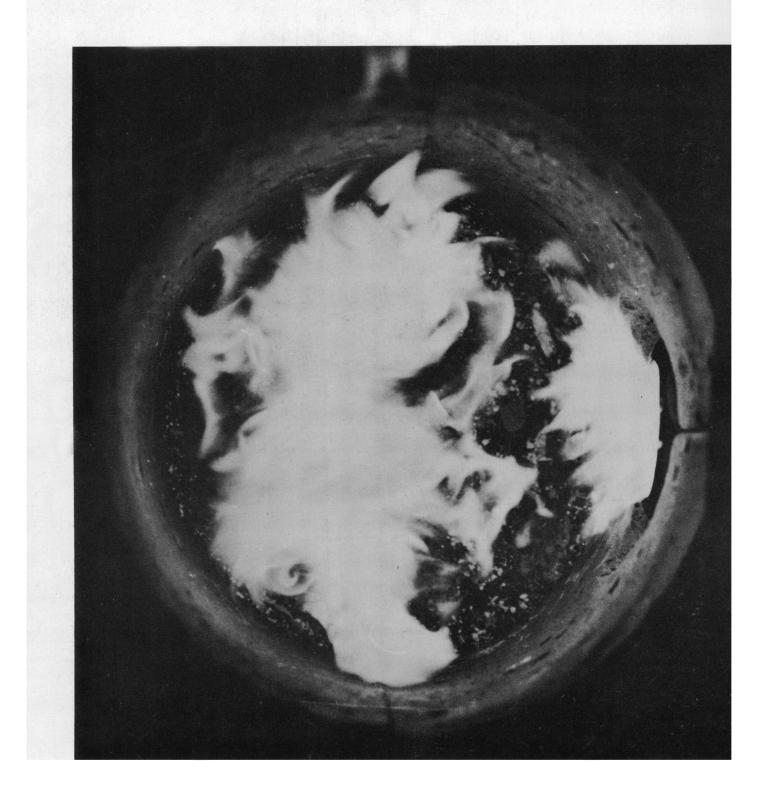
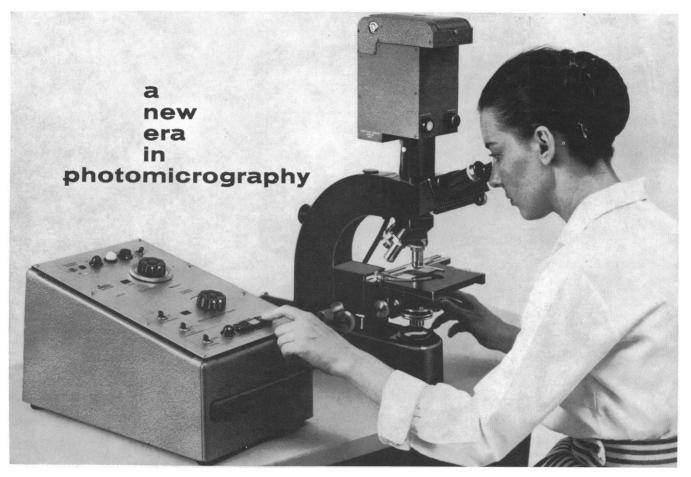


AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE





LEITZ ORTHOMAT AUTOMATICALLY DETERMINES EXPOSURES FROM 1/100th SECOND TO 1/2 HOUR OR MORE... COMPUTES, SOLVES ANY 35mm MICRO-PHOTO PROBLEM AT THE

TOUCH OF A BUTTON!

NEW LEITZ ORTHOMAT...a fully automatic micro-camera attachment that slips onto any modern Leitz microscope in seconds...frees the researcher or lab expert from hours of painstaking trial and error. It permits any type of photomicrography at the touch of a button.

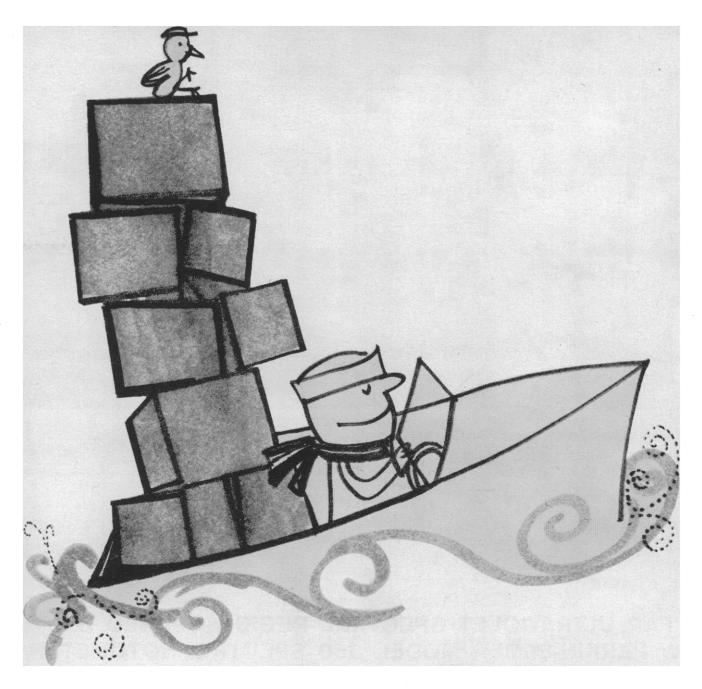
EXCLUSIVE CHOICE OF INTEGRATING OR DETAIL EXPOSURE MEASUREMENT... automatic exposures use integrating light measurements for histological, biological and metallurgical specimens and phase contrast photos; detail measurements are used for sections as small as 1/100th of the field. Faster, more accurate photos of hematological and genetic specimens, individual pollens or diatoms are now possible without time-consuming test exposures. This highly selective control also makes it easier than ever before to achieve absolute exposure accuracy in dark field and fluorescent illumination.

AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE TIMES FROM 1/100th SECOND TO SEVERAL HOURS... a newly designed electromagnetic shutter which, unlike mechanical shutters, is completely free of vibration, makes possible precisely timed automatic exposures from 1/100th second to $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or more. As an added convenience, lengthy time exposures may be interrupted and resumed as desired. INSTANT EXPOSURE DURING UNINTERRUPTED OBSERVATION...optical dividers in the ORTHOMAT allow sufficient light for exposures, yet divert enough light into the viewing tube for continuous viewing, even in dark field or fluorescence. This permits individual or repeated exposures at the critical moment without interrupting observation. Electronic flash can be synchronized for live specimens when extremely short exposure times are necessary. Interchangeable film chambers permit alternation between black-and-white and color exposures at any point on the roll.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS... of these and many other exclusive ORTHOMAT features, including: image-focusing through binocular tube with automatic compensation for the interpupillary distance • identical perfect focus in eyepiece and film plane • optical image is projected directly onto film plane without use of reflecting surfaces • simple adjustment of automatic controls for ASA values of various films • automatic film transport • film counter on each 35mm film chamber • outlet that accepts timer for automatic release at set intervals (ideal for stop motion) • synchronization for micro-flash equipment • pedal release that leaves both hands free.



E. LEITZ, INC., 468 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK 16, N.Y. Distributors of the world-famous products of Ernst Leitz G. m. b. H., Wetzlar, Germany-Ernst Leitz Canada Ltd. LEICA AND LEICINA CAMERAS · LENSES · PROJECTORS · MICROSCOPES

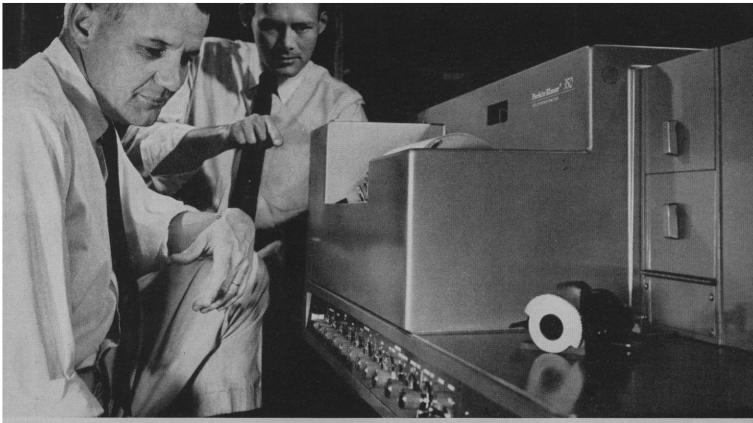


N.B.Co. DELIVERS BIOCHEMICALS, NOT EXCUSES!

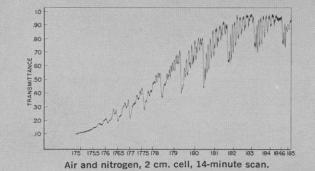
A little water won't dampen our service. If your laboratory's on an island, our biochemicals *reach* your island...dry. You can plan on 24-hour delivery in the U.S.A., a bit longer anywhere else. You can also plan on your order *being* your order. N.B.Co. is strong on accuracy, triple checking every order and every mailing label. Strong on supply, too, with 2600 different biochemicals to fill your every requirement. You'll want to keep N.B.Co.'s 2600-item catalogue in your files. And remember, N.B.Co. has the world-wide volume that brings you pure biochemicals at lowest prices. If you know what you need and need it today, call MOntrose 2-0214, Cleveland, Ohio.

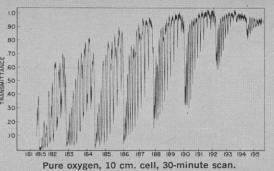
Send for our free June, 1961 Catalog containing more than 2600 items. Fill out coupon and mail	N-B-O
today for your copy. SC	Contraction of the second
Name	- 4
Organization	ANTIQUE ENCLANA - PRANTI
Address	
City	
StateZon	e

SCIENCE is published weekly by the AAAS, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington 5, D.C. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and additional mailing office. Annual subscriptions: \$8.50; foreign postage, \$1.50; Canadian postage, 75¢.



Far Ultraviolet Spectrum of Oxygen.





FAR ULTRAVIOLET SPECTRAL REGION OPENED BY NEW PERKIN-ELMER MODEL 350 SPECTROPHOTOMETER

With Perkin-Elmer's new Model 350 UV-VIS-NIR Spectrophotometer, you can detect and measure less sample-over a wider wavelength range-with greater precision-than with any other ultraviolet instrument. The Model 350 provides this capability routinely from $175m_{\mu}$ in the far ultraviolet to 2.7_{μ} in the near infrared. You get analytical versatility over the widest wavelength range and through the widest range of optical densities. Compare these advantages offered by the Model 350.

• Widest wavelength range in one instrument. The Model 350's optimized wavelength capability ranges from $175m\mu$ in the far ultraviolet to 2.7μ in the near-infrared.

• Maximum photometric efficiency throughout range. High absorbances can be measured with accuracy throughout the range of the Model 350. Specially-coated, Perkin-Elmer reflecting optics, combined with high-efficient sources, assure maximum transmission of maximum energy. The doublemonochromator dispersion system reduces interfering stray light to a negligible level.

• Unexcelled resolution. The standard Model 350 provides uniformly high resolution throughout its range; in the far

SEE PERKIN-ELMER AT ACS AND ISA

The term Perkin-Elmer is a registered trademark of the Perkin-Elmer Corporation.

ultraviolet—a region of increasing significance—the Model 350's superior energy and dispersion characteristics mean the best resolution possible in the field today.

• Ordinate scale expansion. Adding range and versatility to the Model 350's excellent absorbance accuracy is the new, integral Ordinate Scale Expansion feature. Any 2, 5, 10 or 20% portion of the transmittance scale—even when the reading is near the zero or 100% line—can be electronically expanded by discrete factors of 50X, 20X, 10X or 5X, facilitating the determination of weak bands.

And more:

- Zero Absorbance Line Compensation
- Fast Pen Response
- Wide Dynamic Scan Speed Range
- High Sensitivity
- Integrated Controls
- Large Sample Compartments
- Wide Range of Accessories

Write for more information and spectra on the Model 350.



1 September 1961, Volume 134, Number 3479

SCIENCE

Editorial	On Being Fair though One-sided	585
Articles	Radio Spectrum of Jupiter: A. G. Smith	587
	Resistance by Scientists to Scientific Discovery: <i>B. Barber</i> This source of resistance has yet to be given the scrutiny accorded religious and ideological sources.	596
Science and the News	Grand Strategy: The Administration Has a Problem That It Would Rather Not Deal With in Public	602
Book Reviews	G. Wichler's Charles Darwin, reviewed by E. Mayr; other reviews	607
Reports	Effects of 3-Methylcholanthrene and Phenobarbital on Amino Acid Incorporation into Protein: H. V. Gelboin and L. Sokoloff	611
	Nonlinear Property of the Visual System at Fusion: D. M. Forsyth and C. R. Brown.	612
	Differential Acuity of the Two Eyes and the Problem of Ocular Dominances: H. F. Crovitz	614
	Repeatability and Standardization in Cattle Blood Typing: C. A. Kiddy and N. W. Hooven, Jr.	615
	Some Characteristics of a Thermophilic Blue-Green Alga: D. L. Dyer and R. D. Gafford	616
	Localization Effects with Steady Thermal Noise in One Ear and Pulsed Thermal Noise in the Other: W. R. Thurlow and L. F. Elfner	617
	Polymeric Particles of Protein Insoluble at pH 5 from Rat Liver: C. A. Leone and M. Redstone	618
	Transfer of Allergic Encephalomyelitis by Lymph Node Cells in Inbred Guinea Pigs: S. H. Stone	619
Departments	Respiratory Tract Diseases; Forthcoming Events	622

Cover

Flame pattern in an oil burner, showing the separation of the flame front during pulsation. Pulsation was detected with high-speed movies taken during a combustion chamber test. Measurements taken from the film showed that the pulsing frequency matched the frequency of high-intensity sound waves previously recorded. [Esso Research and Engineering Company]

GET YOUR ADVANCE COPY of the General Program of the AAAS Denver Meeting by first class mail – early in December

The General Program of the 128th Meeting of the AAAS in Denver, 26-31 December 1961, will be available to you, at cost, within the first week in December—whether you can attend the Meeting or not.

Program Content

- 1. The two-session AAAS General Sessions, "Moving Frontiers of Science," Part I-Speakers: Howard A. Meyerhoff and Arthur R. von Hippel; Harrison Brown, presiding. Part II-Speakers: Halton C. Arp and E. W. Fager; Harrison Brown, presiding.
- 2. The 29th John Wesley Powell Memorial Lecture. Speaker: Glenn T. Seaborg; Paul M. Gross, presiding.
- 3. On "AAAS Day," the four broad, interdisciplinary symposia-Physics of the Upper Atmosphere; Geochemical Evolution-The First Five Billion Years; Existing Levels of Radioactivity in Man and His Environment; and Water and Climate-arranged by AAAS Sections jointly.
- 4. The Special Sessions: AAAS Presidential Address and Reception; Joint Address of Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa by Harrison Brown; the Tau Beta Pi Address; National Geographic Society Illustrated Lecture; and the second George Sarton Memorial Lecture.
- 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 Society of Criminology, American Nature Study Society, American Society of Naturalists, American Society of Zoologists,

- Beta Beta Biological Society, Biometric Society (WNAR), National Association of Biology Teachers, Scientific Research Society of America, Society for Geueral Systems Research, Society of Protozoologists, 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 Meteorological Society, American Physiological Society, American Psychiatric Association, Association of American Geographers, Ecological Society of America, National Science Teachers Association, National Speleological Society—and still others, a total of some 70 to 80 participating organizations.
- 8. The sessions of the Academy Conference, the Conference on Scientific Communication, and the Conference on Scientific Manpower.
- 9. The sessions of the AAAS Cooperative Committee on the Teaching of Science and Mathematics, of the AAAS Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare.
- 10. Titles of the latest foreign and domestic scientific films to be shown in the AAAS Science Theatre.
- 11. Exhibitors in the 1961 Annual Exposition of Science and Industry and descriptions of their exhibits.

Advance Registration

Advance registration has these decided advantages: (1) You avoid delay at the Registration Center upon arrival; (2) You receive the *General Program* in ample time to decide, unhurriedly, which events and sessions you particularly wish to attend; (3) Your name is posted in the Visible Directory as the Meeting opens.

The following coupon may be used both by advance registrants and by those who wish only the advance copy of the General Program.

-----THIS IS YOUR COUPON FOR AN ADVANCE COPY OF THE GENERAL PROGRAM------

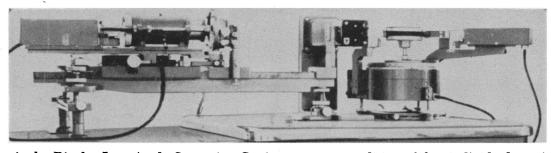
1a. \Box Enclosed is \$3.50 for my advance Registration Fee which brings me the *General Program*, Convention Badge, and all privileges of the Meeting (50¢ is for first-class postage and handling).

lb. □ Enclosed is \$2.50 for only the General Program. (It is understood that, if I should attend the Meeting later, the Badge-necessary for the privileges of the Meeting-will be secured for \$1.00 more.)

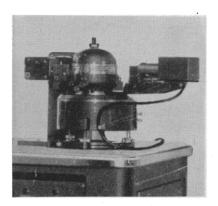
(check la or lb) 2. FULL NAME (Dr., Miss. etc.)

(Last)	(First)	(Initial)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	·····
ZONE STAT	Έ	
		•••••
(May be added later, after	arrival)	
CIATION FOR THE AL	DVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE	to the
	(Last) ZONE STAT (May be added later, after nd your check or money IATION FOR THE AI	(Last) (First) ZONE STATE (May be added later, after arrival) nd your check or money order for the total amount IATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCI sachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington 5, D.C.

X-Ray Diffraction Equipment by RIGAKU

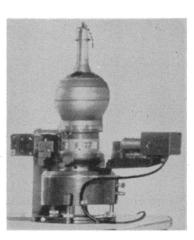


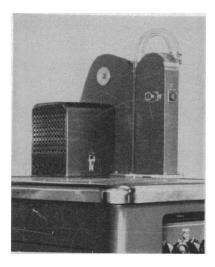
Shown above is the Rigaku Low Angle Scattering Goni- aggregate condition of fine individual particles of a subometer, one of many fine instruments designed and built stance. It is also used in studying the crystal periods of by Rigaku Ltd., pioneers in the x-ray diffraction equip- extra-long periodic substances, by either automatic rement field since 1923. The Low Angle Scattering Goni- cording or photographic techniques. It is useful in the ometer has been designed for use with all standard x-ray study of organic and inorganic colloids, protein molediffraction units, to study the size, form, orientation and cules, fiber micelles, resins, catalysts, clays, metals, etc.



LEFT The Rigaku High Temperature Specimen Holder is used for investigations, at high temperatures, of solu-bility changes as well as structural changes in the test sample. This precision instrument maintains a temperature gradient of plus or minus 5% at temperatures up to 1500°C, in vacuum or with atmospheres such as air or inert gas.

RIGHT The Rigaku Low Temperature Specimen Holder is used to investigate, at low temperatures, solubility and crystal structure changes in the specimen under survey. The temperature of the specimen is lowered to -190°C, using liquid nitrogen as the refrigerant. The investigation can be made with the specimen in an atmosphere of air, inert gas, or a vacuum.

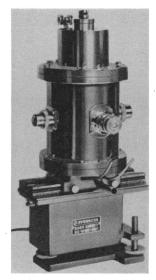




LEFT The Rigaku Rota Unit provides the high power required for rapid analyses. Current of 100 mA at 50 KV are available from various target materials. The water cooled rotating anode is postively sealed to preclude water leaking into the vacuum. This highly reliable re-search tool can be used with solids, liquids or gases.

RIGHT The Rigaku Continuous High Temperature Camera has been designed to make a continuous record of x-ray diffraction patterns of crystal specimens, in series, on film. The camera has a unique ability to capture ever-changing x-ray diffraction patterns, and features a high vacuum system, high maximum temperature and simplified operation.

BELOW The Rigaku Microflex is a Microfocus X-ray Diffraction Unit, designed to provide a research tool for the analysis of minute areas of a crystal, as well as the crystal structure of micro substances in the specimen, etc. The versatile Microflex can be used as either a projec-tion or reflection type instrument, depending on the specimen being analyed.

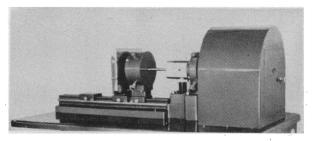


Call or write for more information at the most convenient of the three addresses shown below.

ERB & GRAY SCIENTIFIC, Inc.

Exclusive Rigaku distributors for the United States 5927 Riverdale Avenue., 1103 Westgate Avenue., New York 71, N.Y. Oak Park, Ill.

854 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles 17, California 1 SEPTEMBER 1961



Baird-Atomic introduces a new AUTOMATIC SAMPLE CHANGING SYSTEM



This simplified system incorporates the latest techniques and instrumentation for automatic detection, timing, counting and data presentation. It accommodates up to 35 samples, processes and records results including sample number, time, count and, on request, count rate. The overriding time and count functions are performed by the new B/A Model 135 Scaler-Timer.

Heart of the new B/A System is the Model 755 sample changer that assures positive, jam-proof operation because of its simple casted construction. It is specifically designed for geiger or proportional counting but its flexible detector mounting permits the use of scintillation probes for gamma counting.

For complete details, call or write your nearest B/A representative today.

Sales and service offices in: Cambridge, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cleveland, Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Ottawa, Canada.

Engineers and scientists: Investigate the challenging opportunities with B/A. Write Industrial Relations Director. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.



ADVANCED OPTICS AND ELECTRONICS...SERVING SCIENCE

SCIENCE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Board of Directors

CHAUNCEY D. LEAKE, Retiring President, Chairman THOMAS PARK, President PAUL M. GROSS, President Elect HARRISON BROWN DON K. PRICE HENRY EYRING ALFRED S. ROMER H. BENTLEY GLASS WILLIAM W. RUBEY MARGARET MEAD ALAN T. WATERMAN PAUL A. SCHERER, Treasurer DAEL WOLFLE, Executive Officer

Editorial Board

KONRAD B. KRAUSKOPF H. BURR STEINBACH EDWIN M. LERNER WILLIAM L. STRAUS, JR. PHILIP M. MORSE EDWARD L. TATUM

Editorial Staff

DAEL WOLFLE Publisher Hans Nussbaum Business Manager

GRAHAM DUSHANE Editor

JOSEPH TURNER ROBERT V. ORMES Associate Editor Managing Editor ELLEN E. MURPHY, Assistant Editor

NANCY TEIMOURIAN, Assistant to the Editor

News: Howard Margolis, Daniel S. Greenberg, Patricia D. Paddock

Book Reviews: SARAH S. DEES

Editorial Assistants: NANCY S. HAMILTON, OLI-VER W. HEATWOLE, EDGAR C. RICH, JOHN E. RINGLE, CONRAD YUNG-KWAI

Staff Assistants: Genevieve M. Kirby, Jean P. D. Pieknik

Advertising Staff

EARL J. SCHERAGO, Director

BERNICE SCHWARTZ, Production Manager Sales: RICHARD L. CHARLES (New York, N.Y., PE 6-1858); C. RICHARD CALLIS (Old Bridge, N.J., CL 4-3680); HERBERT BURKLUND (Chicago, III., DE 7-4973); DILLENBECK-GALAVAN (Los Angeles, Calif., DU 5-3991)

SCIENCE, now combined with THE SCIENTIF-IC MONTHLY, is published each Friday by the American Association for the Advancement of Science at National Publishing Company, Washington, D.C. SCIENCE is indexed in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature.

Editorial correspondence should be addressed to SCIENCE, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington 5, D.C. Manuscripts should be typed with double spacing and submitted in duplicate. The AAAS assumes no responsibility for the safety of manuscripts. Opinions expressed by authors are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the AAAS or the institutions with which the authors are affiliated. For detailed suggestions on the preparation of manuscripts, see Science 125, 16 (4 Jan. 1957).

Advertising correspondence should be addressed to SCIENCE, Room 1740, 11 West 42 St., New York 36, N.Y.

Change of address notification should be sent to 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW. Washington 5, D.C., 4 weeks in advance. Furnish an address label from a recent issue. Give both old and new addresses, including zone numbers.

Annual subscriptions: \$8.50; foreign postage, \$1.50; Canadian postage, 75¢. Single copies, 35¢. Cable address: Advancesci, Washington.

Copyright © 1961 by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

On Being Fair though One-sided

If we piece together the different characteristics commonly ascribed to a creative scientist by the general public, and by some scientists, too, we produce the portrait of a person apparently suffering from a split personality. On the one hand, we are told that the creative scientist is distinguished by his objectivity. He is unfeeling, unmoved in his work, busy only with passive observation of phenomena. On the other hand, we are told that the creative scientist is a creature of great passion, a passion for proving his own favorite theories, or a passion for insuring, when the outcome of an experiment bears on public policy, that the outcome supports the policy he considers proper.

These opposing characteristics arise in part out of efforts at mutual correction. Each view is something of an exaggeration offered in an effort to correct the misconceptions promulgated by the opposing view. But a resolution of these apparently conflicting accounts does not consist in saying that a more accurate picture must lie somewhere between the two extremes. The extremes are there. Assuming that the scientific attitude, at least as an ideal, is not one of disharmony, a more accurate picture may be found by showing how scientists can fulfill both descriptions without contradiction.

How this may be done was nicely expressed some years ago by the philosopher and psychologist William James. In his essay "The Will To Believe," first published just before the turn of the century, James sees objectivity in science not as something impersonal and passive, but, like partisanship in behalf of a pet hypothesis, as a kind of passion, the passion not to be deceived. The scientific attitude as an ideal then emerges as the possession of two passions, as zeal in obedience to two commands, the command to gain the truth and the command to shun error.

The two commands, as James goes on to point out, are, in general, independent. Rarely is one confronted with the demand: if you do not believe this, then you must believe that. To deny that there is a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow does not commit you to the hypothesis that the pot contains silver. Occasionally, to be sure, belief in one hypothesis rules out the acceptance of another hypothesis. If you believe that the pot contains only gold, you cannot believe it contains silver. The two rules, then, are independent, and which you choose will determine the flavor of your intellectual life. You may, James continues, devote yourself to guessing the truth, paying little attention to avoiding errors. Or you may be so dedicated to avoiding error that you are prepared to let truth fend for itself.

Any attempt to sum up the scientific attitude in a few tidy phrases may justly be regarded with suspicion. After all, science is diverse both in its subject matter and in its approaches to that subject matter. But some summations are better than others, and the characterization of science as embracing simultaneously both rules strikes close to the mark. In the matter of making discoveries, unconcern is not a promising trait. But the desire to gain the truth must be balanced by an equally strong desire not to be played false.—J.T. Proven Reliability-

New Narrow Console

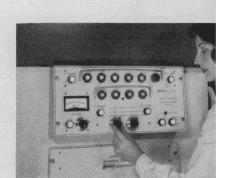
Packard Auto-Gamma[®] Spectrometer System

This new narrow console version of the Packard AUTO-GAMMA Spectrometer System automatically counts and records data obtained from as many as 100 test tube samples. The completely transistorized instrument is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, conserving valuable laboratory space.

Automatic sample counting, as provided by this spectrometer system, is not only of great advantage where large numbers of samples are handled, but is equally advantageous when counting small numbers of low activity samples or a few samples of moderate activity. Blanks and standards can be included with samples for background checks and calibration. The complete series can then be counted a number of times for statistical accuracy. The sample number, time and scaler count are automatically recorded by a digital printer.

Where work being done does not justify the use of an automatic instrument, the manual AUTO-GAMMA spectrometer is available. It includes the same spectrometer and well-type scintillation detector, and should the need arise it can easily be converted to automatic operation.

For more information call your Packard representative—or write for descriptive literature.



A sliding cover over loading com-

partment makes a convenient coun-

ter for handling racks of test tubes.

Controls are arranged for maximum visibility and ease of operation.

INSTRUMENTS FOR RADIOACTIVITY MEASUREMENT AND CHROMATOGRAPHY



BRANCH OFFICES

CHICAGO • ALBUQUERQUE • ATLANTA • BOSTON • DALLAS LOS ANGELES • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH SAN FRANCISCO • WASHINGTON, D.C. • ZURICH • HANOVER • PARIS

PACKARD INSTRUMENT COMPANY, INC. LA GRANGE 54, ILLINOIS, Telephone HUnter 5-6330

simple economical accurate...

Blood cell counts in 25 seconds



SANBORN[®]/FROMMER MODEL 75 BLOOD CELL COUNTER Price—\$1800 F.O.B. Waltham, Mass. Continental U.S.A. U.S. Pat. 2,775,159. Canadian Pat. 547,435 Other patents pending in U.S. and foreign countries.

his new, compact, optical-electronic instrument provides fast, accurate counting of red and white cells, normal or abnormal blood specimens. Operation is so simple that an operator can run a large number of tests continuously and efficiently. Most of the inaccuracies due to operator fatigue are eliminated. Possibility of statistical error is also reduced because the total number of cells sampled is approximately 50 times that of a manual count.

The percent of time individual cells are present in a photoelectrically-observed portion of a "dark field" illuminated chamber determines the cell count. Readout is direct on the large easy-to-read panel meter — without need for conversion tables or correction factors. A simple facility is provided for convenient, positive check of instrument calibration. The Model 75 Blood Cell Counter is ideal wherever blood cell counting is done — for routine admissions in both large and small hospitals, diagnostic determinations, research studies.

Local expert Sanborn service is available from 46 Branch Offices and Service Agencies throughout the country. Contact the one nearest you for complete information — or write Manager, Clinical Instrument Sales, at the main office. Medical Division, SANBORN COMPANY

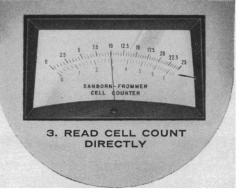
175 Wyman St., Waltham 54, Mass.



1. POUR SAMPLE INTO RESERVOIR



2. DEPRESS OPERATE LEVER

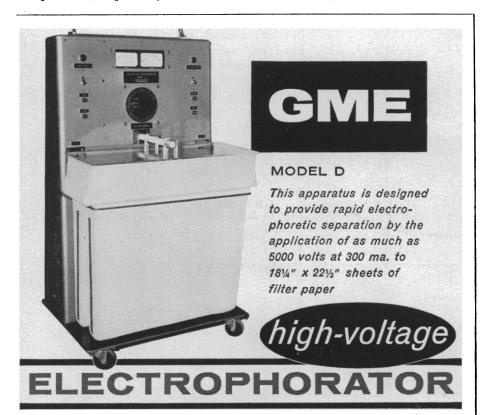


Meetings

Respiratory Tract Diseases

An international congress on respiratory tract diseases of virus and rickettsial origin was held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, from 23 to 27 May 1961. The congress was under the sponsorship of the Czechoslovak Medical Society of J. Ev. Purkyně and the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Karel Sedlacek and K. Raska were secretary-general and president, respectively, of the congress. There were delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

The papers presented dealt with etiology and pathogenesis of virus and rickettsial diseases of the respiratory tract, epidemiology and prevention, and clinical problems. They were of good quality and indicated a keen interest in viral and rickettsial respiratory infections on the part of scientists of Eastern Europe as well as scientists of



In order to dissipate the heat thus generated, the paper is immersed in a bifurcated fiberglass tank containing Varsol, which is a light petroleum fraction. It has a high flash point (over 100 degrees C.), does not conduct electricity, and has the proper degree of volatility for this application. The Varsol is cooled by stainless steel coils at the top of the tank. Cold tap water is adequate as a coolant.

The high voltage is connected to the inside of the tank by means of two nylon and stainless steel plugs attached directly to the edge of the tank. A highly reliable interlock is provided by an extension of the handle for the cover. This stainless steel extension is the conductor which completes the primary circuit of the high-voltage transformer. Thus when the cover is removed the high voltage is turned off. There are no capacitors in the apparatus.

Developed in the Laboratory of Cellular Physiology and Metabolism, National Heart Institute, National Institutes of Health, United States Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland. Special thanks are due to Dr. William J. Dreyer, whose co-operation and suggestions are gratefully acknowledged by Gilson Medical Electronics. Ref.—Peptide Separation by Two-Dimensional Chromatography and Electrophoresis, Arnold M. Katz, William J. Dreyer, and Christian B. Anfinsen—The Journal of Biological Chemistry, Vol. 234, No. 11, November, 1959.



Western Europe and the countries of the Western Hemisphere. The subject matter ranged from basic problems of virus composition, virus-cell relationships, and factors of specific and nonspecific immunity to the discovery and evaluation of the importance of new respiratory viruses and development of means for controlling infection. Finally, there was considerable discussion of the clinical consequence, in man, of infection with adenoviruses, influenza, and the rickettsiae.

Respiratory viruses and rickettsiae occur throughout the world, with little regard for geographic boundaries. It is important, therefore, that there be maximum exchange of information among scientists of all countries concerning them. The congress in Prague was the first truly international conference on this important health problem. It is to be hoped that this pioneering conference is but the first in a series of congresses on viral respiratory disease, with others to be held throughout the world in the future.

MAURICE R. HILLEMAN (for the American delegation) Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research, West Point, Pennsylvania

Forthcoming Events

September

19-22. Australian Conf. on Food Technology, Homebush (near Sydney), Australia. (T. B. Partridge, Australian Scientific Liaison Office, 1907 K St., NW, Washington 6)

19-29. International Conf. on Fish Nutrition, Washington, D.C. (FAO, Intern. Agency Liaison Branch, Office of the Director General, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy)

20-21, Industrial Electronics, symp., Boston, Mass. (W. M. Trenholme, General Electric Co., West Lynn, Mass.)

21–22. Air Pollution Control Assoc., annual, Louisville, Ky. (R. Bourne, APCA, Room 2, City Hall, Louisville)

21-22. Conference on Radiofrequency Spectroscopy in Solids, Bangor, Wales. (Physical Soc., 1 Lowther Gardens, Prince Consort Rd., London, S.W.7, England)

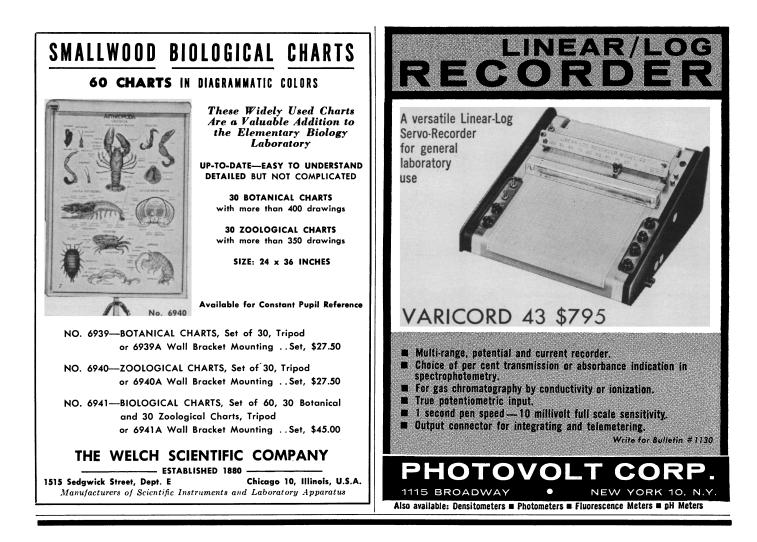
21-23. French Medical Congr., 33rd, Paris. (C. Laroche, 34 rue de Bassano, Paris 8)

24-27. American Inst. of Chemical Engineers, Lake Placid, N.Y. (E. R. Smoley, 30 School Lane, Scarsdale, N.Y.)

25-29. European Committee of Liaison for Cellulose and Paper, symp., Oxford, England. (British Paper and Board Makers' Assoc., Technical Section, St. Winifred's, Welcomes Rd., Kenley, Surrey, England)

25-30. Magnetism and Crystallography, intern. conf., Kyoto, Japan. (Science Council of Japan, Ueno Park, Tokyo)

SCIENCE, VOL. 134



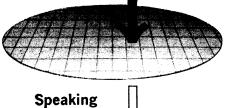
Grow Aerobic and Anaerobic Cultures in the

GYROTORY® INCUBATOR SHAKER

Model G25 is a controlled temperature incubator with continuous shaking action. Agitation speed is continuously variable from 140 to 400 rpm. A heavy-duty motor drives the tripleeccentric-shaft stabilizer assembly which distributes positive, rotary motion to every flask on the 18"x30" platform. This rugged apparatus provides cool, quiet, and smooth-running operation with heavy workloads. Circulating heated air, the fully insulated unit maintains constant temperature; from ambient to 60° C., $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ °C. It is adaptable for tubes, bottles, and other glassware, and is thoroughly reliable under *continuous* operation. Alternate speed ranges and connections for gassing are also available.



1 SEPTEMBER 1961



of *Millipore*[•]

Filters

DETERMINATION OF PARTICULATE LEAD CONTENT IN AIR-**RESULTS OF TESTS IN CITY TRAFFIC**

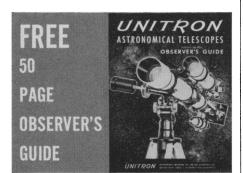
Particles containing lead, in both soluble and insoluble form, are identified by a micro spot test on membrane filters using an alcoholic solution of tetrahydroxyquinone which forms a red precipitate with lead. The light microscope reveals the reactions as discrete spots, which may be counted and sized. Calculations are given for determining the original size of the particles.

Tufts, Barbara J., 1959, ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Vol. 31, p. 238, Feb.

Millipore® filters are available in eleven pore• size grades from 5μ down to $10\,m\mu$. They retain on their surfaces all particles larger than rated pore size.

When writing for technical information please state your fields of interest.

> Willipore CORPORATION Dept. S, Bedford, Massachusetts



With artificial satellites already launched and With artificial satellites already launched and space travel almost a reality, astronomy has become today's fastest growing hobby. Exploring the skies with a telescope is a relaxing diversion for father and son alike. UNITRON's handbook contains full-page illustrated articles on astronomy, observing, telescopes and accessories. It is of interest to both beginners and advanced amateurs.

CONTENTS INCLUDE:

Observing the sun, moon, planets and wonders of the sky \bullet Constellation map \bullet Hints for observers \bullet Glossary of telescope terms \bullet How to choose a telescope \bullet Astrophotography



27-3. International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Kiev, U.S.S.R. (Y. A. Mitropolsky, Scientific Committee, Kalinin pl. 6, Mathematical Inst., Kiev)

28-29. European Conf. of Chemical Engineers, Toulouse, France. (Soc. of Industrial Chemistry, 28 rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7, France)

October

1-3. Council for Intern. Organizations of Medical Sciences, Paris, France. (CIOMS, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16)

1-4. Process Engineers, annual, Vienna, Austria. (Osterreichischer Intenieur- und Architektenverein, Eschenbachgasse 9, Vienna 1)

1-5. Electrochemical Soc., Detroit. Mich. (ES, 1860 Broadway, New York 23)

1-7. International Special Committee on Radio Interference, plenary session, Philadelphia, Pa. (S. D. Hoffman, American Standards Assoc., 10 E. 40 St., New York 16)

1-8. International Congr. of Industrial Chemistry, 33rd, Bordeaux, France. (Société de Chimie Industrielle, 28 rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7, France)

2-4. Communications Symp., 7th natl., Utica, N.Y. (R. K. Walker, 34 Bolton Rd., New Hartford, N.Y.)

2-7. Climatic Change, symp., Rome, Italy. (UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7, France)

2-7. International Astronautical Federation, 12th congr., Washington, D.C. (American Rocket Soc., 500 Fifth Ave., New York 36)

2-7. Inter-Regional Leprosy Conf. Istanbul, Turkey. (WHO, Regional Office for Europe and Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark)

 $\hat{2}$ -11. International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, 49th annual, Copenhagen, Denmark. (Charlottenlund Slot, Charlottenlund, Denmark)

3-5. Physics and Nondestructive Testing, symp., Argonne, Ill. (W. J. McGonnagle, Argonne Natl. Laboratory, 9700 S. Cass Ave., Argonne)

3-8. Aerosol Congr., 3rd intern., Lucerne, Switzerland. (Federation of European Aerosol Assocs., Waisenhaustrasse 2, Zurich, Switzerland)

4-10. Latin American Congr. of Electroencephalography, 5th, Mexico, D.F. (J. Hernandez Paniche, Instituto Mexicano de Seguro Social, Hospital La Raza, Mexico. D.F.)

4-10. Latin American Congr. of Neurosurgery, 9th, Mexico, D.F. (J. H. Mateos, Tonalá No. 15, Mexico 7, D.F.)

6-7. American Medical Writers' Assoc., New York, N.Y. (S. O. Waife, P.O. Box

1796, Indianapolis 6, Ind.) 6-8. Therapeutics, 7th intern. congr., Geneva, Switzerland. (P. Rentchnick, Case Postale 229, Geneva 2)

8-10. Zooplankton Production, symp., Copenhagan, Denmark. (J. H. Frazer, Marine Laboratory, P.O. Box 101, Victoria Rd., Aberdeen, Scotland)

8-11. Society of American Foresters, Minneapolis, Minn. (H. Clepper, SAF, 425 Mills Bldg., Washington 6)

8-13. American Acad. of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, Chicago, Ill. (W. L. Benedict, 15 Second St., SW, Rochester, Minn.)

9-11. National Electronics Conference and Exhibition, 17th annual, Chicago, Ill. (NEC, 228 N. La Salle St., Chicago, 1)

9-12. Instrument Symp. and Research Equipment Exhibit, 11th annual, Bethesda, Md. (J. B. Davis, Natl. Institutes of Health, Bethesda 14)

9-12. Water Pollution Control Federation, 34th annual, Milwaukee, Wis. (R. E. Fuhrman, 4435 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington 16)

9-13. American Rocket Soc., space flight meeting, New York, N.Y. (ARS, 500 Fifth Ave., New York 36)

9-13. Luminescence of Inorganic and Organic Systems, intern. conf., New York, N.Y. (Miss G. M. Spruch, New York Univ., Washington Sq., New York 3)

10-12. Nuclear Reactor Chemistry, 2nd conf., and Analytical Chemistry in Nuclear Reactor Technology, 5th conf., Gatlinburg, Tenn. (Oak Ridge Natl. Laboratory, P.O. Box X, Oak Ridge, Tenn.)

10-20. International Committee for Biological Control, Tunis. [P. Grison, Laboratoire de Biocenotique et de Lutte Biologique, La Miniere, par Versailles (S.-et.-0.), France]

11-13. Gaseous Electronics Conf., American Physical Soc., Schenectady, N.Y. (C. J. Gallagher, General Electric Research Laboratories, Schenectady, N.Y.)

11-14. Tau Beta Pi Assoc., Cincinnati, Ohio. (R. H. Nagel, Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville)

11-14. Western Inst. on Epilepsy, 13th annual conf., San Antonio, Tex. (F. Risch, 3097 Manning Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

12-13. Congress of Neurological Sur-geons, New York, N.Y. (E. Weiford, 4706 Broadway, Kansas City 12, Mo.)

12-29. Pacific Intern. Trade Fair, 2nd, technical meetings, Lima, Peru. (PITF, P.O. Box 4900, Lima)

14-20. International Congr. of Neurological Surgery, 2nd, Washington, D.C. (B. S. Ray, 525 E. 68 St., New York 21)

15. American College of Dentists, Philadelphia, Pa. (O. W. Brandhorst, 4236 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.)

15-20. American Inst. of Electrical Engineers, fall general meeting, Detroit, Mich. (E. C. Day, AIEE, 33 W. 39 St., New York 18)

15-20. International Congr. of Allergolgy, 4th, New York, N.Y. (W. B. Sherman, 60 E. 58 St., New York 22)

15-21. Pan American Congr. of Endocrinology, 5th, Lima, Peru. (M. San Mar-tin, Av. Central 325, San Isidoro, Lima)

16-17. Engineering Writing and Speech, natl. symp., East Lansing, Mich. (J. D. Chapline, Philco Corp., 3900 Welsh Rd., Willow Grove, Pa.)

16-17. Ionization of the Air, intern. conf., Philadelphia, Pa. (I. C. Kornblueh, American Inst. of Medical Climatology, 1618 Allengrove St., Philadelphia 24)

16-18. American Soc., of Safety Engineers, Chicago, Ill. (A. C. Blackman, 5 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 2)

16-18. Entomological Soc. of Canada and Entomological Soc. of Quebec, Quebec, Canada. (L. L. Reed, ESC, Neatby Bldg., Carling Ave., Ottawa, Canada) (See issue of 18 August for comprehensive list)

SCIENCE, VOL. 134