pHS



Mountain Lake **Biological** Station. (J. L. Riopel, Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville)

National Assoc. of **Biology Teachers**. (P. R. Fordyce, Oak Park-River Forest High School, Oak Park, Ill.)

National Assoc. of Science Writers. (N. Haseltine, Washington Post, Washington, D.C.)

National Geographic Soc. (W. R. Gray, NGS, 16th and M Sts., Washington 6)

National Science Teachers Assoc. (R. H. Carleton, NSTA, 1201 16th St., NW, Washington 6)

National **Speleological** Soc. (J. V. Thrailkill, Dept. of Geology, Princeton Univ., Princeton, N.J.)

Philadelphia **Botanical** Club. (W. M. Benner, Acad. of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 3)

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

Sigma Delta Epsilon. (D. Quiggle, 133 Chemical Engineering Bldg., Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park)

Society for General Systems Research. (R. L. Meier, Mental Health Research Inst., Ann Arbor, Mich.)

Society for the **History of Technology**. (T. P. Hughes, Dept. of History, Washington and Lee Univ., Lexington, Va.)

Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics. (G. Kaskey, Remington Rand Univac, 1900 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia)

Society for Industrial Microbiology. (T. C. Cordon, Agricultural Research Service. 600 E. Mermaid Lane, Philadelphia 18)

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

Society of Systematic Zoology. (C. F. Lytle, 801 Ware St., SW, Vienna, Va.)

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

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

Special conferences to be held during the meeting include:

Academy Conference, natl. meeting of 47 state academies. (R. C. Miller, California Acad. of Sciences, San Francisco)

Conference on Science Manuscripts. (N. Reingold, Science and Technology Div.,

Library of Congress, Washington 25) Conference on Scientific Manpower. (T. J. Mills, National Science Foundation, Washington 25)

26-29. American **Physical** Soc., Stanford, Calif. (H. A. Shugart, Univ. of California, Berkeley 4)

27-29. American Geophysical Union, western natl. meeting, Stanford, Calif. (W. W. Kellogg, Rand Corp., 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, Calif.)

27-29. American Philosophical Assoc., Pacific Div., Berkeley, Calif. (L. E. Hahn, Washington Univ., St. Louis 30, Mo.) 27-29. Western Soc. of Naturalists,

27-29. Western Soc. of Naturalists, San Jose, Calif. (I. A. Abbott, Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove, Calif.)

28-29. California Assoc. of Chemistry

G765/11232

Teachers, Fresno. (R. H. Major, 1736 N. Sierra Bonita Ave., Hollywood 46, Calif.) 28-29. Northwestern Scientific Assoc. Bellingham, Wash. (E. J. Larrison, Univ. of Idaho, Moscow)

28-30. Archaeological Inst. of America, Baltimore, Md. (L. A. Campbell, 5 Washington Sq. North, New York 3)

28-30. Linguistic Soc. of America, New York, N.Y. (A. A. Hill, Box 7790 University Station, Austin 12, Tex.)

#### January

5. Pediatrics, Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics, seminar, Manila, Philippines. (A. C. Reid, 118 Riverside Dr., New York 24)

5-12. Medical Conf., Dakar, Senegal. (P. Pene, c/o Faculté de Médicine, Dakar) 5-12. Tumors of Conjunctive Tissue, symp., Dakar, Senegal (by invitation). (H. F. Dorn, Intern. Union Against Cancer, c/o National Institutes of Health, Bethesda 14, Md.)

7-8. Ultra-High Energy Nuclear Physics, conf., Bristol, England. (Administrative Assistant, Inst. of Physics and the Physical Soc., 47 Belgrave Sq., London S.W.1, England)

7-10. Millimeter and Submillimeter, conf., Orlando, Fla. (H. L. Bassett, Millimeter Conf., Martin Company-MP-75, Orlando)

9-12. National Soc. of **Professional Engineers**, winter meeting, San Antonio, Tex. (P. H. Robbins, 2029 K St., NW, Washington 6)



P.O. BOX 606, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

# GYROTORY® WATER BATH SHAKER

For Reproducible Temperature and Agitation

- Variable speed control, from 85 to 285 rpm or 140 to 400 rpm.
- Heats rapidly to pre-set temperatures from ambient to  $100^{\circ}$  C. within  $\pm 0.5^{\circ}$  C.
- Adjustable level device automatically maintains desired water level in the bath.
- Triple-eccentric-shaft drive transmission assures smooth, uniform agitation of all flasks.
- Built with precision for continuous operation.
- Performance is cool, quiet, vibrationless.
- A bench-top unit with interchangeable platforms having large capacity for flasks, tubes, and beakers. Used with gaseous atmospheres.
- Operates under lab benches and desks with space-saving dolly accessory.
- Models available with reciprocating action.



#### **BIRD RESPIRATION PUMP**

Single piston—for producing artificial breathing in small animals. The valve is synchronized with the stroke to control air flow direction. When the pump reaches full travel on the pressure stroke, the valve disconnects the flow of air to the lungs and exhalation takes place naturally. Gas mixtures may be introduced or collected through the valve system. For best results, use our #71-021 cannula.

Available in three models. #70-878-01 Rate 15-140 strokes Vol. .7-50ee per stroke Vol. 0-1.5ee per stroke

Manufacturers & Distributors of Scientific Equipment 6th & Byrd Streets — Richmond, Virginia



# **VIROLOGIST-MICROBIOLOGIST Ph.D.**

Expansion of our viral programs provides an opportunity for an individual with experience in basic virus techniques.

Position involves planning and implementation of experiments of individual and group design. Experience requirements are virus handling in animals and tissue culture, virus separation and vaccine preparation. Background in viral nucleic acids desirable. Excellent opportunity for creative and adaptable research scientist with ability for organizing experimental programs. Our laboratories are located in the metropolitan New York area.

Please forward résumé including education, experience and present salary to:

Mr. R. C. Allen

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC. 235 East 42nd Street New York 17, N.Y. An Equal Opportunity Employer





An 8-page brochure describing manual beta-counting systems from Packard. Includes details on Geiger and proportional counting with both windowless and Packard Flo-Window Gas Flow Detectors, together with basic Geiger tube counting systems. Specifications on Packard Model 150 Scaler-Ratemeter and Series 250A Automatic Scalers also included.

To request your copy use the coupon below or call your Packard Sales Engineer. 

Gentlemen: Please send a copy of Bulletin 1007 on manual beta- counting systems.	NAME
Packard	PACKARD INSTRUMENT COMPANY, INC. BOX 428 · LA GRANGE, ILLINOIS

Pc

# HOW TO FREEZE-PRESERVE LIVING MATERIALS?

SEMEN • CULTURED CELLS • TISSUE HOMOGENATES SURGICAL TRANSPLANTS • BONE MARROW • LABILE MICRO-ORGANISMS . BLOOD

#### The **SLOW-FREEZE**

a programmed liquid bath cooled by dry ice for use with large-mass specimens where heat transfer is critical, where liquid nitrogen is not conveniently available, or as a constant-temperature cold bath or reservoir to  $-65^{\circ}$  C.





a programmed dry chamber using liquid nitrogen gas as the coolant.



positive-feedback cooling rate regardless of size of individual sample or number of samples in load. For details, write-



13-18. American Chemical Soc., Cincinnati, Ohio. (A. H. Emery, 1155 16th St., NW, Washington 6)

14-16. Radiation Research, intern. conf.. Natick, Mass. (Army Quartermaster Research and Engineering Center, Natick)

14-18. Association of Surgeons of West Africa, Ibadan, Nigeria. (V. A. Ngu, University College Hospital, Ibadan)

14-19. Atomic and Molecular Quantum Theory, symp., Sanibel Island, Fla. (D. W. Smith, Chemistry Dept., Univ. of Florida, Gainesville)

15-15 Feb. World Meteorological Organization, Working Group on Meteorological Transmissions, Paris, France. (WMO, 41 Avenue Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland)

15-17. Association of American Colleges, annual, Atlantic City, N.J. (T. A. Distler, AAC, 1818 R St., NW, Washington 9)

15-17. Sesame, intern. conf., Maracay, Venezuela. (D. G. Langham, Sesamum Foundation, Milford, Conn.)

15-19. Immunopathology, intern. symp., La Jolla, Calif. (by invitation). (Science Information Div., National Foundation, 800 Second Ave., New York 17)

17-19. Engineers' Training, conf., Strasbourg, France. (Council of Europe, Avenue de l'Europe, Strasbourg)

17-19. Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, annual, Edmonton, Alberta. (J. H. Graham, RCPSC, 74 Stanley Ave., Ottawa 2, Ont., Canada) 18-19. Blood, annual symp., Detroit,

Mich. (G. F. Anderson, Dept. of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wayne State Univ., 1401 Rivard St., Detroit 7) 21–23. Chemistry and Biochemistry of

Seed Proteins, intern. conf., New Orleans, La. (C. H. Fisher, Southern Utilization Research and Development Div., Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, P.O. Box 19687, New Orleans 19) 21-23. Institute of the Aerospace Sci-

ences, annual, New York, N.Y. (IAS, 2 E. 64 St., New York 21)

21-24. American Meteorological Soc., annual, New York, N.Y. (R. L. Pfeffer, Lamont Geological Observatory, Columbia Univ., Palisades, N.Y.)

22. Infectious Diseases of the Heart and Circulation, conf., New York, N.Y. (C. A. R. Connor, New York Heart Assoc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19) 22-24. Reliability and Quality Control,

natl. symp., San Francisco, Calif. (L. W. Ball, Boeing Co., P.O. Box 3707, Seattle 24, Wash.)

23-25. Elevated Temperature Mechanics, intern. conf., 3rd Navy Structural Mechanics Symp., New York, N.Y. (by invitation). (A. M. Freudenthal, 624 Mudd

Bldg., Columbia Univ., New York 27) 23–26. American Assoc. of **Physics Teachers**, New York, N.Y. (R. P. Winch, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.)

23-26. American Group Psychotherapy Assoc., annual, Washington, D.C. (AGPA, 1790 Broadway, New York 19)

24-27. American Mathematical Soc., annual, Berkeley, Calif. (AMS, 190 Hope St., Providence 6, R.I.)

26. Association for **Symbolic Logic**, Berkeley, Calif. (T. Hailperin, Dept. of Mathematics, Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa.)

## COLEMAN

introduces a new complete line of **pH** electrodes



Probe electrode permits pH measurement in deep flasks.

30 electrodes for virtually any laboratory application-pH determination, millivolt measurement, titration-are included in the new Coleman Electrode Program:

SHIELDED GLASS ELEC-TRODES for use in any liquid medium over wide ranges of temperature, viscosity, alkalinity, and sample constitution. **REFERENCE ELECTRODES** for any application; available with calomel reference elements or non-mercurous elements.

METALLIC ELECTRODES for millivolt measurements and the full range of electrometric titrations.

#### FEATURES:

Screw base electrodes thread directly into electrode head of any Coleman pH meter; sample requirement is only 3.5 ml.

Plunger-type liquid junction permits instantaneous renewal of the liquid junction; ideal even for slurries and viscous liquids. Threaded replaceable glass elements for reference electrodes cut electrode replacement costs. Versatility . . . adapters permit Coleman electrodes to be used with almost any modern pH meter.

Overall economy - electrodes cost approximately one-third less than comparable units.

Write for complete information. Request the Coleman Electrode Bulletin SB-282. Liquid junction easily established COLEMAN with new plunger method.

COLEMAN INSTRUMENTS, INC., MAYWOOD, ILL.

26-28. Mathematical Assoc. of America, annual, Berkeley, Calif. (H. M. Gehman, Univ. of Buffalo, Buffalo 14, N.Y.)

27-1. American Inst. of Electrical Engineers, winter general meeting, New York, N.Y. (R. S. Gardner, AIEE, 33 W. 39 St., New York 18)

28-2. American Library Assoc., Chicago, Ill. (D. H. Clift, ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11)

28-2. Body Composition, conf., New York, N.Y. (J. Brozek, Dept. of Psychology, Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa.)

30-1. Military Electronics, natl. winter convention, Los Angeles, Calif. (F. P. Adler, Space Systems Div., Hughes Aircraft Co., Culver City, Calif.)

31-1. American Soc. for Engineering Education, college-industry conf., Atlanta, Ga. (W. L. Collins, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana)

31–1. Society of **Rheology**, annual western regional meeting, Emeryville, Calif. (T. L. Smith, Stanford Research Inst., Menlo Park, Calif.)

31-2. Western Soc. for Clinical Research, annual, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif. (H. R. Warner, Latter-day Saints Hospital, Dept. of Physiology, Salt Lake City 3, Utah)

#### February

4-8. Rice Genetics and Cytogenetics, symp., Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines. (Inter. Rice Research Inst., Manila Hotel, Manila, Philippines)

4-9. Recent Trends in **Iron and Steel Technology**, symp., Jamshedpur, India. (Secretary, Indian Inst. of Metals, 31 Chowringhee Rd., Calcutta, India)

4-20. Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas, U.N. conference, Geneva, Switzerland. (Science Conference Staff, Agency for International Development, 826 State Dept. Annex 1, Washington 25)

5-14. International **Radio** Consultative Committee, Plan Subcommittee for Asia, New Delhi, India. (V. Barthoni, 128 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland) 6-9. American College of **Radiology**, Chicago, Ill. (F. H. Squire, Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital, 1753 W. Congress St., Chicago 12)

8-18. United Nations Committee on Industry and Natural Resources in Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, Thailand. (S. Santitham, Rajadamnern Ave., Bangkok)

10-16. **Planned Parenthood**, intern. conf., Singapore. (V. Houghton, Intern. Planned Parenthood Federation, 69 Eccleston Sq., London, S.W.1, England)

11-14. American Soc. of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, New York, N.Y. (R. C. Cross, 345 E. 47th St., New York 17)

11-14. Industrial **Lubrication**, intern. conf. and exhibit, London, England. (E. V. Paterson, Scientific Lubrication, 217a Kensington High St., London W.8)

11-15. Quantum **Electronics**, intern. symp., Paris, France. (Secrétariat, Troisième Congrès International d'Electronique Quantique, 7 rue de Madrid, Paris 8°)

12-14. Lysozomes, symp. (by invitation), London, England. (Ciba Foundation, 41 Portland Pl., London W.1)

23 NOVEMBER 1962



# UNPRECEDENTED STABILITY!

For analyses requiring highest possible accuracy, the voltage-andfrequency-regulated model of the NEW Spectronic 20 Colorimeter provides rock-steady scale readings, despite the most extreme power fluctuations—at either 50 or 60 cycles! And without any sacrifice in sensitivity! For more routine applications, you can



choose from the standard or battery-operated models at lower cost.

All better-than-ever models of the best-selling colorimeter of all time offer many other additional new and exclusive benefits. Mail the coupon, and get the whole story.

Spectronic 20 Colorimeter ®

BAUSCH & LOMB

BAUSCH & LOMB INCORPORATED 85695 Bausch Street Rochester 2, N. Y.	<ul> <li>Please schedule a.Spectronic 20 Colorimeter demonstration in my lab at my convenience.</li> <li>Please send Spectronic 20 Catalog D-266.</li> <li>Name</li> </ul>
	Company Address City Zone State



#### **AIRBORNE OPTICAL SYSTEMS** FOR NAVIGATION

The Horizontal Situation Indicator from CSC's Electro-Optical Department is an integral part of a map display instrument that provides pilots with tactical and navigation data in pictorial form. During the initial contract for the Horizontal Situation Indicator CSC assumed the responsibility for this type of work from Bell & Howell Company.

Acrylic plastic used for the screen requires special production techniques, with tolerances held to .001 inch. Grid lines are engraved, then hand-filled with titanium oxide.

The engineering talent, custom equipment and technical skills required for projects of this kind are applied to the production of precision optics from conventional and exotic materials, optical systems, military and commercial cameras. Other divisions of CSC design and manufacture electronic instrumentation, process analysis and control systems, missile and spacecraft support equipment, data acquisition, conversion and recording systems, industrial control systems, analog and digital data handling installations.

For information about applying this experience to your systems problems, call your nearest CSC engineering representative or write:

CONSOLIDATED SYSTEMS

#### CORPORATION

1500 So. Shamrock Ave. • Monrovia, California 924

13-15. Electrochemistry, 1st Australian conf., part I, Sydney, Australia. (F. Gutmann, Physical Chemistry Dept., Univ. of New South Wales, Kensington, N.S.W., Australia)

National Soc. 13–16. of College Teachers of Education, Chicago, Ill. (E. J. Clark, Indiana State College, Terre Haute)

14-15. American Soc. for Quality Control, Textile and Needles Trades Div., annual conf., Clemson, S.C. (H. F. Littleton, c/o Charles H. Bacon Co., Lenoir City, Tenn.)

15-14 Apr. Aeronautics and Space, intern. exhibition, São Paulo, Brazil. (Santos Dumont Foundation, Avenida Ipiranga Nº. 84, São Paulo)

16-23. Caribbean Dental Convention, Port of Spain, Trinidad. (A. V. Awon, 43-45 Frederick St., Port of Spain)

17-21. Technical Assoc. of the Pulp and Paper Industry, annual, New York, N.Y. (TAPPI, 360 Lexington Ave., New York 17)

18-20. American Standards Assoc., natl. conf., New York, N.Y. (ASA, 10 E. 40 St., New York 16)

18-20. Biophysical Soc., annual, New York, N.Y. (A. Mauro, Rockefeller Inst., New York)

18-20. Electrochemistry, 1st Australian conf., part II, Hobart, Tasmania. (J. N. Baxter, Chemistry Dept., Univ. of Tasmania, Hobart)

18-25. Expert Committee on Food Additives, FAO/WHO, Rome, Italy. (Intern. Agency Liaison Branch, Office of the Director General, Food and Agriculture Organization, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome) 19-22. Radiochemistry, inter-American

conf., Montevideo, Uruguay. (Pan American Union, Washington 6)

20-22. Fundamental Cancer Research, annual symp., Houston, Tex. (L. Dmochowski, Section of Virology and Elec-tron Microscopy, M. D. Anderson Hospital, Houston 25)

20-22. Solid-State Circuits, intern. conf., Philadelphia, Pa. (F. J. Witt, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Murray Hill, N.J.)

20-23. National Assoc. for Research in Science Teaching, Washington, D.C. (J. D. Novak, Biological Science Dept., Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.)

20-24. Diseases of the Chest, intern. congr., New Delhi, India. (M. Kornfeld, American College of Chest Physicians, 112 E. Chestnut St., Chicago 11, Ill.)

21-22. American Soc. for Quality Control, regional conf., Las Vegas, Nev. (S. R. Wood, Dept. 61, Bldg. 160, Aerojet-General Corp., Azusa, Calif.) 23–28. American Soc. for **Testing** and

Materials, annual, Atlantic City, N.J. (H. H. Hamilton, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.)

24-25. Unit Processes in Hydrometallurgy, symp., Dallas, Tex. (F. T. David, Colorado School of Mines, Golden)

24-27. Diffusion, intern. conf., Palm Springs, Calif. (J. A. Biles, Univ. of Southern California, School of Pharmacy, Los Angeles 7) 24–28. American Inst. of Mining, Met-

allurgical, and Petroleum Engineers, annual, Dallas, Tex. (E. Kirkendall, AIME, 345 E. 47 St., New York 17)



# must a cactus watch the birdie?

Yes, if it's a cloudy, windy day as it was when this mountain succulent's

It was when this mountain succulent s portrait was made by a Honeywell Pentax at 1/60 sec., f/16. You ordinarily don't think of a flower as a moving target—until you catch one wavering in your view finder. Then you increase shutter speed, open up the lens, and—oops, there goes your depth of field! Pretty petal,

poor pistil. Use a Honeywell Prox-O-Lite on your camera and you do two things: (1) stop motion, and (2) permit small-er apertures for maximum depth of field. The Prox-O-Lite is an electronic flash unit which fits right on your lens mount to surround your subject with shadowless light.

See the Prox-O-Lite at your Honeywell dealer's today. Or write for illus-trated brochure



to David Moore (209), Honeywell-Heiland, Denver 10, Colorado

