America's first membrane coated filter paper... **Bac-T-Kote**[®]

For use in clarification and sterilization of liquids such as drugs, wines and beverages. The advantage of these membrane coated filters is their ease of handling in press operations. BAC-T-KOTE, with proper support, withstands pressures up to 88 psi.

A uniformly thin and porous cellulose nitrate coating is fused to heavy, boilproof paper. This gives the film layers strength necessary for handling in operation. Stable even against pulsating flow currents, they are fully permeable to relatively large proteins, such as serum globulin.

In circles or sheets, plain or punched, BAC-T-KOTE is available in...

Three clarification grades:

No. 1118. High permeability. Complete separation of minute particles or suspended matter, even from viscous fluids. Yeast and mold content effectively reduced.

No. 1119. Stabilization of wines, fruit juices, beer and similar beverages. Change in taste, color or chemical composition prevented. Microorganisms in solutions, at room temperature, clarified and reduced.

No. 1120. Removal of microorganisms. And in one sterilization grade:

No. 1121. Highest degree of safety. Freedom from sorption, and good filtration performance. Formation of pyrogenic matter in ampoule filling plants eliminated.

Use coupon for additional information and free samples.



try is taken to task for being caught in an equivalent situation and criticized as "... complacent, and slow to adopt the basic oxygen furnace." In fact, the problem of growing imports of steel and ethylene have practically nothing to do with technology but everything to do with economics. Wages in the steel industry in the United States in 1967 were two and one-half times greater than those in Europe and four times greater than those in Japan. Those ratios may be even higher today. With equivalent technology and equipment, and roughly equivalent raw material costs, the competitive advantage to the foreigners is obvious. The high cost of labor may be a factor in the ethylene problem, but it applies even more significantly to the steel industry, where labor makes up a larger ingredient of the finished product. The very newest steel plants, constructed with the finest technology now available (including not only the basic oxygen furnace but many other innovations not so widely publicized) still can't cope with prices quoted from abroad -primarily because of the labor factor. In addition, some foreign governments make it even harder to compete by providing their steel and chemical industries with much more liberal tax laws and depreciation allowances, sometimes even subsidies, while they tax heavily or completely bar imports from the United States. The problem is difficult. I'm afraid

The problem is difficult. I'm afraid it's going to get worse before it gets better. Textiles, glass, electronics, steel, and now petro-chemicals are facing it. Soon the automotive industry will hurt even more. As foreign plant facilities continue to improve, who knows where it will end? As long as the wide wage discrepancy exists, and as long as our government refuses to provide suitable protection for our basic industries which make these high wages and our enviable standard of living possible, the "foundations of prosperity" will surely continue to crumble.

STEWART G. FLETCHER 7 Saxman Drive,

Latrobe, Pennsylvania 15650

Impoverished Latin American Science

As a scientist who has worked to improve Latin American science, I would like to reaffirm Nussenzveig's concern ("Migration of scientists from Latin America," 26 Sept., p. 1328). In addi-

CALLING ALL COLLECTORS

. . . in Planchets, Scintillation Vials, Test Tubes, and Gradient Tubes.

SAVANT UNIFRAC COLLECTORS are easier to use JUST ONE MOVING PART!

Almost unbelievable. But true. And speaking of collecting as little as 1 drop or 999 drops . . . stable and radioisotope tagged compounds . . . the Unifrac Motor moves rapidly and accurately. Unifrac performance is far superior to any other. Unbelievable? Let us prove it!

Write for illustrated facts #86. SAVANT INSTRUMENTS, INC. 221 Park Ave., Hicksville, N. Y. 11801



SCIENCE, VOL. 166

tion to the short-range solutions he suggests, some thought should be given to upgrading the almost nonexistent science education in the elementary and secondary schools in many of the countries of Latin America. In most of these, elementary and secondary school teachers are not educated at the national universities but at normal schools which are directly under control of the office of the Minister of Education. The science teachers at many of these normal schools are often ill-trained and out of the mainstream of what is going on in world science education. Although Nussenzveig mentions the "archaic structure" of Latin American universities, more emphasis should be placed on departmentalizing the basic science disciplines.

The first chemistry department to serve as the central body of the university charged with the teaching of basic chemistry to all faculties was established at the University of Concepción in Chile in 1960. This archaic structure basically sets the misconstrued pattern that fundamental science is nothing more than a tool to medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and civil engineering. Latin American projects supported by the United States and the Organization of American States were making contributions to the improvement of science education but with the current budget cutbacks in Washington, it will require a tremendous effort to recover lost ground, not to mention ever moving ahead.

DONALD SCHWARTZ

Department of Chemistry, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee 38111

Perils of Flying

I continue to read with great interest your news items on the hazards and discontinuation of the use of DDT. Why is it then that on our recent return flight from Europe the stewardess walked along the aisle spraying us all —according to a government regulation —with what she told me was DDT?

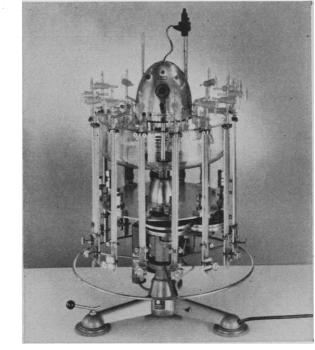
Even without the concern over DDT, I would like to know the supposed rationale of such an obviously ineffective but irritating ritual.

OTTO M. MARX Division of Psychiatry, Boston University School of Medicine, 889 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02118

14 NOVEMBER 1969

Only the Bronwill WARBURG ROTARY MODEL UV 166

gives you so much quality and performance-in so little space



QUALITY

- advanced electronic design completely transistorized circuits and thyristor (SCR) relay – hand crafted construction
 - bath uniformity of $\pm 0.01^{\circ}$ C manual proportional wattage control automatic auxiliary heating rapid heat up from ambient; auto-
- automatic auxiliary heating rapid heat up from ambient, automatic shut-off
- reproducible shaking mechanism with separate constant speed motor

SIMPLICITY

- simple temperature setting make new settings in seconds
- finger-tip control of switches, selectors clustered for convenience
- complete line of pre-calibrated interchangeable glassware available

COMPACTNESS

- overall diameter 52cm only 79cm high the most compact Warburg on the market
- bath diameter 36cm yet the clear plexiglass bath holds up to 9 liters
- 14 stations on rotating platform yet it fits against a wall or in a corner

Ask your Bronwill dealer for a demonstration and for your copy of the new catalog which describes the complete line of Warburg instrumentation. Or write directly to us.

