gustirostris, two deaths occurred on land among old bulls given estimated doses of less than 0.5 mg per kilogram of body weight. Death was apparently due to immoblization of respiratory muscles and subsequent inadequate ventilation. Several adult females tolerated this dose without incident and later underwent surgery for implantation of blood flow telemetry equipment.

Marine mammals so medicated cannot survive in the water: they simply drown. We avoided such fatalities by loading the animals onto a raft—no mean engineering feat considering their size and the circumstances—and floated them to the site where physiological investigations were conducted. When water immersion was a required part of the study, a shallow tank was constructed into which they were lowered, the depth and duration of immersion being regulated by a hoist.

ROBERT L. VAN CITTERS Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle 98105

## Reference

 R. Van Citters, D. Franklin, O. Smith, N. Watson, R. Elsner, Comp. Biochem. Physiol. 16, 267 (1965); R. Van Citters, O. Smith, N. Watson, D. Franklin, Hvalradets, Skrifter 48, 15 (1965); R. Elsner, R. Van Citters, D. Franklin, D. Kenny, Science 153, 941 (1965).

## **Unlimited National Resources?**

In his statement of concern over the New York Times editorial which attacks the appropriation of national funds for a 200-Bev accelerator, Weisskopf (Letters, 25 Aug.) implies that our nation has access to an inexhaustible storehouse of resources. It should be clear to all of us that our nation cannot " . . . support all that is positive and valuable in our civilization." Man with his remarkable creative powers has demonstrated an ability to dream far beyond his ability to turn dreams into reality. Therefore, our attention must be focused increasingly on assignment of priorities, a problem which has received the informed attention of Weinberg (Reflections on Big Science, M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1967) and Pitzer (Science, 18 Aug., p. 779), among others.

WILMER K. FIFE Department of Chemistry, Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio

13 OCTOBER 1967

## Tens of thousands of dissertations have been written. That's not news.

## But we can find the one you want in seconds. That is.

Finding the right dissertation at the right time is a problem. Compiling a bibliography of relevant titles means days—even weeks—of searching. It's a formidable, time-wasting problem for researchers and librarians.

Now there's a way that greatly reduces the time needed to put together a bibliography of pertinent dissertations. It's a way to quickly and inexpensively get actual research started sooner.

It's a service named DATRIX.

A computer is the core of DATRIX. Here's what it does:

It performs a thorough search of the more than 126,000 post-1938 dissertations we have in our files (including 95% of those written last year at U.S. and Canadian universities); retrieves, with computer speed, titles of desired dissertations; and prints out the desired bibliography. Positive microfilm or bound xerographic copies of the complete dissertations can be ordered.

DATRIX is another new service of University Microfilms, a pioneer in making the library a more efficient research tool.

Using DATRIX is simple and direct. With our order form and descriptive words selected from a key-word list supplied, the researcher defines his specific area of interest.

When this request is transmitted to a computer, a bibliography of relevant titles is printed and mailed to the library or individual so that they'll have what they need in working days instead of waiting weeks.

For the DATRIX brochure, write: University Microfilms Library Services, Xerox Corporation, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.



DATRIX IS A TRADEMARK OF XEROX CORPORATION.

207