

Coors can help you with laboratory filtration by providing you with a complete range of filtration equipment in many sizes and styles, all immediately available through your local laboratory supply dealer. Coors filters come in 15 styles, with a total of 74 sizes matched to meet your exacting requirements. Coors filtering devices include the #220 and #221 Filter cones; #270, #290, #291, #300 Gooch crucibles; #765, #767, #769 Porous Bottom crucibles; #490 fixed plate Buchner funnels; #491 loose plate Buchner funnels. Special Buchner funnels include the double-wall #495, two-piece #496 and table type #497 and #498; #510 Hirsch funnel; #511 Conical funnel; #775 Emich micro-filtersticks and various porous cups, plates and cylinders. Write for Bulletin No. 498, showing filters.

INSIST THAT YOUR LABORATORY PORCELAIN WARE CARRY THIS MARK OF DEPENDABILITY

**COORS
U.S.A.**

COORS PORCELAIN COMPANY, GOLDEN, COLORADO

to the changes now being urged in the structure of the academic community would mean far more than the expansion of faculty-administration committees to include student representatives. It would mean surrendering the institutional detachment from political controversy which is necessary to sustain a climate for objective, factual inquiry. It would mean the systematic alienation of an "intellectual" class from the body politic. . . . Certainly some of the student demands are justified, but those in a position to do so must have the courage to say "no" to those which are not.

ARTHUR M. SHAPIRO

*Department of Entomology and
Limnology, Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York 14850*

Care for Indigents in Bolivia

Our treatment of the Aymara Indians of Bolivia furnishes proof that the interprofessional approach toward meeting the needs of a developing people answers many of the multiple problems discussed by Taylor and Hall in their article, "Health, population, and economic development" (11 Aug., p. 651). Our patients see their problems as exclusively medical. Yet how could we persuade a mother of six who is suffering from rheumatic fever to have her infected teeth treated if we referred her to a dentist halfway across town? Or who would best relieve another patient, the victim of a heart attack, who has been locked out of her room with her rent several months in arrears—the doctor with an oxygen tank—or the lawyer who can help get her rent paid and home restored? A man is unable to buy medicine because he is unlawfully paid only in food and shelter instead of in cash—a woman and her children suffer from malnutrition because the husband has deserted—a mine worker with tuberculosis has not received his pension and cannot buy food—an ignorant teacher excludes a child from school because of a rash that according to the physician's diagnosis is not contagious—these are problems that require legal as well as medical help. During the Indians' early periods of acquaintance with the modern world, the lawyer also assists the physician in treating their psychosomatic illnesses—headaches and gastric ulcers—which occur when the techniques of daily living cannot be assimilated quick-

ly enough. Immense relief comes when professional assistance shows them how to secure employment contracts, housing contracts, formalization of common law marriages, property settlements, divorces, alimony, and the substitution of lawsuits for personal methods of revenge.

Our dentists provide the care necessary to cope with the rapidly increasing rate of caries among the Aymaras, perhaps due to their changing diet which is now higher in refined carbohydrates and sugar—a trend that further aggravates a new tendency toward rheumatic and arthritic diseases caused by poor housing and flimsy city clothing.

Thus a patient who comes to the clinic for medical care may receive dental and legal care as well. We have 20 or more specialists available and communications are fast. Also results of x-ray and lab tests are quickly secured. Our publications naturally reflect the same interprofessional theme. Some recent titles are "Phases, physiology, and pathology of the cultural transition period" and "Violent aggression as a health hazard in La Paz, Bolivia." This service, now 21 years old, is recommended as a replacement of an exclusively medical service for developing populations.

RUTH W. TICHAUER

Casilla 483, La Paz, Bolivia

Computer Costs:

A Reasonable Approach

Although I have not been involved in the matter personally, I understand that cost recovery for computer centers has been the subject of considerable controversy between universities and government representatives and that some universities have argued unsuccessfully that cost recovery on government contracts should be achieved through indirect-cost allowances. I understand that the government's position is that computer usage should be handled as a direct cost; that is, the cost of a computer center for a period should be divided by time used in order to get a billing rate to charge each user (government contracts included). I further understand that full utilization of computer centers is not expected to be the case. Given the high cost of centers, prohibitive time rates also are expected. If this is correct, I should like to point out that

NEW FROM CANALCO...

3 high-resolution electrophoresis microdensitometers

for disc, agar, cellulose acetate, cleared starch and acrylamide slabs

Only Canalco offers you a choice from three versatile, high-resolution microdensitometers for all *modern* electrophoresis techniques.

And these are the *only* instruments on the market which can resolve and accurately report the fine bands found in Disc Electrophoresis of serum, spinal fluid, and other complex protein systems.

Select the low-cost Model D to use with the recorder you already have, as well as with its own optical density meter. For faster scans, choose the Model E with high-speed built-in recording system. For wide-chart presentation, you'll want the Model F, featuring a full ten-inch chart.

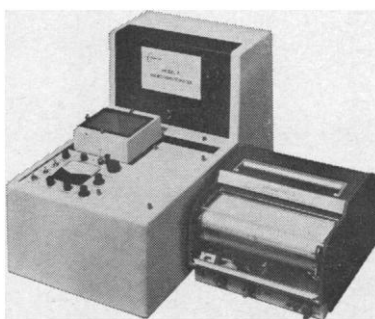
All three models give you *true high resolution*—only possible with multi-lensed, multi-slit optical systems—plus many other exclusive features vital to accurate densitometry.

All three models have *15-micron resolution*; they can actually see and record bands only 15 microns thick, invisible to other densitometers. They let you view and photograph enlarged images without accessories or added cost. All three *include* integrators as standard equipment. Illumination with parallel light, plus the ability to align fine bands parallel to the measuring slit, give you accurate measurements free from artifacts caused by band overlap. The Model E and Model F have unique normalizing systems that let you equalize chart records from specimens of unequal length and band intensity for direct, side-by-side comparison.

In addition to their utility for electrophoresis, the Model D, E and F are equally suitable for densitometry of ultracentrifuge UV films and similar transparent samples up to 1 x 3 inches overall.

If you're planning now to buy an electrophoresis densitometer that will not be obsolete when you switch to the Disc technique, ask us for an interesting brochure that describes the Model D, E and F in detail. We'll include a test film strip you can use yourself to compare the performance of the Canalco microdensitometers with any other instrument.

Whatever your needs, you'll find a Canalco microdensitometer the best investment. Challenge us to prove it to you! Write:



The Model F Microdensitometer comes with a special variable-speed recorder that gives you a full ten inches of chart width for highest precision of measurement. Also available are the low-cost Model D, to use with your own recorder, and the Model E with fast-response built-in recorder.



CANAL INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION
5635 Fisher Lane Dept. S-1 M
Rockville, Maryland 20852/(301) 427-1515

Sales Offices in • Boston • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Denver
• Houston • Los Angeles • Minneapolis • New York • Ottawa •
Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • San Francisco • Washington, D.C.

this situation is not unique and that there is a reasonable alternative.

There is justifiable concern that a high rate for computer usage will drive potential users away from the computer with the effect that rates will go still higher. Not to be overlooked is the fact that contracts themselves may not be able to bear the cost of escalated rates for computer time. The problem is not unlike that of the apocryphal entrepreneur with idle capacity who prices on the basis of cost. Failing to sell his entire output, he cuts production in the future. This increases his unit cost, so, in turn, he raises his price only to find that he still does not sell his current output. Theoretically, and assuming that the entrepreneur had unlimited funds with which to pursue this fantasy, he would wind up at some future time producing one unit that he could not sell because he had long since priced himself out of the market.

In both situations idle capacity should be recognized. Cost for both the entrepreneur and computer centers should be based upon the future volume of business envisioned when facilities were acquired. A computer center should determine its monthly rate on the basis of normal expected usage. (In order not to jeopardize the concept, I shall not labor the problem of identifying normal expected usage.) Until a normal level is achieved, the resulting rate would, of course, be lower than the one currently authorized.

The difference between amounts billed to all users and the actual cost of a computer would be a measure of the cost of idle capacity. Assuming that there is not *prima facie* evidence that potential capacity is unreasonably high, the cost of idle capacity could then come under consideration for inclusion in the pool of indirect costs. There are valid grounds for so treating it, particularly during the formative period in the life of computer centers.

Again, I am handicapped by not having had personal involvement. However, I have dealt with representatives of government and I have found them to be fair in dealing with reasonable proposals. If the universities now find themselves saddled with an unsatisfactory ruling, I must wonder whether they put proposals to the government on an either-or basis and now must content themselves with the "or."

C. W. BASTABLE

Graduate School of Business,
Columbia University, New York 10027