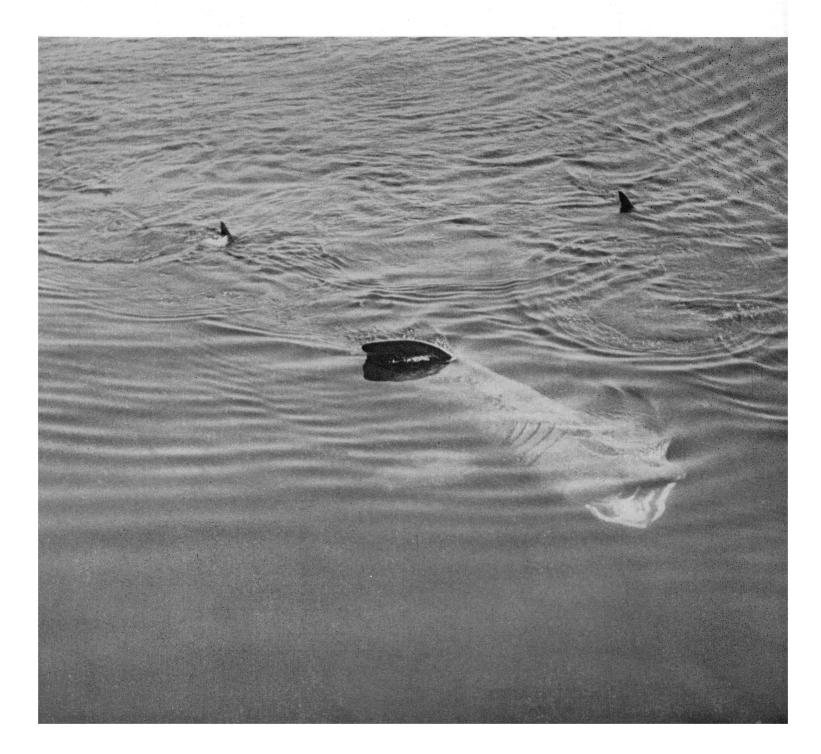
SCIENCE 5 August 1960 Vol. 132, No. 3423

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE





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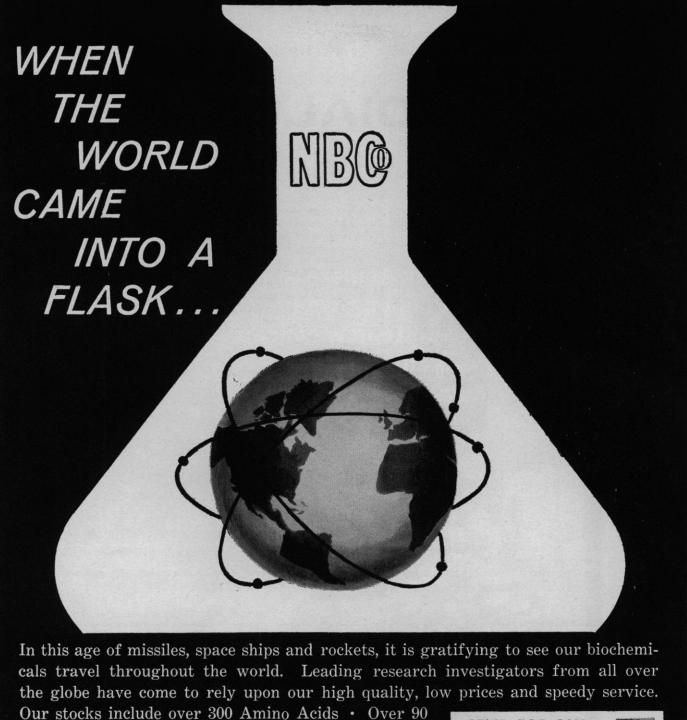
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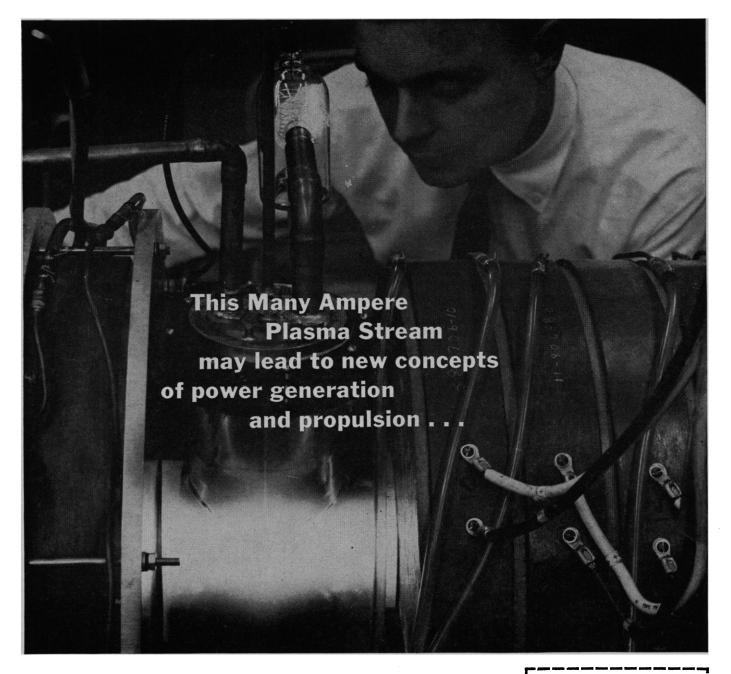


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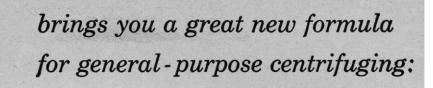
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Cover Basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*), its dorsal and tail fins above the surface and its mouth wide open, sieving plankton in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland. [J. H. Fraser, Marine Laboratory, Aberdeen, Scotland]





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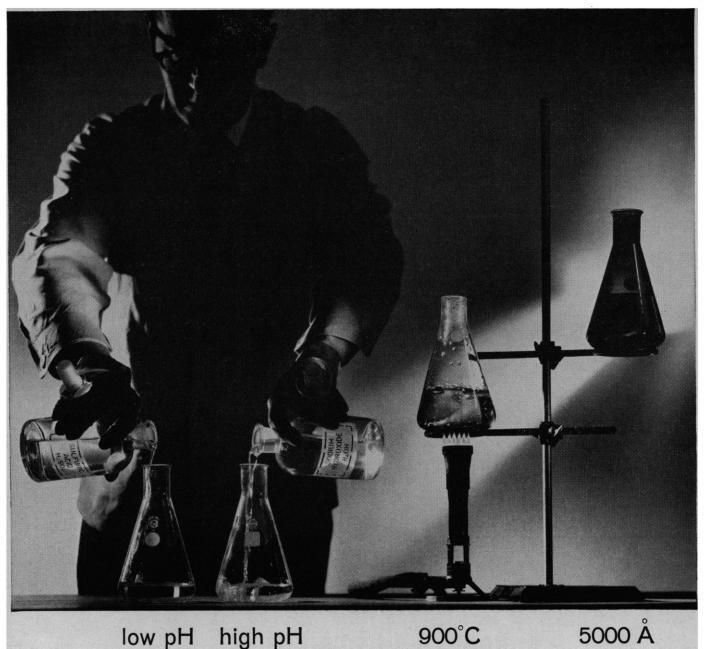
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Dreams and Visions

What is to be the future of science? Extrapolation of history is impossible, perhaps in principle, certainly in practice. The equations of the present allow three possible types of solution for the future. Decline and catastrophe have been predicted on one ground or another, in spite of science, by overpopulation and starvation, or, through the agency of science, by wholesale destruction in nuclear warfare. Continued and accelerated progress have been confidently foretold, the curve sweeping upward faster and faster as each advance in knowledge multiplies the possibilities of further discovery, and as man more consciously assumes control of his own further evolution. Between lies the third and less spectacular solution, that the curve will level out or gently undulate. But the equations are insoluble, at least by any means we know. The uncertainty afflicts and inhibits some people, but their timidity is hardly justified or useful. There has seldom if ever in the world's history been a time when existence was not in some degree precarious, yet the right response to danger lies in action. Faith in the future has indeed a very great survival value. The better equipped are certainly more likely to survive than the worse equipped, and not only to save themselves but to save others.

The task of the men of science is therefore clear. It is to go ahead undeterred by any of the uncertainties. Faith in science is not incompatible with or exclusive of any other kind of faith. Indeed there would seem to be no inconsistency in believing that scientific knowledge is itself one of the great instruments of higher ends. However that may be, duty, expediency, and the zest of living unite their voices in calling for unremitting effort, not in the certainty but in the hope and faith that knowledge may advance, mastery over environment increase, drudgery be abolished, sickness healed, the people fed and life made happier. If social and moral problems are raised they are not essentially new but part of an age-old drama, and should neither be allowed to cause despondency nor to justify obstruction or abstention. The ancient choice between good and evil is in principle unchanged by the scale or fulness of existence. Men have always had to struggle with their environment, with one another and with themselves. Not exemption from danger, hostility or temptation but the power to sustain their impact has made men what they are. The great weapons have been the things of the mind, and among the greatest of these is knowledge. While the old men dream dreams and the young men see visions we should go forward undeterred, that the dreams may become reality and the visions be fulfilled.-CYRIL HINSHELWOOD

[Excerpt from the tercentenary address presented at the formal opening ceremony of the tercentenary celebrations of the Royal Society, London, 19 July, by Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, president of the society.]



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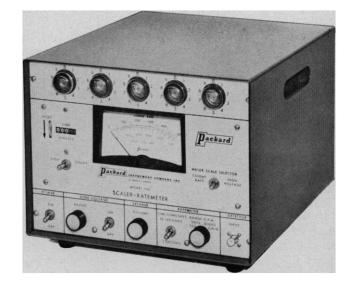
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The linear ratemeter has three ranges: 500, 5,000 and 50,000 counts per minute. Two time constants, 1 and 16 seconds, may be selected by



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Kodak reports on:

new dimensional stability in recording film ... tinging the stream

He has always thought a pick was the tool with which the Erie Canal was dug.



He thinks "D Max" is the name of a guy who might have been called "Dave" but wanted a classier handle.

Kodak

Dr. F. W. Spangler (left) meets R. C. Hilton, senior geophysicist in charge of geophysical data processing for Shell Oil Company, Houston. Purpose of the visit is to familiarize Dr. Spangler directly with the ideal characteristics which Shell desires in a polyester recording film for use in the Reynolds Plotter. Dr. Spangler is an assistant superintendent of Kodak's Film Emulsion Division.

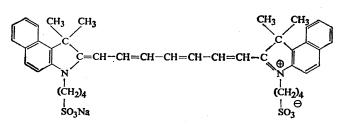
With the switch to thin, rugged Estar Base that eliminates troublesome dimensional change, Fred Spangler had to decide what inherent maximum density to give the **new Kodak Linagraph Recording Film.** Dick Hilton needs more from a film than that it shouldn't be troublesome. He doesn't talk Fred's "D Max" language. He seeks a certain appearance to which his perceptual process best responds in picking a "pick" from the corrected cross-section of the deep geological formation which the Plotter puts on the film. Spangler

Dye for the heart

We make a dye that has an absorption peak where the absorption curves cross for oxygenated and reduced hemoglobin. The strange consequence of this bit of trivia is that lives are being saved. Bad hearts are rebuilt.

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Its molecule was constructed like this



by an interesting man who admires cats, writes warmly and well of the music of Brahms, and has supervised the synthesis of an average of one new dye a day during the 30-odd years we have enjoyed the good fortune to retain him in our employ. When a certain distinguished medical investigator asked for a dye that peaks sharply at 8000A in the infrared, our man went to work and produced indocyanine green.

Before these heart men undertake a repair job, they must

learned plenty from him and from others with other instrumentation and other perceptual patterns of translating photographic images into technical intelligence.

Eastman Kodak Company, Photorecording Methods Division, Rochester 4, N. Y., will be glad to write you a letter answering practical questions about the new Kodak Linagraph Recording Film (Estar Base), such as who sells it and how to handle it, but we see no purpose in spilling a lot more words about it when all you have to do, if you are interested, is get some and see whether it suits you.

know what's wrong with the way the blood streams. Dyes are sometimes used to trace underground streams of water. Blood is already colored. Moreover its color depends on where it has been last. To add another color at a given point in the circuit, to measure this color automatically at some other point, and to calculate blood volume from the dilution of the color require the heart men to back their incredibly talented fingers with a little optical physics and adult habits of mathematical thought. It was clever to simplify the equations and raise sensitivity by centering dye absorption and photocell response at a wavelength where arterial and venous blood absorb light equally and weakly—cleverer even than the previous choice of Evans Blue, which just *looks* different from blood.

Things happen fast. A quick shot of indocyanine green at safe dilution goes in. A few seconds later the 8000A absorption, as a galvanometer plots it on photorecording paper, changes for a few more seconds. The shape of the plot tells the story to a man who has learned how to figure it out.

No toxic penalties have been noted. The patient does not change color. The dye appears to be rapidly and completely bound to blood albumin. It is quickly taken up by the healthy liver and all excreted in bile. The unhealthy liver takes significantly longer. Therefore there is a prospect of eventually using it to detect unhealthy livers.

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Program Content

- 1. The two-session AAAS General Symposium, "Moving Frontiers of Science V"-Speakers: Edward Anders, H. W. Magoun, George Wald, and H. H. Goldstine; Thomas Park, presiding.
- 2. The "Challenge to Science" evening with Sir Charles P. Snow, Theodore M. Hesburgh, and W. O. Baker; Warren Weaver, presiding.
- 3. On "AAAS Day," the three broad, interdisciplinary symposia-Plasma: Fourth State of Matter; Life under Extreme Conditions; and Urban Renewal and Development, arranged by AAAS Sections jointly.
- 4. The Special Sessions: AAAS Presidential Address and Reception; Joint Address of Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa by Polykarp Kusch; the Tau Beta Pi Address; National Geographic Society Illustrated Lecture; and the first George Sarton Memorial Address by René Dubos.
- 5. The programs of all 18 AAAS Sections (specialized symposia and contributed papers).
- 6. The programs of the national meetings of the American Astronomical Society, American Nature Study Society, American Society of Zoologists, History of Science Society, National Association of Biology Teachers, Scientific Research Society of America, Sigma Delta Epsilon, Society for General Systems Research, Society for the Study of Evolution, Society for the History of Technology,

Society of Systematic Zoology, and the Society of the Sigma Xi.

- 7. The multi-sessioned special programs of the American Association of Clinical Chemists, American Astronautical Society, American Geophysical Union, American Physiological Society, American Psychiatric Association, American Society of Criminology, Association of American Geographers, Ecological Society of America, Mycological Society of America, National Science Teachers Association, New York Academy of Sciences-and still others, a total of some 90 participating organizations.
- 8. The four-session program of the Conference on Scientific Communication: The Sciences in Communist China, cosponsored by the AAAS, NSF, and ten societies.
- 9. The sessions of the Academy Conference, the Conference on Scientific Manpower, and the conference of the American Council on Women in Science.
- 10. The sessions of the AAAS Cooperative Committee on the Teaching of Science and Mathematics, and of the AAAS Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare.
- 11. Titles of the latest foreign and domestic scientific films to be shown in the AAAS Science Theatre.
- 12. Exhibitors in the 1960 Annual Exposition of Science and Industry-103 booths-and descriptions of their exhibits.

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d'Histologie, 20, rue de Pitteurs, Liege, Belgium)

4-9. Laurentian Hormone Conf., Mont Tremblant, Quebec, Canada. (Arrangements Committee, Laurentian Hormone Conf., 222 Maple St., Shrewsbury, Mass.) 4–10. International Soc. of Orthopaedic

Surgery and Traumatology, 8th cong., New York, N.Y. (A. Bailleux, Société de Chirurgie Orthopedique et de Traumatologie, 34, rue Montoyer, Brussels, Belgium)

4-10. World Cong. of Anaesthesiologists, Toronto, Canada. (R. A. Gordon, 516 Medical Arts Bldg., Toronto 5)

4-14. International Societies of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, 8th cong., Tokyo, Japan. (S. Murakami, Blood Transfusion Laboratory, Japanese Red Cross Soc., Shibuya, Tokyo)

5-7. Society for Biological Rhythm, 7th conf., Siena, Italy. (A. Sollberger, Dept. of Anatomy, Caroline Inst., Stockholm 60)

5-8. Legal and Administrative Problems of Protection in the Field of the Peaceful Applications of Atomic Energy, intern. symp., Brussels, Belgium. (Communauté Européenne de l'Energie Atomique, rue Belliard 51-53, Brussels)

5-9. Chemical Engineering (Czechoslovak Chemical Soc.), Prague, Czechoslovakia. (Technická 1905, Prague-Dejvice, Czechoslovakia)

5-10. Microbiology of Non-Alcholic Beverages, 5th intern. symp., Evian, France. (D. A. A. Mossell, Intern. Assoc. of Microbiological Societies, c/o Central Inst. for Nutrition Research, Catherinjnesingel 61, Utrecht, Netherlands)

5-9. Medium and Small Power Reactors, conf., Vienna, Austria. (International Atomic Energy Agency, 11 Kärntner Ring, Vienna 1)

5-10. Operational Research, 2nd intern. conf., Aix-en-Provence, France. (International Federation of Operational Research Societies, 11 Park Lane, London, W.1)

5-12. International Soc. of Bioclimatology and Biometerology, 2nd cong., London, England. (E. M. Glaser, Dept. of Physiology, London Hospital Medical College, Turner St., London, E.1)

5-15. International Scientific Radio Union, London, England. (R. L. Smith-Rose, Radio Research Station, DSIR, Ditton Park, Slough, Bucks, England)

5-17. Photogrammetry, 9th intern. cong., London, England. (J. B. P. Angwin, Intern. Soc. for Photogrammetry, 18 Cavendish Sq., London, W.1)

6-7. Some Fundamental Aspects of Atomic Reactions, symp., Montreal, Canada. (J. C. Polanyi, Dept. of Chemistry, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto 5, Canada) 6-8. Nuclear and Radio-Chemistry, symp., Chalk River, Ontario, Canada. (R. H. Betts, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., Chalk River, Ontario) 6-8. Society of General Physiologists,

annual, Woods Hole, Mass. (J. W. Green, Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N.J.)

6-17. Use of Radioactive Isotopes in the Physical Sciences and Industry, conf., Copenhagen, Denmark. (International Atomic Energy Agency, Kärntner 11 Ring, Vienna 1, Austria)

7-8. Canadian Textile Seminar, 7th, Kingston, Ontario. (J. M. Merriman, Textile Technical Federation of Canada, 223 Victoria Ave., Westmount, P.Q.)

(See issue of 29 July for comprehensive list)

New Products

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TRACKING ACCURACY CONTROL ACCESsory for the manufacturer's infrared spectrophotometer provides automatic speed control and automatic period control. The speed control comes into operation $\frac{1}{5}$ sec after the appearance of a photometric signal and slows the scanning to a speed proportional to the absorption down to a minimum 1/10 that of normal scanning speed. The period control adjusts the period in response to photometric signals beyond preselected limits, thus producing a quiet curve in the transparent regions while preserving short-period response in the high-absorption bands. (Beckman Instruments, Dept. Sci678, 2500 Fullerton Rd., Fullerton, Calif.)

 PROJECTOR PRINTER is capable of producing prints up to 34 by 48 in. An electrostatic process is used to provide a finished print in 40 sec. The semiconductor coated paper is electrostatically charged by means of a corona bar that travels back and forth across the paper. Exposure to light discharges the illuminated areas following which toning powders are attracted to the image areas. The print is fixed by heat. (Keuffel and Esser Co., Dept. Sci681, Hoboken, N.J.)

■ VACUUM GAGE series comprises four ionization gage models, two with range from 10^{-3} to 10^{-9} mm-Hg and two with range 10⁻³ to 10⁻¹⁰ mm-Hg. The gages employ electrometer-type amplifiers with negative feedback. Zero drift is said to be less than ± 2 percent in 24 hours. A protective circuit operates a relay that opens the filament circuit when pressure rises above a present value adjustable from 20 to 150 percent of full scale. (F. J. Stokes Corp., Dept. Sci684, 5500 Tabor Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSOR for 35-mm film measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $14\frac{1}{2}$ by $36\frac{1}{2}$ in. and weighs 120 lb without solutions or film. Operation is completely automatic and loading can be performed in daylight. All tanks are stainless steel. A thermostatic control provides controlled temperatures adjustable between 68° and 150°F constant to $\pm 1^{\circ}$ F. Processing rate is continuously variable from 0.5 to 6 ft/min. Up to 400 ft of film may be processed without replenishing solutions. (Fairchild Camera and Instruments Corp., Dept. Sci685, 300 Robbins Lane, Syosset, N.Y.)

• VOLTAGE MONITORING SYSTEM contains a switch-type magnetic amplifier for each of eight sensing channels, a d-c voltage reference unit and a resistor assembly. Indication is provided by the instrument when a deviation from nominal voltage is greater than a preset value; the indication is held until the voltage being sensed has become less than that value. Operating power is 120 volts, 400 cy/sec. (Magnetic Controls Co., Dept Sci687, 405 Cambridge St., Minneapolis 26, Minn.)

ALARM SCANNER for millivolt and higher-level signals is said to be capable of scanning from 1000 to 20,000 points per second with provision for adjustment of setting and tolerance on each input. Signals are accepted from thermocouples, strain gages, or resistances. Minimum common-mode rejection at 60 cy/sec is 130 db. Input for each point consists of a winding on a magnetic amplifier. Scanning is effected by switching carrier power to each amplifier in turn by means of a solidstate matrix. Visible and audible alarms can be provided with alarm-point identification and memory. (San Diego Scientific Corp., Dept. Sci689, 3434 Midway Drive, San Diego 10, Calif.)

• CAPACITANCE BRIDGE measures from 0.002 to 1.000 pf with accuracy said to be ± 0.2 percent. Operation of the completely self-contained instrument is based on a transformer ratio-arm bridge operating at 1 kcy/sec. The technique requires only one capacitive and resistive standard. (Marconi Instruments, Dept. Sci686, 111 Cedar Lane, Englewood, N.J.)

FRACTION COLLECTOR transfers fractions from the carrier gas of a gas chromatograph directly into an ultramicro cavity type infrared absorption cell. The fraction collector consists of a glass condenser, the bottom end of which opens into the neck of the infrared cell. In operation the lower portion of the collector is placed in a coolant such as solid CO₂ and acetone. The unit is designed to fit directly into standard 15/16 in. centrifuge tubes to permit small samples to be moved from the condenser to the cell. (Connecticut Instrument Corp., Dept. Sci691, Wilton, Conn.)

■ MICROMINIATURE ELECTRIC LIGHT BULB is an incandescent lamp 0.015 in. in diameter and 0.062 in. long. The bulb is furnished with axial platinum leads 0.003 in. in diameter. Operation is on 1.5 volts with current of 15 ma. (Kay Electric Co., Dept. Sci680, 14 Maple Ave., Pine Brook, N.J.)

JOSHUA STERN National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

5 AUGUST 1960

Letters

"Of Mice and Mangun"

About two years ago I set up a small laboratory and animal husbandry room in my barn in Mendham Township, New Jersey. It is back from a dirt road in a farming and residential area on an 18-acre farm. On a complaint from one neighbor, I was found guilty of "hiring employees and raising animals for the purpose of doing research." The area is also zoned to permit builders, contractors, physicians, surgeons, engineers, carpenters, hairdressers, and plumbers to conduct their offices and usual accessory activities.

I applied for a variance following the limited interpretation of the zoning ordinance, and it was rejected despite the fact that only one of the 12 neighbors within 500 feet of my property lines was opposed, and despite the fact that a petition for a variance or a change in the wording of the ordinance was signed by 150 township property owners while an opposing petition received only eight signatures.

At this point I decided to move elsewhere, and soon after I announced my decision, children began calling for free mice. Word spread, and a growing stream of children appeared. On Friday, 13 May, a reporter called. The conversation was quite short and in essence went as follows:

Reporter (convulsed with laughter): Dr. Mangun, is it true you are giving away white mice?

G.H.M.: Yes, about 20 kids have come around and picked up a couple of hundred mice.

Reporter: And is it true you are doing this for revenge against the town-ship because they forced you to close your lab?

G.H.M.: Not at all. I've given away lots of mice before and helped the kids set up feeding and growth experiments in the hope of stimulating their interest in biology, science, and medicine. Some of the children have spent many hours in my laboratory helping to care for the animals and watching or assisting with experiments. I did once jokingly remark that it would be a jolly sight as I drove my trail herd down main street on my way West, and just maybe a few of the critters might get lost.

Reporter: Then is it definitely not true that you are doing this for revenge?

G.H.M.: Of course not! [Then, after contemplating the situation in this new light] My only "revenge" will be to turn their children into biologists so they will amount to more than this generation.

Reporter: Very good, Dr. Mangun. Goodbye.

The resulting story went critical the

A partially purified preparation from hog kidney, based on the method of Spackman, Smith, Brown, and Hill in Biochemical Preparations Vol. 6, page 35 (edited by C. S. Vesting and Published by John Wiley & Sons in 1958).

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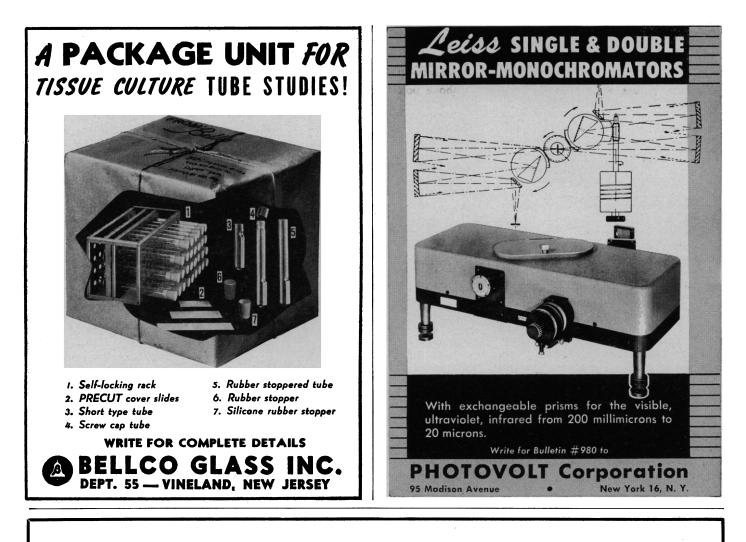
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NEW JERSEY

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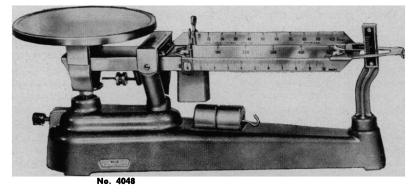
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