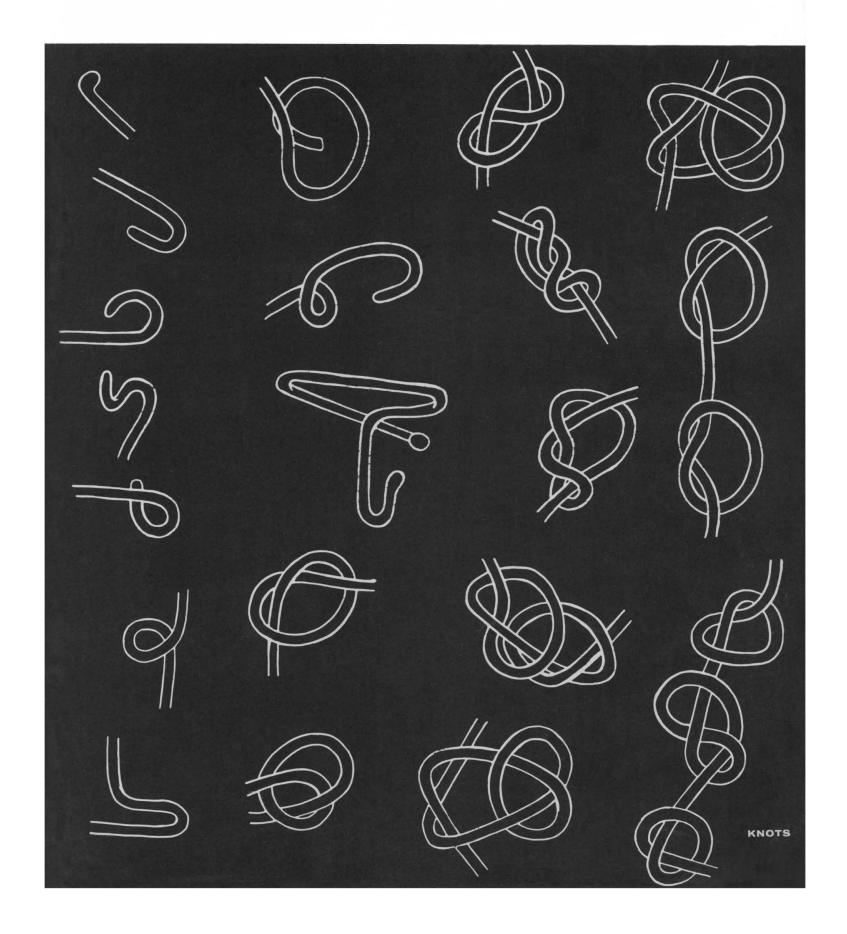
SCIENCE

15 May 1964 Vol. 144, No. 3620

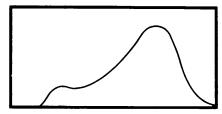
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE



The Analytical Ultracentrifuge... a review of some exciting new measurements

The Analytical Ultracentrifuge has come a long way from its early days of simply photographing molecules as they sediment in high force fields. It now provides many of the highly sophisticated measurements needed in such rapidly advancing disciplines as biochemistry, biophysics, genetics and polymer chemistry. Three measurement areas are particularly active.

interacting Systems The analysis of systems containing interacting components is the focus of considerable theoretical interest. An important contribution has been Gilbert's theory for reversibly interacting systems involving a single component. Systems of two components which react to form a complex also have been studied in detail. Bethune and

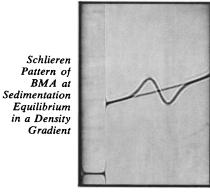


Monomer-Trimer Equilibrium Forms Two Boundaries

Kegeles have applied a computer to analyze these systems as well as systems involving polymerization. Townend, Timasheff and co-workers have studied molecules which associate in aggregates as large as pentamers, and dissociate into sub-units. Others have examined isomer-

izing systems in which molecular interactions occur at speeds comparable to the time of separation of the molecular species. Both sedimentation and electrophoresis have provided important measurements in these studies.

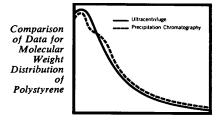
Density Gradients Now established as a powerful and sensitive method to study nucleic acids, equilibrium sedimentation in a density gradient is rapidly finding other uses. Ifft and Vinograd have



used density gradients to calculate molecular weights for solvated macromolecules, and have studied in detail the behavior of a protein of known molecular weight in a density gradient. Hu, Bock and Halvorson through use of stable isotopes have distinguished between newly synthesized and pre-existing proteins in a cell-free system. Wales has used density gradients of organic solvents to study extremely small quantities of various

synthetic polymers, and Hermans has used density gradients to analyze for molecular weight distribution and density distribution of polymers. Both the analytical ultracentrifuge with ultraviolet and schlieren optics, and the preparative unit with swinging bucket rotors are widely used in density gradient centrifugation.

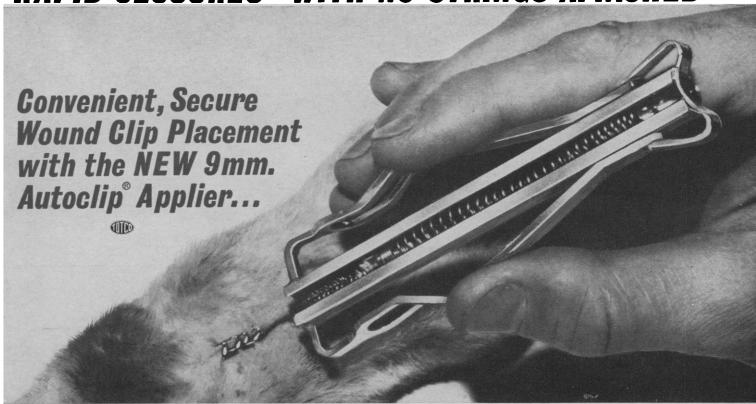
synthetic Polymers The two density gradient studies noted above are only part of the recent surge of research using the ultracentrifuge to study synthetic polymers in organic solvents. Important papers have been published by investigators at the National Bureau of Standards,



Esso, Shell Development, Dow, and Chemstrand. Their work covers linear polyethylene, polystyrene, Hevea rubber, and cis-1, 4-polyisoprene. A particularly significant example is the study by Wales and Rehfeld showing excellent results in measuring molecular weight distributions from sedimentation velocity data, and demonstrating clearly that their method did not require calibration with fractions of known molecular weight.

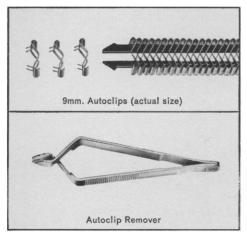


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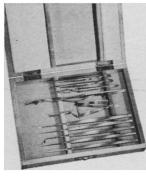
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LETTERS	Rhythm Method: A. J. de Bethune; The Trouble with Technological Forecasting: M. S. Peterson; Congress and the Fermi Prize: D. O. Walter; New High School Biology Course in the Light of Experience: C. Butterfield, P. White, M. H. Kennedy; Basic Question in Chemistry: A. V. Grosse; Multiple Authorship: Other Interpretations: L. I. Katzin and E. A. Moscatelli; Rebuttal: D. W. Cox; Terminology: W. Gray	7 95
EDITORIAL	Interfaces between Science and Public Policy	801
ARTICLES	Geodesy by Satellite: R. R. Newton	803
	Theodor Boveri: F. Baltzer	809
	The Operon: On Its Third Anniversary: G. S. Stent	816
	Arms Control and Behavioral Science: W. H. Goodenough	821
NEWS AND COMMENT	Overseeing NASA	824
BOOK REVIEWS	F. W. Matson's The Broken Image: Man, Science, and Society, reviewed by P. F. Drucker; other reviews by J. D. H. Donnay, P. C. Hammer, S. S. Cairns, A. H. Blatt	829
REPORTS	Stishovite: Thermal Dependence of the Crystal Habit: C. B. Sclar, L. C. Carrison, G. G. Cocks	833
	Rhenium and Osmium Abundances in Stony Meteorites: J. W. Morgan and J. F. Lovering	835
	Fossil Coccoliths in Limestone Examined by Electron Microscopy: S. Honjo and A. G. Fischer	837
	Large Electron Pulses in Hydrocarbons: A. H. Samuel et al.	839
	High Pressure Solubility of Calcium Carbonate in Seawater: R. M. Pytkowicz and D. N. Conners	840
	Uranium Contents of Ancient Man-Made Glass: R. L. Fleischer and P. B. Price	841
	Radar Observations of Jupiter: R. M. Goldstein	842
	Spleen-Colony Formation in Anemic Mice of Genotype WW^{v} : E. A. McCulloch, L. Siminovitch, J. E. Till	844
	Immunologically Determined and Competent Cells Are Affected Differentially by Actinomycin D: E. Weiler	846
	Growth Response of the d-5 and an-1 Mutants of Maize to Some Kaurene Derivatives: M. Katsumi et al.	849

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

	Intestinal Disaccharidases: Absence in Two Species of Sea Lions: P. Sunshine and N. Kretchmer	850
	Coenzyme Q: Reversal of Inhibition of Succinate Cytochrome c Reductase by Lipophilic Compounds: S. Takemori and T. E. King	852
	Immunological Tolerance Induced in Animals Previously Sensitized to Simple Chemical Compounds: J. R. Frey, H. Geleick, A. de Weck	853
	Reevaluation of Assays Used to Show RNA Induction of Glucose-6-Phosphatase in Ascites Cells: J. Imsande and B. Ephrussi	854
	Effect of Bromination on the Biological Activities of Transfer RNA of Escherichia coli: CT. Yu and P. C. Zamecnik	856
	Radioactivity Measurements in Alaskan Eskimos in 1963: H. E. Palmer et al	859
	Carbon Monoxide Production by a Bathypelagic Siphonophore: G. V. Pickwell,	
	E. G. Barham, J. W. Wilton	860
	Antiviral Activity of 1-Adamantanamine (Amantadine): W. L. Davies et al.	862
	Deep Body Temperature of Untethered Dolphin Recorded by Ingested Radio Transmitter: R. S. Mackay	864
	Pluripotent Stem Cell Function of the Mouse Marrow "Lymphocyte": G. Cudkowicz, M. Bennett, G. M. Shearer	866
	Serologic Typing of Human Lymphocytes with Immune Serum Obtained after Homografting: R. L. Walford, R. Gallagher, J. R. Sjaarda	868
	Knots in Leucothrix mucor: T. D. Brock	870
	Morphology of Microtubules of Plant Cells: M. C. Ledbetter and K. R. Porter	872
	Tetrasporic Embryo-Sac Formation in Trisomic Secotors of Maize: M. G. Neuffer	874
	Water Turnover in Cattle: A. L. Black et al.	876
	"Electrical Transmission" at an Excitatory Synapse in a Vertebrate Brain: E. J. Furshpan	878
	Cardiovascular Concomitants of the Conditioned Emotional Response in the Monkey: W. C. Stebbins and O. A. Smith, Jr.	881
	Serotonin Deficiency in Infancy as One Cause of a Mental Defect in Phenylketonuria: D. W. Woolley and Th. van der Hoeven	883
	Markovian Model of Time Patterns of Speech: J. Jaffe, L. Cassotta, S. Feldstein	884
	Psychological Changes Associated with Induced Hyperammonemia: M. Eichler	886
	Induction of a Stereoscopic Depth Effect: N. Pastore	888
	Comments on Reports: Antibiosis as a Factor in Vegetation Patterns: P. V. Wells, C. H. Muller, W. H. Muller; Radiocarbon Dating of Mollusk Shells: A Reply: M. L. Keith and G. M. Anderson; Pinkus's Haarscheibe and Tactile Receptors in Cats: H. Pinkus and D. N. Tapper; Genes and Behavior: A Reply: J. Hirsch	889
MEETINGS	What's New in Research Instruments: T. L. Campbell; Forthcoming Events	892
DEPARTMENTS	New Products	905

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COVER

Representative knots and possible stages in knot formation in *Leucothrix mucor*, a marine bacterium related to the blue-green algae. Drawings are idealized from three dimensions (see page 870).

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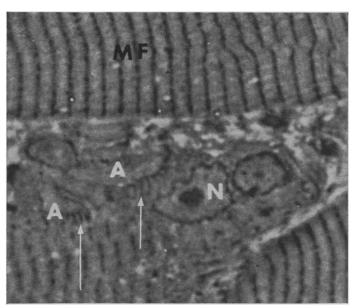


Figure 14. Phase contrast photomicrograph illustrating structural details in a motor endplate. The terminal axons are present at A and the rodlike subneural apparatus is indicated at the arrows. Nuclei of the soleplate are also shown at N. The muscle fibers are marked MF. (\times 4000.)

By SUMNER I. ZACKS, M.D.

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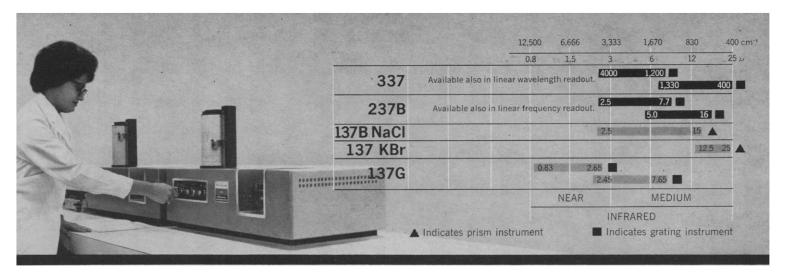
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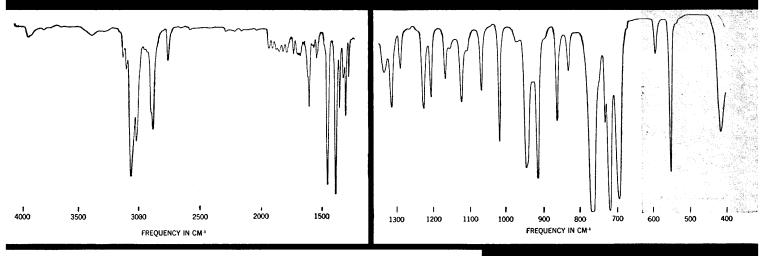
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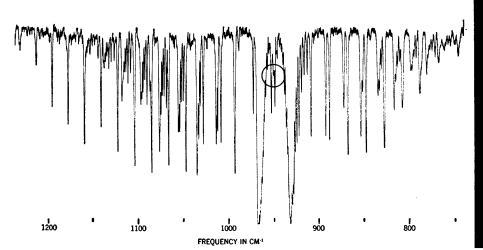
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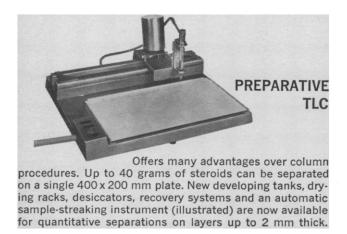
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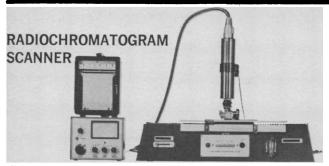
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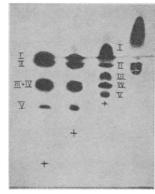






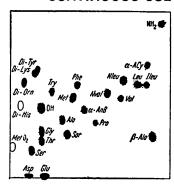
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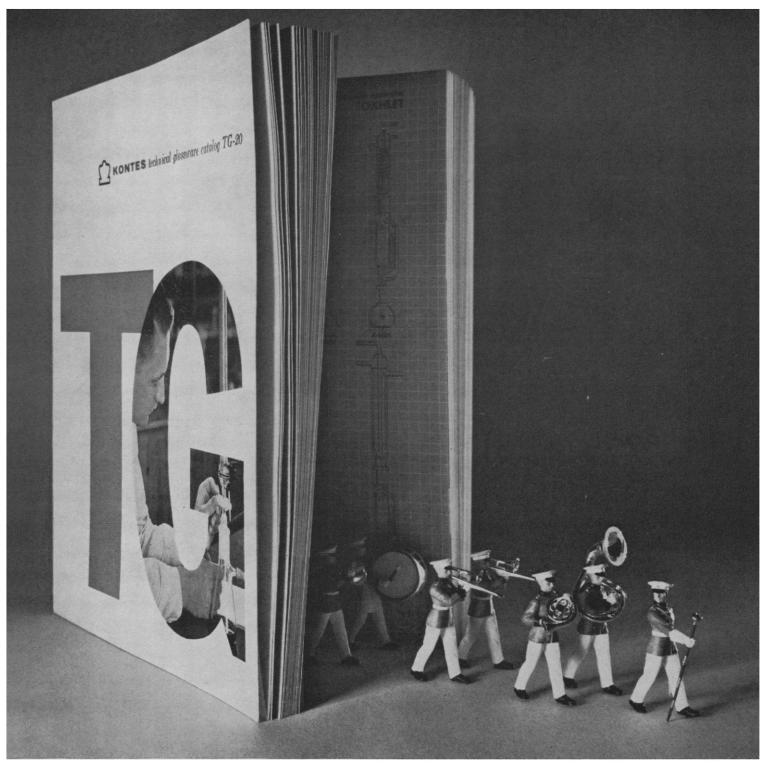
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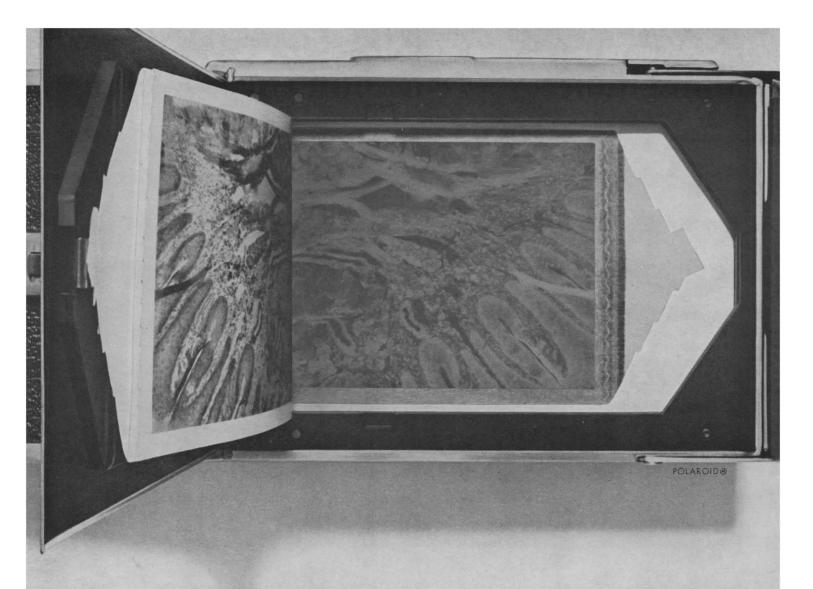
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Photomicrography takes *very* little time these days. Use a Polaroid MP-3 Industrial View Camera and you can get finished black & white prints in 10 seconds or finished color prints in 50 seconds. You can check your results on the spot and if you don't get exactly what you want the first time, make another exposure then and there. You never run the risk of having to repeat a difficult and time consuming set-up at a later date.

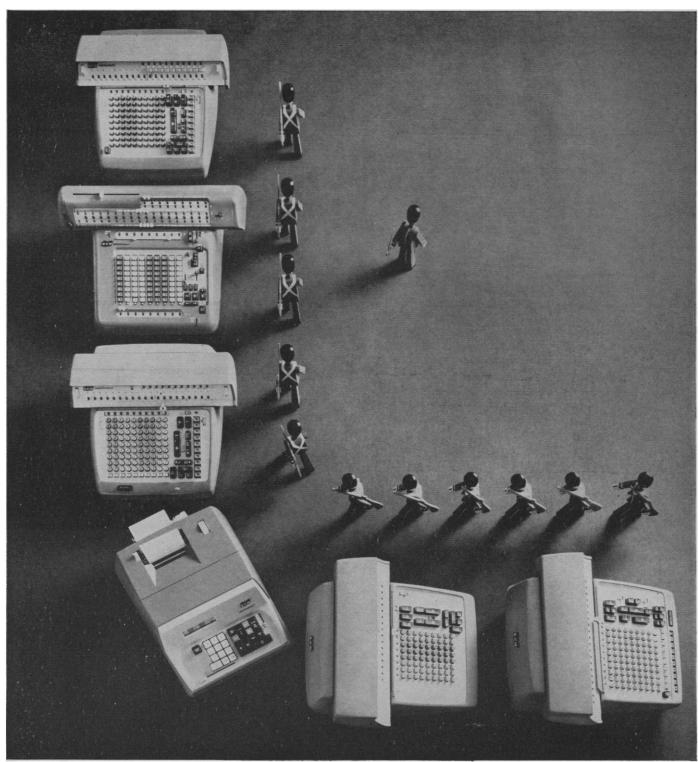
The camera (that's it at the bottom) is vertically mounted on a rigid column. It glides right down so the lensless shutter and extension tube fit over your microscope objective. You work with eye-level ground glass viewing and focusing. Click the shutter, count, and open the door. There's your finished photomicrograph.

And that's only one of the things the MP-3 can do. It makes macro and gross specimen pictures. It copies X-rays, photographs and wall charts. It even makes slides. And it uses 10 different kinds of Polaroid Land Film plus conventional 4x5 b&w and color films. This is a precision instrument capable of exacting work but you don't need special photographic training to use it. Interested? Write

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Column right

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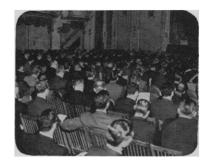
COMMUNICATIONS:

how HVEC contributes to research through the dissemination of technical information.

Third International Accelerator **Conference**

High Voltage Engineering sponsored its Third International Accelerator Conference last November in Boston. The three-day meeting was attended by 480 Scientists from 21 countries. Fiftyfive papers were presented.

Objective of the Conference: to promote the exchange of information pertaining to accelerators, research program techniques, space physics, electron research, accelerator technology, and experimental techniques. Proceedings are presently being prepared and will be available on request.



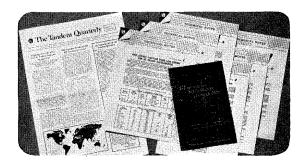
Tandem Quarterly

In October 1963, HVEC published the first issue of The Tandem Quarterly - a technical report on tandem accelerator technology for research laboratories and personnel. Its one aim: to supply its recipients - mostly physicists and operating staffs of tandem laboratories - with information not usually covered in existing journals. For instance:

Machine operating experience

- Particle beams obtained at each installation and their uses
- Experimental techniques and hardware
- Reviews of experimental programs
- Excerpts from proposals (with permission of the institution and funding agency)
- · Accelerator installation and shielding information

Service to Science



HVEC disseminates a variety of information on charged particle research, basic and applied, as well as technical developments at HVEC. Available information spans the spectrum of nuclear research and technology . . . physics, chemistry, and industrial and medical applications. As manufacturers of particle accelerators, we provide this service because it reinforces the scientific cause and acquaints a wide audience with the uses and benefits of particle accelerators.

Technical **Notes**

This series is another recent HVEC program to disseminate information on noteworthy developments in accelerator experimentation and techniques, particularly single-stage machines. Topics to date include:

- High Energy Protons from Low Energy Van de Graff Accelerators
- Heavy Ion Acceleration

- Carbon Determinations Via Charged Particle Activation
- Energy Spectra of Energetic Particles in Space
- Micrometeoroid Simulation
- High Energy Photons from Low Energy Van de Graff Accelerators
- Copies of these and future Technical Notes are available upon request

New Single Stage ICT Accelerators

HVEC recently introduced its ICT Accelerator systems. These high-current machines offer the same highpurity particle beam, low energy spread and polarity-conversion features which are characteristic of Van de Graaff accelerators. Sev-

eral models are available:

• An 8-MeV Tandem Ion Accelerator convertible to electron operation

A 4-MeV Single Stage, Positive Ion Accelerator convertible to Electron or Tandem Operation.

All models incorporate an Insulating Core Transformer power source rated at 12 milliamperes. A 60 kilowatt 3 MeV electron machine is also available. Sufficient power is provided to capitalize on future developments in high-current particle source and target technologies.

For more detailed information, please write to Technical Sales, High Voltage Engineering Corporation, Burlington, Massachusetts.



800 SCIENCE, VOL. 144

SCIENCE

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Interfaces between Science and Public Policy

With the second World War, and ever since, we have had an increasing concern for the power of science and technology in the national service. Yesterday we hardly thought of science in its relation to foreign policy; today it is all too easy to think of it only in that connection. And over the long future we may find that questions posed by the intricate relationship between matters of science and technology and our domestic public affairs and public policy may prove yet more urgent. Even today one can see the lengthening shadows of various problems that surely lie in wait for us if they are not already at our doorstep.

Who in the future will man the frontiers at the many interfaces between science and public policy? Where will these people come from? What should their training be? The scientific and technical skills and knowledge and judgment that are brought to the service of the nation at the governmental level are multiple in the points at which they enter and the avenues through which they serve. They are also multiple in kind. In the realm of policy one can distinguish at least four general kinds of function: the execution of policy involving matters of science and technology on the domestic front; the corresponding function in relation to foreign policy; the formulation of foreign and domestic scientific policy; and the integration of scientific policy with the wider formulation of a general foreign policy. There is also the fundamental task of scientific planning at the substantive level—the task, essentially, of scientific creativity. The several levels of scientific planning have their counterparts in the kinds of background and talents required of those who would discharge these functions.

At the creative level, the function must depend on the intellect, vigorously disciplined and highly prepared. The level of general and administrative scientific policy requires extensive and intensive scientific training combined with administrative judgment and acumen in the most comprehensive connotations of these terms. Scientific originality in the narrower sense may be less essential. The formulation of "political scientific policy" will require men and women with the broadest kind of scientific competence. They should comprehend the substantive aspects of the questions with which they deal, and their personal scientific achievements should command the respect and the service of the men of science of high calibre who must be their advisers. They must also have a fundamental understanding of public policy and of the modes and patterns of public representation and negotiation. There are not many such men among us. How are we to increase their numbers to the maximum that our population and our resources will afford? H. M. Dowling, for many years headmaster of the Crewe County Grammar School in England, has observed that good minds introduced early enough to the sciences and humanities together, and introduced to them as coherent subjects rather than as collections of isolated and apparently unrelated facts and ideas, will retain a lifelong sympathy with, and a general understanding of, the objectives of both. Such men can truly evaluate the currents of their time.

Among all the demands of our day in the field of science in national policy, the challenge of finding men and women who are equipped to work in this most exacting field, and of properly preparing them to assume their burdens, stands preeminent. Upon how well that task can be accomplished in the years to come will depend to no inconsiderable degree the welfare of America.

—CARYL P. HASKINS, Carnegie Institution of Washington (From the Walter E. Edge lectures, Princeton University, March 1964)

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The Gammascope pulse analysis system includes built-in linear amplifier, high voltage supply, visual display and external printer — \$5990 (export slightly higher).

For complete data contact the nearest TMC office or Technical Measurement Corporation, 441 Washington Avenue, North Haven, Connecticut.



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Like the dew of morn

Polyporic acid is \bigcirc $\stackrel{o^{\text{th}}}{\bigcirc}$ $\stackrel{\circ}{\bigcirc}$. It has been found only in

the mushroom *Polyporus rutilans*. When the two hydroxyls lose their protons, leaving the molecule a dianion, the strangest thing happens. The four oxygens become quite indistinguishable from each other. The π -electrons in the ion completely delocalize themselves, covering the whole structure like the dew of morn. Such an anion is known as an oxocarbon. It has been minutely palpated by that new chemical instrument, the high-speed digital computer. Oxocarbons constitute a new class of aromatic substances. Molecular orbital calculations, vibrational spectra, synthesis, and metal-complexing properties for such manifestations of oxocarbon symptoms.

Prof. Robert West, of Wisconsin and his team in a series of papers in J.A.C.S. for September 5, 1963.

West alleges* that we didn't even know we had been selling an oxocarbon for years. He happens to be right, but our feelings of inadequacy are softened by the fact that he has just coined the word "oxocarbon" to represent cyclic anions of the form $C_nO_n^{-m}$. He is talking about a moderately popular redox indicator, Rhodizonic Acid Dipotassium Salt (EASTMAN 2942).

Dissolved in water it yields . Bubble air through the solution and oxidative ring contraction results in CO₂ and the croconate ion, . Metal derivatives of

this ion have been known since 1841. A small usage that EASTMAN 2942 probably finds as an analytical reagent for Bi, Pb, Sr, and Sn may in reality depend on this ion. Reality grows ever realer, thanks to generalizers like West. Further oxidize

EASTMAN 2942 is not easy to make. We first tried in 1930 and flubbed. In 1936 we tried again, for a purpose arising from internal research on photographic developers. That time we flubbed not.

West applies the term "oxocarbon" also to triquinoyl octahydrate, which we will write merely as $C_6O_6\cdot 8H_2O$ because its structure has been debated for 102 years. We tried selling it for 10 of them without much luck and gave up.

There are some 4400 EASTMAN Organic Chemicals on which Distillation Products Industries, Rochester, N. Y. (Division of Eastman Kodak Company) has not given up, however, and which it offers in its "List No. 43."

The blunt truth

Genuine Kodak Processing Service for technical color motionpicture footage is available. We suspect you are a bit startled to see us so blunt about it, that you are well prepared to believe we can process our color film as it ought to be processed, and that by and large you are quite pleased to note we can solicit the business. We are glad you are pleased and trust you will find your confidence in our work to be well placed.

To get to the point, call 716-562-6000 and ask for Extension 3257 when you want the sharpest image edges and the sharpest color differentiation that you can possibly hope at present to record on 16mm film at index as high as 125. To save phone tolls, write Eastman Kodak Company, Photorecording Methods Division, Rochester, N. Y. 14650.

Thus you arrange for our special forced processing of KODAK EKTACHROME MS Film. But the word "forced" bothers us. It is handy for distinguishing from the regular processing for Exposure Index 64 and otherwise overemphatic. It implies that you give up some of the sharpness, color brilliance, color differentiation, and fineness of grain for which EKTACHROME MS Film is selected in the first place. You do, a trifle. The difference, however, is of a magnitude such that awareness of it entitles one to lavish compliments on the power of his eye.

Kodak Processing Laboratories are willing and ready to offer the choice between E.I. 64 and E.I. 125 processes.* They seriously restrict themselves to a processing tolerance of ± 0.1 log E and are awfully stuffy about color uniformity. It is only our quaint way of signifying respect for the pains that have been invested in exposing the film.

I-r for i-r's sake

He is telling the man that a set of 11 microfilm magazines like the one in his hand and the one he has inserted in the top of the reader holds the 21,000 infrared absorption spectra that at least one publisher now sells in microfilm form. Other magazines (or rolls, aperture cards, film jackets,



microfiches—all of which are compatible) will supplement this basic library with the man's own spectra. When matching "fingerprints" or when deducing the structure of a new compound by comparison with related ones, the larger the library the easier the task, provided the indexing system is good. When it yields a desired number, the man will insert the proper magazine and let the microfilm race until the code lines on the film, seen against the scale along-side the screen, find their mark. On the screen appears the desired spectrum. The piece of paper is a "hard" copy thereof, such as emerges from the slot in the base at a touch of that button he is pressing. Nobody gets a chance to ruin the integrity of the file.

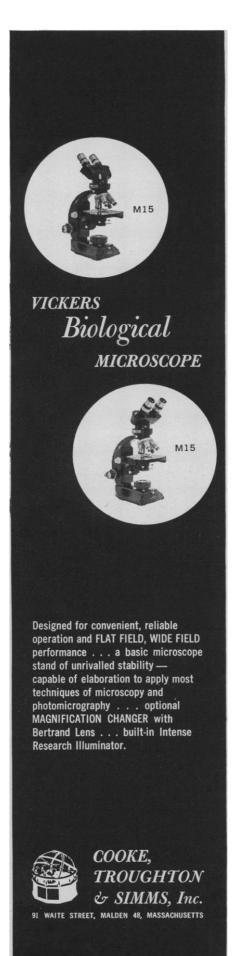
Consider a man who holds down a job determining the identity of unknown substances. On his income tax return he has written "chemist." His family thinks of him holding a test tube up to the light and scowling at it. Actually, a far more typical working pose would show him rummaging through heaps of long strips of paper as he searches for an i-r absorption spectrum that some pinhead has misplaced. In moments of agonizing self-appraisal he knows that the way analytical chemistry is practiced today, a more orderly approach to information storage and retrieval may earn several times as many points as the ability to name from memory nine ways to test for urea.

Expertise on the i-r (information-retrieval, that is) problems of the modern analytical laboratory can hardly be expected to come from within. Recordak Corporation, 770 Broadway, New York City 10003, a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, can hardly wait to send a representative who is well aware that every lab has to work differently, that some will have us do their microfilming for them, that some will want to lease the right kind of microfilmer and do it themselves, that some generate enough spectra to justify buying their own microfilmer, etc., etc.

15 MAY 1964 899

^{*} Private communication, in appreciation of which we are arranging to blow him and the team and their ladies to dinner at the No. 1 steak house in Madison, with plenty of Agaricus bisporus (Lange) Sing. on the steaks for those in the party who enjoy it but certainly no P. rutilans.

^{*}But the E.I. 125 processing is priced somewhat higher, and orders for processing less than 1000 feet are billed as 1000 feet.



Forthcoming Events

May

21-22. American Geological Inst., Toronto, Ont., Canada. (D. M. Kinney, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.) 21–22. Southern Textile Research Conf.,

Hilton Head Island, S.C. (American Assoc. of Textile Chemists and Colorists, P.O. Box 886, Durham, N.C.)

21-23. Minerals, 9th annual symp., Moab, Utah. (J. C. Fox, Soc. of Mining Engineers, 345 E. 47 St., New York, N.Y.)

21-23. California Soc. of Professional Engineers, annual, Palm Springs, Calif. (J. C. Huisking, 970 Hillcrest Dr., Pomona. Calif.)

23-24. Radiosensitizers and Radioprotective Drugs, 1st intern. symp., Milan, Italy. (R. Paoletti, Pharmacology Inst.,

Via A. del Sarto, 21, Milan) 24-28. Institute of Food Technologists, 24th annual, Washington, D.C. (A. Kramer, Dept. of Horticulture, Univ. of Maryland, College Park)

24-28. Near and Middle East Medical conf., Istanbul, Turkey. (P. Ponthus, Institut de Radiologie et de Lutte Contre le Cancer, Hotel-Dieu de France, Beirut, Lebanon)

24-29. International Federation for Information Processing, global conf., New York, N.Y. (A. P. Speiser, I.B.M. Research Laboratory, Zurichstr. 108, Adliswil-Zurich, Switzerland)

25. Organic Solid State, 2nd symp., Franklin Inst., Philadelphia, Pa. (M. M. Labes, Franklin Inst. Laboratories, 20th and The Parkway, Philadelphia 3)

25-27. American Gynecological Soc. Hot Springs, Va. (American Gynecological Soc., 3800 Reservoir Rd., Washington, D.C. 20007)

25-27. Power Reactors and Radioisotopes, Canadian Nuclear Assoc., Toronto, Ont. (CNA, 19 Richmond St. West, Toronto 1, Ont.)

25-29. Society of Physical Chemistry, 14th annual, Bordeaux, France. (G. Emschwiller, Soc. de Chimie physique, 10, rue Vauquelin, Paris 5°, France)

26-29. Water Studies, 17th intern. conf., Liége, Belgium. (Cebedeau-Journees 1964, 2, rue A. Stevart, Liége)

27-29. Canadian High Polymer Forum, 12th, Ste. Marguerite, Quebec. (H. Daoust, Dept. of Chemistry, University of Mon-

treal, P.O. Box 6128, Montreal, P.Q.) 27-29. Operations Research Soc. of America, Montreal, P.Q., Canada. (G. D. Shellard, New York Life Insurance Co., 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010)

27-29. American Ophthalmological Soc., Hot Springs, Va. (AOS, 108 E. 68 St., New York, N.Y. 10021)

28-30. American Assoc. of Museums, St. Louis, Mo. (S. F. Borhegyi, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee 3, Wis.)

28-31. Rockets and Space Flight, 13th symp., Darmstadt, Germany. (A. F. Staats, Hermann-Oberth-Gesellschaft, Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Erforschung, und Erschliessung des Weltraumes, Fritz-Beindorff-Allee 9, Hanover, Germany)

30-7. Medical Surgical meetings and film festival, 5th intern., Turin, Italy. (Minerva Medica, Corso Bramante n. 83-85, Turin, Italy)

1-3. Instrument Soc. of America, Analysis Instrumentation Div., symp., San Francisco, Calif. (Northern California Sec., ISA, 1341 Seventh St., Berkeley, Calif. 94710)

1-3. Chemical Inst. of Canada, 47th annual, Kingston, Ont. (D. G. Diaper, Royal Military College, Kingston)

1-3. Subunit Structure of Proteins, 17th biology symp., Brookhaven Natl. Laboratory, Upton, N.Y. (S. Lacks, Dept. of Biology, Brookhaven Natl. Laboratory, Upton 11973)

1-4. Basic Science and Clinical Aspects of Muscle, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. (G. Monckton, Univ. of Alberta Hospital, Edmonton)

1-5. Medical Library Assoc., 63rd annual, San Francisco, Calif. (MLA, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.)

1-5. Society of the Plastics Industry, natl. conf., New York, N.Y. (W. C. Bird, 250 Park Ave., New York 10017)

1-6. Gastroenterology, 7th congr., Brussels, Belgium. (Assoc. of Natl. European and Mediterranean Socs. of Gastroenterology, 43, rue des Champs-Elysées, Brussels 5)

2-3. **Photovoltaic Specialists**, 4th annual conf., Cleveland, Ohio. (P. Rappaport, RCA Laboratories, Princeton, N.J.)

2-4. Global Communications, intern. symp. (Globcom VI), Philadelphia, Pa. (R. Guenther, RCA Communications Systems Div., Bldg. 1-3-1, Camden, N.J.)

2-4. Telemetering, natl. conf., Los An-

geles, Calif. (W. S. Pope, 8420 Quinn St.,

Downey, Calif.)

2-5. Food Microbiology, 4th intern. symp., Göteborg, Sweden. (N. Molin, Swedish Inst. for Food Preservation Research, Göteborg 16)

2-6. Acoustical Conf., 3rd., Budapest, Hungary. (Acoustics Div., Hungarian Soc. of Optics, Acoustics, and Film Techniques. Szabadság tér 17, Budapest 5)

2-6. Opthalmic-Optics, intern. congr., Copenhagen, Denmark. (Danmark Special Optiker-Forening, Vesterbrogade Copenhagen 5)

3-5. Collaborative Pesticides Analytical Committee, 8th, Wageningen, Netherlands. (R. de B. Ashworth, c/o Plant Pathology Laboratory, Hatching Green, Harpenden, Hertfordshire, England)

3-10. American Metalworking Technology for the European Community (AMTEC), Brussels, Belgium. (E. L. Koester, ASTM, 10700 Puritan Ave., Detroit, Mich.)

7-9. National Public Relations Council of Health and Welfare Services, New York, N.Y. (The Council, 257 Park Ave. S., New York 10010)

7-9. Isotopically Labeled Drugs in Experimental Pharmacology, conf., Chicago, Ill. (L. J. Roth, Dept. of Pharmacology, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago 60637)

7-11. Special Libraries Assoc., St. Louis, Mo. (Mrs. J. North, Missile and Space Div., Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Palo Alto, Calif.)

7-12. Mass Spectrometry and Allied Topics, 12th annual conf., Montreal, Quebec, Canada. (N. D. Coggeshall, Gulf Research and Development Co., P.O. Drawer 2038, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230)

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7-13. European Ophthalmological Soc., 2nd congr., Vienna, Austria. (J. François, 15, Place de Smet de Naeyer, Ghent, Belgium)

8-9. Basic Cancer Research, 2nd Scandinavian symp., Stockholm, Sweden. (K. E. Hellström, c/o Riksföreningen mot Cancer, Postgiro 90 19 51, Stockholm)

8-10. Quasi-Optics, symp., Polytechnic Inst. of Brooklyn, 14th, New York, N.Y. (Polytechnic Inst. of Brooklyn, 55 Johnson St., Brooklyn 1)

8-11. Cardiovascular Conf., 2nd intern., St. Adele, Quebec, Canada. (D. F. M. Bunce, Dept. of Physiology, College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, Des Moines, Iowa)

8-11. International Planned Parenthood Federation, conf. of region for Europe, Near East, and Africa, London, England.
(J. Bettie, 6 Pembroke Rd., London W.1)

8-12. Surface Contamination, intern. symp., Gatlinburg, Tenn. (B. R. Fish, Health Physics Div., Oak Ridge Natl. Laboratory, P.O. Box X, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

9. International Assoc. for the Prevention of Blindness, Vienna, Austria. (J. P. Baillart, 47, rue de Bellechasse, Paris 7°,

9-11. Cobalt Applications, intern. meeting, Brussels, Belgium. (Cobalt Information Center, Battelle Memorial Inst., 505 King Ave., Columbus 1, Ohio)

9-11. Electromagnetic Compatibility, 6th natl. symp., Los Angeles, Calif. (J. A. Eckert, Dept. 3441/32, Northrop Norair, 3901 West Broadway, Hawthorne, Calif.)

9-12. Canadian Federation of Biological Societies, Halifax, N.S. (A. H. Neufeld, The Federation, Univ. of Western Ontario, London, Ont., Canada)

9-12. Max Planck Soc. for the Furtherance of Science, general meeting, Hamburg, Germany. (Max-Planck Gesellschaft zur Förderung des Wissenschaften e.V., Düsseldorf, Germany)

10-12. Heat Transfer and Fluid Mechanics, Berkeley, Calif., (S. Levy, General Electric Co., 150 Curtner Ave., San Jose, Calif.)

10-19. Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, 3rd session, Paris, France. (W. S. Wooster, Office of Oceanography, UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7°)

11-13. Manufacturing Chemists' Assoc., 92nd annual, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. (MCA, 1825 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, D.C.)

11-13. Population Assoc. of America, San Francisco, Calif. (P. C. Glick, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C. 20233)

13-19. Medical Film Festival, Helsinki, Finland. (W. M. A.-Film Finmedicas, Ullanlinnankatu 1, Helsinki)

13-19. World Medical Assoc., general assembly, Helsinki, Finland. (H. S. Gear, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10019)

14-17. American Assoc. of Feed Microscopists, 12th annual, Hot Springs, Ark. (G. M. Barnhart, Missouri Dept. of Agriculture, State Office Bldg., Jefferson City,

14-17. American Nuclear Soc., 10th annual, Philadelphia, Pa. (O. J. DuTemple, 244 E. Ogden Ave., Hinsdale, Ill. 60502) 14-18. Industrial Pharmaceutical Research, 6th natl. conf., Land O'Lakes, Wis. (L. W. Busse, 190 Pharmacy Bldg., Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison 6)

14-18. Health Physics Soc., 9th annual, Cincinnati, Ohio. (H. F. Kolde, Taft Sani-

tary Engineering Center, Cincinnati) 14–19. Alpha Chi Sigma Fraternity, Greenvale, L.I., N.Y. (M. L. Griffin, 5503 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.)

14-19. Cardiology, 7th inter-american congr., Montreal, P.Q., Canada. (The Congress, 2052 St. Catherine St., W., Montreal 25)

14-20. National Speleological Soc., annual conv., New Braunfels, Tex. (J. H. Estes, 2818 S. 39 St., Abilene, Tex. 79605) 15-17. Lattice Defects in Quenched

Metals, intern. conf., Argonne, Ill. (The Conference, Bldg. 212, Argonne Natl. Laboratory, Argonne)

15-17. Institute of Navigation, 20th annual, New York, N.Y. (P. Rosenberg, 330 Fifth Ave., Pelham, N.Y. 10803)

15-17. American Neurological Assoc., 89th annual, Atlantic City, N.J. (M. D. Yahr, 710 West 168 St., New York, N.Y.)

15-18. American Soc. of Limnology and Oceanography, 27th annual, Miami Beach, Fla. (G. H. Lauff, ASLO, Sapelo Island Research Foundation, Sapelo Island, Ga.)

15-18. Materials, 2nd intern. symp., Berkeley, Calif. (T. H. Chenoweth, 276 Hearst Mining Bldg., Univ. of California, Berkelev 94720)

15–19. Antibiotics, intern. Prague, Czechoslovakia. (V. Vlôek, Antibiotics Research Inst., Roztoky near Prague, Czechoslovakia)

15-19. Molecular Spectroscopy, symp., Columbus, Ohio. (H. H. Nielsen, Dept. of Physics, Ohio State Univ., 174 W. 18 Ave., Columbus 43210)

15-19. Technical Writers, 12th annual inst., Troy, N.Y. (J. R. Gould, Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., Troy)

15-21. Women Engineers and Scientists, 1st intern. conf., New York, N.Y. (E. Eaves, 18 Third Ave., Port Washington, N.Y. 11050)

15-3. Relativity, teaching at undergraduate level, Arlington, Tex. (J. Ellis, Dept. of Physics, Arlington State College, Arlington)

15-4 Sept. Gordon Research Conf., New Hampshire. (W. G. Parks, Dept. of Chemistry, Univ. of Rhode Island, Kingston)

16-17. Computer Augmentation of Human Reasoning, symp., Washington, D.C. (W. D. Orr, TRW Computer Div., 8433 Fallbrook Ave., Canoga Park, Calif.)

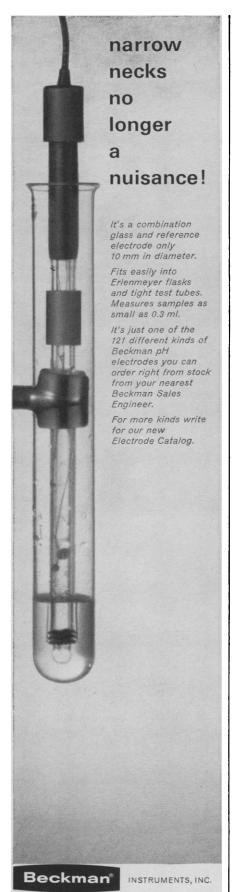
16-18. Entomological Soc. of America, Pacific Branch, annual, Long Beach, Calif. (W. W. Allen, 112 Agrie. Hall, Dept. of Entomology, Univ. of California,

17-19. Microscopy, 11th intern. symp., Chicago, Ill. (MICRO-64, McCrone Research Inst., 451 E. 31 St., Chicago 60616)

17-20. American College of Angiology, Las Vegas, Nev. (A. Halpern, 11 Hampton Court, Great Neck, N.Y.)

17-20. International Assoc. for the Study of the Bronchi, 14th congr., Vienna, Austria. (Secretariat, The Congress, c/o Wiener Medizinische Akademie für Arztliche Fortbildung, Aslerstr. 4, Vienna 9) 18-19. Patent, Trademark, and Copy-

right Research Inst., 8th annual conf.,



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18-19. American Rheumatism Assoc., San Francisco, Calif. (J. A. Coss, Jr., 20 E. 76 St., New York, N.Y. 10021)

18-20. Community Psychiatry, conf., Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison. (L. M. Roberts, 1300 University Ave., Madison)

18-20. Endocrine Soc., San Francisco, Calif. (H. H. Turner, 200 N. Walker, Oklahoma City, Okla.)

18-20. American Assoc. of **Physics Teachers**, summer meeting, Madison, Wis. (H. R. Crane, Dept. of Physics, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor)

18-20. Space Technology, 4th European symp., Rome, Italy. (A. Eula, Associazzione Italiana Razzi, Piazzo Santo Bernardo 101, Rome)

18-20. Sulfite Pulping, conf., Chicago, Ill. (Technical Assoc. of the Pulp and Paper Industry, 360 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017)

York, N.Y. 10017)

18-22. American College of Chest

Physicians, San Francisco, Calif. (M.

Kornfeld, 112 E. Chestnut, Chicago, Ill.)

19. Parenteral Drug Assoc., Philadelphia, Pa. (The Association, Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 7)

19-20. American Geriatrics Soc., 21st annual, San Francisco, Calif. (AGS, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10019)

19-27. Chemical Engineering, European conv., Frankfurt am Main, Germany (Chicago Section, American Chemical Soc., 86 E. Randolph St., Chicago 1, Ill.)

86 E. Randolph St., Chicago 1, Ill.)
21. Surface Physics, Providence, R.I.
(W. H. Brattain, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J. 17971)

21-23. Society for Investigative Dermatology, 25th annual, San Francisco, Calif. (H. Beerman, SID, 255 S. 17 St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103)

21-24. American Soc. of Agricultural Engineers, Fort Collins, Colo. (J. L. Butt, ASAE, 420 Main St., St. Joseph, Mich.)

21-25. Air Pollution Control Assoc., 57th annual, Houston, Tex. (The Association, 4400 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

21-25. American Medical Assoc., San Francisco, Calif. (F. J. L. Blasingame, N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. 60610)

21-26. American Soc. for Testing and Materials, 67th annual, Chicago, Ill. (ASTM, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.)

22-24. American Dairy Science Assoc., Tucson, Ariz. (H. F. Judkins, 32 Ridgeway Circle, White Plains, N.Y.)

22-24. Medicinal Chemistry, 9th natl. symp., Minneapolis, Minn. (A. T. Winstead, American Chemical Soc., 1155 16th St., NW. Washington, D.C. 20006)

St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006)
22-24. Association for Research in
Ophthalmology, San Francisco, Calif. (H.
Kaufman, c/o Hillis Miller Health Center,
Gainesville, Fla.)

22-24. Photosensitization in Solids, intern. conf., Chicago, Ill. (L. Grossweiner, Dept. of Physics, Illinois Inst. of Technology, Chicago)

22-24. American Assoc. of **Physical** Anthropologists, 33rd annual, Mexico City, Mexico. (T. D. Stewart, The Association, U.S. Natl. Museum, Washington, D.C.)

(Continued on page 908)

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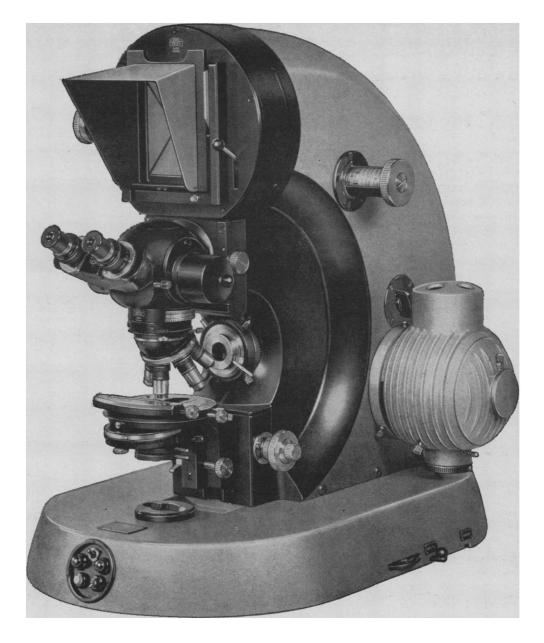
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Precision recording absolute spectrofluorometer provides excitation spectra produced by constant energy that can be converted to highly accurate absorption spectra by division by wavelength for quantum correction and application of appropriate scale factor. In addition the fluorescence emission spectrum is recorded, corrected for system and photo sensor wavelength dependency. Absorption spectra can be obtained by this fluorometric means at concentration levels one or more orders of magnitude below that required for absorption spectrophotometry. Corrected fluorescence spectra will allow immediate assignment of the energy levels involved without the use of reference phosphors and

correction calculations. The complete instrument utilizes the xenon arc in a highly efficient arrangement and the light that passes through the sample is monitored by a thermocouple bolometer that has a very flat energy versus wavelength response. The output of the bolometer controls a reference light level and fluorescence intensity is measured as a ratio of these values. The emission monochromator and the photo-tube responses are sufficiently stable to permit a correction cam to modify the reference level to correct the system without any reduction in sensitivity of the instrument with attenuators or slit adjustments that would influence the band-pass of the instrument. Second-order spectra are removed by filters that are automatically inserted as the monochromators scan. Spectrum scan time is optimized automatically to maintain resolution to selectable limits over sharp peaks and reduce time spent in flat regions. In addition to fluorometry the instrument operates as a double beam, double monochromator spectrophotometer.—R.L.B. (G. K. Turner Associates, Dept. S238, 2524 Pulgas Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.)

High-sensitivity recorder (model V.O.M-7) with a full-scale sensitivity of 0.5 mv is designed to measure the output of gas chromatography detectors, electrode potentials, and other low-level signals in biomedical research. Simply an improvement of the earlier V.O.M.-5, the new model directly measures and records d-c voltage, current, and resistance without need for external converters. It has a calibrated accuracy of ± 0.5 percent full scale on the 0.5-, 1-, and 10-mv ranges, and ± 2 percent on the 0.1-, 1-, and 10-volt ranges. Five current ranges are provided from 1 µa to 10 ma with ± 2 percent accuracies on all ranges. The most sensitive resistance setting allows a full-scale deflection for 1 ohm. Like the V.O.M.-5, the new model weighs 20 lb (9 kg) and can be used flat, tilted 30°, or wall mounted.—D.J.P. (Bausch & Lomb, Dept. \$251, Rochester, N.Y. 14602)

Ball rebound tester measures the energy absorbed when a small steel ball is dropped on a sample to evaluate the physical properties of plastic materials. The tester is said to measure the response of polymeric materials, plastics, elastomers, and films to fixed impact energy of constant frequency from -200° to $+500^{\circ}$ F in vacuum or in any desired atmosphere. The manufacturer states that the resulting information can be used to determine thermodynamic transitions, damping factor as a function of temperature, and other physical properties. The specimen disks, 1 inch (2.54 cm) in diameter, required for the test, may be cut from film, sheet, or extrusions. The tester is semiautomatic, motorized, and has a builtin temperature controller.-J.S. (Transistor Automation Corp., Dept. S203, 101 Erie St., Cambridge 39, Mass.)

Pneumatic air dryer provides dry air containing less than 4 parts per million H₂O at a rate of 2.5 ft⁸/min for purging infrared spectrophotometer. High-resolution infrared spectrophotometry requires dry air in the sample chamber to eliminate absorption bands due to water vapor in the atmosphere. The Beckman Pneumatic Air Dryer requires a compressed air source capable of 5 ft³/min at 100 lb/in². (gage), and an 115-volt a-c outlet. The compressed air enters through an inlet filter into two identical desiccating chambers. Highly absorbent packing material within each chamber removes both water vapor and oil from the air as it passes through. A timing motor actuates a value system which alternates the air flow through the two chambers in 30sec cycles. First one chamber supplies dry air to the instrument, then the other. During the period a chamber is not supplying air, the flow of air through that chamber is reversed and the chamber itself is purged. The output of the chambers passes through another filter and pressure regulator. Once in operation, the time required to reach the spectrophotometer's optimum purge is generally between 8 and 12 hours. For this reason, when an instrument is in daily use, 24-houra-day operation of the dryer is recommended. This dryer, which may be used on any spectrophotometer designed for purging, may be wall mounted or placed on any flat surface convenient to the instrument.—D.J.P. (Beckman Instruments, Inc., Scientific and Process Instruments Div., Dept. S242, Fullerton, Calif.)

The material in this section is prepared by

The material in this section is prepared by the following contributing writers:

Robert L. Bowman (R.L.B.), with the assistance of Denis J. Prager (D.J.P.), Laboratory of Technical Development, National Heart Institute, Bethesda 14, Md. (medical electronics and biomedical laboratory equipment).

Joshua Stern (J.S.), Basic Instrumentation Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D.C. (physics, computing, electronics, and nuclear equipment).

ton 25, D.C. (physics, computing, electronics, and nuclear equipment).

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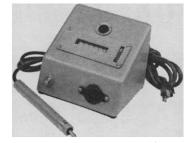


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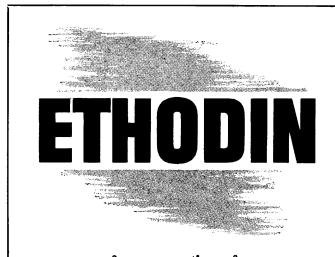


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Cellulose, acetylated 10%	NO	CaSO₁	One Day
Cellulose, acetylated 20%	NO	NO	One Day
Cellulose, acetylated 20%	NO	CaSO₄	One Day
Cellulose, acetylated 100%	NO	NO	One Day
Cellulose, acetylated 100%	NO	CaSO₄	One Day
Cellulose, carboxymethyl	NO	NO	One Day
Cellulose, carboxymethyl	NO	CaSO₄	One Day
Cellulose, diethylaminoethyl	NO	NO	One Day
Cellulose, diethylaminoethyl	NO	CaSO₄	One Day
Cellulose, Ecteola	NO	NO NO	One Day
Cellulose, Ecteola	NO	CaSO₄	One Day
Cellulose, Phosphate	NO	NO	One Day
Cellulose, Phosphate	NO	CaSO₄	One Day
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Forthcoming Events

(Continued from page 903)

22-24. Polymers, 2nd biennial symp., American Chemical Soc., Durham, N.C. (H. N. Friedlander, Chemstrand Research Center, Inc., Box 731, Durham)

22-25. Agricultural Pesticides Technical Soc., Fredericton, N.B., Canada. (W. H. Minshall, University Substation P.O., London, Ont., Canada)

22–25. American Soc. of **Pharmacognosy**, annual, Pittsburgh, Pa. (R. Blomster, Univ. of Pittsburgh School of Pharmacy, Pittsburgh 15213)

22-26. American Soc. for Engineering Education, Orono, Maine. (W. L. Collins, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana)

22-26. Nobel Prize Winners, 14th meeting, Lindau im Bodensee, Germany. (H. F. Kinderlen, Standing Working Committee for the Nobel Prize Winners, Postfach 11, 899 Lindau im Bodensee)

22-26. Association of Official Seed Analysts, Rochester, N.Y. (E. W. Sundermeyer, 329 U.S. Court House, Kansas City 6, Mo.)

22-27. AAAS, Pacific Division, 45th meeting, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. (R. C. Miller, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco)

22–27. International Organization for **Pure and Applied Physics**, 2nd general assembly, Paris, France. (J. Tonnelot, Laboratoire de Biologie Physico-Chimique, Orsay, Seine-et-Oise, France)

23. National Assoc. of Science Writers, San Francisco, Calif. (M. D. Spencer, Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo, N.Y.)

23-25. Precision Electromagnetic Measurements, conf., Boulder, Colo. (National Bureau of Standards, Boulder Labs., Roulder)

23–26. American **Home Economics** Assoc., 55th annual, Detroit, Mich. (AHEA, 1600 20th St. NW, Washington, D.C.)

24-25. Computers and Data Processing, 11th annual, symp., Estes Park, Colo. (W. H. Eichelberger, Denver Research Inst., Univ. of Denver, Denver, Colo. 80210)

24–26. Joint Automatic Control Conf., Stanford, Calif. (L. Zadeh, Univ. of California, Berkeley)

24–28. American Assoc. of **Bioanalysts**, annual, Las Vegas, Nev. (W. N. Reich, AAB, P.O. Box 607, Walnut Creek, Calif.)

24-1. Air Pollution, European conf., Strasbourg, Austria. (A. Stern, Div. of Air Pollution, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C. 20201)

25-26. Fundamental Phenomena in **Hypersonic Flow**, intern. symp., Buffalo, N.Y. (H. S. Tolley, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, P.O. Box 235, Buffalo 14221)

25–27. American Physical Soc., Denver, Colo. (R. G. Sachs, Sterling Hall, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison 53706)

25–28. Rockets and Space Flight, 13th symp., Darmstadt, Germany. (A. F. Staats, Hermann-Oberth-Gesellschaft, Fritz-Beindorff-Allee 9, Hanover Germany)

28-4. Amreican Library Assoc., St. Louis, Mo. (D. H. Clift, 50. E. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.)

29-30. Vacuum Metallurgy, conf., New York, N.Y. (M. A. Cocca, G.E. Laboratory, P.O. Box 088, Schenectady, N.Y.)

29-1. American Soc. of **Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers**, 71st annual, Cleveland, Ohio. (ASHRAE, 345 E. 47 St., New York, N.Y.)

29-1. Effects of Radiation on the Hereditary Fitness of Mammalian Populalations, symp., Bar Harbor, Maine. (T. H. Roderick, Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor)

29-2. American Inst. of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1st annual, Washington, D.C. (AIAA, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036)

29-2. American **Dermatological** Assoc., Honolulu, Hawaii. (W. M. Sams, 303 Ingrham Bldg., Miami 32, Fla.)

30-5. Society for Social Responsibility in Science, Fellowship Farm, Pa. (W. C. Davidson, Dept. of Physics, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.)

July

1-4. National Soc. of Professional Engineers, annual, Asheville, N.C. (K. E. Trombley, NSPE, 2029 K St., NW, Washington, D.C.)

1-4. British **Tuberculosis** Assoc., St. Andrews, Scotland. (BTA, 59 Portland Place, London, W.1, England)

2-3. **Spectrochemical Analysis**, limits of detection, conf., Exeter, England. (Inst. of Physics and the Physical Soc., 47 Belgrave Sq., London, S.W.1, England)

2-4. Scandinavian, **Dental** Congr., Helsinki, Finland. (N. Anderson, Bergmansg. 11 D, Helsinki)

2-5. Northwest **Proctologic** Soc., Banff, Canada. (F. C. Swartzlander, Greyhound Bldg., Calgary, Canada)

2-8. Nuclear Physics, intern. congr., Paris, France. (The Congress, B.P. No. 14, Orsay, Seine-et-Oise, France)

5-10. American Physical Therapy Assoc., annual conf., Denver, Colo. (H. J. Hislop, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019)

6-8. Electron-Beam Processes for Microelectronics, symp., Malvern, Worcester, England. (Information Officer, Royal Radar Establishment, St. Andrews Rd., Malvern)

6-9. Learning and Associated Phenomena in Invertebrates, Cambridge, England. (D. Davenport, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara)

6-9. **Signal Processing** in Radar and Sonar Directional Systems, Birmingham, England. (British Institution of Radio Engineers, 9 Bedford Sq., London, W.C.1)

6-10. Magnetic Recording, intern conf., London, England. (Secretariat, the Conference, c/o Inst. of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Pl., London, W.C.2)

6-10. Theoretical and Applied Mathematical Programming, intern. symp., London, England. (M. Kinnaird, Operational Research Soc., 64 Cannon St., London, F.C.4)

6-10. Physics of Non-crystalline Solids, intern congr. Delft, Netherlands, (J. A. Prins, Lab. Technische Natuurkunde T.H. Delft)

6-11. Magnetohydrodynamic Electrical Power Production, Paris France. (European Nuclear Energy Agency, 38 Blvd. Suchet, Paris 16°)