

may be simulated in 3 hours. The saving in research dollars and the flexibility afforded by this technique in the development and screening of material for breeder-reactor and fusion-reactor applications are self-evident.

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### Labeling of Blood-Typing Serums

I heartily agree with the remarks made by Austern and by Ross (Letters, 9 July, p. 105) about the abuse of eponyms in scientific terminology, and I would like to point out one subtle method of getting workers in a field to use pseudoscientific terminology. The method is to print the terms to be popularized on the labels of scientific products. This method has proved highly successful in the case of the C-D-E coded notations for human Rh-Hr blood types. Blood bankers are constantly being confronted with labels on vials of blood-typing serums which carry these symbols, usually in parentheses after the correct scientific symbol. Because of the attractive simplicity of the C-D-E symbols, the worker often adopts the fallacious C-D-E symbols and ignores the correct Rh-Hr symbols, even though the Rh-Hr symbols are given priority on the label.

Manufacturers were required to place the C-D-E symbols on the labels of their Rh-Hr antisera by the Division of Biologics Standards of the National Institutes of Health after a meeting on Rh-Hr nomenclature held more than 20 years ago. However, in the intervening decades tremendous advances (1) have been made in the knowledge and understanding of the Rh-Hr blood types. The labeling of Rh-Hr antisera should be modernized to take these advances into account. Despite repeated requests to hold a meeting on the labeling of blood-typing serums, so that this matter can be brought up to date, the Division of Biologics Standards continues to adhere to its original regulations.

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### Reference

1. A. S. Wiener, Ed., *Advances in Blood Groupings* (Grune & Stratton, New York, 1970), vol. 3, pp. 170-257.

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