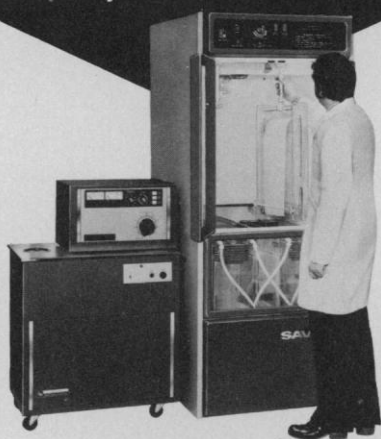


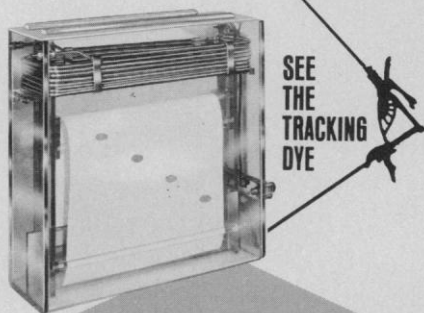
The world's most complete High Voltage Electrophoresis System ...and it's SAFE, TOO!



SAVANT'S HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTROPHORESIS ENCLOSURE WITH TWO LUCITE TANKS.

**A fully integrated ELECTRICAL and
FIRE PROTECTED chamber.**

- ☐ Fire Detection and CO₂ Extinguishing System.
- ☐ Audible Alarm and Remote Alert Signal.
- ☐ Electrical Interlocks for Primary and High Voltage Protection.
- ☐ Ground Fault Detection and Circuit Interruption.
- ☐ Flow-Thru Ventilation for Vapor Disposal.
- ☐ Cooling Water Flow Monitor and Visual Indicator.
- ☐ Unobstructed Visibility.
- ☐ Dimensions: 36" Wide x 39" Deep x 80" High.



SEE
THE
TRACKING
DYE

Savant HVE Systems are "PROVEN"
in over one thousand laboratories
around the world. Request cat. #8036.

**Savant
Instruments, Inc.**
221 Park Avenue Hicksville, N.Y. 11801
(516) 935-8774

Circle No. 197 on Readers' Service Card

center are successfully coping with the variety of problems which are bound to develop in such a large pioneering project. In terms of the basic scientific value, scientific excellence, ethics, community and scientists' cooperation, administration, and fiscal prudence, MRFIT is maintaining successful progress toward its objectives.*

JOHN C. CASSEL

*Department of Epidemiology, School of
Public Health, University of
North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27515*

WILLIAM INSULL, JR.

*Center for Prevention of Premature
Arteriosclerosis, Rockefeller University,
New York 10021*

DAVID JENKINS

*Department of Behavioral Epidemiology,
School of Medicine, Boston University,
Boston 02118*

DONOVAN THOMPSON

*Department of Biostatistics,
School of Public Health,
University of Washington, Seattle 98105*

PARK W. WILLIS, III

*Section of Cardiology, School of
Medicine, University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor 48104*

CHARLOTTE M. YOUNG

*Cornell University, Ithaca,
New York 14850*

*The undersigned are nonfederal scientists who comprise the MRFIT Policy Advisory Board.

Health Statistics

Horacio Fabrega's article, "The need for an ethnomedical science" (19 Sept. 1975, p. 969) and the comments by Bergner *et al.* (Letters, 9 Jan., p. 26) were indeed timely. This year's AAAS annual meeting included a symposium, Health Status Indexes—Their Role in Tomorrow, which addressed the same issues. Information was presented about the current applications of health indicators, such as morbidity and mortality, within the social indicator framework. Discussion focused on the methodology of measuring positive aspects of health, with implications for developing health indexes for policy purposes.

Measures of health are now becoming sufficiently developed to assist in the decision-making process. Various research efforts during the last 50 years have produced significant literature published in a variety of respected professional journals on the development of measurable concepts of health and disease. Much of this research has been supported by the U.S. federal health establishment, as well as by the United Nations and the World Health Organization.

To coordinate the dissemination of this information and to encourage communication and cooperation among health status researchers, the National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has established the Clearinghouse on Health Indexes. The Clearinghouse prepares annotated bibliographies of current information related to health measurement and generates bibliographies on specific subjects. These services are available without charge.

PENNIFER ERICKSON

*Division of Analysis,
Clearinghouse on Health Indexes,
National Center for Health Statistics,
Rockville, Maryland 20852*

Climate Research

Among the host of warnings of environmental degradation now facing the public is the claim that disaster is in store if mankind fails to realize that his well-being depends on a stable global climate and that climatic change, either natural or man-made, is a real threat which must be attended to today.

As is true in the case of many environmental advocacy causes, some claims are gross exaggerations, thereby lending less credibility to the remainder. In addition, due in large measure to the degree of ignorance regarding the fundamentals of the nature of climatic variability and change, disagreements among climate experts concerning the plausibility of possible traumatic effects of climatic change have caused confusion on the part of the lay-public and within government circles, making it difficult to assess the true state of affairs.

However, these circumstances are hardly sufficient to account for the lack of federal funding of climate research in response, not just to the clamor of the doomsday prophets, but also to a series of highly authoritative and respectable reports (1), all of which have reiterated the need for a major increase in climate research activities. No doubt the demise last spring of the National Climate Program (2) can in part be ascribed to the nation's economic difficulties, but there is another more trenchant cause for the problem, specifically a failure to demonstrate to funders of such research the practical benefits that can result within a time frame of relevance to their mandate. For example, at its most ambitious, climate research would generate untold benefits if it could lead to a predictive capability; at present, however, this is more a hope than an expectation. Research funding with such an objective would be long-term, high-risk, and have a