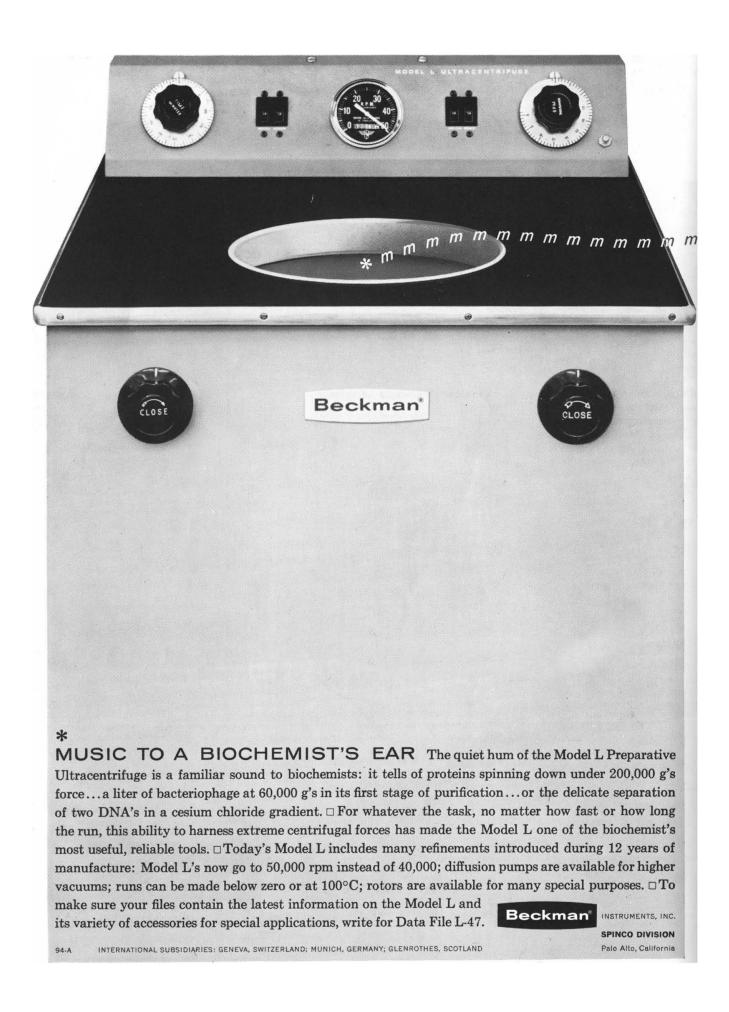


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By BARRY J. ANSON, Ph.D., Robert Laughlin Rea Professor Emeritus, Department of Anatomy, Northwestern University Medical School; Research Professor, Department of Otolaryngology and Maxillofacial Surgery, College of Medicine, State University of Iowa. About 648 pages 7%" x 10³/4", with about 600 illustrations. About \$18.00. New (2nd) Edition—Ready February, 1963

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By JOHANNES A. G. RHODIN, Professor of Anatomy, N.Y.U. School of Medicine, Docent of Anatomy, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden. About 208 pages, 9" x 111/2", illustrated. About \$10.00. New—Ready January, 1963

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14 December 1962, Volume 138, Number 3546



Editorial	Civilian Nuclear Power	1231
Articles	The Rise of a Research Empire: NIH, 1930 to 1950: D. C. Swain	1233
	Light and the Asexual Reproduction of Pilobolus: R. M. Page Responses to light play an important role in the development and reproduction of this fungus.	1238
News and Comment	World Atom Agency—Apprehension Over U.S. Policy; Federal Education Aid— Where Does the Money Go?; Birth Control—U.S. Makes Major Policy Statement	1245
Book Reviews	The Nature of Science: C. C. Gillispie Normal science is succeeded by a creative phase of revolution out of which new concepts emerge.	1 251
	The Value of Water in Alternative Uses, reviewed by R. K. Linsley; other reviews	1253
Reports	 Sound Stimulation and Its Effect on Dental Sensation Threshold: S. Carlin et al Gas-Flow Counting of Carbon-14 Compounds: An Improved Technique: H. J. Perkins and M. D. MacDonald 	1258
	Poisoning by Organic Phosphorus Pesticides Potentiated by Phenothiazine Derivatives: T. B. Gaines	1260
	Potassium-Argon Dating of Plutonic Bodies in Palmer Peninsula and Southern Chile: M. Halpern	1261
	Surface Textures of Sand Grains—an Application of Electron Microscopy: Glaciation: D. Krinsley and T. Takahashi	1262
	Geotropic Stimulation: Effects on Wound Vessel Differentiation: L. W. Roberts and D. E. Fosket	1264
	The Fungus Beuveria tenella: T. C. Cordon and J. H. Schwartz	1265
	Diamonds in the Dyalpur Meteorite: M. E. Lipshutz	1266
	Hypersexual Activity Induced in Females of the Cockroach Nauphoeta cinerea: L. M. Roth	1267
	Aversive Training: Long-Term Effects: H. S. Hoffman, M. Fleshler, P. K. Jensen	1269
	Homology Test between the Nucleic Acid of an RNA Virus and the DNA in the Host Cell: R. H. Doi and S. Spiegelman	1270
	Photographic Cytophotometry with a Dual Microscope: J. W. Kelly	1272
	Correspondence between Stevens' Terminal Brightness Function and the Discriminability Law: E. E. Green	1274
Departments	Meetings: Handling, Reducing, and Interpreting Geophysical Data; Forthcoming Events	1276
	New Products	1284

Cover Surface of sand from the beach at the junction of Old Montauk Highway and Washington Road on the south shore of Long Island. See page 1262.

For the Instruments

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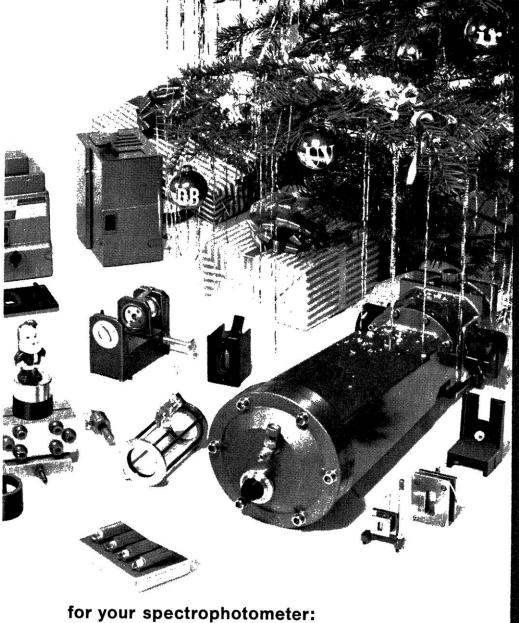
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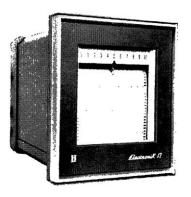
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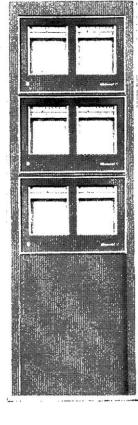
Zero and Span Adjustments: Quickly and easily made with a screwdriver through panel on side of module.

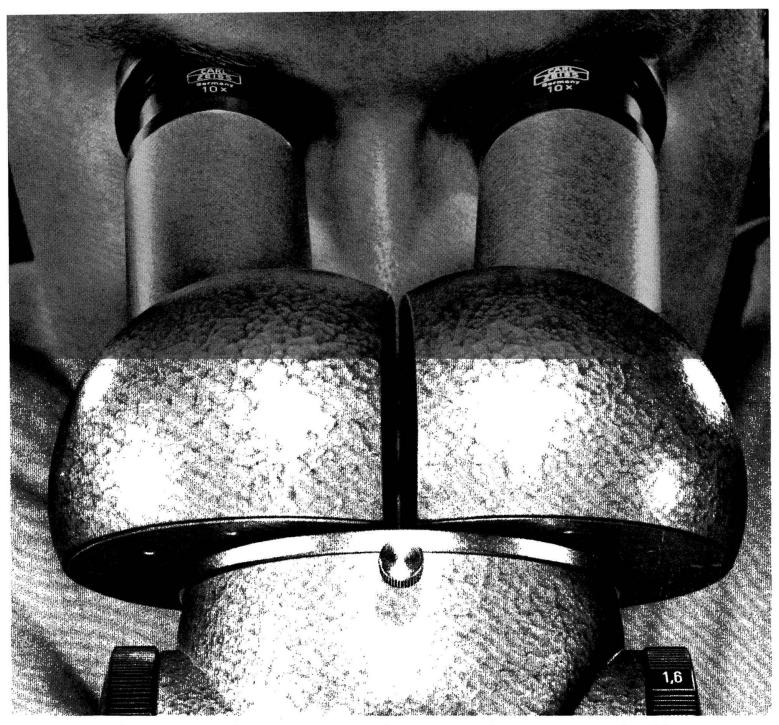
OPTIONAL

One- or two-pen models in either single or dual case • Two operation pens for time correlation or noting significant events • Up to 2 retransmitting slidewires on each servo module. (1 if alarms are used) • Up to 8 alarm switches • Chart speeds up to 1 inch per second.



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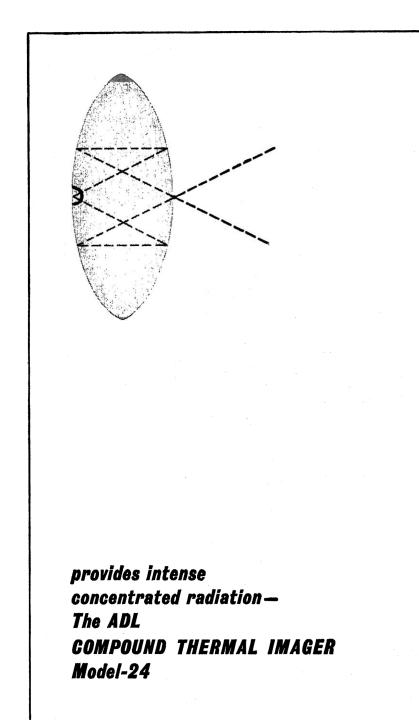
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CHEMICAL REACTIONS semi-micro pyrochemical analysis reduction of rare earth metals

IGNITION STUDIES rocket propellants

BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH irradiation of tissues radiation protection systems

CERAMICS study of thermal properties guality-control techniques

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Performance Data – Model-24 ADL COMPOUND THERMAL IMAGER

14 DECEMBER 1962

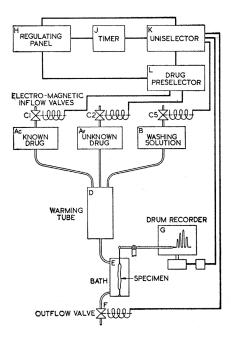


Instruments and Applications

Automated quantitative measurement of drug activity

In such applications as testing of anti-spasmodic drugs, histamine assays, potentiation and antagonist experiments, etc., the speed, accuracy and convenience of set-up and measurement procedures can be improved by use of the Casella Automatic Biological Assay Apparatus.

The apparatus controls the flow of drug and washing solutions into and out of the isolated organ bath, using electro-magnetic valves.



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.

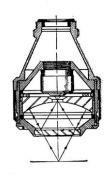
Phase contrast examination of tissue cultures in test tubes

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.

High power microscope objectives with long working distances

Under unusual observation conditions and for some work involving the techniques of micro-manipulation, it would be advantageous to use "high dry" objectives but with working distances many times those normally obtained. Cooke-A.E.I. special objectives with working distances more



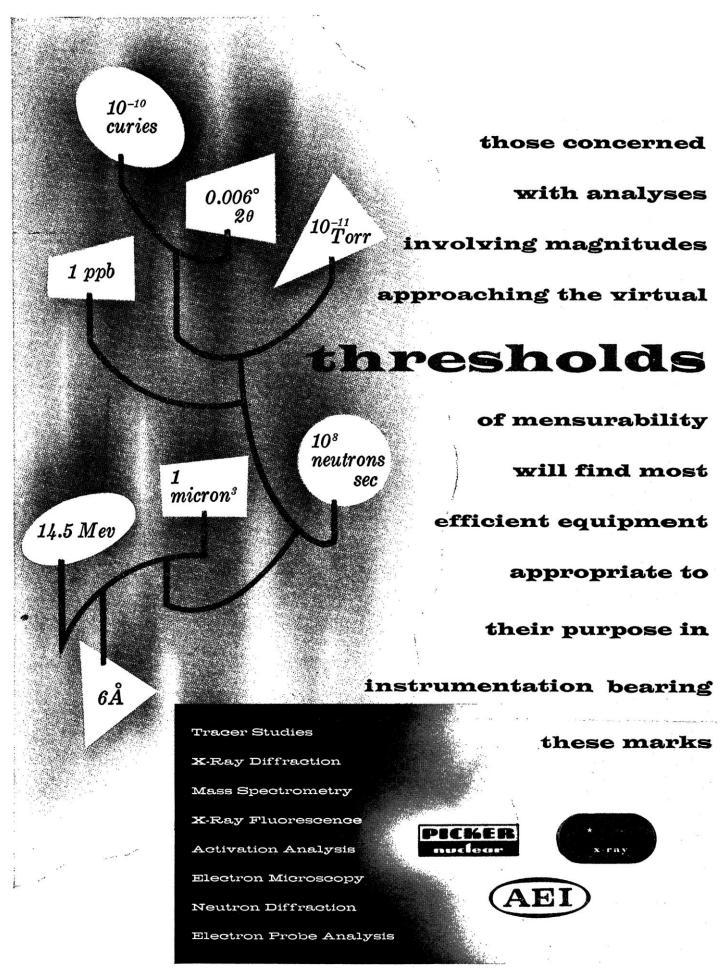
than 15 times conventional values are sometimes used. Drawing shows the general construction, involving a mirror system which projects object image to a conventional microscope objective mounted behind. Working distance of both 20X and 40X objectives is 12.8mm, as contrasted with the normal working distance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

It is a curious aspect of human nature that we are more likely to be excited by unproved possibilities than by achievements. This is exemplified by the public response to a report which the Atomic Energy Commission has just released. This document has attracted little attention, yet buried in its pages is evidence of one of the great events of all time emergence of nuclear energy as a practical source of power and a means of conserving fossil fuels.

Immediately after World War II a rash of forecasts extolled the wonders of the coming atomic age. Optimistic pronouncements of scientists were amplified by the press. There followed a period in which public interest remained high, though progress toward production of economically competitive electric power was slow, partly because competence in reactor design was vested mainly in physicists without engineering experience. Ultimately this deficiency was corrected, and a large number of technical problems were overcome. Different types of reactors were tested; new materials were investigated; every facet of fuel handling and safety was studied. At the same time a virile, competitive atomic energy industry was created.

Trends in the cost of generating electricity are one measure of what has occurred. These are outlined in the report.

... costs have been reduced, from the first actual experience of about 50 mills per kwh at the Shippingport prototype reactor in 1958 to less than 10 mills per kwh for full-scale plants now in existence and an estimated 5.5 to 6 mills for a large plant to be built in the near future at Bodega Bay, California.

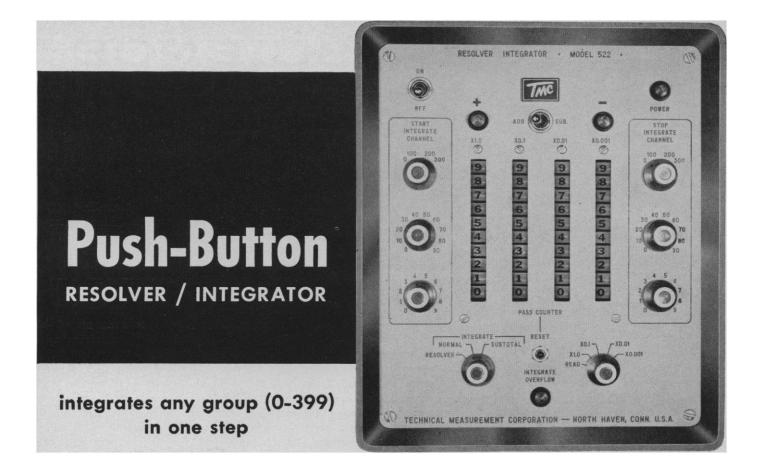
This figure includes all such costs as amortization and does not involve a subsidy. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company has chosen atomic energy over fossil fuel not because of glamor but because of economics. Costs based on substantial operating experience now can be estimated with precision.

. . the total nuclear electric generating capacity in the country [is] approximately 850,000 kilowatts, about 0.5% of our total installed capacity. Seven other central station nuclear power plants are scheduled to start operation in the next few months.

Economic civilian nuclear power has been achieved at a comparatively low cost.

To date, the Commission has spent approximately \$1.275 billion specifically on the civilian power program. . . . The present annual rate of expenditure is approximately \$200 million.

One of the aspects that the report underplays is our vanishing resources of petroleum and natural gas. A chemical industry based on petroleum resources is increasing rapidly, and its products are assuming an everwider role in our economy and in international trade. With current trends we might be a have-not nation in this important sphere in about 20 years, with corresponding weakening of our competitive position. It is good to know that recent developments in nuclear energy have justified the optimism of 15 years ago and that means are available for sparing our heritage of fossil fuels.—P.H.A.



This new all-electronic Model 522 Spectrum Resolver/Integrator may be used directly with TMC "400 Series" pulse analyzers to perform resolving and integration functions without the necessity of intermediate tape recording equipment.

As a Resolver the Model 522 takes information directly from any selected quarter or half of the analyzer memory and either adds it to or subtracts it from the data stored in an adjacent quarter or half of the memory. It is possible to remove individual components of a spectrum and leave only the desired elements by adding or subtracting 100%, 10%, 1% or 0.1% increments of reference spectra. The operator has precise control of the resolving process, and has an accurate visual record of the exact percentage removed.

As an Integrator, the Model 522 integrates memory-stored information within any band of channels from 0 to 399 *in one operation*. Two modes of integration are available:

NORMAL mode sums the counts in the preselected band and stores the total in the last channel.

SUBTOTAL mode adds each channel count to the previous one to provide a running subtotal.

With every operation, results are displayed on the analyzer scope and may be printed, recorded or punched out by the readout method of your choice.

Case design of the Model 522 Resolver/Integrator is identical to that of the compatible "400 Series" fully-portable, 400-channel Pulse Height Analyzers.

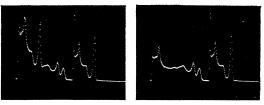
SPECIFICATIONS

Resolving Rate	ld or subtract operation per 100 channels
% Resolved	
Integration Rate	0.5% sec. per quarter memory
Channel band	Continuous 1 — 400 channels
Integrating Modes	Normal, Subtotal
Blanking Only channels to be integra	ated are visible on Analyzers CRT display
Size	w. x 10 ¹ / ₄ " h. x 21" d., 28 lbs. (approx.)

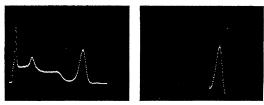
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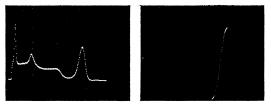
Step 1 Step 2



RESOLVING



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SCIENCE, VOL. 138

Kodak reports on :

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Chemical advice

Virtually every laboratory that ever has occasion to work with organic compounds has a green book entitled Eastman Organic Chemicals List No. 42. It gives the accepted nomenclature, structural formulas, melting range or boiling range, and prices for convenient quantities of thousands of compounds, many of them in several grades of purity. Perhaps you have a copy.

Get rid of it.



It is out of date. The new one bears the designation List No. 43, which seems logical enough. It is BLUE. There are many, many changes and some 350 compounds that weren't in the old one. Check around and see whether it has come in. If it has not turned up by now, please notify Distillation Products Industries, Rochester 3, N.Y. (Division of Eastman Kodak Company).



Electric sugar, \$5 per lb.

A mighty industry breaks down the sugar molecule in the interests of conviviality. Use of the sugar molecule as a base for further building is little practiced, except by us. (We do it in the northeast corner of a state which respects the venerable craft that works the other way.)

And what is achieved thereby?

A high dielectric constant, a large increase in the capacitance of an electrical condenser compared with when there is nothing between the plates.

Obviously, the manufacturers of capacitors and of electroluminescent panels have had to be notified. We find them interested and alert.

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Other invidious comparisons:

	Cyanoethyl Sucrose	other cyanoethylated dielectrics	chlorinated aromatics
cost per lb.	\$5 (development)	\$12-\$27	15c-25c
dissipation factor (25°C, 60 cycles)	0.010	0.17 - 2.7	< 0.1
volume resistivity (25°C, ohm-cm)	5 x 10"	3-6 x 10°	> 5 x 10 ¹²

Request an 8-ounce sample of Cyanoethyl Sucrose and a data sheet from Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn. (Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company).

The film in the bottle

We have something important to say about modulating an electron beam and writing with it directly on photographic film inside the bottle, skipping phosphor and lens: It is feasible and advantageous.

We suspect that a few uncharitable souls in the gallery have snickered at words like "modulation transfer characteristic" issuing from people who brew one of the principal ingredients for their product from hides and old bones.

Let the snickers cease. With a modulated electron beam playing directly on the outcome of the efforts of cowboys and silver miners, stronger reasons begin to unfold for speaking of modulation transfer characteristics. The modulation, indeed, seems to get itself transferred a great deal better this way than the old way. In fact, it is now up to the electronics to generate as much as the photographic emulsion can take.

We peddle no hardware for this and can therefore talk freely with would-be hardware peddlers and their prospective customers. We wish to tell them we have looked into it deeply enough to know

• that when conventional medium-speed film records with electrons, it can resolve detail considerably smaller than 5μ ;

• that we can make a film for which the

modulation transfer level remains above 50% out to 355 cycles/mm, which corresponds to nearly 65 megacycles in TV 16mm format:

• that a high-resolution film (far too slow to consider for the light available from a phosphor screen), when exposed to an electron beam of low current at little more than half the accelerating potential customary in c-r tubes, gives far more resolution and far less graininess than can be expected of the medium or fast films that the phosphor screens need;

• that freedom from the graininess and other imperfections of the phosphor screens themselves is beautiful;

• that no harsh remarks should be uttered about the lenses that image phosphor screens on film because, until some practical equipment appears on the market for the new direct-electron technique, a lot of people will want to write to Eastman Kodak Company, Apparatus and Optical Division, Rochester 4, N.Y. for details and prices on what we believe to be the sharpest lenses for the purpose in the world.

For further information on the new tech-nique, write Eastman Kodak Company, Special Sensitized Products Division, Rochester 4, N. Y.

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 14 DECEMBER 1962 1277

sensing elements, the local processing of data, the transmission of the data, and the subsequent editing.

R. Nathan described the digital processing of lunar photographs. The corrections to remove noise and geometric and photometric distortion from telemetered video data were carried out on a digital computer. Nathan illustrated the process with a number of artificial examples all of which left the audience with a much clearer understanding of how unclear the early pictures of the moon will be.

John Tukey chaired a lively, if often confusing, session on newer analytical techniques that might be employed in the reduction of geophysical data. The methods of power-spectra and crossspectra analysis of geophysical time series are now widely used. Such methods are particularly appropriate when



the process generating the time series is linear. When nonlinearities become important, for example in the nearshore development of ocean waves, then more complicated analyses are required to bring out the internal structure of the time series. G. MacDonald discussed methods by which the bi-spectra and higher order moments of time series can be estimated. This discussion was illustrated by the bi-spectra for ocean wave heights recorded in shallow water off the California coast.

The probing of the three-dimensional fields in geophysics often requires arrays of stations. Detailed studies of methods of analysis of data generated by station arrays have been carried out both in meteorology and oceanography. In oceanography the analysis of waves requires two-dimensional arrays, while in meteorology the two-dimensional distribution of weather stations is supplemented by observations taken in height at each station. G. Miller presented a discussion of the study of long ocean waves by means of an array of three bottom pressure recorders. An analysis of wave height by cross-spectral methods provides information as to the direction of waves as a function of frequency. Combined with elementary theory this permits an estimate of the distance over which the waves have traveled. Analysis of data from the triangular array of pressure recorders off the southern California coast leads to the identification and location of the wave-generating storms located off the Antarctic coast.

Von Neumann's comments of 1954 quoted above refer primarily to the use of computers in the numerical solution of three- and four-dimensional partial differential equations describing geophysical processes. Since that time remarkable progress has been made in the development of numerical methods that are capable of dealing with linear problems and some progress has been made in treating linear equations with nonconstant coefficients. A superb review of finite difference methods applicable to problems in fluid dynamics was presented by R. Richtmyer. Richtmyer dealt primarily with linear equations; however, the specter of nonlinearity was ominously present. It is clear that conditions for numerical stability of nonlinear equations can often be obtained; it is not clear that the resulting finite difference scheme represents even an approximate solution to the posed problem. The reason is intimately coupled to the fact that finite difference

SCIENCE, VOL. 138

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schemes make use of regular grids in time and in space. The nonlinear terms in the equations result in the transfer of energy from lower harmonics to higher harmonics. At a certain point in the calculation the harmonics have no place to go in the specified mesh and are folded back into the existing mesh. As a result, energy at high frequency (or high wave number) appears under the guise of low frequencies. This is the problem familiar to timeseries workers as "aliasing." The mislabeling of the energy can lead to "instability," as was first noted by Norman Phillips. Smoothing techniques which lower energy present in the higher harmonics do not always provide a solution, though they can insure ordinary "numerical stability." The characteristic of many nonlinearities is the interaction over large frequency intervals. The arbitrary destruction of higher harmonics removes possible interaction and can result in major distortions of the field.

The six working sessions were supplemented by a banquet at the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center at which Lloyd Berkner, chairman of the organizing committee, presented an eloquent description of the progress in geophysics and space physics during the past decade. It is clear that geophysics and computer technology have proceeded at a very rapid rate and that without the development of the computer technology much of the presentday geophysics would be impossible. It is also becoming apparent that the requirements of geophysics are of such a magnitude that they are bound to influence further developments in computers. It is an open question whether the computers will develop faster than geophysics or geophysics will outstrip the services of the projected computers.

GORDON J. F. MACDONALD Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, University of California, Los Angeles 24

Forthcoming Events

January

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)

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SCIENCE, VOL. 138

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 Col-

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)

ley 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 Sciences, 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.)

21-24. Advances in **Gas Chromatog**raphy, intern. symp., Houston, Tex. (A. Zlatkis, Chemistry Dept., Univ. of Houston, Houston)

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.)

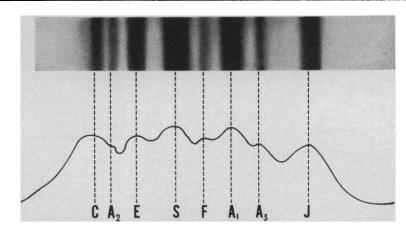
25-6. International College of Surgeons, West Indies congr., aboard S.S. Santa Rosa. (Secretariat, 1516 Lake Shore Dr., Chicago 10, Ill.)

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

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 En-

14 DECEMBER 1962

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CANAL INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION Dept. E-122 4935 Cordell Avenue, Bethesda 14, Maryland gineers, 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 Tech-

nology 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**,

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)

10-15. Management Function in Research and Development, conf., Pasadena, Calif. (Management Development Section, Industrial Relations Center, California Inst. of Technology, Pasadena)

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

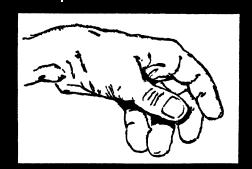
11-14. American Soc. of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, New York, N.Y. (R. C. Cross, 345 E. 47th St., New York 17)

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.

11-15. Quantum Electronics, intern. symp., Paris, France. (Secrétariat, Troisième Congrès International d'Electro-

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

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)

13-16. National Soc. 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 N°. 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

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, FOA/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 Electron 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.)

General Corp., Azusa, Calif.) 22–23. American **Psychopathological** Assoc., annual, New York, N.Y. (F. A. Freyhan, c/o St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington 20, D.C.)

23-28. American Soc. for Testing and Materials, annual, Atlantic City, N.J. (H. H. Hamilton, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.)

(See 23 November issue for comprehensive list)