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sistent with the known geology, the trend surfaces for individual elements and normative minerals, and with specific gravity. The combination with discriminant analysis is especially interesting.

The method originated in psychology, and it is obviously flexible. For instance, I have obtained meaningful zoning of an oil well in Alaska by applying factor analysis to palynological data that had resisted interpretation by standard techniques.

It will be of interest to some that I have adapted the Manson-Imbrie program to the system at Western Data Processing Center, where computing time is free to academic users from the 13 western states.

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Congress and Science

In the News and Comment section of 15 January, John Walsh makes the following comment:

While it should not be exaggerated, the current split on weather modification falls into the area of the problem of science advice for Congress. It represents, not a breakdown, but, rather, evidence that no adequate conduit between Congress and the community represented by the Academy and NSF has ever been soundly established.

This comment, made by an excellent reporter, concludes a discussion of the problems inherent in the government-sponsored weather modification program. In my view, however, it should not be allowed to stand unaltered. The article itself shows that the split referred to is alleged to exist in the Senate. I do not feel competent to say whether or not the statement is an accurate one with regard to the Senate. But Congress consists of two coordinate branches, and I certainly regard the statement as inaccurate so far as the House is concerned. The committee which I have the honor to chair has been working very hard for the past two years to develop a sound and useful relationship between the Academy, NSF, the Office of Science and Technology, and the scientific community generally. We believe that a good deal has been accomplished along these lines, and if the entities just mentioned were sounded out I believe that they would confirm this.

Certainly much remains to be accomplished in this area, but the relationships which have now been begun rest on a solid basis and are, in our judgment, a significant step forward so far as technological advice for Congress is concerned.

GEORGE P. MILLER
*Committee on Science and Astronautics,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

Title VI

Langer's analysis (29 Jan., p. 488) of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, appearing shortly after the controversy precipitated by Ingle's article, raises several points of interest. One is her use of the term "tokenism" in close juxtaposition to the number of Negro students at some southern universities. What percentage of Negro students constitutes a token? Fixing a minimum fraction that must be exceeded would set up a quota system, an admission practice specifically labeled as discriminatory in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare question-and-answer sheet. Clearly, the term *token* implies group-based thinking and has primarily emotional content when applied to the Civil Rights Act, where the goal is to guarantee to each *individual* treatment which does not discriminate "on the basis of race, color, or national origin."

While I subscribe to the opinion that Title VI will have an immense impact on southern life, it appears that there is a third alternative to the two potential fates Langer envisions for the bill—forceful administration or governmental hypocrisy—namely, enforcement as a result of individual or group prosecution in the courts. This alternative is not only "good politics," but also avoids involving the Public Health Service, National Science Foundation, Atomic Energy Commission, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and certain other divisions of the federal government in activities of a primarily police type. In addition, while such an approach may not result in quite so rapid a "social revolution" many people expect to be witnessing," it would certainly not permit the indefinite preservation of the Southern Way of Life.

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