From tissue to homogenate in 30 seconds!

For homogenization, dispersion, defibration and emulsification, nothing works quite like a Polytron. Utilizing the Willems "High Frequency Principle", the Polytron combines ultrasonic energy with mechanical shearing action to homogenize virtually any type of tissue . . . small organs, soft bones, muscle, cartilage, even an entire mouse. Because of its unique shear-

ing effect, the Polytron outperforms any blender, mixer or similar homogenizer, and requires only 30-60 seconds to do what other instruments do in 15 minutes or more. This rapid action is an important advantage when working with heat-sensitive biological materials.

The Polytron system offers a wide selection of models, generators and speeds to provide ideal conditions for homogenization as dictated by type of material, experimental conditions and desired end result. For an informative brochure, write: Polytron Division, Brinkmann Instruments, Cantiague Road, Westbury, N.Y. 11590. In Canada: 50 Galaxy Boulevard, Rexdale (Toronto), Ont.



LETTERS

Environmental Task Force Report

Luther Carter's article (News and Comment, 25 Feb., p. 764), concerning the Rockefeller Brothers Fund task force report "The Unfinished Agenda" may have left an erroneous impression as to the ascribed responsibility for the content and conclusions contained therein. The individuals on the task force were not representing their organizations, only themselves. It was made perfectly clear from the beginning that any attempt to have organizational approval of such a broad range of environmental issues would be an impossible task.

Also, the conclusions reached were adopted by consensus and did not require unanimity of opinion. I personally did not agree with at least one of the conclusions, namely, that atomic power should be phased out over the next 10 years. I am not ready to concede that atomic power should be eliminated at the present time as one of our energy options. The best scientists in this field agree we have at least two very serious problems-how to satisfactorily dispose of radioactive wastes and the security and proliferation implications of a plutonium society. If these problems can be solved, it would be in the national interest to take another look at whether the nuclear option of meeting some of our energy needs would be better than burning an equivalent amount of coal in our effort to meet both energy production and environmental goals.

Тномаs L. Кімваll National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036

Antagonisms and Controversies

In the third of the series of articles on multiple sclerosis (Research News, 11 Mar., p. 969), Thomas H. Maugh does a disservice in bringing out the personality conflicts between some individuals in basic protein research. His unfortunate remarks pointing out the antagonisms and controversies in the field do nothing to illuminate the problem and even detract from the scientific value of the article. Every field has its rivals, and the publication of such unattractive sidelights can only add to the bad press the scientific community is already receiving.

MARION E. SMITH

Neurological Unit, Veterans Administration Hospital, Palo Alto, California 94304

SCIENCE, VOL. 196