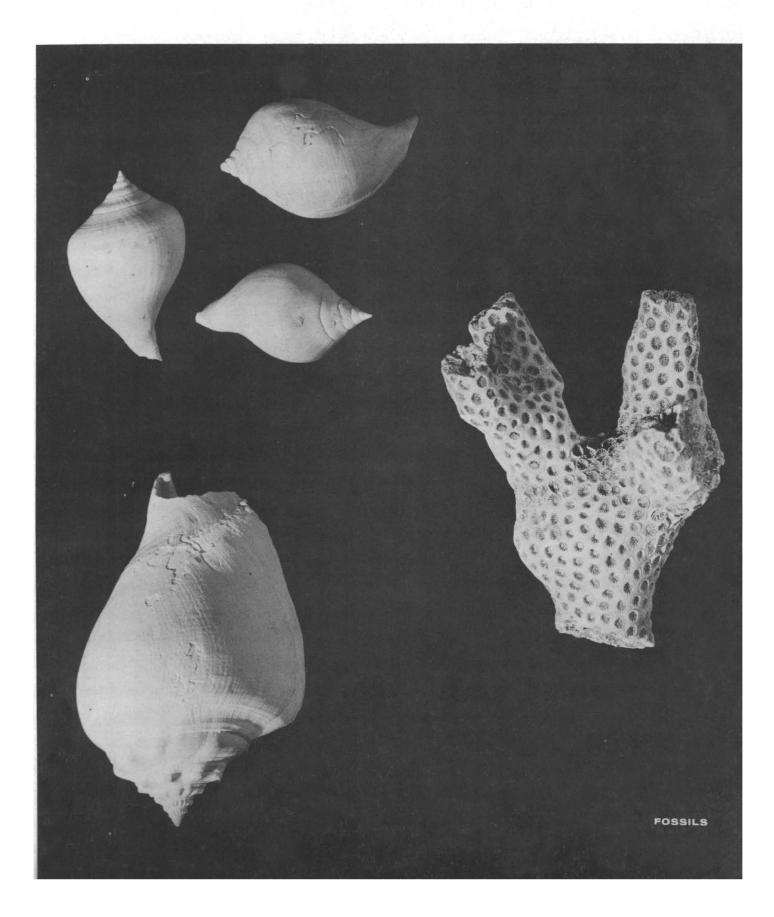
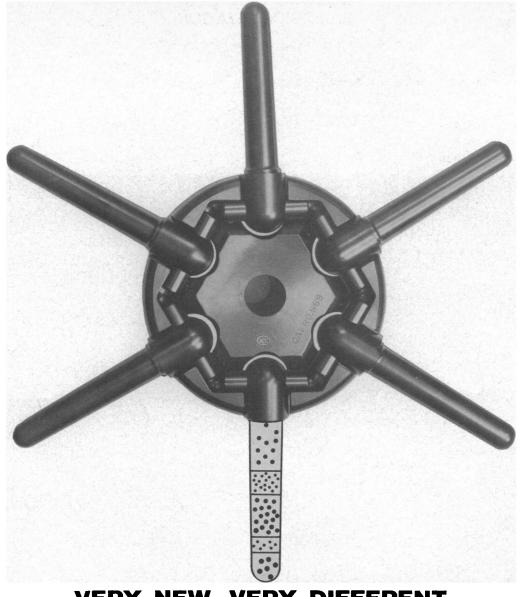


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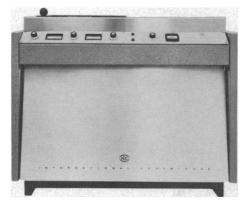
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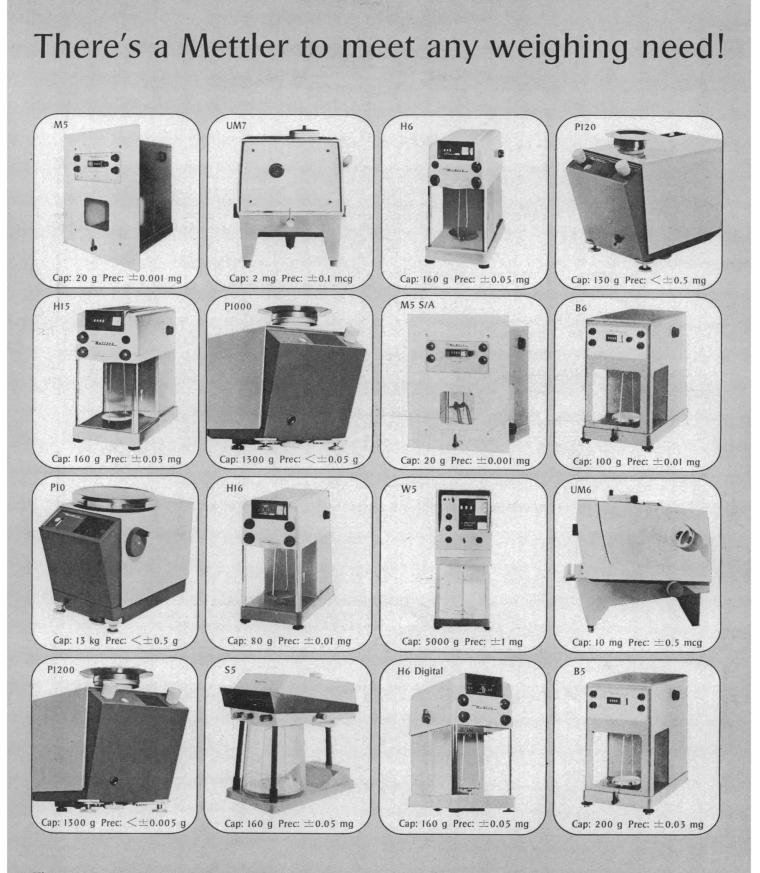
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EDITORIAL	Fruit from the Tree of Knowledge	251
ARTICLES	 Primordial Rare Gases in Meteorites: R. O. Pepin and P. Signer Respiratory Chains and Sites of Coupled Phosphorylation: A. F. Brodie and J. Adelson Social Facilitation: R. B. Zajonc The Rise and Fall of Lysenko: E. W. Caspari and R. E. Marshak 	253 265 269 275
NEWS AND COMMENT	 Money for Science: Utopia and Reality—— NSF: Curriculum Reformula——AMA (II) After Medicare Report from India: Electric Power Remains Emphasis of India's Nuclear Energy Program: V. K. McElheny 	278 284
BOOK REVIEWS	 Chromosome Organization: A. Lima-de-Faria The Dynamics of Real Gases, reviewed by R. D. Present; other reviews by M. McFee, W. P. Jencks, M. W. Friedlander, H. M. Patt, F. C. Howell, H. Faul, F. Eisenberg, Jr., J. Gilluly, P. Phillipson 	288 288

REPORTS Intercellular Communication: Renal, Urinary Bladder, Sensory, and Salivary Gland Cells: W. R. Loewenstein, S. J. Socolar, S. Higashino, Y. Kanno, N. Davidson . . 295

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Medial Neurosecretory Cells as Regulators of Glycogen and Triglyceride Synthesis: E. Van Handel and A. O. Lea	298
Growth Rate of Giant Clam <i>Tridacna gigas</i> at Bikini Atoll as Revealed by Radioautography: K. Bonham	300
Ultrasonic Scanning of Biologic Tissue by a New Technique: F. L. Thurstone, N. I. Kjosnes, W. M. McKinney	302
Double Beta-Lipoprotein: A New Genetic Variant in Man: W. Seegers et al	303
Repellency of Skin-Surface Lipids of Humans to Mosquitoes: W. A. Skinner et al.	305
Clostridium botulinum Type F from Marine Sediments: M. W. Eklund and F. Poysky	306
Deformity of Forelimb in Rats: Association with High Doses of Acetazolamide: W. M. Layton, Jr., and D. W. Hallesy	306
Thymine Photoproducts but Not Thymine Dimers Found in Ultraviolet-Irradiated Bacterial Spores: J. E. Donnellan, Jr., and R. B. Setlow	308
Interferon-Like Virus-Inhibitor Induced in Human Leukocytes by Phytohemagglutinin: E. F. Wheelock	310
Helium-Uranium Ratios for Pleistocene and Tertiary Fossil Aragonites: F. P. Fanale and O. A. Schaeffer	312
Carbon Abundances in Chondritic Meteorites: C. B. Moore and C. Lewis	317
Crystallization of Clay-Adsorbed Water: D. M. Anderson and P. Hoekstra	318
Sound: An Element Common to Communication of Stingless Bees and to Dances of the Honey Bee: H. Esch, I. Esch, W. E. Kerr	320
Evoked Brain Potential Correlates of Psychophysical Responses: Heterochromatic Flicker Photometry: J. B. Siegfried et al.	321
Attenuation of Aversive Properties of Peripheral Shock by Hypothalamic Stimulation: V. C. Cox and E. S. Valenstein	323
Comments on Reports: DDT Spray and Bird Mortality: I. N. McDaniel, C. F. Wurster, Jr., and D. H. Wurster	326

MEETINGS	Great Lakes	Research: J.	L. Hough		327
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COVER

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We mention oscillogram processors. If the place where you work takes much interest in physical phenomena at frequencies above one cycle/sec, there may well be an oscillogram processor around. Take it over. Tell them to have it replaced with a new KODAK EKTALINE Processor, which will get them out of their hole by at least quadrupling the speed at which they handle the paper pouring out of the oscillographs that abound on the premises.

Now then, for your own case. Clearly, with many channels overlapping often, the untangling of them can tax the mind to distraction if they're all black all over. From that address parenthesized three paragraphs back, counsel can be struck forth as from a flowing spring on problems of feeding facts to the mind by permitting this product to exploit the indescribable distinctions of color. It's so sensitive you can draw a red line on it at 4,000 feet per second. Oscillography may even be farthest from your thoughts.

> This is another attempt by Eastman Kodak Company to probe at random for mutual interests and occasionally a little revenue from those whose work has something to do with science

Tourists adore it



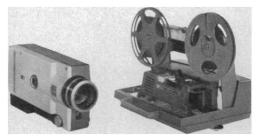
This is a $5 \times$ enlargement of 8mm movie film in the format in which it has served admirably to bring joy to the grandparents of a significant fraction of the population now 30 years of age or under. Do not scoff at the importance of bringing joy to grandparents.



Right now the most up-to-date families scooting across the land on vacation are making their 8mm movies on this format. This spring we introduced a line of KODAK INSTAMATIC Movie Cameras and

Projectors which, thanks to the precision with which inexpensive items can now be manufactured in great quantities, can devote far more of the film to picture. The 50% increase in picture area, coupled with today's sharper KODACHROME Film, has markedly upgraded the quality of 8mm movies. This fact deserves the attention of scientific workers who would sooner swallow three pounds of marshmallows than serve as official photographer for a post-kindergarten birthday party but who want to use movies for datagathering in work where the new "Super 8" quality level and the lightening effect of 8mm on the film budget (as compared with professional-grade costs) might get the project off the ground.

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For β -monoesters we offer an isomer of the latter where only the middle hydroxyl is exposed, namely 2-Phenyl-m-dioxan-5-ol (EASTMAN 9318).

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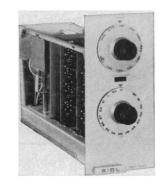
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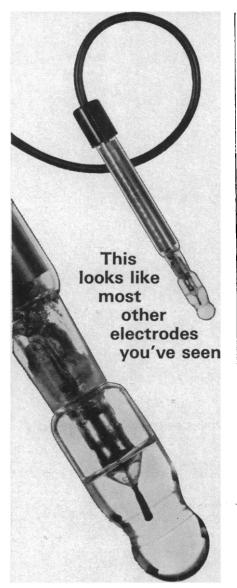
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INTERNATIONAL SUBSIDIARIESI GENEVA, SWITZERLAND; MUNICH, GERMANY; GLENROTHES, SCOTLAND; PARIS, FRANCE; TOKYO, JAPAN; CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA chological (unresolved oedipal complex, conditioned anxiety reaction) to the narrowly sociological (effects of socioeconomic status, class, urbanization). However, over the past few years these ruling theories have been recognized by more sophisticated workers primarily as working hypotheses. Gradually there is accumulating a body of literature to support the argument that many of the data of psychopathology (and of behavior in general) can be explained only as the interactions among several causal factors. (Freudian psychoanalysts have recognized that behavior has multiple determinants, but they seem to have looked for these determinants within a narrow range of possibilities.)

A parallel situation exists with regard to the practice of psychotherapy. Therapists are still being trained to be advocates of single ruling hypotheses-Freudian, behavioristic, and so forth. If one is to believe what these therapists write of their work, they manage to fit all their patients, all their observations, into the procrustean bed of their own theories. This probably gives the practitioners a feeling of self-confidence-the illusion that they know what they are doing. And there is a growing body of evidence to suggest that this confidence, communicated to the patient, rather than the technique or practice based on theory may be the primary therapeutic agent. . . .

It is possible to do psychotherapy making use of the method of multiple working hypotheses. The patient brings some aspect of his experience to the therapist-a problem, a memory, a feeling, a dream. The therapist, drawing from the many possible interpretations and practices offered by a variety of theories, says or does what is most applicable-as dictated not by a particular theory or technique but by what he already knows about the patient. (In Chamberlin's words, "The investigator armed with many working hypotheses is more likely to see the true nature and significance of phenomena when they present themselves ... and more appropriately applies the methods which the case calls for.") A therapist who is able to "more readily recognize the actuality of the situation," because he has many hypotheses open to him, is more apt to see his patient "as he really is.". . . As Chamberlin points out, there may be some danger to this approach, particularly the danger of vacillation. But if the therapist is free to explore his own in-

decision with his patient, this, too, may encourage the human "encounter" so valued by some therapists of the "existential" school.

Some training institutions are teaching their therapy students a broad range of theories and techniques. But I do not know of any institution that uses the method of multiple working hypotheses as an explicit approach to psychotherapy. Possibly because of the fervor with which the adherents of various ruling theories tend to write, or because the students tend to model themselves after teachers who themselves are adherents of one theory or another, or because, as Chamberlin suggests, it is easier and more interesting for the young "to argue a theory or accept a simple interpretation than to recognize and evaluate the several factors which the true elucidation may require," one finds beginning students in therapy leaning towards one theory or another in their therapy. The fault may lie with the teachers; as Chamberlin has pointed out, the method is difficult if not impossible to communicate in words, and "there is therefore a certain predisposition on the part of the practitioner of this method to taciturnity."

Perhaps the student must get a feeling of confidence in his use of a single theory before he can become broadminded enough to accept the possible partial validities of other theories. Perhaps the method advocated by Chamberlin can be applied only by the worker who has reached a certain level of experience and maturity. But it is to be hoped that ways can be developed to teach the method, not only to psychotherapists but to scientists and to users of science in all areas, in more explicit fashion than is now being done. Rather than rely on apprenticeships, internships, clerkships, and other traditional methods of teaching which depend to some extent on chance encounters, perhaps more direct methods can be devised. . . .

I can see one problem: The history of science suggests that great advances are made through the development of theories which are held to and fought for in almost irrational fashion by their inventors and followers. If everyone in science becomes as clear-headed and as rational as Chamberlin seems to have been, where will our new theories come from?

NATHANIEL H. EISEN Department of Psychology, University of Illinois, Urbana

SCIENCE, VOL. 149

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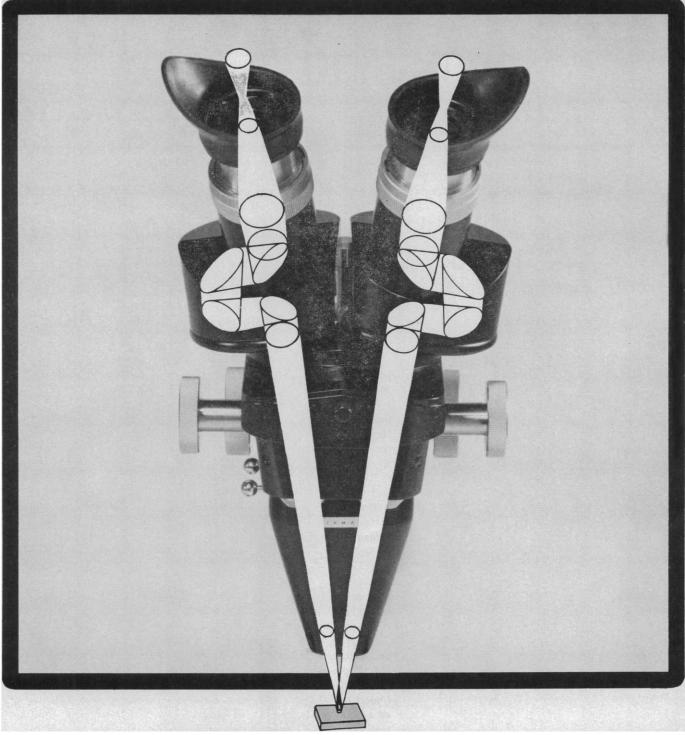
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Fruit from the Tree of Knowledge

Twenty years ago today, a group of scientists watched a mushroom cloud ascend. They had discovered knowledge from which had come a power that would shape much of man's destiny. As the significance of the release of nuclear energy became understood, qualms arose in the minds of those who had participated in making the device possible. For the briefest of moments atomic scientists might have had some influence in decisions with respect to the use of their creation, but soon control resided elsewhere.

Now science is producing the basis for other great developments, the consequences of which are likely to overshadow those of atomic energy. The new potentialities were phophesied by Aldous Huxley shortly after the first nuclear explosions. He said, "The release of atomic energy marks a great revolution in human history, but not . . . the final and most searching revolution. The really revolutionary revolution is to be achieved, not in the external world but in the souls and flesh of human beings."

We have been provided with a glimpse of the progress of that revolution in a recent book edited by Tracy Sonneborn, The Control of Human Heredity and Evolution (Science, 18 June). The volume is a lucid record of a symposium attended by outstanding geneticists who reviewed advances in their subject and discussed possible applications.

Knowledge of genetics is evolving rapidly. The basis of inheritance and the mechanisms by which the genetic code is transcribed are fairly well understood. Progress in studies of microorganisms has been especially fast. It is possible to alter the genetic makeup of bacteria in an increasing number of precise ways. Eventually many applications of biological engineering to microorganisms will be made. Controlled laboratory change of human genetic DNA seems at the moment some distance off. However, the quality of the research talent available makes further dramatic advances inevitable. Two applications have been described as being almost feasible. One is control of the sex ratio in humans. A second is the production of parthenogenetic offspring.

At present the most practical means of controlling human heredity and evolution is that advocated with evangelical zeal by H. J. Muller. He proposes the establishment of sperm banks of germ cells derived from outstanding persons. Professor Muller is optimistic about the likelihood of general acceptance of his scheme. He says, "With the coming of a better understanding of genetics and evolution the individual's fixation on the attempted perpetuation of just his particular genes will be bound to fade. . . . [He] will condemn as a childish conceit the notion that there is any reason for his unessential peculiarities, idiosyncrasies, and foibles to be expressed generation after generation."

Not all the participants at the symposium were so optimistic that the new knowledge of genetics would be applied in an idealistic manner. R. D. Hotchkiss, commenting on recent developments in changing DNA constitution, said, "Many of us feel instinctive revulsion at the hazards of meddling with the finely balanced and far-reaching systems that make an individual what he is. Yet I believe it will surely be done or attempted. The pathway will . . . be built from a combination of altruism, private profit and ignorance."

I agree. Geneticists will create new knowledge and will have high ideals for its proper application. In practice, power to apply that knowledge, as was the case in atomic energy, will come to rest in other hands. -PHILIP H. ABELSON

SCIENCE



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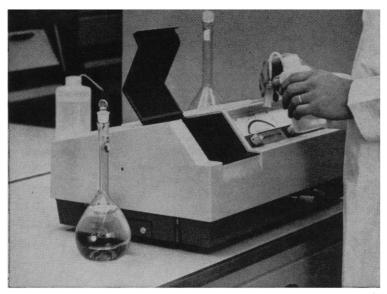
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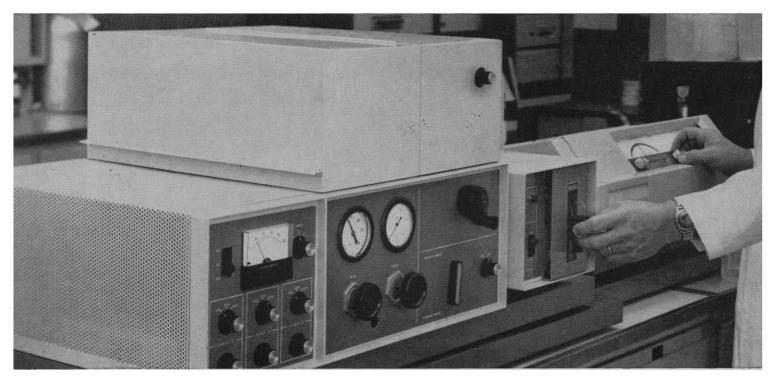
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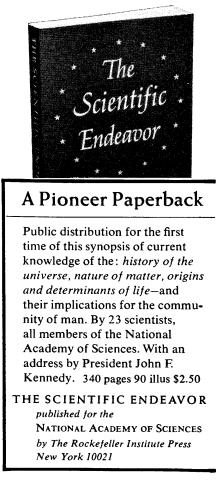


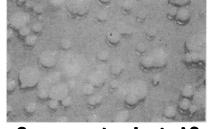
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Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

The Life Insurance Medical Research Fund invites applications for **medical** research grants and fellowships to be available 1 July 1966. Grants to institutions will aid basic research, with preference given to the cardiovascular area. Deadline for receipt of applications: 15 September. (Scientific Director, Life Insurance Medical Research Fund, 1030 East Lancaster Ave., Rosemont, Pennsylvania 19010)

The Fund offers a maximum of 6 years of full fellowship aid to medical students willing to work toward both the M.D. and Ph.D. in preparation for careers in teaching and research. A medical school may nominate one person for a fellowship. Deadline for receipt of applications from the deans' offices: *1 October*. Further information is available from medical school deans.

The James Picker Foundation offers grants and fellowships for advanced study in **radiological research and nu**clear medicine. The program is administered by the Division of Radiological Sciences. National Academy of Sciences. Requests for additional information and for applications should be sent to the division's Committee on Radiology, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington 20418. Deadline for receipt of applications: *1 October*. The awards will be made in the following categories:

Advanced *fellowships in academic* radiology: to M.D.'s who have completed their 3-year residency in radiology and wish to prepare for teaching careers in a medical school radiology department. The fellowships are for 2 years and are renewable: preference will be given to persons under 34 years old. Stipends are \$12,000 to \$15,000, plus dependents' allowances.

Research fellowships: for M.D.'s with some training in radiology or nuclear medicine and Ph.D.'s in radiological sciences or related fields; the age limit is 30. Grants are for a year, renewable for up to 3; appointments may begin between 1 March 1966 and 1 January 1967. The institution at which the fellow works will supply necessary facilities and equipment. Stipends are \$6000 to \$7500, plus dependents' allowances.

Grants for scholars in radiological research: for institutions to help support the work of specified individuals who have recently completed their postdoctoral work. Scholar candidates

SCIENCE, VOL. 149



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must have completed the requirements for specialty board certification or the equivalent, and be nominated by a department head, with indication of the candidate's acceptance as a staff member on a trial basis. The grants are \$6000 annually for 2 years, renewable for a third, to pay the scholar's salary or research expenses, or both; the institution may supplement this amount. Candidates must submit outlines of their proposed research program.

Research grants: to institutions for specific research which aims to improve methods in diagnosis or treatment of disease. The grants will be for the amount of an approved budget, from \$1000 to \$10,000 a year for 2 years, renewable to 4 years. The work must be carried out by an established investigator. Applications should include the proposed project, and the institution should indicate the availability of necessary facilities.

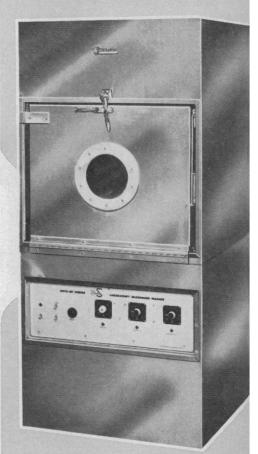
Meeting Notes

An international conference on **liquid crystals** will take place at Kent State University, Ohio, 16–20 August. About 100 U.S. and foreign scientists will meet to discuss recent developments in the field. (G. Brown, Liquid Crystals Institute, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio)

An international symposium on microchemical techniques will take place 22-27 August at Pennsylvania State University, University Park. It will cover new methods, techniques, and applications in microchemistry and the program will include plenary lectures, seminars, presentation of original papers, technical films, and a commercial exhibit. The meeting is being organized by the American Microchemical Society and sponsored by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, commission on microchemical techniques, division of analytical chemistry. (H. J. Francis, Jr., Pennsatt Chemical Corp., 900 First Avenue, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania)

The call for papers has been issued for the 18th annual conference on **engineering in medicine and biology**, 10–12 November in Philadelphia. Emphasis will be on mathematical and diagnostic models for electrocardiography, processing of biological data in real time, control theory probabilistic models for neural events, artificial membranes,

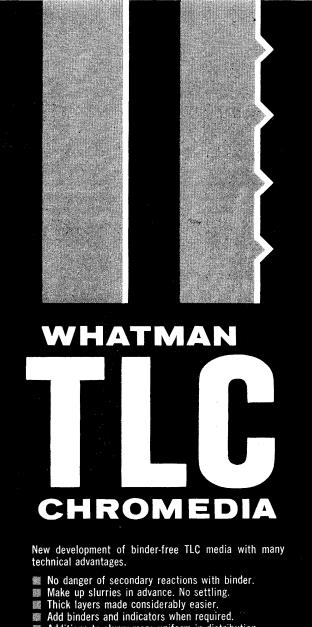
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- 5 Observatories in Space (American Astronomical Society) 6
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- 8 Metropolitan Planning and Design (American Society of Civil Engineers
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- Traffic Control Techniques (Institute of Electrical and Electronics 12 Engineers)
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