

States are reported to be causing the American participants some concern. However, differences between U.S. and British diagnostic criteria have been thought to be of sufficient interest to merit a cross-cultural study (3).

The American participants fear that certain Russian dissidents have been misdiagnosed. It is interesting that the American psychiatrists have not had an opportunity to interview and examine these dissidents. They seem, therefore, as ready to diagnose Russian citizens without data as psychiatrists were to diagnose Senator Goldwater in 1964 without data. Has psychiatry advanced so little in 10 years?

A final reason the American participants give for possible withdrawal is that they think they may learn little from the exchange. This raises the question of why the exchange was initiated. Its purpose was surely more political than educational. I doubt that its aim was to provide immediate data to American psychiatrists on fast-breaking research developments in schizophrenia research in the U.S.S.R.

Luckily, European psychologists such as Lynn (4) continue to review Russian research on schizophrenia, so the results of that research are being disseminated to interested Americans.

DAVID LESTER

*Psychology Program,  
Stockton State College,  
Pomona, New Jersey 08240*

#### References

1. T. Szasz, *Psychiatric Justice* (Macmillan, New York, 1965).
2. T. J. Stachnik and R. Ulrich, *Psychol. Rep.* 17, 989 (1965).
3. B. J. Gurland, J. L. Fleiss, J. E. Cooper, L. Sharpe, R. E. Kendell, P. Roberts, *Compr. Psychiatry* 11, 18 (1970).
4. R. Lynn, *Psychol. Bull.* 60, 486 (1963).

### Equal Opportunity in Biomedical Research

The major reason given by the Nixon Administration for abolishing NIH (National Institutes of Health) predoctoral fellowships and training grants was that we already have sufficient numbers of trained investigators. This is certainly not true with respect to trained biomedical researchers from minority groups such as blacks, Mexican-Americans, and American Indians. The present policies of the NIH will actually result in a reduction in the numbers of such individuals because access to training for careers in research will primarily be limited to individuals with affluent par-

# Polypeptides!

Separate with SDS-hydroxylapatite chromatography.

[Moss, B. and Rosenblum, E. N., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 247, 5194 (1972).]

Polypeptides that were previously unresolved can now be separated using SDS-acrylamide gel electrophoresis and SDS-hydroxylapatite chromatography in tandem. The hydroxylapatite chromatography of SDS-complexed protein subunits gives separations that differ markedly from those obtained by gel electrophoresis in SDS. □ Pooled fractions of

one separation method can be further resolved with the other method. Bio-Rad now offers specially purified and tested reagents for SDS-hydroxylapatite chromatography and for SDS-acrylamide gel electrophoresis: SDS, Hydroxylapatite, Acrylamide, Bis, Dithiothreitol and Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250. Like to know more about Bio-Rad's reagents and apparatus for chromatography and electrophoresis? Write to:

**BIO-RAD Laboratories**

32nd & Griffin Ave., Richmond, CA 94804, Phone (415) 234-4130  
Also in Rockville Centre, N.Y.; Mississauga, Ontario; London; Milan; Munich

Circle No. 367 on Readers' Service Card

## When degrees count— count on REVCO.



Revco performance and dependability aren't claims — they're facts. Our long list of customers served — and satisfied — bears this out. Whatever your ULtra-Low® temperature need, Revco supplies a wide range of freezers, both upright and chest, for scientific and industrial application. And with our Inventory Control System we'll adapt any unit to your individual requirements. Freezers from 1.5 to 25 cubic feet and pull-downs from -35°C. to -100°C.

Write for free  
fact folder.

-100°C.  
-148°F.

**REVCO, INC.**

1177 Memorial Drive • West Columbia, S.C. 29169  
Telephone: 803/796-1700 TWX: 810-666-2103 Cable: Revco

Circle No. 364 on Readers' Service Card



## are you using horse-and-buggy photometry ?

If you're using an electrometer/PM Tube combination for light measurement, you're using a horse-and-buggy technique. Photon Counting is the modern answer to your measurement problems. SSRI's new Model 1140 is the modern photon counting system which renders obsolete your old-fashioned method. Yet the 1140 is modestly priced — just a bit more than an electrometer/PM Tube combination. Even the smallest laboratory can now afford what used to be a luxury. Better yet, Model 1140 combines the features and capabilities of a photon counter with the *added* capabilities of an electrometer for both low and high light level measurements. Write today, for technical catalog, prices or demonstration.



I'm interested in *modern* photon-counting:  
☐ Send your new catalog on SSRI's Model 1140.  
☐ Call for appointment/demonstration.

My application is \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Firm \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

**SSR INSTRUMENTS CO.**  
a subsidiary of Princeton Applied Research Corp.

1001 Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, Calif. 90401  
 (213) 451-8701 Cable: Photon Telex: 65-2466

ents who can afford the expense of college and graduate school. The percentage of minority applicants to graduate schools whose parents can afford to finance graduate education is far less than that of white applicants. While there are some loan programs, they are particularly unattractive to members of minority groups from impoverished backgrounds. The more attractive financial prospects of a career in medicine mean that if the same debts must be incurred in training for a career as a physician or as a biomedical researcher, the former will more often be the preferred choice.

Currently the major support for access to research careers by minority students in graduate school is being provided by private foundations. We find it hard to understand why the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is doing so little to support graduate training of minority applicants when everyone agrees that there is a shortage of such individuals.

JOHN N. FAIN

R. H. POINTER

*Division of Biological and Medical  
 Sciences, Brown University,  
 Providence, Rhode Island 02912*

### Labor-Intensive Production

In his editorial "Corporations and the less developed countries" (30 Nov. 1973, p. 873), Philip H. Abelson mentions an IBM typewriter plant in Bogotá, Columbia, that relies on labor-intensive production techniques as an example of increased corporate responsiveness to the desires of the host countries. I suggest that an additional, more telling, incentive is at play—corporate self-interest.

This conclusion comes from my observation of a similar project under development in Bombay, India—an industrial estate near the international airport that will deal exclusively with the assembly of electronic equipment. Sponsored by the semigovernmental Trade Development Authority, the estate will house predominantly non-Indian concerns. It is to be a free trade zone, devoted exclusively to export production. Components will be flown in and assembled at the estate, and the finished product will be flown out again. The production process is highly labor-intensive. The value added in India will amount to more than 50 percent of the product's final cost. The

project will provide employment for some 45,000 people.

In this case, labor-intensive techniques are being developed, not because of any benevolent feelings on the part of employers, but because labor-intensive techniques are profitable. Because the wage rates in India are low, it is more profitable to have the electronic equipment assembled by hand in India than to use a capital-intensive (or labor-intensive) technology in a developed country. The companies get a cheaper product; India gets the employment.

Such mutual benefit is likely to provide a more reliable and significant binding cement between the multinational corporations and the less developed countries than is corporate benevolence.

DAVIDSON R. GWATKIN

*55 Lodi Estate,*

*New Delhi 11003, India*

### Virus Research

The provocative report "Microbiology: Hazardous profession faces new uncertainties" by Nicholas Wade (News and Comment, 9 Nov. 1973, p. 566) raises important questions, all of which deserve consideration and discussion. In general, a distinction should be made between the primary hazards to which the scientist is exposed and the potential of secondary hazards to the public at large. Most discussions of the latter tend to ignore the biologic constraints by which infectious disease patterns are stabilized by a kind of "environmental homeostasis." Sulkin and Pike's extensive reviews of laboratory-acquired infection (1) fail to document the secondary spread of agents initially alien to man (for example, louping ill and Newcastle disease viruses) or intrinsically pathogenic for man, but acquired by an unnatural route in the absence of the natural vector (for example, Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus).

Wade attributes to those in "virologic circles" a concern that "the ability to genetically manipulate flu viruses could lead to a new combination that might escape from the laboratory, by infecting an employee, say, and spread to the population at large." He then quotes Wallace Rowe of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases as saying, "This could recreate the conditions for an influenza pandemic like that of 1918." Rowe voices