

conomic growth at a time when their research and development expenditures are still relatively low. Consequently, they may be able to make better use of future expenditures.

ARNOLD KRAMISH
Rand Corporation, 1000 Connecticut
Avenue, NW, Washington 6, D.C.

Tribute to F. R. Moulton

I often wonder whether the present officers of the AAAS, to say nothing of its members, realize the extent of their indebtedness to Forest Ray Moulton, with whom I had the privilege of working in the Association from 1943, when he was 71, until 1948, when he retired. He died in 1952.

It is not my intention here to write a biographical sketch of Moulton. I merely want to point out that Moulton in his 70's was still an enormously strong and able man, and was absolutely devoted to the advancement of the AAAS. Perhaps if I called him the de Gaulle of American science, I would convey briefly a fairly accurate impression of his characteristics. Moulton was admirable, but to most people not lovable, and he could be almost ruthless in his drive to build up the AAAS. Unfortunately, I think, he scorned the art of social diplomacy and lived a rather lonely life. However, such a man was needed to conduct negotiations for the purchase of *Science* and the *Scientific Monthly* from the Cattell estate.

Today *Science* belongs to the Association through Moulton's efforts; the headquarters building of the Association has its present fine location at Scott Circle because Moulton selected and procured the site; the excellence of the AAAS symposium series stems from his personal editorial work; and the solvency of the Association during his period was assured by his careful, some would say penurious, fiscal management. Remember that his were the days before government support of science became prevalent, that he had been born in a log cabin in Michigan, and that his distinguished career in celestial mechanics at the University of Chicago was the result of his native ability and tireless personal efforts.

I think of Moulton as the most rugged individualist I have known—the builder of the AAAS during a critical decade of its history. As such, it would seem fitting to remember and honor his

NOW!
RECORD VOLTS, OHMS, MILLIAMPS
with ONE RECORDER
... NO EXTRAS!



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

ONLY
\$595
COMPLETE

... an all-new, complete 5-inch strip-chart recorder that breaks all precedent in the field ... 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.

- Six voltage ranges, 10 millivolts to 500 volts D.C.—full scale deflection.
- Six linear ohms scales, 1-to-100,000 ohms full scale, with zener diode D.C. supply.
- Five D.C. current ranges—10 microamperes to 100 milliamperes.
- Off balance input impedance—over 10 megohms.
- Five chart speeds, 400-to-1 range.
- Event marker, with interchangeable pens.
- Function switch with mechanical pen letdown.
- Operates in flat, 30° tilt, or wall-mounted position.
- Compact—only 4¾" x 14½" x 11¾".
- Portable—only 16 lbs.

And more. Lots more! Mail the coupon now for the whole story on this new 5-speed recorder with versatility-plus!

BAUSCH & LOMB



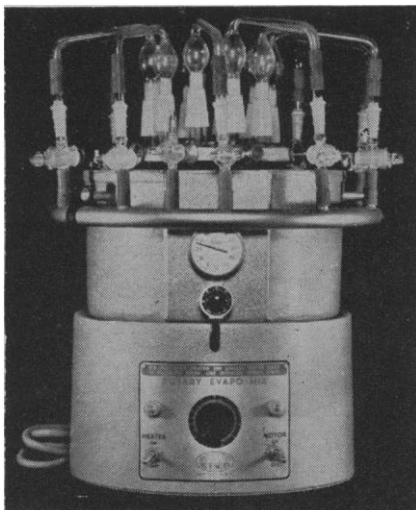
**BAUSCH & LOMB
INCORPORATED**
75943 Bausch Street
Rochester 2, N. Y.

- ☐ Please demonstrate the V.O.M.-5 Recorder at my convenience.
☐ Send Recorder Catalog D-2032.

Name Title
Company
Address
City Zone State



Rotary Evapo-Mix



Evaporate Multiple Fraction Cuts Directly From Test Tubes in 10-20 Minutes!

FEATURES:

- Internal variable voltage transformer controls vibration rate.
- Simultaneously evaporates 10 test-tubes or centrifuge tubes, 16-25mm. diameter.
- Connects to efficient water aspirator as vacuum source.
- Automatic thermoregulator controls temperature of water bath.
- Controlled circular vibration creates deep swirling to prevent "bumping" during heating under vacuum.

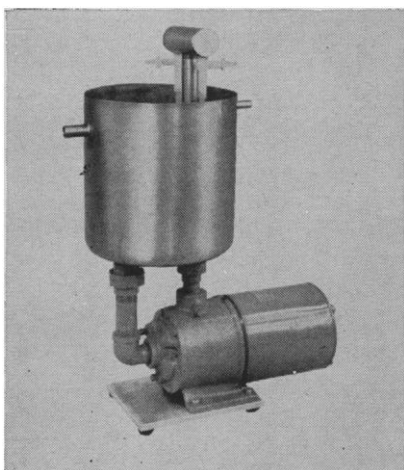
PRICE COMPLETE with Pyrex Manifold \$436.00
with Stainless Steel Manifold \$444.00

With the Rotary Evapo-Mix it is possible to achieve in a single test-tube evaporation rates for water of 1.0 ml/min., ethanol, 4.2 ml/min., methanol, 4.5 ml/min., ethyl acetate, 7.2 ml/min., and for acetone, 10.0 ml/min., with all 10 test tubes attached, evaporation decreases approximately 25%.

Request Bulletin S-3-2100 for complete details.



Water Booster



Eliminates the Hazards of Inadequate or Fluctuating Water Pressure which can mean the Loss of Valuable Time and Material!

FEATURES:

- RAISES and HOLDS PRESSURE at 40 psi
- Provides 2 independent and Powerful Aspirators
- Noiseless in operation—continuous duty—needs no maintenance or replacement parts.
- Can be installed without any plumbing or building alterations.

For 110-115V 60 cycle only \$249.00

For laboratories where water pressure is low or uneven . . . on upper floors of tall buildings . . . in rural or undeveloped areas . . . Complete with overload-protected 1/2 HP, single-phase, induction-type motor, water turbine, stainless-steel water reservoir tank, 2 polyethylene water aspirators, 16" long, 10" wide, 23" high.

Request Bulletin S-2-9000 for complete details.

LABORATORY APPARATUS



PRECISION INSTRUMENTS

BUCHLER INSTRUMENTS, INC.

1327 16th Street, Fort Lee, New Jersey
 Phone 201-945-1188 or call N.Y.C. direct LO 3-7844

name. Therefore, I propose that, at an appropriate time and with suitable ceremony, the headquarters building at 1515 Massachusetts Avenue be named Moulton Hall, and be so indicated on a plaque at the entrance.

FRANK L. CAMPBELL

*National Academy of Sciences—
 National Research Council,
 Washington, D.C.*

Scientist Reviewers Beware

A recent episode in professional reviewing, which has occurred in the present fever-heat atmosphere in which all discussions of race are being conducted, has highlighted a hazard about which I suspect many scientists, accustomed to reviewing for scientific journals, are not aware.

The episode in question, which stirred up a mare's nest of moral indignation, mutual recrimination, and accusation, resulted from the fact that Theodosius Dobzhansky followed a scientific reviewing ethic rather than a literary reviewing ethic when he wrote a critical review of Carleton Coon's book, *The Origin of Races*, at the request of the *Saturday Review*. In accordance with a practice of scientific courtesy, he sent a copy of his review manuscript to Coon. Coon responded by asking for the right to reply—again a correct response in the case of a review appearing in a scientific journal.

But in the case of a journal like the *Saturday Review*, it is incorrect to send a copy of the manuscript of a review anywhere else before the review has actually been published. Literary review journals have to guard against premature quotation by other publishers, and last-minute changes in makeup may mean that a review is not run at all.

The *Saturday Review*, in response to Coon's request, tried to arrange an interview with him, but by the time this was planned for, he had left for Europe. Meanwhile, another section of the *Saturday Review* had run some excerpts from the book.

Friends of Dobzhansky joined him in the belief that his review was being held up because of pressures against the review's content—an assumption that was not justified by the *Saturday Review's* record of liberalism. They began to write letters of protest, to which the *Saturday Review's* editors reacted with what they felt to be fully justified annoyance. As a result, the editors rejected