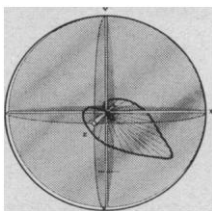


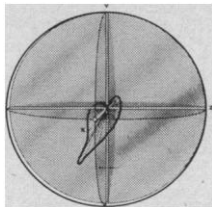
The Honeywell Spatial VCG system provides the means to display the vectorcardiogram from the conventional viewpoints, or from any other viewpoint desired, on a standard oscilloscope. Magnetic tape simultaneously stores the information for later readout (if desired), review, or reduction.

The system includes provision for recording and playback of phonocardiograph data and voice comments as the VCG is taken. Three systems are available, mounted in either one or two racks.

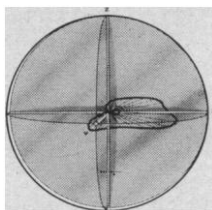
A comprehensive brochure describing the Honeywell VCG system is available by writing to K.M. Rock, Honeywell, Electronic Medical Systems, Denver 10, Colo.



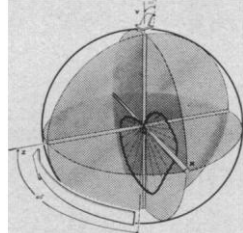
Typical Vector from frontal viewpoint



Typical Vector from Sagittal viewpoint



Typical Vector from Horizontal viewpoint



Vector from arbitrary viewpoint

ELECTRONIC MEDICAL SYSTEMS

Honeywell

LETTERS

Space Program Skepticism

I was somewhat saddened to find D. S. Greenberg, whose writing I enjoy, fall for the current Republican line in News and Comment: "Space program skepticism" [*Science* 139, 890 (8 March 1963)].

Greenberg is perfectly entitled to question the allocation of NASA installations (who hasn't?), including if he so believes the allocation of the proposed new NASA Electronics Research Center to Boston—although as a writer for a scientific journal he must know something of the university-electronics competency of the Boston area, especially as compared with the Houston or New Mexico areas.

Be that as it may. The main issue concerns the paragraphs . . . "but now NASA is proposing to build a \$50 million electronics center in the Boston area, justifying the site on the grounds that Boston has a unique reservoir of trained manpower [evidently Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard are ignored, or considered a labor statistic] to staff this facility. At last week's space hearings no one was so impolite as to ask NASA officials whether the selection of Boston had anything to do with Senator Edward Kennedy's campaign pledge that he 'can do more for Massachusetts,' but the suspicion was expressed privately." By the last phrase, Greenberg gives credence to the "suspicion."

Kennedy was elected to the Senate last November and only took office in January of this year. The announcement of NASA's proposed Boston Electronics Research Center was made 17 January 1963 in the President's budget message, which, as Greenberg should know better than I, was formulated months earlier.

The fact that Boston was to be the site of a proposed NASA center was known by key members of Congress before the election. Kennedy had not even begun to serve his senate term and in fact was resting up from his campaign fight. . . .

Boston and New England have been fighting for NASA recognition ever since they lost a futile battle for the manned space center which went to Houston. Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the universities, banks, and business and electronics firms were

making official visits to Washington even before Edward Kennedy had received his party's nomination. But they have fought for recognition on the basis of their recognized capabilities, both academic and industrial, and have asked only for legitimate political support.

Not one of NASA's ten centers are in New England and as of last year Massachusetts, as compared with other states, received less than 1 percent of all NASA contracts. . . .

Further, Massachusetts, with only 2 percent of the nation's population, produces 12 percent of the 12,000 technician-engineers graduated annually; 5 percent of the engineers with B.S. degrees; 9 percent of those with M.S. degrees, and 12 percent with doctorates, a rather outstanding contribution to the nation.

I take no issue with the assumption that political pressure exists in the allocation of NASA centers—Boston and New England suspect this too—but to give credit to Senator Kennedy for the Boston decision is naive.

Further, I would hardly think one has to "justify" locating an electronics research center in Boston, alongside M.I.T. and Harvard, and in a state which, though small, has 80 4-year degree-granting colleges as well as numerous junior colleges and technical institutes.

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Fingerprints are notoriously lacking in site selection cases, and Menzies is therefore safe behind his view that virtue alone carried the day for Boston. Nevertheless, it is curious that NASA—as Menzies pointed out—managed to ignore the New England area until, coincidentally or not, the President's brother came along with his boast that he could "do more for Massachusetts." The decision was not announced until 17 January, but Senator Kennedy won office on 6 November and, after recuperating from the rigors of the campaign, impressed his admirers with his dedication to duty. An appropriate question is, if the site was known before the election outcome, as Menzies contends, why wasn't it announced at that time? Is it possible that the electronics center decision had something to do with the outcome of the election, or is that too cynical a view of how such things work?—D.S.G.