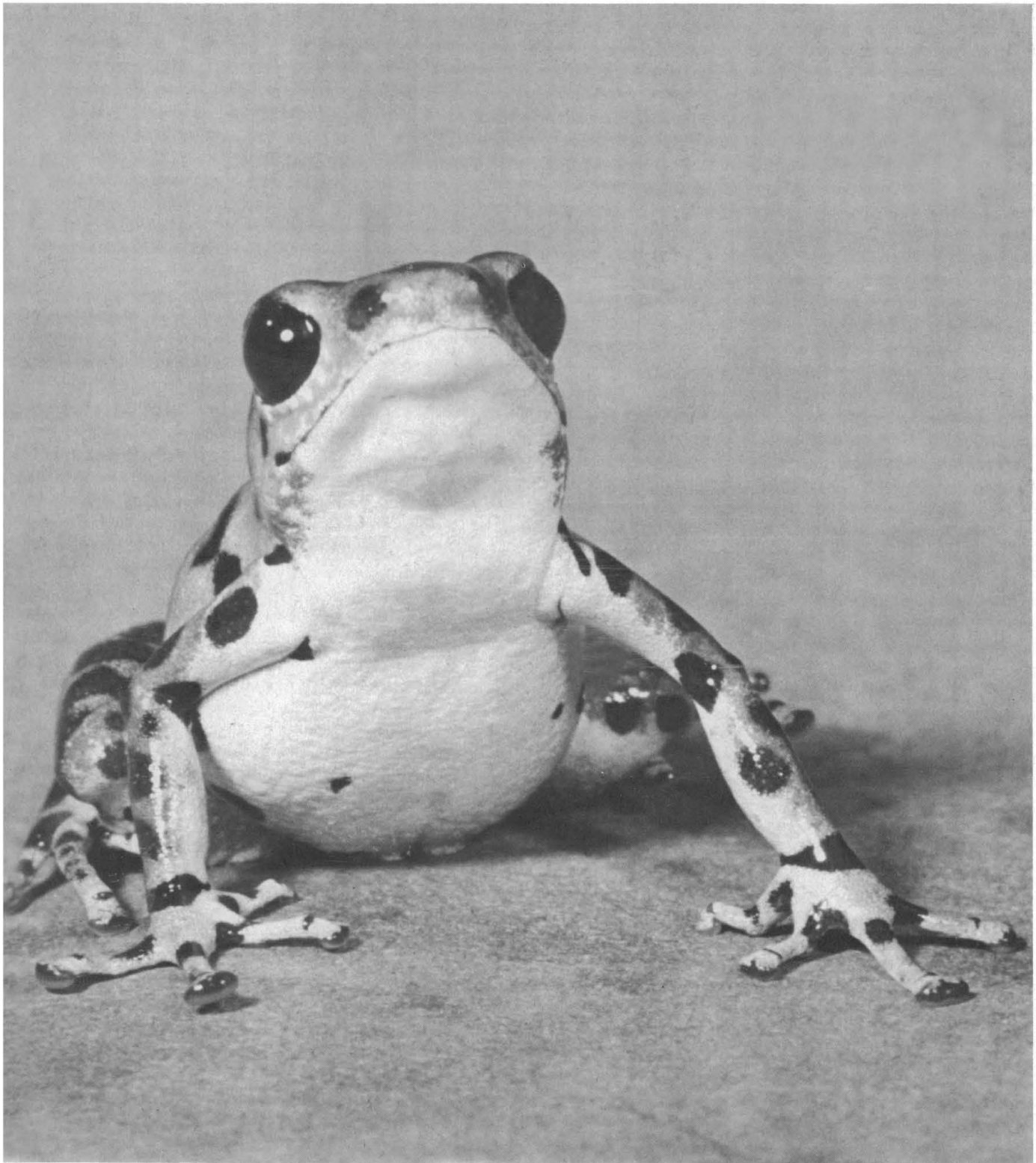


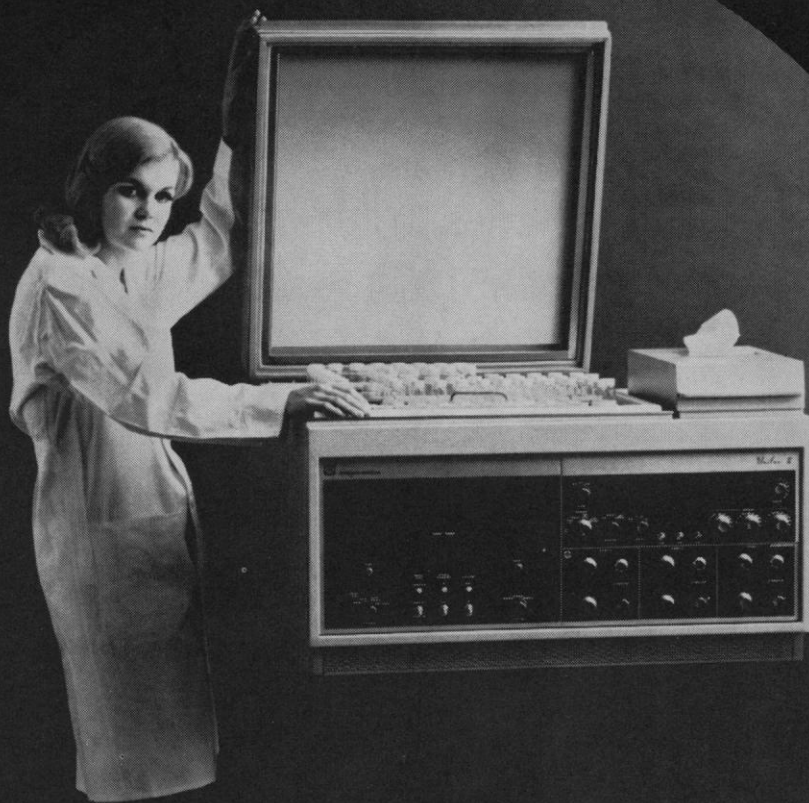
SCIENCE

19 May 1967
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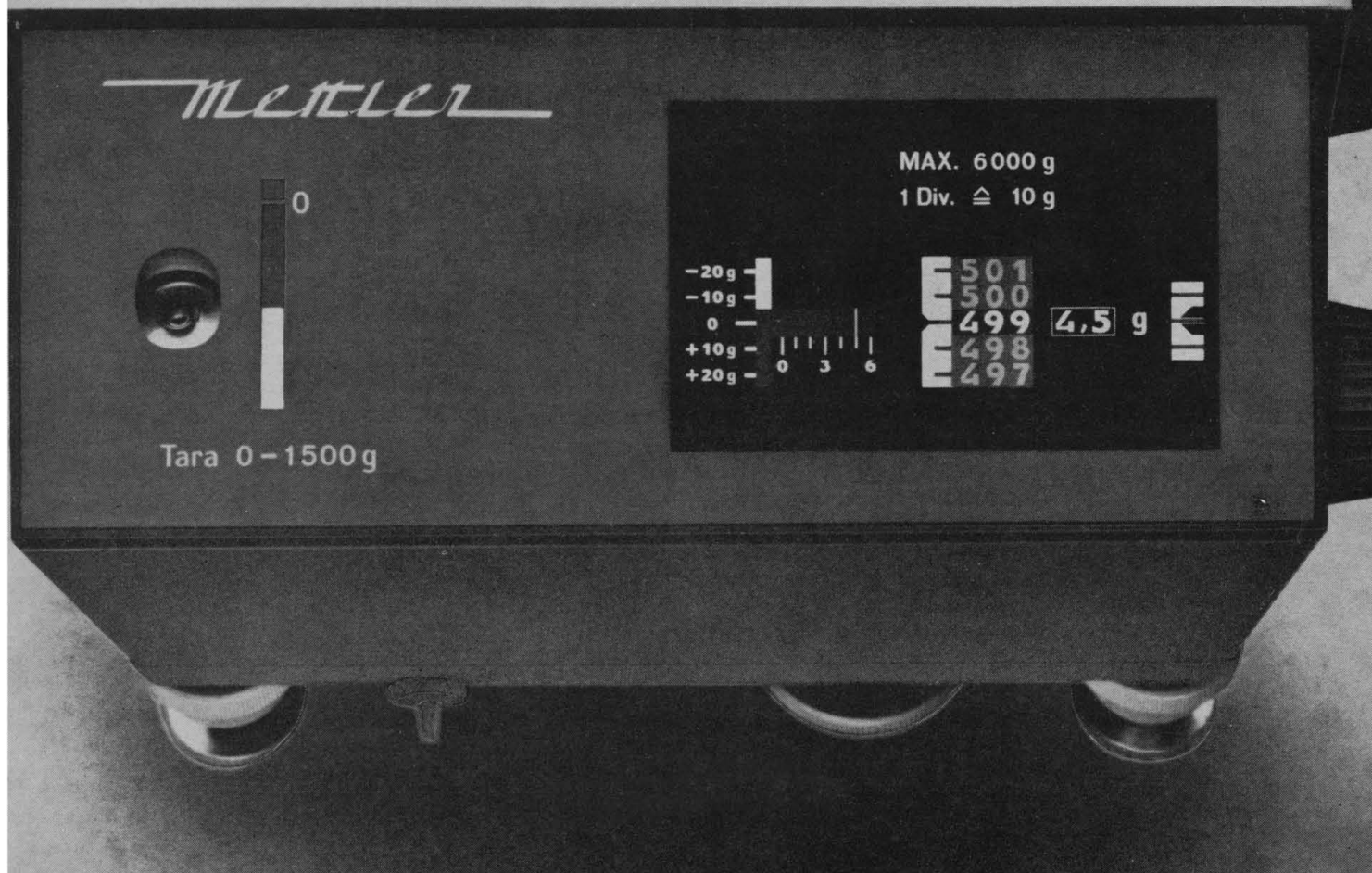
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| | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----|
| LETTERS | A Biologist Visits Cuba: <i>G. C. Gorman</i> ; Geographical Distribution of NSF Grants: <i>J. D. Millett</i> ; Abuses of Citation Indexing: <i>K. O. May</i> ; <i>N. C. Janke</i> ; Will, Money, and Giantism: <i>R. F. Creegan</i> | 889 |
| EDITORIAL | Control by Accountants | 895 |
| ARTICLES | Weather Modification: Implications of the New Horizons in Research: <i>T. F. Malone</i> | 897 |
| | Destruction of Molecules by Nuclear Transformations: <i>S. Wexler</i> | 901 |
| | Ultrastructure and Cytochemistry of the Synaptic Region: <i>E. De Robertis</i> | 907 |
| | "The Man-Made World," A New Course for High Schools: <i>E. E. David, Jr.</i> , and <i>J. G. Truxal</i> | 914 |
| NEWS AND COMMENT | Money for Research: Scientists Urged to Cultivate Public Support | 920 |
| | Harvard: Begins To Worry About Maintaining Faculty | 922 |
| BOOK REVIEWS | <i>Mathematical Theory of Elementary Particles</i> , reviewed by <i>J. R. Klauder</i> ; other reviews by <i>R. M. Fisher</i> , <i>J. G. Foss</i> , <i>L. R. Hoffman</i> , <i>H. H. Plough</i> , <i>R. B. Cairns</i> , <i>L. W. Fredrick</i> , <i>W. R. Brode</i> , <i>A. W. Erickson</i> ; Books Received | 926 |
| REPORTS | Industrial Emissions of Carbon Dioxide in the United States: A Projection: <i>F. A. Rohrman</i> , <i>B. J. Steigerwald</i> , <i>J. H. Ludwig</i> | 931 |
| | Ionium Dating of Igneous Rocks: <i>K. Kigoshi</i> | 932 |
| | Iodide Abundance in Oilfield Brines in Oklahoma: <i>A. G. Collins</i> and <i>G. C. Egleson</i> | 934 |
| | Transferrin D ₁ : Identity in Australian Aborigines and American Negroes: <i>A.-C. Wang</i> , <i>H. E. Sutton</i> , <i>I. D. Scott</i> | 936 |
| | Photooxidation of Hydrocarbons in the Presence of Aliphatic Aldehydes: <i>A. P. Altshuller</i> , <i>I. R. Cohen</i> , <i>T. C. Purcell</i> | 937 |
| | Forces between Lecithin Bimolecular Leaflets Are Due to a Disordered Surface Layer: <i>V. A. Parsegian</i> | 939 |
| | Sex Differences in Taste Preference for Glucose and Saccharin Solutions: <i>E. S. Valenstein</i> , <i>J. W. Kakolewski</i> , <i>V. C. Cox</i> | 942 |
| | Hemoglobin Polymorphism in Chimpanzees and Gibbons: <i>H. A. Hoffman</i> , <i>A. J. Gottlieb</i> , <i>W. G. Wisecup</i> | 944 |
| | Hormone-Dependent Differentiation of Mammary Gland: Sequence of Action of Hormones in Relation to Cell Cycle: <i>D. H. Lockwood</i> , <i>F. E. Stockdale</i> , <i>Y. J. Topper</i> | 945 |
| | Automobile Paint Effective as an Insect Attractant: <i>O. K. Jantz</i> , <i>R. F. Gertz</i> , <i>M. T. Wells, Jr.</i> | 946 |
| | Two Types of Lambda Polypeptide Chains in Human Immunoglobulins: <i>D. Ein</i> and <i>J. L. Fahey</i> | 947 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|
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| | |
|--|-----|
| Fluorescence Decay Times: Proteins, Coenzymes, and Other Compounds in Water: <i>R. F. Chen, G. G. Vurek, N. Alexander</i> | 949 |
| Drug-Induced Tolerance for Skin Allografts across the H-2 Barrier in Adult Mice: <i>G. L. Floersheim</i> | 951 |
| Protection through Parabiosis against the Lethal Effects of Exposure to Large Doses of X-Rays: <i>H. W. Carroll and D. J. Kimeldorf</i> | 954 |
| Ultraviolet Irradiation of DNA in vitro and in vivo Produces a Third Thymine-Derived Product: <i>A. J. Varghese and S. W. Wang</i> | 955 |
| Ethylene and Carbon Dioxide: Mediation of Hypocotyl Hook-Opening Response: <i>B. G. Kang et al.</i> | 958 |
| Dieldrin: Degradation by Soil Microorganisms: <i>F. Matsumura and G. M. Boush</i> | 959 |
| Field Ion Microscopical Imaging of Biomolecules: <i>E. W. Müller and K. D. Rendulic</i> | 961 |
| Autoradiographic Plaques for the Detection of Antibody Formation to Soluble Proteins by Single Cells: <i>E. Pick and J. D. Feldman</i> | 964 |
| Penetration of an Organophosphorous Compound into Squid Axon and Its Effects on Metabolism and Function: <i>F. C. G. Hoskin and P. Rosenberg</i> | 966 |
| Synaptic Vesicles of Inhibitory and Excitatory Terminals in the Cerebellum: <i>L. M. H. Larramendi, L. Fickenscher, N. Lemkey-Johnston</i> | 967 |
| Toxicity of Panamanian Poison Frogs (<i>Dendrobates</i>): Some Biological and Chemical Aspects: <i>J. W. Daly and C. W. Myers</i> | 970 |
| Retrograde Amnesia Produced by Intraperitoneal Injection of Physostigmine: <i>M. D. Hamburg</i> | 973 |
| Continuous Gas Chromatography: <i>M. V. Sussman and C. C. Huang</i> | 974 |
| Tetrodotoxin Derivatives: Chemical Structure and Blockage of Nerve Membrane Conductance: <i>T. Narahashi, J. W. Moore, R. N. Poston</i> | 976 |
| Lactic Dehydrogenase and Metabolism of Human Leukocytes in vitro: <i>A. D. Bloom, M. Tsuchioka, T. Wajima</i> | 979 |
| Cell-Bound Immunity to Autologous and Syngeneic Mouse Tumors Induced by Methylcholanthrene and Plastic Discs: <i>I. Hellström and K. E. Hellström</i> | 981 |
| Food and Water Intake after Intrahypothalamic Injections of Carbachol in the Rabbit: <i>S. R. Sommer, D. Novin, M. LeVine</i> | 983 |
| Protein Metabolism in the Developing Brain: Influence of Birth and Gestational Age: <i>R. J. Schain et al.</i> | 984 |
| Visual and Auditory Information Processing in Children and Adults: <i>E. C. Carterette and M. H. Jones</i> | 986 |
| Technical Comments: Discrimination Learning and Inhibition: <i>J. A. Deutsch and H. S. Terrace</i> | 988 |
| MEETINGS Man-Made Lakes: <i>H. B. N. Hynes</i> ; Calendar of Events | 990 |

COVER

Dendrobates pumilio, originally collected on Bastimentos Island, Panama. The color of the dorsal surface of this population of frogs ranges from pale green to red, with varying degrees of black spotting. The ventral surfaces are usually white, but an occasional frog has blotches of orange. The toe pads allow the frog to climb well, but only certain populations have adopted an arboreal life. The extreme variations in color and markings, habits, and toxicity of skin secretions makes *D. pumilio* one of the most variable species of vertebrates known (average body length, 17 mm.) See page 970. [Frank T. Caporael, NIH]

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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.

4 ways to view displays with the Tektronix Type 564

split- screen storage oscilloscope

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Split-Screen Displays

An unique split-screen display area enables you to simultaneously use either half of the screen for storage and the other half for conventional displays, or use the entire area for stored or conventional displays.

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Bistable Storage Advantages

With bistable storage oscilloscopes, such as the Type 564 and Type 549, the contrast ratio and brightness of stored displays are constant and independent of the viewing time, writing and sweep speeds, or signal repetition rates. This also simplifies waveform photography. Once initial camera settings are made for photographs of one stored display, no further adjustments are needed for photographs of subsequent stored displays.

Storage time is up to one hour, and erase time is less than 250 milliseconds. An illuminated 8 cm by 10 cm graticule facilitates measurements and aids in taking photographs with well-defined graticule lines. Adding to the operating ease is a trace position locator that indicates, in a nonstore area, the vertical position of the next trace or traces.

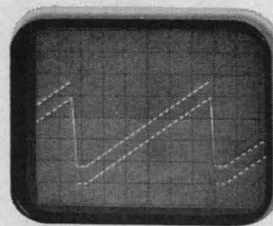
Tektronix bistable storage cathode ray tubes are not inherently susceptible to burn-damage and require only the ordinary precautions taken in operating conventional oscilloscopes.

Plug-In Unit Adaptability

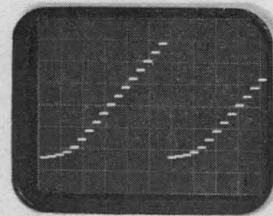
The Type 564 accepts Tektronix 2 and 3-series plug-in units for both vertical and horizontal deflection. Display capabilities of these units include single and multi-trace with normal and delayed sweep; single and multiple X-Y; low-level differential; dual-trace sampling; spectrum analysis, and many other general and special purpose measurements.

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| Rack-Mount RM564 | \$960 |
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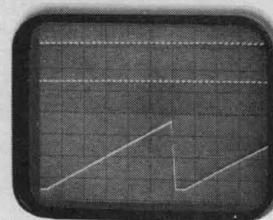
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Entire screen can be used for a stored display.

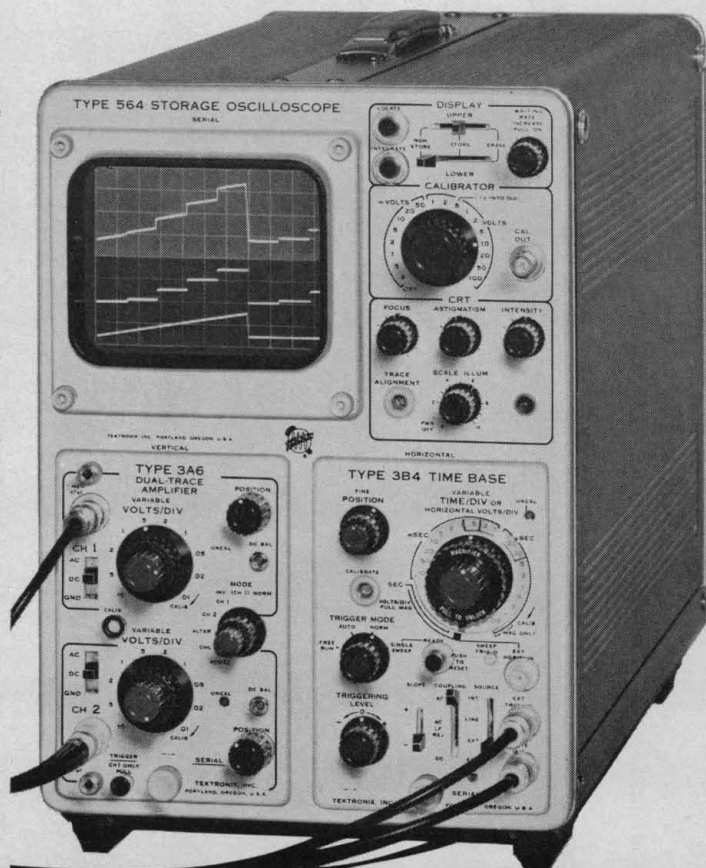


Entire screen can be used for a nonstored display.



Each half of split-screen can be used independently for stored displays.

Either half of the split-screen can be used for a stored display, the other half for a nonstored display. (Shown below).



Tektronix, Inc.

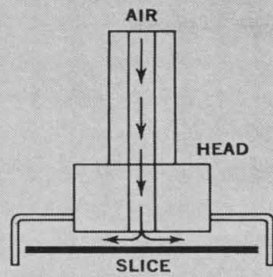


For complete information, contact your nearby Tektronix field engineer or write:
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How Western Electric gets uplift from a downdraft

Picking something up by blowing a stream of air down on it may seem rather roundabout. But if you want to pick that something up without touching it, it turns out to be a most successful way.

The something in question is a paper-thin, eggshell-fragile slice of silicon destined for transistors. To touch it is likely to contaminate it, and probably to break it. Tweezers are extremely risky. Even a vacuum



pickup is dangerous.

And so the engineers at Western Electric's Engineering Research Center invoked the Bernoulli principle and solved the problem. They developed a pickup device that

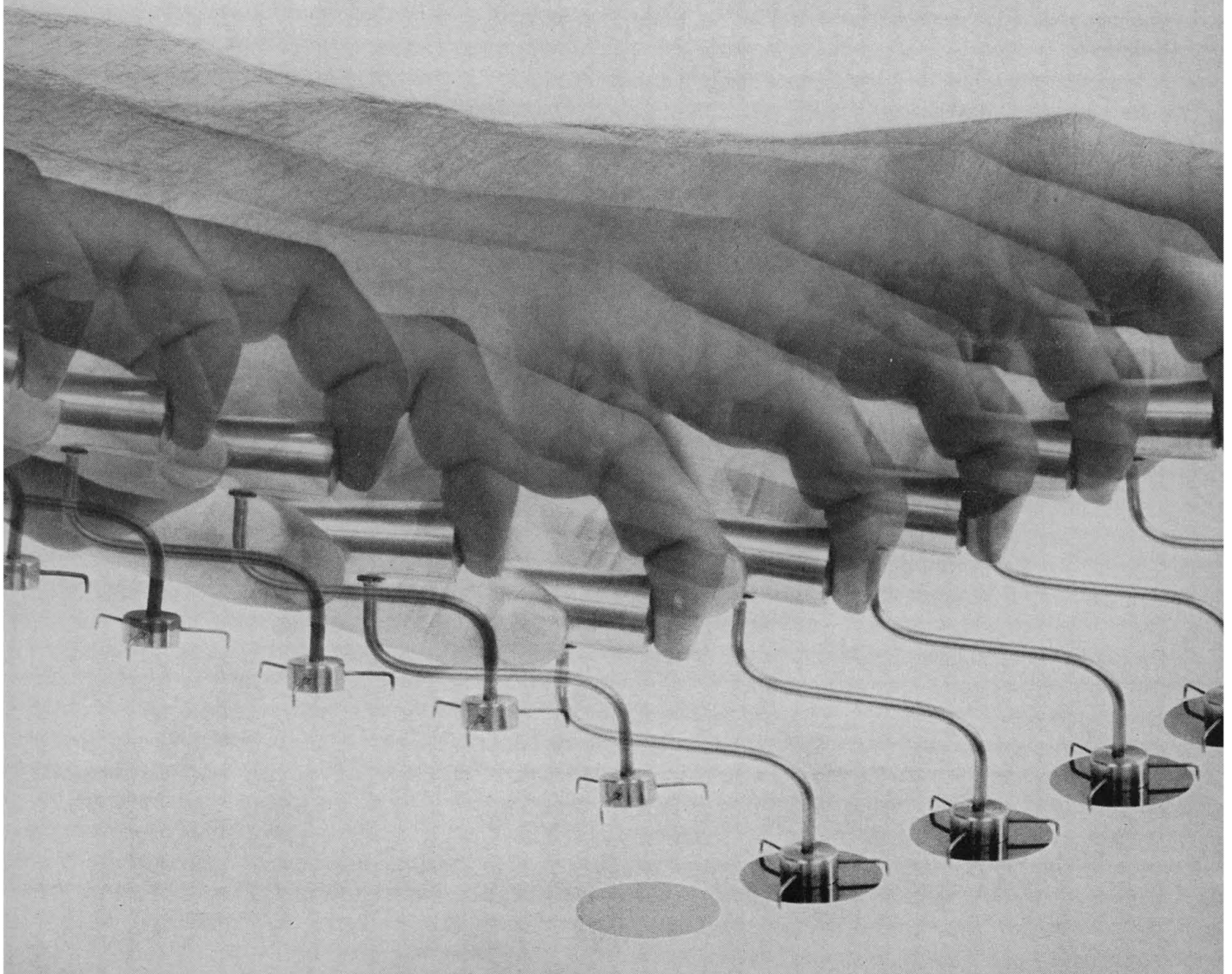
directs a thin stream of air down onto the slice. The air flows out across the slice and since it is moving and the air below the slice is not, the pressure below is greater than the pressure above and the

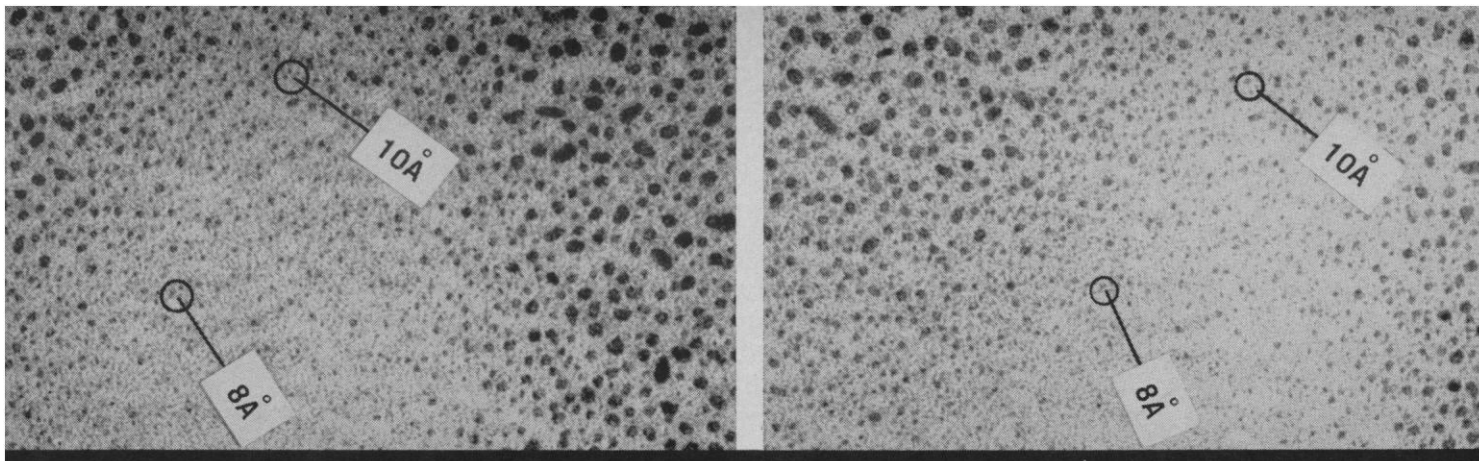
slice floats. And it doesn't touch the head because the air is, after all, blowing *down*. Wire guides keep the slice from slipping off.

So now the workers in our transistor plants can pick up silicon slices handily, without worrying about breaking or contaminating them. That our engineers reached back to a classical principle of physics to help them do it only shows the extent of the ingenuity Western Electric applies in its job of manufacturing communications equipment for the Bell System.



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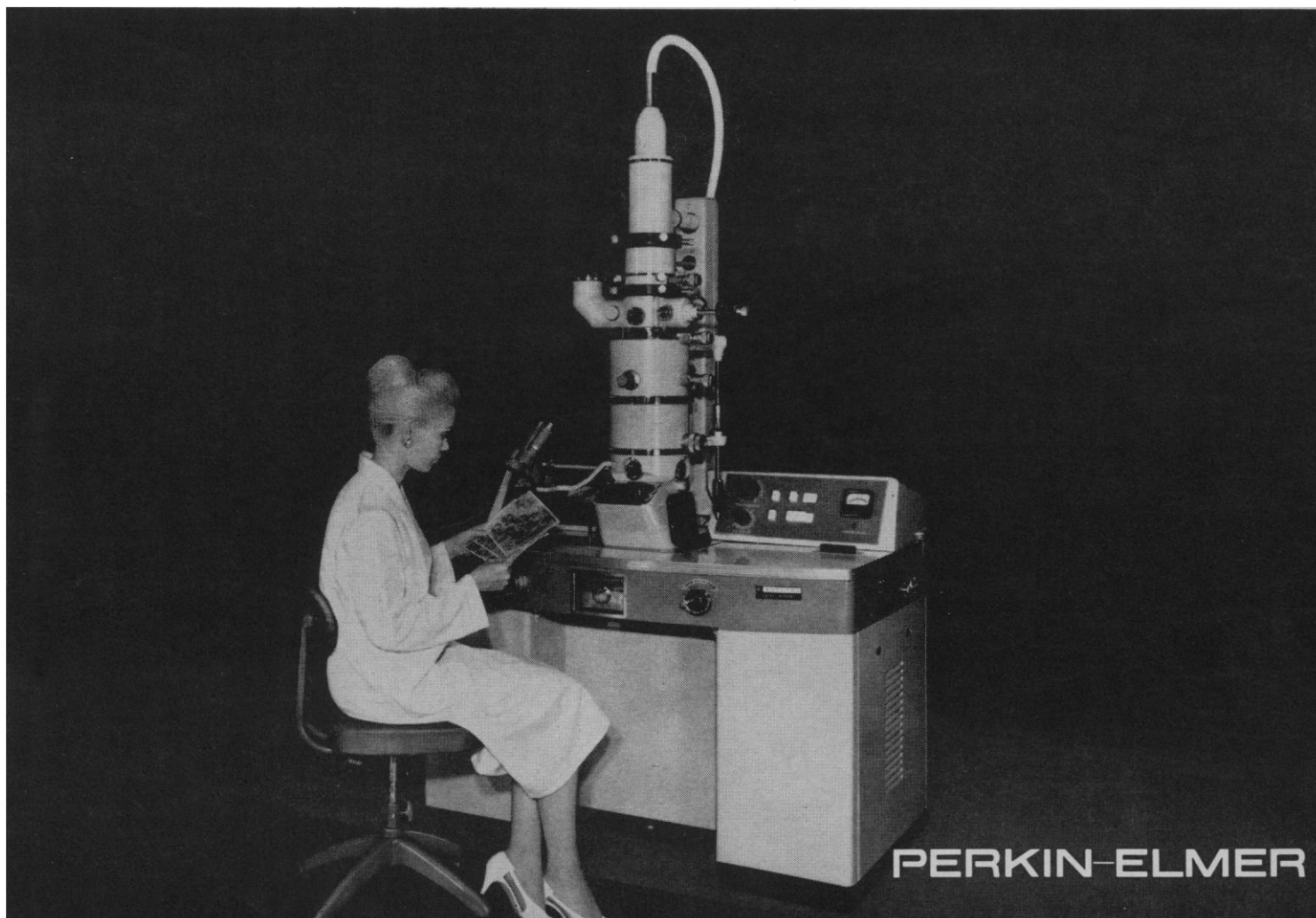
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abstract stating explicitly his view of the scientific location and linkages of his work? But more fundamental is the need to recognize that science needs a whole new corps of specialists to play a role in relation to science similar to that of the critics and historians of the arts.

KENNETH O. MAY

*Department of Mathematics,
University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada*

Citation indexing seems certain to gain widespread use because it reduces the untidy process of library searching almost to a rote method. But we must beware of the possibility that the procedure will replace old, less systematized, search methods to the extent that the busy worker, hurrying to publish ever faster, will avoid the responsibility of a truly complete library search. In some cases the referees will point out an overlooked paper, but they too may be using the same method, and papers overlooked by one author will be overlooked again many times as others follow his citation-lead.

Another objection discussed by Margolis concerns evaluation of the method. He states, "A new scale of values based upon citations is by no means infallible or, in many cases, even fair, but at least it provides an alternative to the existing one, which is at the root of the crisis." I would say that the existing method, paper-counting, is not considered a respectable method by most, whereas weighted citation counting has the sound of enough respectability to insure its acceptance by most (commonly cited) workers as well as by the paper counters. Therein lies its danger.

In general, people concerned with making evaluations are going to accept, without effective qualification, Margolis' statement, "It is reasonable to expect that the best contributions would have been among those cited most, while relatively unimportant papers would have attracted few, if any citations." There remains an obvious inequity owing to papers, however bad, being heavily cited, while other papers remain uncited because they are too far ahead of their time. When the method is used for evaluation, these refinements must be safeguarded.

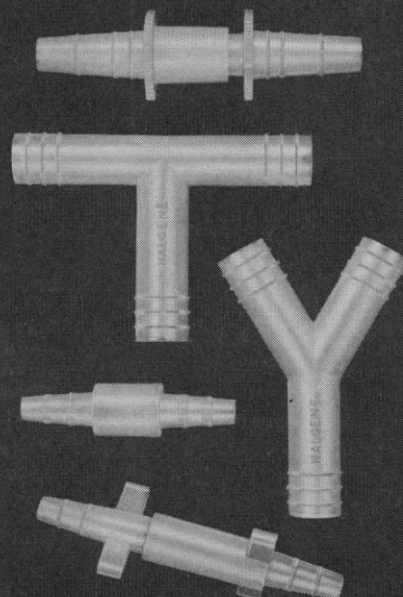
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Will, Money, and Giantism

Nelson's report on dramatic developments at State University of New York at Albany (News and Comment, 24 Mar., p. 1521), explains everything as a miracle produced by a peculiar vitality shared by the governor, the president of the state system, and an aggressive academic vice president. He notes that it exudes a "sweet smell of money." What Nelson misses, however, is the background of strenuous, and often embittered, struggle for a broad and rigorous system of public higher education in a rich but laggard state.

A recent system president, Carlson, advocated dramatic development just a trifle prematurely, and he had to leave the state. Dean Blegen of Minnesota issued a research report on the New York lag in higher education and research and it received scanty attention in official circles. Faculty members who, as recently as 4 years ago, advocated or even predicted a fraction of the support that is now provided the university were distinctly unpopular with powers which still wield substantial authority. That power is now shared with newcomers. . . . Meanwhile the Albany student body remains, as Nelson indicates, extremely homogeneous in class and regional background. Few come from other states, few from the metropolis, and, of course, the percentage of minority racial or religious elements is vanishingly small. If pluralism stimulates intellectual alertness, this is a sign of continued lag.

Nelson correctly assessed the architectural giantism of Edward Durell Stone as a contribution to university vitality and lure. It is true that there is a will to attract to Albany both scientists and humanists who have "an edge" over the average men in their respective fields. And all this would be less important if it were not evidence that the academic motivation in the Empire State resembles that of several other states, as well as half a dozen other nations. Everywhere there is the will to "do better." If an unclassified university is to aspire to the higher ranks, is the combination, then, of will, money, and giantism the winning formula?

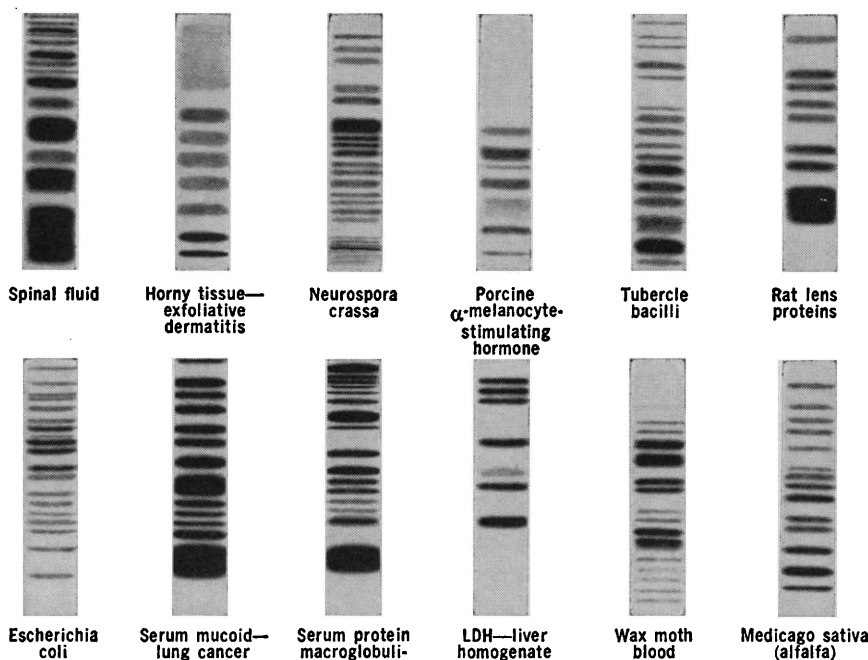
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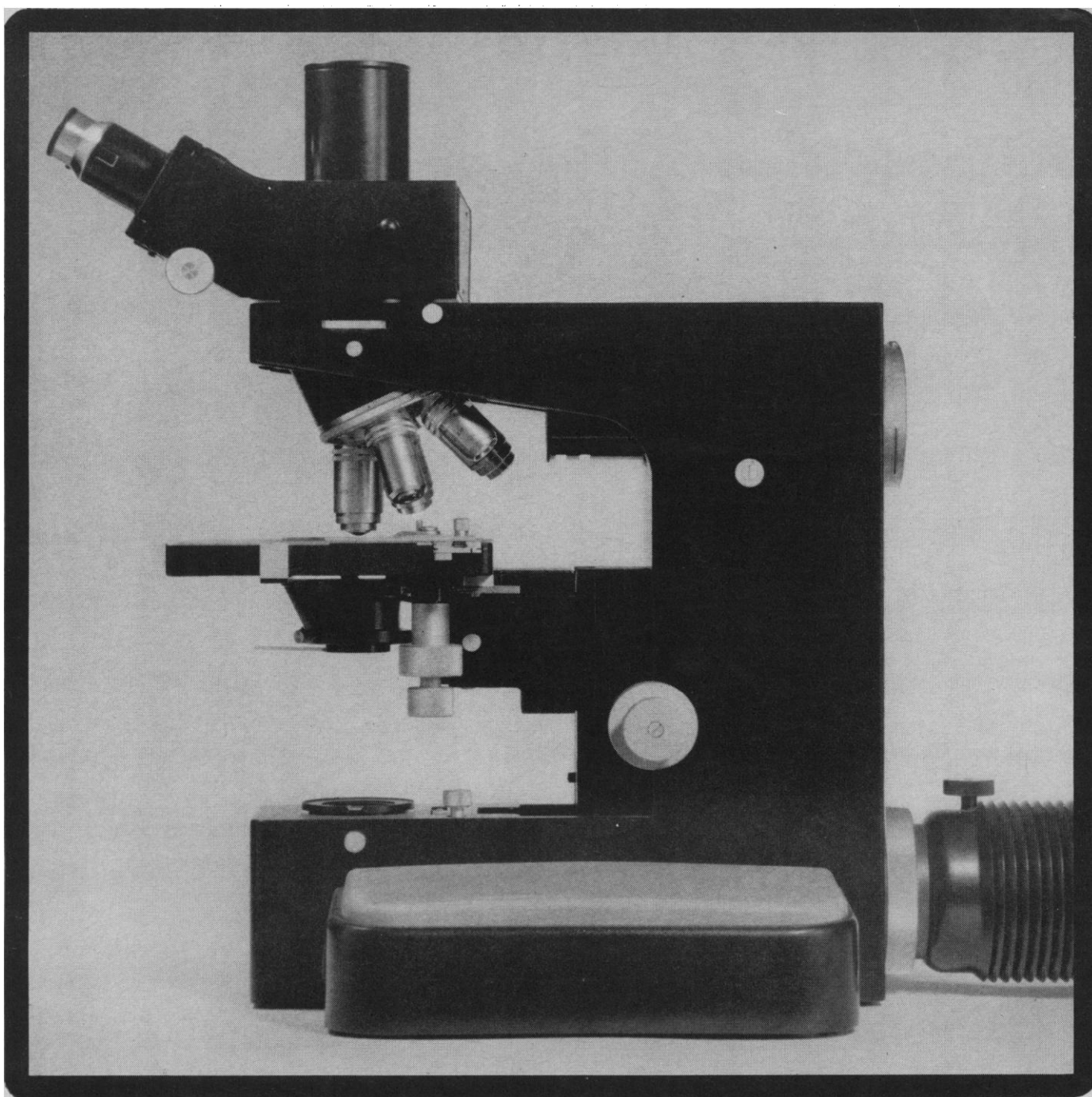
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Control by Accountants

Science is coming more and more under the influence of accountants. Here are some examples:

1) The *Administration of Government Supported Research at Universities*, a compilation of much information on federal grant programs and many recommendations on the management of grants, was written by the Bureau of the Budget. One of the principal spokesmen for universities was the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

2) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has recently appointed a Grant Administration Advisory Committee, a majority of whose members occupy positions of financial and administrative, rather than research or educational, responsibility.

3) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has announced the availability of a pamphlet of instructions, *Time or Effort Reporting*, to aid universities and other grant recipients in complying with the requirements of Bureau of the Budget *Circular A-21*, the controlling document on financial records of government grants to universities.

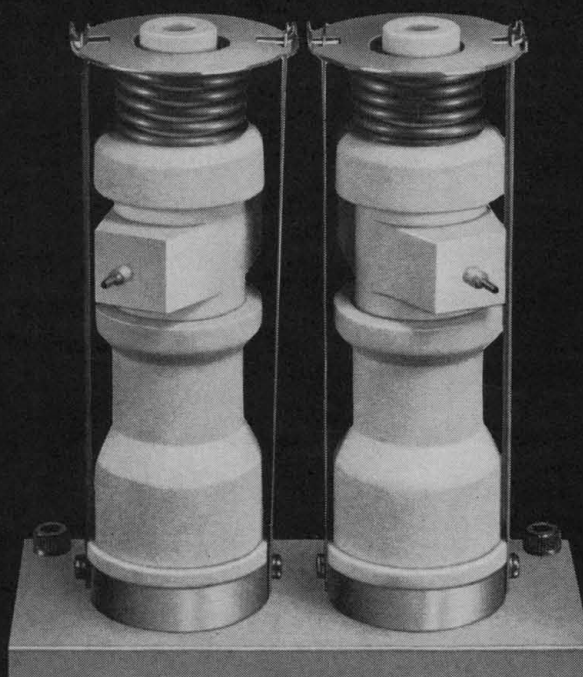
4) National Science Foundation auditors are in some cases extending the principle of time or effort reporting, which now applies widely to staff members working directly on project activities, to others who are only indirectly involved. In other cases, NSF requires separation of those expenses of a project the NSF auditors classify as "off-site" from those expenses of the same project they classify as "on-site," so that indirect charges can be paid at different rates on the two categories.

5) Additional accounting records will have to be kept by universities and scientific associations if the Internal Revenue Service succeeds in imposing a proposed regulation (*Science*, 21 April) whereby nonprofit organizations would be taxed on the advertising income of scientific (and other) journals they publish.

Records must be kept; government funds must be accounted for; carelessness in grant administration and the use of public funds cannot be condoned. It is therefore necessary to have close understanding between the auditors and accountants in government agencies and the administrative and business staffs of their grantees. Nevertheless, the original purposes of the federal grant programs are endangered by having too many of the rules written by accountants. Although scientists and accountants, in and out of government, are aware of the other's point of view, they consider scientific activities and the grants that support them from fundamentally different vantage points. The scientific interest is primarily in the purposes for which funds are granted and in the accomplishments made possible by grants. The accounting interest is primarily in seeing that the accounts balance accurately and that there is a proper piece of paper on file to justify each expense item. The danger of having too many of the rules written by accountants is the obvious one that the form will be given more weight than the substance. Accountants, however, are not solely responsible for this situation; they have been filling a gap the scientists have allowed to develop.

Twenty or more universities in the United States are now developing programs of research and study on "science and government" or "science and society." Most seem to be concentrating on political theory, political science, congressional responsibility, social philosophy, or kindred matters. It may seem cynical, but it is realistic to suggest that it would be timely for at least one of these universities to study the effects on science of current accounting practices.—DAEL WOLFLE

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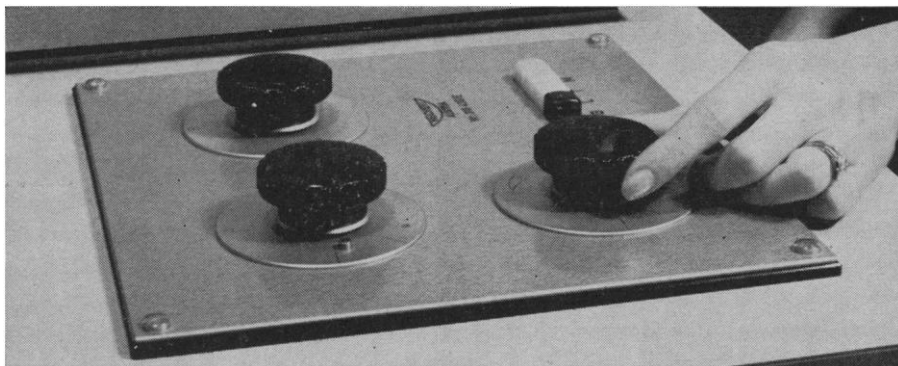
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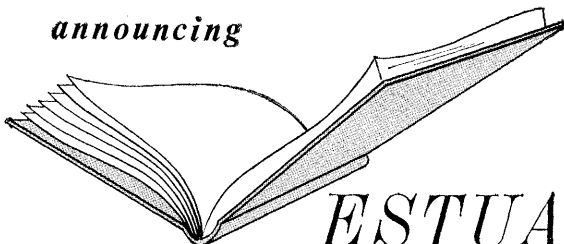
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