

GOT A MINUTE? AUTOMATE YOUR LABWASHING

Patent 3,316,925



CRC LABWASHER®

In one minute, you can automate your lab glassware washing with the Mobile CRC Labwasher. Without costly installation charges. Without inconvenience. Just plug it in, and add water by connecting to any faucet. (We even provide adapters to fit various faucets)

The Mobile model will clean and dry 90% of your most commonly-used glass labware. With 50% less breakage than handwashing. 15 auxiliary stainless steel racks available for volume washing.

In a short time, the Mobile CRC Labwasher pays for itself in man-hours saved. It's 12 Cu. Ft. of pure convenience.

Bulletin A-94 and in-the-field user reports available upon request.

Find out more. Write to:



Dept. A-94 • 18901 Cranwood Parkway
Cleveland, Ohio 44128

Circle No. 82 on Readers' Service Card

130

make the point that involuntary methods of population control, which are now considered unacceptable, may become acceptable when society realizes that the alternative is mass starvation. If we wait until massive starvation is upon us to begin to develop such methods, millions of people will suffer and die unnecessarily while the effective methods are being developed. As scientists, we should provide society as soon as possible with adequate means to cope with the problem, even though such methods would not be used at this time. As informed citizens, we should try to make society aware of the consequences of inaction in reducing the birth rate. Ultimately, whether or not involuntary methods are used is a decision which should be made by society, not by scientists; but if scientists wait to develop effective involuntary methods until they are acceptable to society, the time lost may result in an enormous amount of avoidable death and suffering.

MELVIN M. KETCHEL

Department of Physiology,
Tufts University School of Medicine,
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

References

1. J. Bonner, *Science* 157, 914 (1967).
2. M. M. Ketchel, *Perspect. Biol. Med.* 11, 687 (1968).

Pharmacology Institute Proposed

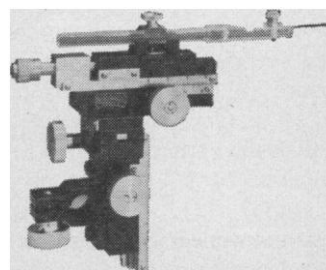
Rockliff's comments (Letters, 20 Dec.) on the Food and Drug Administration requirements for filing toxicity reports by pharmaceutical companies and his reply to my letter (16 Aug.) call for some explanation. . . . The Kefauver-Harris amendments requiring that drugs be both safe and *efficacious* became effective 1 June 1963. Since that time, we have made four studies, two of which were not submitted to the FDA. The legal status of toxicity data of a specific drug at a certain time and place is for government and industry attorneys to determine in court. This is a legal ambiguity that needs clarification. In the meantime, who protects the drug consumer? The seriousness of the problem to the patient and doctor is illustrated in a drug surveillance study by Borda (1) which showed that 35 percent of hospital patients on a medical service have adverse drug reactions. Prevention of drug reactions begins with the original evaluation of a new drug.

It appears to me that the coordina-

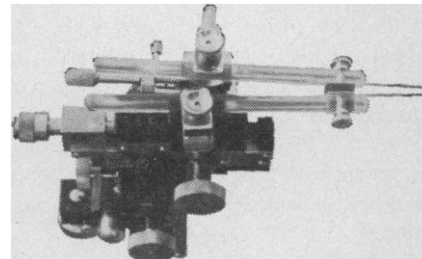


MINIATURE NARISHIGE MICRO- MANIPULATORS

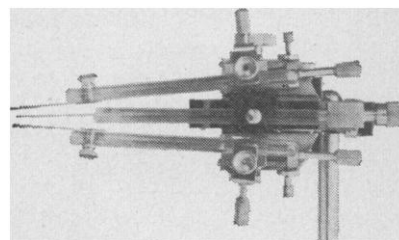
Compact and lightweight (only 1/2 lb.), these precision-manufactured micromanipulators offer smooth, accurate adjustment in all three dimensions. Ideal where only limited space is available!



Model #MM-3 — with plastic electrode holder and metal mounting-rod assembly \$150



Model #MD-4 — similar to MM-3, but with two independent electrode holders, and mounting rod assembly \$210



Model #MT-5 — similar to MM-3 but with three independent electrode holders, and mounting rod assembly \$275

eric sobotka
company, inc.

112 Flinn Ct., Farmingdale, N.Y. 11735 (516) 293-9272



Circle No. 93 on Readers' Service Card

SCIENCE, VOL. 164

tion of clinical drug evaluation is beyond the capacity of the investigator, the university, the government, and the pharmaceutical industry. A National Institute of Pharmacology with legal and scientific responsibility is essential. This would be a federally sponsored institute which would stimulate and supervise basic and clinical drug research with an emphasis on new drug investigation. The primary involvement of the FDA with food, cosmetics, manufacturing, and advertising indicates that new drug investigation should be in a separate program patterned on the National Institutes of Health. The work of such an Institute of Pharmacology should be conducted by universities and research facilities which conform to the highest standards of personnel, equipment, and research design. The pharmaceutical industry would not be relieved of its obligation to demonstrate the effectiveness and safety of its products and to underwrite the cost of this work but there would be a federal capability which would set standards and enforce them. Such a program would insure the badly needed financial support of new drug research. It would also require complete and prompt reports of new drugs which would be available to the investigators as well as to the government.

PAUL LOWINGER

*School of Medicine,
Wayne State University, 951 East
Lafayette, Detroit, Michigan 48207*

Reference

1. I. T. Borda, D. Slone, H. Jick, *J. Amer. Med. Ass.* **205**, 645 (1968).

Overhead Costs during Austerity

The austerity program for scientific research is requiring some adaptations. For example, in our department the cost of publication page charges for a 12-man faculty was \$15,000 last year. This means that page charges cost as much as an additional faculty member. We have been wondering whether the actual scientific communication achieved by the present method is worth the cost. Because we are skeptical, we are trying the following method. Work which is supplementary to an existing key publication will not be published per se but will be written up with no regard to saving space, then will be multilithed, and made available as a numbered "Supplemental Publication"

11 APRIL 1969

Bausch & Lomb Breaks the Cost Barrier to Laser Science Teaching

Now, every high school and college physics department can have a dependable helium-neon gas laser... to demonstrate optical principles, such as interference and diffraction patterns and to perform experiments in making and reconstructing holograms.

\$9950

is its
incredibly
low cost

This revolutionary, low-cost laser is designed to be used routinely in classroom experiments. Operation is simple and dependable. Just plug it in and it begins to lase. Its .1mw power output is ideal for classroom use. Produces a monochromatic beam at 6328 Angstroms. Power requirement is standard 115-v, AC, 50-60 cycles.

Ask for catalog 41-2306. Or better still, place your order now. Bausch & Lomb, Scientific Instrument Division, 87816 Bausch Street, Rochester, New York 14602.

BAUSCH & LOMB 

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT DIVISION

Circle No. 33 on Readers' Service Card

