group of scientists, both as regards discipline and professional affiliation, can become involved in risk assessment, which can then be isolated from some of the pressures of special interests.

Whereas the occurrence of a Three Mile Island syndrome in the highly developed field of nuclear technology may appear surprising to some, analogous phenomena are almost taken for granted by economists and political scientists. In their struggle, they appear to be more concerned with the theory and practice of decision-making under conditions of uncertainty than with actually trying to reduce the uncertainty that influences their decisions. At a given time, it may not be possible to remove all existing uncertainty, but a minimization of it can always be attempted and a corresponding technological solution outlined. The accuracy and objectivity with which the risk assessment of a complex technology can be carried out ought to be emphasized in the political process of its evaluation.

SIGURD O. NIELSEN* Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. *Guest scholar

Dysmenorrhea Treatment

The Research News article "Dysmenorrhea: basic research leads to a rational therapy" (13 July, p. 175) seems to describe precisely the type of approach to health problems that we all seek but seldom find. The enthusiasm for such a rare occurrence may have, however, led to an overly optimistic and potentially dangerous conclusion. If indeed dysmenorrhea is caused by overproduction of prostaglandins E and $F_{2\alpha}$, perhaps, before putting 30 to 50 percent of women of childbearing age on the rational therapy to depress their synthesis, we should consider two points. The most important is that it is possible that such a widespread "biochemical abnormality" may have a functional role that we do not yet understand. A related point is that the article appears to advocate additional drug therapy for a very large segment of the population. Experience should have taught us by now that simple solutions, especially when applied on a large scale, are likely to lead to unexpected and unpleasant consequences even when the solution is based on rational and elegant research.

HAROLD M. SWARTZ Department of Radiology, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53226

24 AUGUST 1979



And no wonder. The reason is quite simple. Most laboratory washers are adapted from the home dishwasher. The same nozzles are used for the pre-wash, detergent and rinse cycles. Cross contamination is unavoidable from one cycle to another.

The Heincke anticontaminant washer is especially designed for the exacting cleanliness demands of the laboratory. Each cycle -pre-wash, wash and rinse—has its own separate plumbing system. There's no way that residue from the

pre-wash, or detergent film from the wash cycle can be flushed back onto your glassware to ruin a future experiment.

And there's even more to a Heincke. To insure the even distribution of water over and inside every test tube, beaker and pipette from both top and bottom, only the Heincke anticontaminant washer has the moving jet spray, separate sprays for each cycle move back and forth to insure that no surface is sheltered from the thorough cleaning process.

The Heinicke **Wasn***er*

Heinicke Instruments Co. 3000 Taft Street, Hollywood, FI 33021 800-327-9783 or (305) 987-6101

If you should ever have an equipment breakdown... a Heinicke Minute Man will be on his way to you in 48 hours!

You'll seldom need the Minute Man service, because Heinicke and Napco instruments are built to work. But if you do, just dial toll-free 800-327-9783.