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#### COVER

One of the box canyons near Shanidar Cave where animals may have been trapped or kept in prehistoric times. See page 179.



### VICKERS BRIEFS

### Some Applications of the Cooke-A.E.I. Image-Splitting Measuring Eyepiece

The image-splitting measuring system has been previously described in Cooke Briefs. A prism system moved by a calibrated screw shears the whole microscope field and all details in the field are seen double. Measurement is made by setting double images of objects edge-to-edge, a much more sensitive criterion of measurement than the setting of a filar micrometer reference line. Accuracies up to onetenth of a micron  $(0.1\mu)$  can easily be achieved. Reproducibility of measurement is much superior to that possible with conventional systems. Measurement errors due to parallax, thickness of scale lines, lack of rigidity in the microscope assembly, etc., are not possible.

Beyond this there are many special advantages in use which are not possessed by other measuring systems. Some of these are discussed below.

### **Comparative Measurements**

Let these three large dots represent particles of different sizes in a normal microscope field.



Below is shown the same field with double images sheared by a certain amount, as is seen with the Cooke-A.E.I. Image-Splitting Measuring Eyepiece.



Once it is understood that in operation all objects in the microscope field

are sheared by an equal amount and that all objects will be examples of double-image types B, C or D, the advantage of the system for comparative measurement can be seen. One measurement might show that all particles whose double images just touch (as in C) are  $20\mu$  across in the direction of shear. It is then known, without any measurement, that double images of the B and D types are yielded by particles respectively greater than or less than  $20\mu$ .

The image-splitting system is valid for specimens of all sorts — particles, rods or even complete structures such as grids, windings, etc. Suppose that one wishes to check uniformity of width of a fine wire or fiber.



Here the double image would follow a similar scheme to that previously shown for discs. Where the double images are apart the fiber or wire width is shown to be smaller than micrometer shear value; where they touch width is equal to shear and where they overlap width is greater than shear.

#### Inspection and Go-No-Go Measurements

It can be seen from the above that an amount of shear representing any particular exact dimension can be dialed into the microscope. Thereafter any number of sample preparations can be checked, without further measuring adjustments, for dimensional conformity in the direction of shear.

#### **Measurements of Moving Objects**

Since in this system the object is, in a sense, induced to measure itself (i.e., without taking into account reference lines in other optical planes), it can be seen that moving objects are measured as easily and as accurately as stationary ones.

### Measurements of Very Small Objects

In conventional measuring systems the width of scale lines and filar wires makes difficult and inaccurate the measurement of very small objects. The image-splitting system of setting double images of the object edge-to-edge operates most effectively in these conditions. Accuracies of up to  $0.1\mu$  are easily achieved and the standard of reproducibility is very high.

#### Measurements in Fluorescent, Polarized Light and Dark Field Microscopy

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charts and low gain balancing systems in the 1% order of precision. This Model XV is adaptable to 10<sup>-6</sup>M determinations with the S-29315 Micro Range Extender.

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- Features:
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- Calibration control provides compensation for temperature effect.
- Simplified operation—"push-to-read" pH control.

Cost—only \$139.00.

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- ...a true temperature-compensating circuit with a control knob conveniently located on instrument's front panel.
- ... an output jack for use with an automatic titrator such as the Coleman Titrion.

Addition of these two circuits makes the Metrion II valuable for an increased variety of specialized laboratory applications with only a small price increase. Cost = \$160.00.

Fully-versatile Companion pH Meter is a zero-restoring instrument ideal for a broad range of laboratory applications. It provides pH measurement over the 0-14 pH range with a routine accuracy of 0.05 pH and reproducibility within 0.02 pH. The instrument also may be used for millivolt measurements over a 1400 mv span.

### Features:

- Zero-restoring circuit for drift-free operation.
- May be used with recorder, automatic titrator, and automatic temperature compensator accessory.
- Simplified control system for easy operation.
- Manual Temperature Compensator control permits accurate measurement over 0-100° C. range.

#### Cost-\$300.00

**Complete selection of electrodes**—Coleman electrodes cover virtually every practical application of laboratory pH measurement. They are usable with any Coleman pH meter or other instrument of modern manufacture.

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Over 20,000 laboratories use Coleman Junior Spectrophotometers. Many have purchased several to meet growing requirements (their first Coleman Junior is still in daily service).

The Coleman Junior is priced from \$369.50. Write for more details (Bulletin SB-240B) or ask your Coleman dealer for a demonstration.

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Basic Research at Honeywell Research Center Hopkins, Minnesota



### The Study of Surface States on Clean Semiconductor Surfaces

The electrical properties of a semiconductor are drastically modified by effects that occur on the surface. A new cleavage method enables scientists to measure true properties on perfectly clean surfaces.

The effects of the surface on the electrical characteristics of a semiconductor are well known. While the proper semiconductor materials can be prepared to produce the desired characteristics in the bulk material the surface effects can drastically alter these desired characteristics. Desired surface effects are now obtained through empirical means, although at present it is not understood why these empirical approaches work.

The problem then becomes to theoretically define what surface characteristics are desired and in turn manufacture the surface so as to be simple and reproducible.

There are states at the surface of a semiconductor that can both attract electrons from the bulk material and give up electrons to the material. One type of state, associated with the material itself, derives from the fact that absolutely clean surfaces have surface states available. Some scientists associate this with dangling valence bonds while others, solving the equations of the crystal, assume extra states are available.

A second type of state occurs because adsorbed atoms on the surface can pick up or donate electrons to the material.

The change in charge density at the surface resulting from the surface states causes three important electrical effects:

Conductance changes because charges coming from the material are trapped at the surface leaving fewer carriers or electrons in the material.

Work function, the measure of the energy required for an electron to move out of the material into free space, changes because the charges placed on the surface set up an electrical field at the surface.

The lifetime of the material, the time for an excited electron to return to its normal bound position in a crystal lattice, changes due to the same electrical field and because it extends into the bulk material. In the past a large amount of work has been done on surface states where the surfaces were chemically etched. This procedure produced most of the fundamental results presently used but has the inherent limitation of making it impossible to determine the nature of the types of atomic species on the surface.

More recently scientists have worked with sputtering techniques where the surface is cleaned by a bombardment of atoms under an inert gas. The atoms remove the impurities but also disturb some layers of the material under study thereby changing the conductivity of the semiconductor. Also there is a question of whether the surface is actually atomically clean or whether there is a small number of foreign atoms remaining.

Honeywell scientists were the first to prepare a fresh surface by cleaving a piece of semiconductor material under an ultrahigh vacuum in such a way that electrical measurements can be made.

CLEAN SURFACE



FOR SURFACE STUDY

In germanium the surface states are such that the material nearest the clean surface is p type or a type of material that conducts by holes or vacancies. In a pnp configuration (see diagram) there is a conducting path between the p type regions. (The n type conducts by electrons.) The p type layer is entirely controlled by surface states. Therefore any changes in the characteristics of the layer can be associated with changes in surface states. By applying a voltage across the two p regions the conductivity through the layer, or channel can be measured easily. This conductivity, or hole density of the channel, can be plotted as a function of the voltage between the n region and the channel. By analysis the energy and density of the surface states can be determined. With the density of the surface states for the particular material determined oxygen is introduced and the number of surface states resulting from both inherent and adsorptive surface states can be measured.

With the ability to determine the surface states, both inherent and adsorptive, it is possible to more clearly understand what occurs at the surface. This is an important step towards the ability to define what surface states are produced by different gases and different semiconductor materials. With further analysis it is possible to determine what arrays or types of surface states are desired for good transistor characteristics.

Further research should eventually lead to methods for controlling surface states and laying down surface states at will in the same way that impurities are introduced into basic semiconductor materials to produce desired characteristics.

For the chemist, information on the nature of surface states and their control will be an important step in defining the reactivity of adsorbed species on the surface. This will in turn be significant in understanding catalytic phenomena.

If you are engaged in scientific work involving surface states and wish to know more about Honeywell's research in this area, you are invited to correspond with Dr. S. Roy Morrison, Honeywell Research Center, Hopkins, Minnesota.

If you are interested in a career at Honeywell's Research Center and hold an advanced degree you are invited to write Dr. John Dempsey, Director of Research at this same address.





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18 JANUARY 1963

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18 JANUARY 1963

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Tests of the Model 450 in hospitals and laboratories across the country have proved the instrument's ability to produce clinically valid results that compare favorably with the Van Slyke method and in one-fifth the time (details on request).

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# WHAT IS THE READOUT TIME FOR A 4096 CHANNEL ANALYZER?

Printed readouts from multichannel analyzers have always been too slow. For the smaller analyzers, those with 256, 400 or 512 channels, experimental time lost during readout is serious enough;



# TYPEWRITER:

# 1 HOUR, 10 MINUTES

Using a standard computer readout typewriter (about 1 channel per second), approximately 1 hour and 10 minutes are required to read out all 4096 channels.

This disadvantage is somewhat offset by the convenient row and column format for the typed data. However, this slow speed makes the method almost prohibitive for analyzers of 4096 or more channels.



PARALLEL PRINTER: 14 MINUTES

Using a parallel printer (about 5 channels per second), approximately 14 minutes are required to read out all 4096 channels. This advantage in speed is seriously offset by lack of format for the printed data. The readout is presented on a continuous paper strip (57 feet long for a 4096 channel readout), which is inconvenient for examination and storage.

\*PATENTS PENDING

but for the new line of analyzers, those with 1024, 4096 or more channels, the problem is even worse.

Take, for example, the readout from a 4096 channel analyzer:



# ND-307\* OPTIKON 3 MINUTES

To overcome the disadvantages of existing methods, Nuclear Data has developed a new type of fast printer, using optical techniques. Readout speed is above 20 channels per second, and the readout, in row and column format, is presented on a standard 3" x 4" print (10 second development time).

The photograph above shows a 1024 channel readout, actual size, taken with the OPTIKON in 30 seconds. A 4096 channel readout requires four such photos. In the original photographs the numbers are clear and easily readable by the naked eye.

It is expected that these new printers will be extremely dependable, since they are free of the complex mechanisms and rapidly moving parts normally required by mechanical printers. Another attractive feature, directly associated with the absence of rapidly moving parts, is completely silent operation. The complete printer is housed in a standard rack mounted cabinet, 19" wide by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " high.

The price of the OPTIKON is \$3,500 F.O.B. Madison, Wisconsin. Orders are now being accepted, and deliveries are expected to begin in March, 1963. Although this printer has been designed specifically for readout from the Nuclear Data models ND-120, ND-130A, ND-150FM and ND-160 multichannel analyzers, it can be adapted to readout from a large number of other instruments; and they will be available for such purposes after orders from Nuclear Data analyzer users have been filled.



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# 18 January 1963, Volume 139, Number 3551

# SCIENCE

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The American Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1848 and incorporated in 1874. Its objects are to further the work of scientists, to facilitate cooperation among them, to improve the effectiveness of science in the promotion of human welfare, and to increase public understanding and appreciation of the importance and promise of the methods of science in human progress.

# Science Reporting

The reporting of scientific news has become a controversial matter. On 18 December, Robert C. Toth in the New York Times (Western edition) raised a question concerning the release of news of space research-specifically, Mariner II results.

. Should the discoveries be given to the press as soon as available? Or should they, like other scientific results, be given first to the scientific community as some scientists demand?

The public, whose tax funds financed the experiments, have a stake in the matter.

Toth was unhappy with policies of the American Institute of Physics. These were set forth in the 1 January 1960 issue of Physical Review Letters:

Scientific discoveries are not the proper subject for newspaper scoops. In the future, we may reject papers whose main contents have been published previously in the daily press.

In its 1 November 1962 issue, the Applied Physics Letters of the Institute adopted a similar policy:

Work described elsewhere, for example, in press releases or in the form of abstracts of contributed papers, prior to scheduled publication in A.P.L., will not be considered eligible for publication.

Recently I have been urged by the American Institute of Physics to adhere to their position. Although generally sympathetic to their stand, I cannot completely agree. The policy seems rigid, and the attitude toward abstracts of scientific papers severe. I feel that newspapers and scientific journals are not in serious competition with each other. These media are worlds apart in audience, coverage, and precision of technical detail. It is true that the volume of news of science in daily newspapers is increasing. In Washington and New York, coverage is excellent: the writers are exceptionally competent, and sometimes adequate space is devoted to their stories. In other parts of the country science reporting ranges from fair to downright mediocre, or there is none at all. Some good, authoritative material is provided by the wire services, but local editors butcher it with a heavy hand. The material which is printed is usually gee-whiz, Buck Rogers distortions of the facts. Science writers for the wire services, wanting their copy to be used, tend to seek the more glamorous items. With distressing frequency scientist-operators are able to flim-flam the science writers with news stories which excite the imagination but have no solid technical basis. Local editors are especially susceptible to these worthless baubles, which they run in preference to less exciting items of solid merit.

The alert scientist gives only limited credence to newspaper stories. He finds them valuable as indicators of important events. To obtain full details and sufficient information to judge the validity of a claim, he knows he must consult the scientific literature.

It is tempting to try to reform operators by denying them publication in scientific journals. This mechanism would create a distortion of the true functions of journals. Other, and better, mechanisms are available. The major responsibility properly rests at the local level-with the man's scientific colleagues, with his superiors, and with properly constituted news bureaus .--- P.H.A.



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tificial radiation belt produced by a recent nuclear explosion at great altitude is also being observed. The instruments in the satellite also measure galactic radio noise and the intensities of very-low-frequency radio emissions in the range 1 to 10 kcy/sec.

The design and construction of the satellite was carried out by the Canadian Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment with assistance from NASA (which was responsible for the final testing and launching of the equipment) and from Canadian industry.

The Alouette satellite represents a brilliantly successful effort in which international cooperation in scientific experiments in space may be seen working at its best.

J. O. THOMAS Radioscience Laboratory, Stanford

University, Stanford, California

### Bibliography and Notes

- E. S. Warren, "Sweep frequency radio soundings of the topside of the ionosphere," Can. J. Physics 40, 1692 (1962).
  "Alouette satellite 1962 Beta Alpha One" (Canadian Defence Research Board, Ottawa,
- Josephanetic Josep "Space
- p. 35. The following papers were included among those The following papers were included among those presented at the URSI-IRE meeting: G. E. Lock-wood, "Plasma and cyclotron spike phenomena observed in topside ionograms"; G. L. Nelms, "Scale heights of the upper atmosphere from topside soundings"; G. L. Nelms and E. S. Warren, "Diffusing electromagnetic radiation." This paper is based on information presented in papers read of the UREL meeting in Ottawa
- his paper is based on information presented in papers read at the URSI-IRE meeting in Ottawa, 15-17 Oct. 1962, by a number of Canadian scientists, and on discussions with J. H. Chap-man, G. L. Nelms, J. S. Belrose, and G. E. Lockwood. Goddard Space Flight Center (NASA) provided Fig. 1 and a slide from which Fig. 2 was adapted.

### **Forthcoming Events**

### February

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

11-14. American Soc. of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engi-neers, 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. 7. 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 invita-tion), London, England. (Ciba Foundation, 41 Portland Pl., London W.1) 13-15. Electrochemistry, 1st Australian thing to remember...

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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** 

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 Tas-mania, 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 Hospi-tal, 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.)

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, 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)

18 JANUARY 1963

# **Conflex**\* laboratory furniture at General Chemical Research



General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical Corp. has established new centralized research facilities in Morristown, New Jersey. The extensive laboratories are equipped with Conflex laboratory furniture throughout. Blickman specialized hoods for handling hazardous materials are also part of the installation. To learn more about versatile Conflex equipment and how well it can serve your laboratory, request literature or ask for a representative to give you engineering assistance.

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24-28. American Inst. of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers, annual, Dallas, Tex. (E. Kirkendall, AIME, 345 E. 47 St., New York 17)

25-27. Advanced Marine Engineering Concepts for Increased Reliability, symp., Ann Arbor, Mich. (G. L. West, Jr., Dept. of Marine and Nuclear Engineering, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor)

25-1. Environmental Engineering, natl. conf., Atlanta, Ga. (W. H. Wisely, American Soc. of Civil Engineers, 345 E. 47 St., New York, N.Y.)

26–27. Dairy Engineering, natl. conf., East Lansing, Mich. (C. W. Hall, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing)

26-1. Society of **Plastics Engineers**, annual technical conf., Los Angeles, Calif. (G. P. Kovach, Foster Grant Co., 289 N. Main St., Leominster, Mass.)

27-3. American College of **Cardiology**, Los Angeles, Calif. (P. Reichert, 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N.Y.)

28–2. Experimental Aspects of NMR Spectroscopy, Pittsburgh, Pa. (W. A. Straub, Applied Research Laboratory, U.S. Steel Corp., Monroeville, Pa.)

### March

1-3. Developing Brain and Binding Sites of Brain Biogenic Amines, intern. symp., Galesburg, Ill. (H. E. Himwich, Research Div., Galesburg State Research Hospital, Galesburg)

2-6. Canadian Assoc. of **Radiologists**, annual, Quebec, Canada. (J. L. Léger, 1555 Summerhill Ave., Montreal 25, P.Q., Canada)

4-6. Association of **Iron and Steel Engineers**, western meeting, Los Angeles, Calif. (T. J. Ess, 1010 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.)

4-6. Wildlife Management Inst., Detroit, Mich. (C. R. Gutermuth, 709 Wire Bldg., Washington 5)

4-8. Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, 14th annual, Pittsburgh, Pa. (W. A. Straub, Applied Research Laboratory, U.S. Steel Corp., Monroeville, Pa.)

4–9. Astronautics, 3rd Inter-American symp., São Paulo, Brazil. (Symp. Secretariat, Sociedade Interplanetaria Brasileira, Caixa Postal 6450, São Paulo)

5-7. Plant Engineering and Maintenance, 4th southeastern seminar, Charlotte, N.C. (A. Brown, Service Engineering Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 2665, Atlanta, Ga.)

5-8. Committee on **Textile Materials**, New York, N.Y. (American Soc. for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.)

5-9. Application of Radioisotopes in Hydrology, symp., Tokyo, Japan. (IAEA, 11 Kärntner Ring, Vienna 1, Austria)
6. American Assoc. of Psychiatric

6. American Assoc. of **Psychiatric Clinics for Children**, annual, Washington, D.C. (American Psychiatric Assoc., 1700 18th St., NW, Washington 9)

6-9. American **Orthopsychiatric** Assoc., annual, Washington, D.C. (American Psychiatric Assoc., 1700 18th St., NW, Washington 9)

7-9. German Soc. of Endocrinology, 10th symp., Vienna, Austria. (H. Nowakowski, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Endokrinologie, c/o II. Medizinische Universitätsklinik, Hamburg-Eppendorf, Germany)

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9. Linguistics, 8th annual, New York, N.Y. (L. Pap, State Univ. College, New Paltz, N.Y.)

10-13. American Inst. of Chemical Engineers, New Orleans, La. (J. Henry, 345 E. 47th St., New York, N.Y.)

10-20. Nutrition Problems in Latin America, 5th U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization conf., Lima, Peru. (Intern. Agency Liaison Branch, Office of the Director General, Viale della Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy)

Caracalla, Rome, Italy) 11-16. Numerical Weather Forecasting, World Meteorological Organization/International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, intern. symp., Oslo, Norway. (World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, Switzerland)

14. Assoc. of Vitamin Chemists, Chicago, Ill. (H. C. Spruth, Abbott Laboratories, 14th and Sheridan, North Chicago)

14-15. Advanced Air-Cooled Reactor, symp., London, England. (Secretary, British Nuclear Energy Soc., 1-7 Great George St., London, S.W.1)

14-15. Central Neuropsychiatric Hospital Assoc., annual, Chicago, Ill. (American Psychiatric Assoc., 1700 18th St., NW, Washington 9)

15-16. Pacific **Computer** Conf., Pasadena, Calif. (E. Schubert, Systems Div., Beckman Instruments, 2400 Harbor Blvd., Fullerton, Calif.)

17-24. Military Medicine and Pharmacy, 17th intern. congr., Caracas, Venezuela. (Organizing Committee, c/o Dirección del Servicio de Sanidad Militar, Hospital Central de las Fuerzas Armadas, Urbanización San Martín, Caracas)

18-22. American Soc. for Metals, western metal exposition and congr., Los Angeles, Calif. (W. J. Hilty, ASM, Metals Park, Ohio)

18-28. International Astronomical Union, 20th symp., Canberra, and Sydney, Australia. (D. H. Sadler, c/o Royal Greenwich Observatory, Hertsmonceux Castle, Hailsham, Sussex, England) 20-22. Bone Dynamics, intern. symp.,

20-22. **Bone Dynamics**, intern. symp., Detroit, Mich. (H. M. Frost, Dept. of Orthopaedic Surgery, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit 2)

20–29. Quantitative Spectroscopy at Elevated Temperatures and Selected Applications in Space Science, Pasadena, Calif. (D. L. Wennersten, Air Force Office of Scientific Research, Washington 25)

21-24. International Assoc. for Dental Research, 41st annual, Pittsburgh, Pa. (J. Muhler, 1120 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis 2, Ind.)

21-24. International College of Applied Nutrition, Pasadena, Calif. (D. C. Collins, 7046 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 503, Los Angeles 28, Calif.)

24–28. Institute of **Radio Engineers**, intern, convention. New York, N.Y. (G. W. Bailey, 1 E. 79 St., New York)

25–27. High Frequency Communication, convention, London, England. (Secretary, Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Pl., London, W.C.2)

25-28. American Assoc. of **Petroleum Geologists**, 48th annual, Houston, Tex. (J. M. Parker, Kirby Petroleum Co., 518 Patterson Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.)

25-28. Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists, Houston, Tex. (L. C. Pray, Ohio Oil Co., Box 269, Littleton, Colo.)

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ness and superficiality but is fundamentally anti-evolutionist in emphasis, despite assertions to the contrary. I agree with Ehrlich and Holm that "perpetuation of today's theory as dogma will not encourage progress toward more satisfactory explanations of observed phenomena." Unfortunately, in view of their methodological bias and paucity of theoretical principles, it is difficult to see how they are going to be more successful than other biologists in studying the "pattern in which organisms are related in space and time." To judge from the magnitude of operationalist achievements so far, it would seem premature to knell the demise of the biological species concept and to proclaim the approach of a "non-Euclidean" theory of classification. In the words of Rothstein, a hard-boiled operationalist (11): "we believe that lack of progress in non-physical disciplines where attempts have been made to introduce operational definitions results from the lack of well-defined laws. . . Operational definitions . . . are necessary rather than sufficient conditions for progress." **GRADY L. WEBSTER** 

Department of Biological Sciences, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana

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We admit that our thinking, like that of virtually all present-day scientists, has been influenced by the writings of Bridgman. This does not mean that we embrace operationalism as a philosophy of science, for it does not represent a philosophy and was not proposed as such. Our attitude is well summed up by Rothstein: operational definitions are necessary but not sufficient conditions for progress. Much useful theoretical structure in biology (for example, various ideas about the origin of life, the general theory of evolution) is not amenable to direct operational analysis. However, valid concepts which are formally integrated into such a theo-

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retical framework must be verifiable empirically. Such empirical verification requires operational definition. The interesting assessment of operationalism by Lindsay does not seem germane to this discussion. Concepts such as "species," "niche," and "community" have not been used by biologists as abstruse theoretical constructs linkable only indirectly (or perhaps not at all) with observations. It would be entirely fair to say that many biologists are under the impression that species, niches, and communities are things observed. If these concepts are to be useful to biologists, their operational definition is a sine qua non.

It is obvious to anyone that words such as *community* are acceptable and useful in many contexts (as we discussed with reference to tundra). It is when they are used, as they almost inevitably seem to be, as labels for presumptive general units that operational definitions must be formulated. That this is a problem should be clear in view of the prevalent discussions of community "migration" or biome "phylogeny." The problem is no less difficult with respect to "species." There are numerous definitions of biological species in the literature, but none is operational, since they all include the idea of "potential interbreeding" and this cannot, by definition, be tested. Indeed, theoreticians have been unable to establish a satisfactory measure of actual interbreeding, although one might hope such a standard may eventually be devised. Many modern taxonomists "feel" that biological species exist (at least in diploid out-crossing organisms); they take the point of view that the principal difficulty is in finding or delimiting them (although virtually every well-studied case turns out to be "borderline" or "a problem"). The attempt to force all organisms (including apomictic and allopolyploid plants) into the "biological species" is as common as it is indefensible.

The problem of typology has been dealt with in great detail by Sokal (1), who points out that it is improper "to attach automatic derogatory implications to the adjective 'typological,' since it is only those aspects of typological procedure which cannot be defended or maintained today that would merit such a connotation." Daly (2), in another analysis of the problem, states, "It is now clear that the phyletic approach has perpetuated the most undesirable attributes of classical typology: the need for a fundamental char-



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acter and the intervention of personal judgment in the event none can be discovered." The typological approach has been employed in biology in many different ways. It is clear that when it forms the basis of a philosophical system seeking to establish the existence of nonmaterial "types" it would have little appeal for the modern biologist. However, a statistical average is a type, but this does not limit its usefulness, make its use old-fashioned, or align the statistician philosophically with Plato.

We must agree with Webster that increased objectivity and repeatability are great advantages of numerical taxonomy. Indeed, a discipline which does not achieve such goals to a reasonable degree does not merit the appellation "science." This, in part, is "what has been gained . . . for all the time and expense of data programming and computer analysis." (We might point out that numerical taxonomic computer programs are available at no charge, and that many major universities make computer time available to faculty members without charge if no funds are available. For many studies the cost of computer time would be much less than \$100.)

We must also point out that the techniques of numerical taxonomy hold promise of doing much more. For instance, it seems that developmental questions such as whether or not the system of phenetic relationships among larval beetles is congruent with that among adult beetles will finally be settled. As another example, the study of relationships of individuals (as in the much-maligned pilot study mentioned later) may permit the creation of a "population phenetics" which will add new dimensions to the study of microevolution. Perhaps the most fortunate aspect of numerical taxonomy is that it may open the door to a general taxonomy-one not restricted to classification of organisms but applicable to such diverse things as soils, automobiles, stellar systems, or any other collection of objects one desires to classify on the basis of any set of characteristics.

Webster's statement that phenons "may be 'rigged' at the proper percentage level to make them *approximate natural taxonomic* groups" (our italics) is very revealing. It is only possible to "rig" something when one has a preconceived idea of what it should be rigged to fit. Numerical taxonomists urge that groups be constructed with-



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out the use of intuition or of preconceived notions of phylogeny. Once groups are established they may be scrutinized in an attempt to discover the biological reasons for their existence. The basic data of the taxonomist are the similarities of the entities with which he deals. Preconceptions should not be permitted to bias the gathering of these data. At any rate, the phenon concept in numerical taxonomy is a device for avoiding long, meaningless discussions revolving around what status should be given to a group (is it a genus, subgenus, subfamily, and so on?). Phenon level, therefore, has nothing at all to do with the "naturalness" of groups, and the phenon level may be "rigged" as convenience dictates. Indeed, phenons could be established in a classification based on the frequency with which various letters appear in the scientific name of the organism-a system which almost all biologists would consider "unnatural" because of the extreme paucity of biological information that it would contain.

The contention by Webster (and Edwards) that Ehrlich judges the biological species concept on the basis of an analysis of 13 specimens is very difficult to understand. In the paper in question (3) all 94 genera of North American butterflies are discussed, as well as information from other animals and plants. The section dealing with the 13 specimens is introduced with the statement, "In order to test the hypothesis that numerical analysis will not cluster individuals by population, a pilot study was undertaken in which the similarities of an array of individual butterflies were evaluated." In other words, this pilot study was undertaken merely to discover whether individuals within a local population were all more similar to each other than they were to any individual from outside that population. As soon as an individual is discovered to be more similar to an individual from another population than to one from its own population the question is answered. Thirteen individuals were ample for a pilot test of this hypothesis, as the addition of more individuals to the study would merely have expanded the Omatrix, not altered any of the values in the original matrix. These individuals were not considered samples from a larger set of items, they were the units being compared.

Weighting of characters has been dealt with extensively in the literature



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(for example, 1, 4), and no logically defensible system of weighting has yet been advanced by the proponents of the idea that some characters are a priori "more important" or "more basic" than others. There is no reason why information from the genetic system cannot be used in numerical comparisons. However, at this stage it must be asked, In what way is degree of chromosome pairing "more important" than degree of hairiness? It is known that, in diverse organisms, the first may be controlled by a single gene (5), as may the latter. But inasmuch as single genes, as well as balanced polygenic systems, may affect gross morphological characters we find it hard to see how such evidence may be employed in a system of weighting. Are we to imply from Webster's letter that the "sound theoretical basis" for weighting of characters is the "experience of most competent systematics"?

Few taxonomists (classical or numerical) have attempted to remove the environmental component and deal only with the genetic variation in their material, for obvious practical reasons. Webster seems to feel that taxonomy ideally would deal only with additive genetic variance, but there is some theoretical question as to whether this would be desirable even if it were practical.

In no place do we suggest a "'non-Euclidean' theory of classification," although the idea may have merit. We have suggested that the present strong interlocking of taxonomy and evolutionary theory may inhibit the development of a "non-Euclidean" theory of evolution. This does not mean that we decry the existence of taxonomy or repudiate the present theory of evolution. We would not, however, wish to be placed in the position of having to affirm a "belief" in evolution.

Today biological evidence seems overwhelmingly in favor of the neo-Darwinist view of evolution. Therefore it is especially important for us continually to re-examine its most fundamental tenets. In our article we wished merely to point out that certain problems might be viewed in different perspective. We had no intention of retroactively supplanting one approach with another, even if that were in some way possible. When it appears that a road is blocked because the cart is before the horse, there are two possible courses of action. One is to blow up the horse and cart. The other is to send an exploring party up a nearby path while the road is being cleared. We wished to suggest the second alternative.

> PAUL EHRLICH RICHARD W. HOLM

Division of Systematic Biology, Stanford University, Stanford, California

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 H. Gaul, Z. Abst. Vererb. 86, 69 (1954).

### A Grain of Skepticism

"What is really needed is more of that healthy skepticism which generates the key idea . . ." [Science 138, 75 (1962)].

Allow me to apply a germ of skepticism to this statement. At just what point did skepticism generate a key idea in the xenon tetrafluoride synthesis case?

I suspect that Neil Bartlett would report that skepticism as such had nothing to do with it. How was the key idea generated? It would be interesting—and surely it is important—to know.

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... one must agree that "the essential ingredient in discovering xenon tetrafluoride was not money or equipment," but one must conclude that an essential ingredient was people—17 of them.

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... seventeen scientists signed their names to an article that required only "a few hours of effort and a germ of skepticism." I am sure that the salaries for 17 scientists come to a very much greater figure than many elaborate pieces of scientific equipment.

JULIUS H. COMROE, JR. San Francisco Medical Center, University of California

I suppose that I am not alone in feeling that the editorial "The need for skepticism" points a finger at me, along

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Much as I agree with the motivation for this editorial, I am afraid I must disagree with its content pretty severely. The "germ of skepticism" certainly existed in at least two groups referred to by the authors of the report in question. In fact, Yost and Kave tried the specific elements xenon and fluorine. The fact that they happened to do the wrong experiment was just a break of the game. In my own notebook, in early February 1956, I jotted down "Krypton Fluoride-does it exist?" This was not a speculation out of the blue, but grew out of some thinking I had been doing on electron affinities in connection with my work on static electrification. It seemed clear that the electron affinity of fluorine might be great enough to pull an electron out of a stable rare gas of large diameter. In the same vein, I had considered that cesium helide might exist, but only in a metastable form. since the helium negative ion does not exist in the ground state. I even suggested to one of my colleagues in molecular spectroscopy that he might look for these two substances.

Surely dozens, if not hundreds, of my colleagues in various fields have had similar ideas. Our reasons for not dropping everything to search for these new compounds were not that we lacked the idea or were bound by dogma but that we had only finite resources and had to devote our efforts to what seemed promising and feasible in terms of our experience and commitments. Any of us has an idea or two every day that we should like to follow up, but cannot because of practical limitations.

Abelson evidently had tongue in cheek when he said that it would take only a few hours of effort to perform the experiment. Even if the experimenter knew exactly what to do, he could hardly assemble in a few hours an experimental setup that would permit him to heat elemental fluorine to 400°C! In fact, one might make the point that it was availability of facilities for handling difficult chemicals that made it possible for the Argonne group to carry out their experiments, rather than an excess of imagination. This is all to the good. of course, and I often point out to my students that in going to government laboratories they will have unique facilities.

The Argonne group, together with Neil Bartlett, is certainly to be congratulated for excellent work on a stimulating idea. I don't feel that it is fair to indict all the rest of us because we did not drop everything and turn our attention to this problem, or to underrate the investment in facilities necessary to carry out the experiments under discussion.

D. J. MONTGOMERY Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing

Perhaps I underestimated the experimental difficulties others might find in conducting the reaction of fluorine and xenon and can speak best for myself. I conducted experiments involving fluorine at temperatures above 400°C during the days when experimenters generated their own gas, and I personally observed that an excellent containing vessel can be made from nickel. For the last two years xenon and fluorine gas have been on hand in my laboratory. We have excellent shop facilities at the Geophysical Laboratory [Washington, D.C.], and the fabrication of necessary experimental equipment merely required a request on my part. Thus, all that was needed for me to make the discovery was a dose of the medicine I have prescribed-a grain of skepticism.—P.H.A.

# **Dictionaries and Language**

Although I greatly admire Warren Weaver, and have for a long time, I feel I must oppose the unrealistic viewpoint he expresses in regard to language [Science 137, 1025 (1962)].

He is much mistaken, I believe, in making analogous use of the particular biological fact he cited in order to indicate how we should communicate as human beings. It is fascinating, but not relevant, that genetic communication is so precise and generally so devoid of error that it rarely allows the introduction of deviation or mutation.

With men, living in the complexities of modern society, communication cannot possibly be so stablized, so simplified, and so free of ambiguity—at least, not until there is complete, global cultural homogeneity, with universality of thinking, language, and responses (and probably not even then).

In our society we speak as we live: according to our roles. Our roles are many, and the ways we use speech are as numerous. One may be a physicist, gardner, husband, father, lover, do-ityourselfer (don't flip your lid, sir!),

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birder, surfer, hiker, biker, piker, Scout leader, discussion-group chairman, and much more, all more or less contemporaneously and with no trouble at all. And each of these roles requires a different use of language if the roleplayer is "with it."

There is no more hopeless aim than that of arresting the pattern of language so that it may be definitively fixed in a dictionary, like insects in amber. Especially is this so in times like ours, when change is the dominant universal and is proliferating exponentially.

The main trouble with Weaver's way of looking at language is that it ignores the facts of linguistics. Several years ago, in The Miracle of Language, Charlton Laird was very specific in declaring that the fundamental principle of language is that it constantly changes. He also took the position that it should not change so rapidly as to lose currency. However, there isn't much danger that this will happen, he said, for the simple reason that innumerable nonofficial agencies-newspapers, broadcasters, bureaus, and schools-are all assiduously asserting themselves as to what is correct. Indeed, the urge to be "right" is so strong that, where words have two spellings or two pronunciations, our multitudinous seekers after correctness demand to know which is preferred and scorn the nonpreferred.

There is little recognition of the fact that dictionaries come to us not from on high, or from any supreme court of lexicography, but from scholars who may, and often do, differ. Dictionaries record the speech of the day and often specify whether it represents English that is formal, informal, vulgate, or colloquial. This should be enough in the way of mirroring the usage of the moment.

Probably the most revealing misconception of Weaver's plea for language stability is the one revealed in his phrase, "Human words should change occasionally..."

It is not a matter ever, of what human words should or should not do, when it comes to change. If today's pace of change is the fastest in world history, how can word change be confined to "occasionally"? King Canute did not occupy himself more futilely than those who would stem the tide of change in language.

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Warren Weaver's excellent remarks have long been needed. When we alter our language we should be sure that we are progressing, not retrogressing. . . . F. BRUCE SANFORD U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

Seattle, Washington I was delighted to read Warren Weaver's editorial making a plea for a

Weaver's editorial making a plea for a return to good English and away from the sloppy, slipshod, and short-cut methods used by many today. . . .

FREDERICK D. ROSSINI University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana

... I agree thoroughly with Weaver's viewpoint. . . . The mere use of certain incorrect words . . . or the lack of certain forms of punctuation in writings of many people is no basis for making that . . . "correct."

A. A. FLEMING College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, Athens

... The precision of a language generally reflects the mental precision of the users of that language... FRED PLUM

Department of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle

### **Dominance of the Military**

It is easy, at this stage of the societal sciences, to contest any general theory of social causes, and it is equally easy to accuse Fred Cook of holding the same bogeyman image of the military that he says the military holds of the Soviet Union [Science 138, 797 (1962)]. If Cook meant to imply that the military establishment and its prime contractors are the single, hidden, omnipotent, and irresistible determinant of all major policy choices he would be wrong, and D. S. Greenberg's critique would be appropriate. If, on the other hand, he is claiming that a certain type of amoral strategic thinking (pioneered by the military) and a certain set of expectations for the cold war (engineered by the press and by industry) have been gradually encapsulating even those who consider themselves quite removed from the military, his case seems sound. Educators, scientists, and backers of many forms of civil-rights and social-welfare measures now feel impelled to justify their endeavors by citing the potential value of these en-18 JANUARY 1963



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World's Largest Manufacturer-Distributor of Laboratory Appliances & Reagent Chemicals Boston • Chicago • Fort Worth • Houston • New York • Odessa, Tex. • Philadelphia Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Union, N. J. • Washington • Edmonton • Montreal • Toronto deavors to the cold war. Even the peace groups argue for one form of deterrence in preference to another, and the assumption that the Soviets intend to risk evasion of a test ban, should one be agreed on, is rarely if ever questioned.

While informed liberals rejoice at the passing of the McCarthy era, a college president hastily dismisses a college professor for protesting the naval blockade, and the press, of its own accord, restricts coverage of antimilitary views and activity. Reasonable nonmilitary men now claim that American military aggression against Cuba is right, while protesting a history of similar Russian moves. Adlai Stevenson, no military prototype, now defends the double standard for overseas missile bases, and the concept of brinksmanship, once a political liability, has become a prerequisite of political viability. Even the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which the Department of Defense has supported consistently, falls into the safe pattern of sponsoring research which is restricted to technical problems or which is based on the assumption, not on evidence, that strategic thinking offers answers to questions of policy.

Greenberg shows that we are still in a strongly pluralist society and that the military establishment itself is neither monolithic nor uniquely potent in its endeavors. But it is not the potential for military dictatorship of 9 million members of Birch-type organizations which worries me most. Far more insidious than the known and hated dictator is the establishment's wide sowing of seeds of fear, hate, and worship of cold efficiency throughout the culture. And it is we, not the dictators, who insure the annual increase in military appropriations and in the sphere of influence of the military. It is the intellectual community which now stands paralyzed in a drift toward war.

The real test of military dominance is not whether a President (who was a former general) could lessen military pressures to break the testing moratorium, or whether the Air Force asks for even more than it receives, but whether any force, hidden or open, can stem the growth of the power and thought of the military before these create the conditions which necessitate



a major, unwanted war. If I were suddenly to see all the economic gravy that is going into counterforce dramatically converted into credits to underdeveloped countries to buy American food and hard goods; if I were to see industrial states such as Michigan, which have lost the arms race, winning the peace race, then I would be happy to applaud corrections of Cook's exaggeration. Till then, the warning is critical. Patterns plainly observable in our own culture are the "invisible hand" of the gods of war.

MARC PILISUK

# Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Greenberg's "Who runs America?" is an able presentation of convincing evidence. I wonder though if he is not missing the real point—which is, as I see it, that the military-industrial complex is not a faceless monster in the Pentagon but a way of life and a frame of mind which includes you and me and the guy across the street. The question should, perhaps, be not "Who Runs America?" but "What Runs America?"

It is beside the point to argue that we have not launched an all-out war against the U.S.S.R. or that we may differ as to the maximum amount that it is practical to raise by taxation, or that Birch-ites and white supremacists do not get everything they want, or that some generals have sometimes been restrained. Very much to the point is the fact that liberals and conservatives, rich and poor, white and black, Northerners and Southerners, farmers and city dwellers, take it for granted that an increase in military spending is the proper response to every challenge and that they will fight, shoulder to shoulder. any attempt to dismantle even the most archaic military installation in their area or to cancel the most useless contract for military hardware made in their state. We may disagree as to how the pie should be cut, but we never question the need for an ever-larger pie.

We think of the United States as a peace-loving, friendly, altruistic champion of freedom and democracy. We shall some day have to face the fact that we are the most formidable military power that ever existed—and probably the nation which has done more than any other nation in history to militarize the entire world. The Chinese who are now attacking India are using the training—and probably the weapons—which we gave them to defeat

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communism. The Latin-American nations, which feel that they must choose between progress and catastrophe, are pointing out that the millions we gave them have just about covered the cost of the military establishments we have urged upon them. In Cuba, as in China, we helped an unpopular, undemocratic, and corrupt military dictatorship eliminate every alternative to communismand then wondered why communism took over. It is largely because of our subsidies that Germany has been remilitarized, and that France is ruled by one general who spends most of his time struggling against other generals.

The fact that we are not at war does not prove the impotence of our military establishment: most military leaders sincerely want peace. It was said of Hitler, though, that he did not want war—he merely insisted upon the fruits of victory. It may be said of us that we did not want war—we merely insisted upon an all-out armament race. The question is, Can we have the one without the other?

WILLIAM PALMER TAYLOR 416 Ross Avenue, Hamilton, Ohio

# The Dispassionate View

D. S. Greenberg's account of the Cuban crisis (9 Nov., p. 670) does not reflect the dispassionate, evenhanded treatment of data which one expects in the pages of *Science*. I have reference to statements such as "the Soviet gambit in Cuba reflects a capacity for deceit that will amply support those who contend that the Soviets cannot be trusted . . . ," or "Bits and scraps of . . . diplomatic intercourse . . . do nothing to improve the Soviets' badly tarnished reputation for veracity."

Both Walter Lippmann and the New York Times reporter Max Frankel published accounts of the famous meeting of Kennedy and Gromyko of 18 October, 4 days before the United States imposed its quarantine. According to both sources, Kennedy never confronted the Soviet foreign minister with evidence of the missiles and bombers in Cuba, even though in his address to the nation the President claimed that the evidence was in his possession at that time. Furthermore, the President told Gromyko that the United States was basing its attitude on the assumption that the build-up of Russian arms in Cuba was defensive. Other New York *Times* articles revealed that, prior to the Kennedy-Gromyko meeting, the administration was actively lining up support for a move against Cuba. Duplicity was not confined to one side.

Psychologists and anthropologists have for years called attention to perceptual distortions resulting from ethnocentrism. The actions of in-group members are viewed with compassion if not with esteem, while the same actions displayed by members of the out-group are seen as unjust and reprehensible. As scientists, it is incumbent upon us to recognize this biasing of perceptions, and to take appropriate control measures to negate the effects. This is no less a responsibility in the area of international relations than it is in the laboratory where the ethics of science compel us to view both the positive and the negative evidence with respect to hypotheses. Greenberg's article fails in this respect, from my point of view.

Fortunately, Greenberg provides a clue to one of the essential conditions that may assist in bringing about a healthier relationship between the major powers and reduce perceptual distortions across international boundaries. A portion of his article is an evaluation of the "black box" system for policing a nuclear test ban. He says, "It is felt that in an atmosphere of trust, the black box approach would do nicely for verifying observance of an underground test ban. But if the duplicity involved in the Cuban operation is any indication of Soviet trustworthiness, the difficulties that frequently attend the operation of complex equipment could easily set off charges of bad faith and deception" (italics added). May I suggest that the development of trust cannot be guaranteed by any treaty, but underlies all treaties. It grows by evidences of trust initiated by one party and reciprocated by the other. As scientists, we can contribute toward the development of this essential ingredient of arms control by taking a less ethnocentric view of ourselves, and by carefully assessing data indicative of duplicity or integrity on the part of the opposition.

F. KENNETH BERRIEN Department of Psychology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey

Berrien is contending that the United States is guilty of duplicity because it did not notify the Russians that it was aware of their attempts at deception. It is possible that he has ascended to a height where he can view events with unusual dispassion and wisdom, but I do not understand what he is talking about. The fact is that the Russians, under a cover of soothing assurances, attempted to improve their strategic position; the U.S. did not broadcast its knowledge of the situation until it was in a position to do something about it. It is hard for me to see how this sequence of events can support the conclusion that "duplicity was not confined to one side."—D.S.G.

# Photo-oxidation Systems with Added Iodine

Some effects of iodine in dilute photochemical reaction systems containing olefins and oxides of nitrogen in air have been described by Hamilton et al. (1), who reported that iodine at a concentration of 10 parts per 100 million inhibits or reduces the formation of ozone, and by Stephens et al. (2), who found that rates of formation of aldehydes and of peroxyacetyl nitrate were materially reduced by iodine at concentrations as low as 25 parts per 100 million. Some experiments in the laboratories of the Air Pollution Control District, County of Los Angeles, have shown that iodine in similar systems may act to accelerate some of the secondary processes, in particular the consumption of nitrogen dioxide and ozone.

These experiments were carried out in a glass chamber of volume more than 1000 cubic feet, illuminated by mercury lamps and fluorescent tubes. Conventional air monitoring instruments were used to record apparent concentrations of nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxidants, and ozone; concentrations of iodine were calculated from the amounts supplied, and appropriate correction parameters were determined to account for the effects of the iodine on the instruments (especially the oxidant recorder, which depends on the production of triiodide in a column of potassium iodide). With this system (I2 at concentrations of 25 or 100 parts per 100 million; ozone, olefins, and oxides of nitrogen at slightly higher concentrations) certain facts were demonstrated:

1) In the dark, iodine and ozone react at a moderately rapid rate, strongly dependent on the iodine concentration.

2) In the dark, the rate of reaction between nitrogen dioxide and ozone is substantially increased by the addition of iodine.



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3) In the dark, the rate of reaction between olefin (isobutene) and ozone is substantially increased by the addition of iodine.

4) In an irradiated system containing nitric oxide and olefin, the rate of photochemical oxidation of nitric oxide is substantially reduced by the addition of iodine.

5) In the same system, the maximum concentration of nitrogen dioxide reached is essentially unaffected by the addition of iodine.

6) In the same system, the rate of consumption of nitrogen dioxide after the maximum is reached is substantially greater in the presence of iodine.

7) In the same system, the consumption of nitrogen dioxide leads to no accumulation of ozone.

It appears difficult to ascribe these effects of iodine solely to its possible reaction with oxygen atoms produced by the photolysis of nitrogen dioxide. In the system reported by Stephens, 25 parts of I2 per 100 million (with 5 parts per million each of nitrogen dioxide and cis-2-butene) was sufficient to reduce the rate of aldehvde formation to about half the control value. This would imply that at least half the oxygen atoms react with I2 instead of molecular oxygen, and our calculations suggest that this would require a collision yield of between 3 and 10 for the iodineoxygen atom reaction.

Perhaps it is more likely that iodine molecules or atoms act specifically to inhibit chain processes in the photochemical system more effectively than do the oxides of nitrogen. Although Stephens et al. express doubt that long chains could develop in the presence of oxides of nitrogen, an example of data from the work of Tuesday (3) shows that postulation of a long chain is practically unavoidable in some photo-oxidation systems where nitric oxide is the initial reagent, without added nitrogen dioxide. In one case cited by Tuesday, the concentration of nitrogen dioxide was seen to rise from about 2 to 40 parts per 100 million in 2.0 minutes, under irradiation sufficient to decompose nitrogen dioxide in a nitrogen atmosphere at a rate of 0.55 min<sup>-1</sup>. If the increase in concentration is assumed to be exponential, the rate of increase is 1.5 min<sup>-1</sup>. This is nearly 3 times the specified nitrogen dioxide decomposition rate and therefore nearly 6 times the rate of primary photolysis, which is also the rate of oxygen atom production. Adding the rate of production of nitric oxide by the primary photolysis

leads to a calculated quantum vield of 6.4 for oxidation of nitric oxide.

In the same experiment, trans-2butene (10 parts per million) was present; this should have reacted with oxygen atoms about 1/25 as fast as the molecular oxygen in the system. If the reaction chains were in fact started by this reaction, the minimum chain yield for oxidation of nitric oxide can be calculated as about 160; if only a fraction of the reactions between butene and oxygen atoms are effective in chain initiation, the chain yield would be even higher. If the chains develop only after those collisions which yield free radicals, the data of Cvetanovic (4) suggest that the appropriate factor may be from 3 to 10, giving an estimated chain yield of from 500 to 1600 in the example at hand.

Various investigators have expressed doubt that chains of this order of magnitude can be expected to occur in mixtures containing the odd-molecule oxides of nitrogen, because of the probability that most free radicals would react readily with these oxides. The difficulty is not particularly serious in the case of nitric oxide, inasmuch as the normal products of its reactions with alkoxy or acyloxy radicals would be nitrites, which are readily photolyzed to regenerate the radicals. This is not true of the nitrates, which are produced by reaction of nitrogen dioxide with alkoxy or acyloxy radicals, so there may still exist a legitimate question as to whether chain reactions, particularly long chains, are involved in photo-oxidation when the initial reagent is nitrogen dioxide. Another possibility which may be invoked to account for relatively large chain yields is that chain-branching may occur; thus, a reaction chain of six cycles with a branching factor of 3 would result in a chain yield of 729.

It seems likely that the further study of photo-oxidation systems with added iodine can contribute importantly to unraveling the mechanism of the photochemical smog reaction.

LOWELL G. WAYNE Allan Hancock Foundation, University of Southern California, Los Angeles

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SCIENCE, VOL. 139

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

tute, Bethesda 14, Md. (medical circuited) biomedical laboratory equipment). Joshua Stern (J.S.), Basic Instrumentation Sec-tion, National Bureau of Standards, Washing-Converse, computing, electronics, ton 25, D.C. (physics, and nuclear equipment).





# ION EXCHANGE RESINS IN THREE PURITY GRADES

There are 40 Fisher Rexyn\* ion exchange resins, including organic and inorganic resins in strong and weak acid and base, and mixed acid-base forms. Take your choice of these three purity grades: **1.** Research Grade Rexyn provides extremely high purity and regeneration efficiency required in ultrasensitive analytical technique and research. Maximum metallic impurities: Fe, 0.005%; Cu, 0.0025%; Pb, 0.0025%; Ni, 0.0025%. 2. Chromatographic Grade Rexyn, designed for ion exchange chromatography, is available in two particle sizes (100-200 and 200-400 mesh); gives excellent resolution and sharp, clear separations. Maximum metallic impurities: Fe, 0.05%; Cu, 0.005%; Pb, 0.001%; Ni, 0.002%. 3. Analytical Grade Rexyn is economical, ideal for routine analytical use and pilot plant operations. Lot analysis of key chemical and physical properties on each label. For reference chart listing all Rexyn ion exchange resins, write Fisher Scientific Company, 139 J-190 Fisher Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. \*Fisher Scientific Company Trademark

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World's Largest Manufacturer-Distributor of Laboratory Appliances & Reagent Chemicals Boston • Chicago • Fort Worth • Houston • New York • Odessa, Tex. • Philadelphia Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Union, N. J. • Washington • Edmonton • Montreal • Toronto for cameras is adjustable for focusing down to 1000 feet. Nominal focal length is 240 inches. Aperture is f/16. Resolution is aperture-limited at 100 lines permillimeter. Weight is less than 50 lb. Overall length is 515% inches and diameter is 16 inches. Other focal lengths, to 1000 inches, are available.—J.S. (Itek Corp., Lexington 73, Mass.)

# Circle 6 on Readers' Service card

Flash generator (model SC-4) furnishes a parallel or slightly converging beam of light directed horizontally by a parabolic mirror. Frequency of flashing is adjustable between 1 and 20 per second. Flash duration is approximately 0.1 µsec. Special circuits can be supplied to produce either longer and more intense flashes, or shorter flashes, down to 1.5 nsec duration, but of less intensity. Flashes are produced by discharge of a capacitor into a tube filled with a mixture of krypton and traces of hydrogen. The spectrum of the emitted light beam consists of a continuous background upon which are superimposed the somewhat broadened lines of krypton and hydrogen. Electromagnetic disturbances arising from the discharge tube are said to have been reduced to a negligible minimum.—J.s. (Epic Inc., 150 Nassau St., New York 38)

# Circle 7 on Readers' Service card

A series of four interchangeable electron-beam guns is designed to meet the needs of a range of materials processing applications, including welding, etching, microcomponent assembly evaporation, and melting. The gun units are triode types with emission level controlled independently of thermal inertia or filament characteristics



by grid-bias voltage. Temperatures greater than 7000°F are said to be attainable with efficiencies greater than 90 percent. The four guns currently in production are: type 3101, a 60-watt ultrahigh-resolution etching gun; type 3102, a 300-watt high-resolution welding gun; type 3103, a 10-kv normal resolution evaporation gun; and a 20,000-watt melting gun.—J.s. (Electron Heating Corp., Hicks Ave., Medford 55, Mass.)

> Circle 8 on Readers' Service card SCIENCE, VOL. 139

Tubular sheathed superconductive wire is said to have more than twice the field strength of zirconium-columbium wire and to be useful at temperatures as high as 18.5°K. The composite wire is available in both single and multiple sheath form. The multiple sheath material has the advantage that the outer sheath, which acts as electrical insulation, provides better thermal conductivity than nonmetallic insulation. The single sheath wire is made by drawing unalloyed columbium tubing over columbium-tin powder mixtures; multiple sheath wire is made by drawing an outer tube of Monel metal and an inner tube of columbium over the same mixture. After being formed, the wire is fired so that the core forms the intermetallic compound Cb<sub>s</sub>Sn. The wire can be produced in diameters as small as 0.01 inch and in lengths up to 10,000 feet .--- J.s. (Superior Tube Co., Germantown Ave., Norristown, Pa.)

# Circle 9 on Readers' Service card

Temperature-gradient device provides the laboratory with a constant, controlled temperature gradient. The "Poly-Temp" also furnishes controlled shaking while simultaneously maintaining predetermined, multiple temperatures. Range is from +15° to +125°C with gradients between samples as little as 0.05°C. It permits studies and measurements to be made at closely controlled temperature increments to discover anomalous effects which, otherwise, may go unnoticed. It is claimed that up to 19 stable, precise temperature increments can be provided simultaneously to help study the temperature effects on chemical and biological systems. It eliminates the need for a series of expensive water baths or incubators, each set to a different temperature. The "Poly-Temp" can be used to study most temperature-dependent reactions including thermotolerance, growth, nutrient requirements, genetics, and so forth. Chemistry uses include determinations of solubility, adsorption isotherms, electrical conductivity, and the rates of many chemical exchange reactions. The "Poly-Temp" uses a solid aluminum block with controlled heating at one end and cooling at the other end. Each control has a separate pilot light to indicate operation. Temperature at each end is controlled by a thermistor controller to better than  $\pm 0.01$  °C. The top surface of the block is bored to accept up to 38 standard test tubes, 34 inch outside diameter. The shaking mechanism provides variable controlled rota-

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tion of the test tubes as they remain in constant contact with the block. Holes, to accept five thermometers, are equally spaced down the center of the block. The water-tight housing is stainless steel construction and rests on four Neoprene feet.-R.L.B. (Lab-Line Instruments, Inc., 3070 W. Grand Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.)

# Circle 10 on Readers' Service card

Alpha and beta contamination monitors count both alpha and beta particles simultaneously. These instruments are made by E. M. I. Electronics, Ltd. of England. The CM-254 contamination monitor is portable, weighing 11 lb and

measuring 81/2 by 111/2 by 8 inches. By using dual phosphor techniques with special transistor discriminator-trigger and gating circuits, it measures alpha and beta particles simultaneously. Separate audio tones distinguish between alpha and beta particles on a loudspeaker or earphones. A dual phosphor probe uses a 50-cm<sup>2</sup> dual ZnS(Ag) and plastic phosphor as monitors. Radiation passes through a light-tight screen and strikes the zinc sulphide surface first which stops the alphas and produces scintillations. Betas pass through the zinc sulphide with negligible loss and are dissipated in the thicker layer of plastic phosphor. All scintillations are



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picked up by a phototube which differentiates between them and feeds the pulses into a ratemeter circuit. Normal display is on a 3-inch panel meter with a log scale calibrated in counts per second. When monitoring alpha contamination giving a count rate less than 6 count/sec it is possible to switch the count into an electromechanical register to get an accurate count over as long a period as is required. This monitor has a range of 5000 count/sec and a resolution of 100  $\mu$ /sec. It is powered by flashlight batteries, but an a-c operated model is available also. The model HM-307 is a single hand monitor which monitors both sides of the hand for alpha and beta particles simultaneously. Its maximum permissible levels are adjustable over a wide range and two separate meters read alpha and beta counts. An alarm bell rings when the maximum permissible level is exceeded. -R.L.B. (Atomic Accessories, Inc., 811 West Merrick Rd., Valley Stream, N.Y.)

# Circle 11 on Readers' Service card

Miniature cryogenic refrigerator designed for cooling infrared detectors, parametic amplifiers, and other lownoise electronic equipment, has a base about 4 inches square, a height of 12 inches, and weighs 12 lb., without motor. The machine operates on the Stirling cycle and the design utilizes two pistons that move in a single cylinder. Helium gas is compressed at ambient temperature and the resulting heat is removed. After the gas expands to produce cooling, it returns to the compression chamber. A regenerator extracts heat from the gas passing from the high-temperature region to the lowtemperature region. The heat is stored temporarily. On returning from the low temperature zone, the gas reabsorbs the heat stored in the regenerator. The refrigerator covers the temperature range from 290° to 30°K. Cold production is 1 watt at approximately 30°K. Power efficiency at 40°K is said to be greater than 1 percent.—J.S. (North American Philips Co., Inc., Mendon and Angell Rds., Ashton, R.I.)

## Circle 12 on Readers' Service card

Radiant heat furnace (model LTF-100) provides controlled temperatures to 3000°F. It is constructed in two semicircular shell sections, hinged along one side to permit opening of the other side, each mounting up to 26 quartz infrared lamps. The furnace is portable and can be used with or without air


18 JANUARY 1963



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cooling, depending on temperature requirement. Mounted around the outside of each shell half is an air manifold that can be connected to an air supply to feed cooling air through plastic tubes. The air passes through adaptors and holders to the lamp end seals, keeping their temperature below the limits specified by the lamp manufacturers. At switch on, the lamps are said to reach maximum heat output in 0.6 sec. At switch off, heat output drops 80 percent in 2 sec. Shell length is 12 inches and shell outside diameter is 12 inches. Inside clearance diameter is 8 inches. Cooling air requirement is 26 ft<sup>3</sup>/min for 52 lamps.—J.s. (Hi-Shear Corp., 2600 W. 247 St., Torrance, Calif.)

#### Circle 13 on Readers' Service card

Space environment test chamber, designed for testing at pressure of  $5 \times 10^{-9}$ mm-Hg, employs elastomer "O"-ring seals and a 10-inch diffusion pump with internal water-cooled optical baffle. The test chamber, fabricated of 304 stainless steel, is 48 inches long and has a diameter of 30 inches. For degassing, it is heated by a tunnel-type thermostatically regulated bakeout oven that can be rolled over the chamber on low-friction wheels running on tracks. The oven employs radiant heaters and is capable of operating up to 250°C. The exterior surface of the chamber is traced with stainless steel coils for quick cooling after bakeout. A full-opening removable door and four ports 6-inches in diameter allow access and viewing. For operation in the 10<sup>-10</sup> mm-Hg range, an alternative version employing metal seals is available. Instrumentation includes a choice of two Pirani or thermocouple gages and a Bayard-Alpert ionization gage. Controls and indicators are panel mounted on a movable console.-J.s. (Vacuum Specialties, Inc., Somerville 43, Mass.)

Circle 14 on Readers' Service card

**Pulse analysis system** consists of a CN-1024 digital computer unit of 1024channel capacity, a model 220B data output unit, and an RM 503 cathoderay-tube display unit. By addition of the model 240 display control unit and a model 216A coincidence pair spectrometer unit, three-dimensional display can be achieved. The model 216A unit is capable of making two-dimensional analysis of nuclear events, simultaneously analyzing two sources of information relating to the same event. By using the model 240 display unit with Determine TRACE IMPURITIES with accuracy

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#### Circle 15 on Readers' Service card

Heat flux system, for measurements in high-temperature gases such as are encountered in rocket engines, derives its capabilities from the ability of the tubular-element water-cooled sensor to withstand heat fluxes up to  $12 \times 10^6$ BTU/hr-ft<sup>2</sup>. The sensor is a glass tube with a platinum surface film that constitutes a resistance element. The tube measures 0.006 inch outside diameter by 0.08 inch long. An electronic circuit maintains the surface film resistance essentially constant, hence maintaining temperature of the surface constant, for power inputs to the element up to 20 watts. The instrument is basically a heat flux meter with the electrical output giving a direct reading of heat transfer, both average and fluctuating, between the constant-temperature sensor and its environment. In a constant property fluid, the system operates as a constanttemperature anemometer. An aspirating probe that maintains constant Mach number past the sensor, converts the instrument to a temperature-measuring device by removing the effect of environment velocity. Response time is said to be in the microsecond range.-J.s. (Thermo-Systems, Inc., 2418 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis 13, Minn.)

#### Circle 16 on Readers' Service card

The type-S ink rectilinear recorder is a transistorized direct-writing recorder that makes use of positional feedback from the stylus tip to increase accuracy. The standard instrument provides eight channels; up to 24 channels are available on special order. Frequency response is d-c to 150 cy/sec. Phase error from d-c to 100 cy/sec is said to be less than 0.1 msec delay and less than 0.7 msec at 150 cy/sec. Response time is 2.5 msec for a 5-mm deflection and 4 msec for a 10-msec deflection. Noise is less than 0.5  $\mu$ v with preamplifier and is invisible without the preamplifier. Input with preamplifier is differential and input impedance totals 2 megohms. Without the preamplifier, input is single ended with input im-**18 JANUARY 1963** 



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CIC now has available a Multiple Reflection Accessory designed to mount directly into the Model ATR-1 Attenuated Total Reflectance Attachment. The accessory contains a rhombic crystal in which the beam of energy is internally reflected four times. By placing from one to four pieces of a sample against the crystal, the resulting Attenuated Total Reflectance spectrum can be multiplied in proportion to the number of sample reflections. The technique of multiple reflection intensifies the ATR spectrum in direct proportion to the number of reflections taken, and with little additional loss in energy of the beam.

The use of this technique greatly broadens the applications of Attenuated Total Reflectance spectroscopy. Normally, ATR spectra are slightly weaker in appearance than those obtained by transmission since the ATR 'pathlength' is only a few microns. But by taking several reflections of the sample, using the Multiple Reflection Accessory, regions of particular interest or the entire spectrum can be multiplied by as much as a factor of four.

If you are interested in this accessory or would like to know more about Attenuated Total Reflectance techniques, write or visit CIC.



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pedance 1 megohm. Recording amplitude ranges from full channel width between d-c and 30 cy/sec, with progressive reduction to 5 mm at 150 cy/sec. Paper speeds between 0.1 and 25 cm/sec are selectable through electrical push-button controls. Higher speeds are optionally available. A coated paper is used for recording and is available in roll or folded form. Operating ambient temperature range is -20° to +50°C. Maximum power consumption with eight channels operating is 140 watts.-J.s. (Beckman Instruments, Inc., 2500 Harbor Blvd., Fullerton, Calif.)

#### Circle 17 on Readers' Service card

Fraction collector, the Filamatic, collects the column effluent by means of a precision balance. When the desired weight of effluent has been received from the column, the liquid is discharged into the collecting tube. The tube rack then indexes automatically to position the next test tube under the discharge opening and the cycle of operation is repeated. The Filamatic utilizes 20 individual plastic test tube racks, each containing ten 18-mm test tubes to provide a total of 200 tubes. Other size test tubes may be used, by replacing the racks. A rack of ten test tubes may be removed at any time during operation. Volumes measured with the Filamatic are more precise than those obtained with conventional time, drop-count, or siphon methods. Five push-button controls simplify operation. All exposed parts are fabricated of a chemical-resistant plastic or stainless steel. The test tube racks may be removed by simply lifting them from the machine. The collector requires only  $12 \times 27$  inches of bench space.—R.L.B. (National Instrument Co., 4119 Fordleigh Rd., Baltimore 15, Md.)

#### Circle 18 on Readers' Service card

Pressure-volume regulator is designed to attain and adjust calibration pressure in trapped, nonflow, pneumatic systems. With the regulator installed in a calibration system, pressure is introduced from a pressure source into the test system. Exact adjustment of pressure is then made by manipulating coarse and fine adjustments. The regulator can be used as a pressure generator from -10 to +15 lb/in.<sup>2</sup>-gage when test system volume is approximately 10 in.3 or less. Operating pressure range is 0 to 5001b/in.<sup>2</sup> and generated pressure is 0 to 15 lb/in.<sup>2</sup> Adjustment sensitivity is 0.001 percent of maximum regulator

volume (50 in.<sup>3</sup>). Maximum leak rate at any piston position with balance valve open is less than 10<sup>-5</sup> atm cc/sec of helium.-J.s. (Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp., 360 Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena, Calif.)

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Circle 19 on Readers' Service card

Air motor peristaltic pump (model T33050-1) is run by an explosion-proof air motor and thus requires no electricity. This is a "twin" to Greiner's electrically operated peristaltic pump. With variable feed capability it is for the continuous transfer of liquids and gases and may be used where electrical operation is undesirable. Delivery rate may be adjusted from 4.7 lit./min to just a few drops per minute. The problems of cleaning and contamination are eliminated, as changeover from one fluid to another is made by changing the tubing. The air input to the motor is controlled by means of a needle valve.--R.L.B. (Greiner Scientific Corp., 22 North Moore St., New York 13)

#### Circle 20 on Readers' Service card

Multiple-spindle magnetic stirrer provides laboratories with constant-speed magnetic stirring as required in tissue culture applications, fermentation studies, and general purpose stirring. Up to 12 positions for magnetic stirring can be obtained with variable speeds of 150 to 900 rev/min. The basic power unit is a four-position multiplespindle stirrer with a vertical support rod at each position. To this basic unit can be added slave units and water baths multiplying the number of situations in which this equipment can be used. The power unit has variable speeds from 150 to 900 rev/min. Constant speed is maintained at a given speed setting despite load and line voltage fluctuations. Large Alnico magnets produce ample rotating magnetic field at each position, even for large stirring jobs. The size of the field minimizes the necessity for exact location of spinner flasks. Under some conditions more than one spinner flask can be operated at one stirring position. Heat produced by the power unit is dissipated at the rear of the unit by a fan, so that the temperature of the stirring platform is not affected. Four-position, multiple-spindle, magnetic stirrer slave units, complete with four vertical rods, are available separately and can be added as required in a "building block" concept. The basic power unit is capable of driving two slave units, making and have been been been the state and the state was a state of the state of the state of the state of the state **EXCLUSIVE**<sup>\*</sup> Ainsworth Features \*all standard equipment on Type 10 Balance at no extra charge in the second state where were placed state the second state where the second state is the second state of the



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**Patented Compensated Beam** ...minimizes effects of changes in temperature, air density and humidity. (U.S. Pat. No. 3,019,846)

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possible a total capacity of 12 stirring positions. Containers can be removed and replaced at will throughout any of the 12 positions with no change of speed, giving maximum utilization of all 12 positions. The slave units can be connected in a line (end to end) or parallel (front to back) by a belt drive. Water baths are available which can be placed directly on the stirring platforms of both the power and slave units. Both plastic and stainless-steel water baths can be provided. With the plastic water bath, constant temperature can be controlled to  $\pm 0.5$  °C within a temperature range from ambient to 42°C. With the stainless-steel water bath, constant temperature can be controlled to  $\pm 0.5$  °C within a temperature range of ambient to 80°C. The magnetic stirring concept is used to circulate water in the bath for constant temperature. Utility outlets on the power unit provide convenient supply for all water-bath heater units. The stirrer assembly is 76 by 161/2 by 121/2 inches high.—R.L.B. (Eberbach Corp., P.O. Box 1024, Ann Arbor, Mich.)

Circle 21 on Readers' Service card

The AFA-2 apparatus for determining particulate material surface area operates on the adsorption flow principle employing nitrogen. The material to be measured is degassed under vacuum in a sample bulb attached to the apparatus. The sample is then allowed to cool to room temperature, and a liquid-nitrogen bath is placed around the bulb. For single-point reading, a constant rate of nitrogen gas, previously calibrated, is introduced into the bulb and is adsorbed by the sample until a preselected equilibrium adsorption pressure is attained. The surface area is calculated from the rate and time of gas flow and the total free space volume of the system. For multiple-point readings, known volumes of gas from a calibrated-gage section of the apparatus are successively expanded into the sample section.-J.S. (Numec Instruments & Controls Inc. Apollo, Pa.)

#### Circle 22 on Readers' Service card

Oil bath temperature controller and stirrer heats and stirs the oil or water medium, regulates its temperature, and, if desired, circulates the liquid to an external apparatus such as a viscosimeter. Temperature range is from  $-30^{\circ}$ to  $+150^{\circ}$ C and the control in this range is accurate to  $\pm 0.05^{\circ}$ C. Temperatures below ambient require refrigeration.



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#### What to feed laboratory animals Animal **Purina Chow** Lab Chow or Labena Rats Mice Mouse Breeder Chow Guinea Pigs Monkeys Guinea Pig Chow Monkey Chow Rabbit Chow Rabbits Dog Chow Cat Chow Dogs Cats Hamsters Lab Chow or Labena WOHD YROTARDBAJ BURATOR



The Booster Tempunit has, in addition to its 1000-watt controlled heater, a booster heater of 1000 watts to accelerate the initial heating and thin the oil. This unit is equipped with a centrifugal pump capable of circulating up to 10 lit. of oil or water per minute to an external apparatus. Pneumatic control, rather than electronic control, is used to allow sensitivity but avoid the need for fragile glass sensing devices. This control is accomplished by using a neoprene bellows. A fiber-cushioned clamp, cast as part of the housing, enables the unit to be attached to almost any kind of container. The unit measures 12 inches long, weighs 9 lb, and operates on standard house power.---R.L.B. (LaPine Scientific Co., 6001 S. Knox Ave., Chicago 29, Ill.)

#### Circle 23 on Readers' Service card

Frequency counter/computer (model 5510) measures the frequency of the input signal by measuring the period of an integral number of cycles and converting this period to frequency by means of an internal computing device. For example, to measure 60 cy/sec, the instrument will measure the time for 48 cycles of the 60 cy/sec input. The computer will then divide 48 into the time, which might be 0.8005 sec, and display the result as 59.9997 cy/sec. The complete measurement is performed in 1 sec with estimated error  $\pm 0.005$ percent. Display time is adjustable from 0.2 to 5 sec or the display may be set to remain until a reset button is depressed. Measurement frequency range

## ACE AUTOMATIC PIPETTER

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Interchangeable:

One Head For All Capacities, All Volumes.

#### Short Tipping Angle.



Cat. No. 8004. Interchangeable volumetric bulbs give reproducible volumes within  $\pm 1\%$  for capacities greater than 5 ml. Smaller capacities to within  $\pm 0.1$  ml. reproducible. Please specify volume of bulb and flask capacity when ordering.

Specifications and prices: Erlenmeyer Flask **3** 29/42, 500 ml.: \$2.50 each, 1000 ml.: \$2.80 each. Flask Head **3** 29/42: \$11.80 each. Interchangeable Volumetric Heads **3** 14/20, 1, 3, 5 ml.; \$3.75 each; 10, 15 ml.: \$3.85 each; 20, 25 ml.: \$3.95 each.

### Ace Interchangeable Tissue Grinder



Cat. No. 8345. A precision ground instrument for macerating tissue. Rod and barrel are interchangeable. Rod is ground its entire length and can be reversed for double life. Rod fits Ace Cat. No. 1200 B Flex-grip Chuck, forming a flexible coupling to the motor drive when mechanical operation is desired.

Price complete \$6.75, Rod \$3.00, Barrel \$3.75.

SPECIFICATIONS: Ground section of barrel 82 mm. Overall length of barrel 125 mm., length of ground rod 240 mm. Barrel clearance of .005 to .008" meets G.S.A. specs.



Circle No. 265, Readers' Service Card



# SCINTILLATOR B

## greatest pulse heightshortest decay time!

Pilot Scintillator B is the only plastic scintillator containing diphenylstilbene...developed and patented\* by, and available only from Pilot Chemicals, Inc. It has the greatest pulse height (90% that of a stilbene crystal), and shortest decay time ( $3 \times 10^{-9}$  seconds) of any commercial plastic scintillator. Available in a wide variety of shapes and sizes from sheets 0.0005" thick to 16" x 12" cylinders. Machinable to virtually any design.

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is 0.02 to 100,000 cy/sec. Measuring time is 10 sec below 10 cy/sec and 1 sec above 10 cy/sec. Nominal input sensitivity is 1 volt at 10,000 ohms. Maximum standard input ranges are 1, 3, 10, 30, and 100 volts. Sensitivity down to 0.1 volt at impedance of 100,000 ohms can be provided.—J.s. (Wang Laboratories, Inc., 12 Huron Dr., Natick, Mass.)

Circle 24 on Readers' Service card

Pore-size and surface-area apparatus utilizes a continuous flow of nitrogenhelium mixture of fixed composition over the sample to determine adsorption isotherms from stepwise variations of the total gas pressure on the sanple. By means of this data, a pore-size distribution of the radius range from 10 to 300 Å is calculated. Isotherms can be developed with the device in from 6 to 8 hours, said to be roughly one-fifth the time formerly required with conventional methods for determining low-temperature nitrogen adsorption.—J.s. (Engelhard Industries, Inc., 113 Astor St., Newark 14, N.J.)

#### Circle 25 on Readers' Service card

Electrometer system is a dynamic capacitor electrometer designed for measuring minute electrical currents or charges originating in a high-impedance source. In addition to analytical determinations, this device can be used in critical measurement of electrical properties such as charge effects, high resistances, and piezoelectric phenomena. The model 6010 Dynacon is capable of measuring currents as low as  $5 \times 10^{-17}$  amp and charges in the region of 5  $\times$  10<sup>-16</sup> coul, with ± 1-percent overall precision for currents of 10<sup>-15</sup> amp, and a response speed of 0.25 sec. Measurement can be made by the equilibrium-voltage or rate-ofchange method, or the instrument can be used as a null indicator for maximum accuracy. Outputs are furnished for both 10-mv potentiometric and 1-ma galvanometric graphic recorders.—R.L.B. (Nuclear-Chicago Corp., 359 Howard Ave., Des Plaines, Ill.)

Circle 26 on Readers' Service card

The series 450 signal tracking filter is adjustable in band-pass from 2.5 to 100 cy/sec and is entirely solid state in design. The center frequency is electronically servoed by phase-lock techniques to the frequency of the input signal. The input signal frequency can vary over a range of 100 cy/sec to 120 kcy/sec while being automatically

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tracked through a signal-to-noise ratio range up to -38 db. Should the input signal be completely lost in the noise, the filter will automatically search about the last known frequency to reacquire it. An optional feature permits a pilot signal to be fed into the filter from an external source, whereupon the filter will lock on and continue to track the input signal when it reaches the pilot frequency. Other optional features include a wide-band detector to extract amplitude-modulated or phase-modulated intelligence from the tracked signal.-J.s. (Interstate Electronics Corp., 707 East Vermont Ave., Anaheim, Calif.)

Circle 27 on Readers' Service card

Portable a-c/d-c volt-ammeter standard (model 1572) is said to provide accuracy of  $\pm 0.05$  percent and features digital readout. No multiplying factors are required with the digital readout; a movable, lighted decimal point is provided. The accuracy cited applies to d-c voltage measurements from 0.01 to 1500 volts and to d-c current measurements from 100 µa to 1.5 amp. The 0 to 0.150 and 0 to 1.500 voltage ranges are potentiometric; all other d-c voltage ranges have input impedance of 750 ohm/volt. Reading accuracy of  $\pm 0.05$  percent of indicated value is provided for a-c measurements of voltage from 1 to 1200 volts, and accuracy of  $\pm$  0.1 percent of indicated value for a-c current measurements from 0.01 to 12 amp. Input impedance for a-c voltage ranges is 100 ohm/volt and frequency range is 50 to 2500 cy/sec. Temperature range for accuracies cited is 20° to 30°C.-J.s. (Weston Instruments Div., Daystrom, Inc., 614 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 14. N.J.)

#### Circle 28 on Readers' Service card

The Kerr cell pulser (model KCP-101) is designed to drive Kerr cells to be used as switching elements in lasers. The instrument combines a high-voltage supply for the output circuitry, continuously adjustable between 4 and 10 kv; a low-voltage supply for the pulse trigger circuitry; two parallel pulse circuits, each tailored to a different time base; and an internal repetitive trigger with provision for external triggering. Three modes of operation are selectable by switch: a repetitive mode with pulse width in the microsecond range; a repetitive mode with pulse width in the millisecond range; and an on-off switching mode. Rise times in all modes are



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No surface agitation-vertical-

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20 nsec or better and output repetition rate is up to 100 per second. The unit is capable of driving a load of 50 pf or less and the output is fed to the load via coaxial cable.—J.s. (Advanced Kinetics Inc., 1231 Victoria St., Costa Mesa, Calif.)

#### Circle 29 on Readers' Service card

Solid-state electrooptic light modulators are available in three models. The modulators, analogs of the Kerr cell, operate by the Pockels effect. They consist of flat, optically polished plates of ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, or potassium dideuterium phosphate, with faces perpendicular to the z-axis. The crystal is placed between two transparent electrodes that allow light to pass in the same direction as the applied electric field. The three models, available in any of the materials mentioned, use three different types of electrodes. The model 101 employs a transparent conductive coating; the model 201, a conducting glass; and the model 301, a conducting metallic grid. Dimensions of the modulators are 134 inches in diameter by 15/16 inch long.—J.s. (Isomet Corp., 433 Commercial Ave., Palisades Park, N.J.)

#### Circle 30 on Readers' Service card

The models LB-300 and LB-100 load banks provide a set of resistive dummy loads adjustable by pushbutton in 1amp steps from 0 to 300 amp at 28 volts d-c and from 0 to 100 amp in the two models, respectively. Finer control, down to 0.2 amp, is obtainable from a vernier potentiometer, with direct-reading ammeter and voltmeter provided for continuous monitoring. Terminals for the addition of external instrumentation and forced air cooling of the load resistors are also provided. The instrument measures 38 by 26 by 33 inches.-J.s. (Associated Testing Laboratories, Inc., 200 Route 46, Wayne, N.J.)

#### Circle 31 on Readers' Service card

**Pressure calibration system** (model 802) has a range of 0.1 to 200 lb and is said to offer stability better than 0.002 lb/in.<sup>2</sup> and resolution of 0.00005 lb/in.<sup>2</sup> The system consists of a reference pressure indicator. The pressure cell consists of a reference pressure chamber for storage of a precise amount of gas, a thin metal diaphragm, a fixed capacitor plate, and a capacitor-diode bridge circuit. As the system pressure above the diaphragm varies, the diaphragm moves

for the asking.

with respect to the fixed capacitor plate. The resulting change of capacitance is detected by the reference pressure indicator. The indicator circuit consists of an oscillator operating at approximately 150 kcy/sec, and a bifilar transformer feeding a capacitor-diode bridge circuit. The d-c unbalance is fed to a null indicator on the panel of the indicator. Since the instrument uses a trapped volume of gas, the pressure is directly proportional to the absolute temperature. The unit must therefore be operated in a constant temperature enclosure. An ice bath is recommended by the manufacturer for this purpose. The pressure indicator is designed to handle five reference pressure cells.—J.s. (Rosemount Engineering Co., 4900 W. 78 St., Minneapolis 24, Minn.)

#### Circle 32 on Readers' Service card

Electrically compensated thermocouple reference junctions are designed to replace ice baths and hot reference junctions, and to operate under peak vibration and shock environments of 100 grav and greater. Standard air-



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5119 W. Grove St., Skokie, Ill., U.S.A., Phone: YOrktown 6-8700 borne units feature a 32°F reference temperature and are said to provide tracking accuracies of  $\pm 2^{\circ}F$  for Chromel-Alumel and  $\pm 1\frac{1}{3}$ °F for Chromel-constantan over the ambient range 20° to 180°F. Rack-mounting units are said to be accurate within  $\pm 0.25^{\circ}F$  over normal room ambient variations. Optional features include standardized full-scale output ranges, built-in calibration circuit choice of reference temperature between -450° and  $+500^{\circ}$ F. Single and multiplechannel versions are available.-J.S. (Electrowest Inc., 2351 Albatross Way, Sacramento 15, Calif.)

#### Circle 33 on Readers' Service card

The type 1025-A standard sweepfrequency generator covers frequencies from 700 kcy to 230 Mcy/sec in ten ranges with bandspread ranges for 400 to 500 kcy/sec and 10.4 to 11 Mcy/sec. Other ranges may be substituted in place of one or more of the standard ranges. The selected frequency range is swept from low- to high-frequency end in 22.2 msec, 20 times per second. The output is blanked during the return sweep. A synchronized saw-tooth sweep voltage for display-oscilloscope deflection is adjustable up to 100 volts peak-to-peak, and the starting point of the display sweep is also adjustable. An adjustable marker provides frequency and amplitude calibration. The radio frequency output is adjustable from 0.3  $\mu v$  to 1.0 volt. Output is held to preset level within 0.1 db to 100 Mcv/sec and within 0.25 db to 230 Mcy/sec. Impedance is 50 ohms, resistive, and voltage-standing wave ratio is less than 1.01 to 1.00 at panel output connector.—J.s. (General Radio Co., West Concord, Mass.)

#### **Circle 34 on Readers' Service card**

Heat rate transducers are available in three models. The transducers are slug-type calorimeters that are designed for short-duration, heat transfer measurements. The sensing mass is a copper disk mounted in a Teflon bushing. A chromel-constantan thermocouple is mounted on the back side of the device to act as temperature sensor. The disk and bushing assembly is potted in a stainless-steel shell. Weight of the transducer is 0.5 g plus the weight of the output cable. Area of the sensing surface is 0.0019 ft<sup>2</sup>. Accuracy and linearity are said to be  $\pm 5$  percent of full scale. Diameter is 0.250 inch and length 0.35 inch. Ranges and outputs for the three models are: model HT-10,



There is a LABASCO clamp for every laboratory need...a Labasco clamp that offers you the latest in design . . . finest in materials...maximum in economy.



1 to 10 BTU/ft<sup>2</sup> sec, 2 to 20 mv/sec full scale; model HT-100, 10 to 100 BTU/ft<sup>2</sup> sec, 10 to 100 mv/sec; model HT-400, 100 to 400 BTU/ft<sup>2</sup> sec, 40 to 160 mv/sec full scale.—J.S. (Instrument and Engineering Co., P.O. Box 257, Tullahoma, Tenn.)

#### Circle 35 on Readers' Service card

**Dynamic wind vector indicator** gives a direct reading of all three components of the wind vector with an output for each axis that is linear with respect to force. Frequency response is said to be 10 cy/sec, with velocity and direction always in phase. The sensor is a sphere 1 ft in diameter, mounted on a rigid support by means of three internal



flexure members. Wind drag causes displacement of the sphere with respect to the support. Differential transformer slugs mounted on each flexure produce output signals proportional to each component of the force on the sphere. Output is a d-c voltage in the range 0 to 0.5 volt with output impedance 3000 ohms. All circuitry is transistorized. Operation is said to be unhampered by severe weather, dust, sand, or other difficult environments and prolonged periods of unattended measurement are possible.--J.s. (Flow Corp., 205 Sixth St., Cambridge 42, Mass.)

Circle 36 on Readers' Service card 18 JANUARY 1963 NOW! RECORD VOLTS, OHMS, MILLIAMPS with ONE RECORDER ... NO EXTRAS!

### New Bausch & Lomb V.O.M. 5 RECORDER

 $\dots$  an all-new, complete 5-inch strip-chart recorder that breaks all precedent in the field  $\dots$  brings you the finest features of potentiometric recorders for *one low* price. Compare these exclusive advantages, all these "extras" at no extra cost, with any other recorder in its class.

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BAUSCH & LOMB INCORPORATED 75937 Bausch Street Rochester 2, N. Y.	<ul> <li>Please demonstrate the V.O.M5 Recorder at my convenience.</li> <li>Send Recorder Catalog D-2032.</li> <li>Name</li></ul>

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- GREGG TOPS are light in weight for easier handling, permitting longer length installations with minimum labor costs.
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#### NEWS AND COMMENT

(Continued from page 201)

mittee which would have provided grants of \$2.5 billion over 5 years for grants to the states to use as they saw fit for construction or raising teacher pay in the public schools. The Roman Catholic hierarchy opposed a schoolaid bill which did not include loans for private schools. Rep. John Mc-Cormack, then Majority Leader and now Speaker, took the same view. Two northern liberal members of the Rules Committee, Representatives O'Neil and Delaney, sided with Republican and Southern Democratic members of the committee in a series of actions which finally led to the tabling of bills for school aid, college aid, and the extension of the National Defense Education Act.

It would be unrealistic, however, to deduce that the Rules Committee has an independent, life-or-death sway over legislation. The power of the Rules Committee and its chairman to delay or derail legislation is greatest when controversial legislation is involved and a significant number of members are not anxious to stand up and be counted.

In the case of many types of education legislation, there is a solid bloc of opposition to federal aid composed mainly of Republicans from less industrialized states and Southern Democrats. For the proponents of federal aid-the Northern liberal Democrats and a few Republicans from urban areas-the church-state issue creates political problems which none of the current formulas on federal aid appear to resolve. When race, religion, or "welfare" is involved, the administration majority in the Rules Committee is likeliest to falter, just as is the administration majority in the House itself.

It must be remembered that a good many Congressmen cherish the Rules Committee as a guarantor of Congress's separate powers. Conservatives of both parties regard the operation of the committee as a permanent battle of Thermopylae against reckless legislation and ruinous spending. Many Republicans see it as a bulwark of minority rights.

Conservatives and liberals alike are conscious that the Rules Committee sometimes saves them the necessity of voting aye or nay on measures which they may regard as bad legislation, but



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18 JANUARY 1963

61-1

on which there may be heavy pressures from lobbyists or constituents. The knowledge that reform can cut more than one way may be one reason that proposals to effect basic changes in the Rules Committee's own rules of operation were not pressed during the fight last week on the size of the committee.

Chances for root and branch reform of Congress, however, seem better this year than for a long time. The intramural squabble between Senate and House appropriations committees last year and misgivings about the ability of Congress to deal with the problems of the Cold War and space age with its present machinery, staffing, and folkways have created a disposition to consider reform. The likeliest route to reform is along the path followed by the LaFollette-Monroney Committee in 1946 when reform legislation followed a study by a committee made up of Senators and Representatives. Sen. Clark and Reps. Reuss and Lindsay have taken the initiative in rallying bipartisan support for such a committee and Sen. Case has put forward a similar, but somewhat more detailed, proposal.

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 resulted primarily in a streamlining of committees but did not touch the bedrock of the committee system, and the reformers now face the same hard fact that the power of change in Congress is largely in the hands of those whose status depends on the status quo.—JOHN WALSH

announcing a new reagent system<sup>\*</sup> for transaminase (GOT) assay:

TransAc™

- faster, less complex than Reitman-Frankel colorimetric method<sup>3</sup>
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#### COMPARE TRANSAC WITH THE REITMAN-FRANKEL (COLORIMETRIC) GOT METHOD:

TransAc incubation is 30 minutes;<sup>1</sup> R-F incubation is an hour and a half.<sup>3</sup>

TransAc measures activities up to 385 Karmen units without dilution;<sup>1</sup> R-F measures less than half this much due to suboptimal substrate concentration.<sup>3,8</sup> Far fewer repeats are needea with TransAc.

TransAc color reagent is selective for GOT-formed oxalacetate,<sup>1</sup> gives a direct, precise measure of GOT activity. The R-F color reaction measures alpha-ketoglutarate and pyruvate as well as oxalacetate, as shown by Reitman and Frankel;<sup>3</sup> it is best suited for assaying GPT (glutamic-pyruvic transaminase) because it produces roughly twice as much color with pyruvate as with oxalacetate.

#### COMPARE TRANSAC WITH THE KARMEN (ULTRAVIOLET) GOT METHOD:

TransAc reaction temperature is controlled by water bath; the Karmen reaction takes place within the instrument, where temperature is very difficult to control. A difference of  $1^{\circ}$ C can mean a 10% difference in the assay result.<sup>4</sup>

TransAc reagents are stable. Enzyme reagents used in the ultraviolet<sup>2</sup> method (DPNH and malic dehydrogenase) vary in potency,<sup>5</sup> are subject to spontaneous development of potent inhibitors (in DPNH)<sup>6</sup> and contamination with transaminase (in MDH).<sup>7</sup>

TransAc uses any standard colorimeter or spectrophotometer. The Karmen method requires a specialized instrument reading in the ultraviolet range.<sup>2</sup>

The TransAc procedure is less complicated than the older methods, and less subject to error: Incubate serum with substrate in water bath for 20 minutes; add color reagent, incubate 10 more minutes; dilute and read against a water blank.

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#### Announcements

The National Institutes of Health this month opened a Tokyo branch of its Office of International Research. This will be the Pacific office. The unit is headed by Heinz Specht, formerly in the physical biology laboratory, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Correspondence for the Pacific branch should be addressed to the American Embassy, APO 94, San Francisco, Calif.

The Thomas Alva Edison Foundation has presented its 1962 awards for children's books. The recipients included:

Heinz Haber's Stars, Men, and Atoms (Golden Press, 1962; 188 pp., illus., \$3.99), acclaimed as the "best children's science book," covers early conceptions of the earth to modern theories of an expanding universe.

Knowledge and Wonder, by Victor Weisskopf (Doubleday, 1962; 222 pp., illus. \$4.95), received the award of "best science book for youth," for its presentation of the "essence of all that man has discovered about himself and his environment."

The Edison Foundation awards are presented annually "for the highest achievements" in children's books, films, television, and radio.

#### Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation has made available 14 graduate fellowships for study in **jet propulsion and flight structures development**. Candidates must be residents of the U.S. or Canada, and intend to make a career in astronautics, flight structures, or related scientific disciplines. Tuition and up to \$2400 stipends are provided.

Participating in the program are Princeton University, California Institute of Technology (for jet propulsion fellowships), and Columbia University (for flight structures). Deadline for filing credentials: 1 March. (Dean of Graduate Studies of each institution)

The University of Miami Marine Laboratory has a continuing fellowship program for postdoctoral work with **marine organisms**. The 1-year fellowships are available to those trained





The only gauge that accurately measures pressures below  $1 \times 10^{-9}$  torr.



The NRC Redhead Gauge, Model 752, is a cold cathode, ultrahigh vacuum ionization tube which measures pressures accurately down to  $10^{-13}$  torr—several decades lower than any other commercially available gauge.

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in the other biological disciplines. Stipends are about \$5,000, plus dependency allowances. (Charles E. Lane, Program Director, NIH Post-Doctoral Fellowships, University of Miami, Miami 49, Fla.)

Contract research proposals in **fundamental hydromechanics** of importance to the Navy are being solicited by the David Taylor Model Basin. Of particular interest are studies in fluid mechanics, naval architecture, and underwater acoustics. Deadline for receipt of proposals (in quadruplicate): 15 March. (Commanding Officer and Director, David Taylor Model Basin, Washington 7, D.C. Attention: Code 513)

A limited number of travel grants to the 3rd international congress of **biometeorology** (Pau, France; 2–7 Sept. 1963) are available to defray partial expenses of American scientists. Deadline for application: *1 March*. (National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D.C.)

Representatives of the nation's dairy industry have established a research grant program to investigate the relationship of dairy products and cardiovascular disease. Emphasis will be on the metabolic behavior of dairy products or interactions between dairy product components with regard to lipid metabolism, development of atherosclerosis, or thrombus formation in suitable experimental animals or in man. Particularly encouraged are investigations which simultaneously provide guidance for the development of nutritionally superior dairy products. Studies concerning the nutritional value of milk fat or the factors modifying the proportions of the major or minor components of dairy foods influencing dairy fat utilization also may be considered. (Merrill S. Read, Special Dairy Industry Board, 111 N. Canal St., Chicago 6, Ill.)

#### Courses

The Virginia Institute of Marine Science is conducting a summer research program, sponsored by the National Science Foundation, to assist college teachers in conducting their own research projects. The Institute also has available a limited number of opportunities for undergraduate students, to allow them to explore the possibilities



SCIENCE, VOL. 139

A)

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of marine science as a vocation. The programs will be held 10 June to 30 August. Deadline for applications: 15 March. (Robert S. Bailey, Director, NSF Programs, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Gloucester Point, Va.)

A new course on special applications of gas chromatography in the biomedical field is scheduled for 20–23 March, in Stratford, Conn. Analytical Engineering Laboratories, Inc., Hamden, Conn., will sponsor the course. Subjects to be covered include gas chromatographic analysis of fatty acids, steroids, urinary steroids, and alkaloids. Advance registration is required. Deadline: 1 March. (Philip D. Hercz, Analytical Engineering Laboratories, Inc., P.O. Box 5215, Hamden 18, Conn.)

The American Mathematical Society's 3rd summer seminar on space mathematics will be held from 1 July to 9 August in Ithaca, N.Y. The seminar, a joint undertaking with Yale University Observatory's summer institute in dynamical astronomy, will include 2 weeks of basic training in practical astronomy, the classical theory of elliptic orbits, methods of orbit determination, and mathematical techniques useful in such areas. Participants who have previous training in astronomy or mathematics may forego the basic courses. Tuition for participants from industry is \$100 per week; persons from academic institutions and government agencies may apply for waiver of tuition. A limited amount of financial aid will be available from funds supplied by the society. Deadline: 15 February. (J. Barkley Rosser, White Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.)

Massachusetts Institute of Technology is offering two short summer courses on **infrared spectroscopy**. Techniques of infrared spectroscopy, 17–21 June, will consist of 30 hours of lecture and laboratory work, designed to give both theoretical and practical knowledge of the fundamental optics of infrared spectometers. The course will include factors determining design, performance, qualitative and quantitative analysis, and techniques for sample preparation.

Applications of infrared spectroscopy, 24–28 June, will be devoted to lectures and supervised group practice on interpretation of spectra, group frequencies, and integration of intensities and applications to the solution



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of chemical research problems. (J. M. Austin, Director, Summer Session, Room 7-103, M.I.T., Cambridge 39, Mass.)

Behavioral scientists are invited to apply for participation in a research training institute in the simulation of cognitive processes. The institute is scheduled for 17 June-26 July, in Santa Monica, Calif., and is sponsored by the Social Science Research Council and the RAND Corporation. It will cover recent developments in constructing computer programs that serve as models of complex human processes, as well as provide instruction in constructing techniques for such programs. The course is designed primarily for postdoctoral behavioral scientists who are affiliated with universities, although advanced doctoral candidates will also be considered. Deadline for completed applications: 15 March. (B. F. Green Jr., Department of Psychology, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.)

Specialized training programs in steroid biochemistry have been established at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and the University of Utah, Salt Lake City; classes will begin 1 October. Sponsored by the National Cancer Institute, the programs include lectures, planned laboratory work, and research in theoretical and methodological aspects of the biochemistry of steroids and related compounds.

Postdoctoral work at both institutions will carry a \$5500, 1-year stipend; predoctoral workers, at Clark only, will receive a 6-month stipend of \$1800. Deadline for receipt of applications: 1 April. (Kristen Eik-Nes, Department of Biochemistry, College of Medicine, University of Utah, Salt Lake City; or William R. Nes, Department of Chemistry, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

#### **Publications**

A new report shows that for more than 110,000 U.S. scientists the 1962 median salary was \$10,000. This indicates a \$1000 rise since 1960. These and other data on U.S. scientists are presented in Scientific Manpower Bulletin No. 19, a preliminary report released last month by the National Science Foundation, based on information compiled through July 1962. The 10page publication also reports that the



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youngest employed scientists were in the mathematics and physics fields (median age, 36), while the oldest were biological scientists (median age, 41). The most frequently reported work was research, development, or design, claimed by 35 percent of those reporting. Teaching claimed 17 percent of the scientists, and 15 percent were in the employ of the federal government. (Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.  $15\phi$ . NSF 62–47)

Approximately 2300 references on chimpanzee research are contained in the new **Chimpanzee Bibliography**, published by the Aeromedical Research Laboratory at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico. The entries are divided into the major areas of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and psychobiology. English translations are made on all foreign language entries. (Frederick H. Rohles, Jr., Chief, Comparative Psychology Branch, 6571st Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico)

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has published a bibliography of the world's literature on **radioactive fall-out**. The book includes more than 1500 references to unclassified reports, journal articles, and other literature on radioactive materials produced by nuclear explosions. The references cover the period from October 1960 to February 1962, and include subject, author, and availability indexes, as well as a list of the Commission's depository libraries. (TID-3086 (Suppl. 1), Office of Technical Services, Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C. \$3)

A summary of scientific observations made from many Hungarian observatories has been published in atlas form. **Climatic Atlas of Hungary** (*Magyarorzag Eghajlati Atlasza*) is an album of 130 chromotypographic maps with index and explanatory texts in Hungarian and German, published by the Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of Hungary. (Kultura, Hungarian Trading Company for Books and Newspapers, P.O. Box 149, Budapest, Hungary. \$20.70)

Engineers and architects are advised about protecting structures from nuclear fallout in a new Office of Technical Services publication, Radiological Protective Construction. The report presents principles of protecting both per-



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- use it to obtain germ-free atmospheres by gas sterilizing it—
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A new bibliography of current Russian technical publications is available from the Special Libraries Association. Guide to Russian Reference and Language Aids: SLA Bibliography No. 4 contains more than 225 annotated entries, primarily regarding post-World War II material. Titles of the works are transliterated according to the Library of Congress system.

The 96-page guide has four appendixes with information on Russian transliteration systems, retail sources for Russian publications, abbreviations of Soviet publishers, and a glossary of bibliographic terminology. (Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10 St., New York 3. \$4.25)

#### Scientists in the News

Henry Eyring, chemistry professor and dean of the graduate school at the University of Utah, has become president of the American Chemical Society. President-elect of the society is Maurice H. Arveson, research coordinator at Amoco Chemicals Corp., Chicago.

The highest decoration of the Bolivian government has been awarded to Ismael Escobar, director of the cosmic physics laboratory at the Universidad Mayor de San Andres, La Paz, Bolivia. The award, Officer of the Order of the Condor of the Andes, was presented "in recognition of his scientific work, and his operation of the laboratory," which is the world's highest (17,100 feet above sea level) permanent cosmic ray research station.

H. Rocke Robertson, chairman of the surgery department at McGill University, has become the school's principal.

Grady B. Hall, formerly with the Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, has become Lockheed Propulsion Company's director of reliability engineering.



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W. Dean Warren, associate professor of surgery at the University of Virginia, has been appointed professor and chairman of the University of Miami's department of surgery in the school of medicine.

**Bruce MacLean Eberhart**, formerly of the department of biology, Princeton University, has been named head of the biology department at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro.

Head of the Philco Corporation's newly formed Advanced Technology Laboratory, in Blue Bell, Pa., is **Peter M. Kelly**, formerly director of research in the company's electronic sciences department.

**Donald G. Lee**, anatomy professor and head of the laboratories of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, has been appointed associate dean of the school.

Mahinder S. Uberoi, formerly professor of aeronautical and astronautical engineering at the University of Michigan, has been named chairman of the aeronautical engineering department of the University of Colorado.

**Randall G. Rice**, formerly with Chemical Abstracts Service, Columbus, Ohio, has become head of the materials sciences division, Armed Services Technical Information Agency.

E. Ross Hart, of the Veterans Administration Research Laboratories in Neuropsychiatry, Pittsburgh, has joined the research staff at Bionetics Research Laboratories, Inc., Falls Church, Va.

Lester C. Van Atta, former director of the Hughes Aircraft Co. research laboratories, has been named chief scientist at Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Sunnyvale, Calif.

Alfred A. Messer, former director of the Family Mental Health Clinic, Clifton, N.J., has become professor of psychiatry (research) at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

Erratum: In the report "Evaluation of isotope exchange by chromatography" by J. Morávek, Z. Nejedlý, and J. Filip [Science 138, 146 (1962)], the lines "where a is the total concentration of the compound in the reacting mixture  $[OS^*] + [OS]$ " should have read: "where a is the total concentration of the sulfur in the reacting mixture  $[SS^*] + [SS]$ ".