SCIENCE 12 August 1966 Vol. 153, No. 3737

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Derating of ultracentrifuge rotors is a necessity brought about by the development of progressive metal fatigue as a consequence of long-continued or repeated stressing under extremely high centrifugal forces. This is usually expressed as successive limitations in permissible top speeds.

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12 August 1966 Vol. 153, No. 3737

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 Basic Science in Underdeveloped Countries: E. A. Friedman; LSD: Requiescat in Pace?: C. Henze; Mathematical Illusions: J. C. Liebman; J. T. Flynn; D. R. Jenkins; E. B. Hales; M. Z. v. Krzywoblocki; Experimentation on Humans: P. D. Harwood; A Protest of Innocence: W. Hines; Cowardly Patient: R. L. Addinall; Information Exchange Group No. 5: S. Dray; For a Cleaner Lake Tahoe: W. H. Garman 	688
Help for Small Colleges	697
The Development of the Space-Time View of Quantum Electrodynamics: R. P. Feynman Chemotaxis in Bacteria: J. Adler Ethics for an International Health Profession: C. E. Taylor	699 708 716
 Bell Labs: Computer Ascendant—Information Services: Government Facilities Report from Europe: Kapista's Visit to England; Oceanography in Britain: Significant New Support: V. K. McElheny 	72 0 725
 The Evolution of Urban Societies: Early Mesopotamia and Prehispanic Mexico, reviewed by J. H. Steward; other reviews by N. Sivin, H. Deason, D. Mueller-Dombois, G. H. Harman, M. L. Lindberg, D. M. Hunten; New Books; Conferences and Symposium Reports 	729
 Isotopic Evidence on the Early Life History of Nautilus pompilius (Linné): R. Eichler and H. Ristedt Cage Structures for Polyborate Ions: B. L. Dunicz Mars: New Absorption Bands in the Spectrum: J. Connes, P. Connes, L. D. Kaplan Potassium: Rubidium Ratio in Ultramafic Rocks: Differentiation History of the Upper Mantle: A. M. Stueber and V. R. Murthy 	734 737 739 740
	 Basic Science in Underdeveloped Countries: E. A. Friedman; LSD: Requiescat in Pace?: C. Henze; Mathematical Illusions: J. C. Liebman; J. T. Flynn; D. R. Jenkins; E. B. Hales; M. Z. v. Krzywoblocki; Experimentation on Humans: P. D. Harwood; A Protest of Innocence: W. Hines; Cowardly Patient: R. L. Addinall; information Exchange Group No. 5: S. Dray; For a Cleaner Lake Tahoe: W. H. Garman Help for Small Colleges The Development of the Space-Time View of Quantum Electrodynamics: R. P. Feynman Chemotaxis in Bacteria: J. Adler Ethics for an International Health Profession: C. E. Taylor Bell Labs: Computer Ascendant—Information Services: Government Facilities Report from Europe: Kapista's Visit to England; Oceanography in Britain: Significant New Support: V. K. McElheny The Evolution of Urban Societies: Early Mesopotamia and Prehispanic Mexico, reviewed by J. H. Steward; other reviews by N. Sivin, H. Deason, D. Mueller-Dombois, G. H. Harman, M. L. Lindberg, D. M. Hunten; New Books; Conferences and Symposium Reports Isotopic Evidence on the Early Life History of Nautilus pompilius (Linné): R. Eichler and H. Ristedt Cage Structures for Polyborate Ions: B. L. Dunicz Mars: New Absorption Bands in the Spectrum: J. Connes, P. Connes, L. D. Kaplan Potassium: Rubidium Ratio in Ultramafic Rocks: Differentiation History of the Upper Mantle: A. M. Stueber and V. R. Murthy

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Mechanism for Intercalation of Kaolinite by Alkali Acetates: D. L. Smith, M. H. Milford, J. J. Zuckerman	
Anomalous Carbon-Isotope Ratios in Nonvolatile Organic Material: I. R. Kaplan and A. Nissenbaum	
Radio Sources: Angular Size from Scintillation Studies: M. H. Cohen et al.	
Movement Directions in Late Paleozoic Glacial Rocks of the Horlick and Pensacola Mountains, Antarctica: L. A. Frakes et al.	746
Continuity of Protein Synthesis through Cleavage Metaphase: P. R. Gros and B. J. Fry	ss 749
Zinc and Cobalt: Effect on the Iron Metabolism of Ustilago sphaerogen H. Komai and J. B. Neilands	<i>na:</i> 751
Laboratory Culturing of a Thermophilic Alga at High Temperature: R. Ascione, W. Southwick, J. R. Fresco	
Feedback Inhibition of Glycerol Kinase, a Catabolic Enzyme in <i>Escherich</i> N. Zwaig and E. C. C. Lin	nia coli: 7 55
Dieldrin: Interaction with Nerve Components of Cockroaches: F. Matsumura and M. Hayashi	
Triploid-Diploid Mosaic Chicken Embryo: S. E. Bloom and E. G. Buss	
Porotic Hyperostosis, Anemias, Malarias, and Marshes in the Prehistoric Mediterranean: J. L. Angel	Eastern 760
End-Organ Effects of Thyroid Hormones: Subcellular Interactions in Cul E. Siegel and C. A. Tobias	itured Cells:
Tetrodotoxin Does Not Block Excitation from Inside the Nerve Membra T. Narahashi, N. C. Anderson, J. W. Moore	ane:
Corticosteroid Responses to Limbic Stimulation in Man: Localization of S Sites: R. T. Rubin, A. J. Mandell, P. H. Crandall	Stimulus 767
Pressure Regulation in the Middle Ear Cavity of Sea Lions: A Possible Ma S. Odend'Hal and T. C. Poulter	echanism: 768
Technical Comments: Sexual Behavior in the Male Rat: F. A. Beach; R.	D. Lisk 769

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Iarine Bioacoustics: W. N. Tavolga; Forthcoming Events

J Webb Peoples Richard B. Roberts Charles E. Olmster	623 16
tellard II, Mallard David L. Davis Mallell II, Waglie	đ
NGINEERING (M) MEDICAL SCIENCES (N) DENTISTRY (Nd) aul Rosenberg Britton Chance C. A. Ostrom swman A. Hall Robert E. Olson S. J. Kreshover	
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COVER

Cross section of a coal mine in South China in the 17th century. Because of the danger of gases, the miners were attached to winches by a safety line, and attempts were made to pipe out the gas with bamboo shafts. The drawing, slightly modified, is interesting as an early cutaway diagram, but the pipe and winch shown are probably based on hearsay rather than observation. See review of *T*ien-Kung K'ai-Wu. Chinese Technology in the Seventeenth Century, page 730. [Pennsylvania State University Press]

771



There are no Nikon *student* microscopes, in the sense of limited quality or usefulness. They are all professional units built around the same basic system, and differ only in the type of stage and eyepiece employed. Complete interchangeability of these components, and other attachments, give each instrument a flexibility capable of serving the most specialized requirements of professional use long after it has served the student's needs at medical school. The flat-field objectives, newly developed by Nikon, further enhance this versatility. They achieve extreme flatness-of-field without impairment of image quality or resolution. Moreover, they can be used with any Nikon microscope without modification or change in the instrument. The SBR, shown above, is one of the models most favored by medical students. It is a sophisticated unit, widely used in schools, hospitals and research laboratories.

For medical student microscope catalog, write:

Nikon Inc., Instrument Div., Garden City, N.Y. 11533, Subsidiary of Ehrenreich Photo-Optical Industries, Inc.



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There are at least 16 UV monitors already available (and one of them is even <u>ours</u>). Whatever possessed us to develop number 17?

Unbounded optimism. That, and the rather firm conviction that it was now time for a first-rate, fully quantitative flow analyzer for monitoring UV absorption at either 254 or 280 m μ .

This new analyzer, the Uvicord II, is now available as a particularly useful tool for continuous measurement of the UV absorption of electrophoretic or chromatographic effluents containing fractions which absorb at 254 or 280 m μ . And it is especially suited for cold room use because: (1) the light source compartment is insulated and has its own built-in heating coil, and (2) the control unit *and/or* recorder can be physically separated from the detector unit, thanks to a very long cable. (One of several advantages of a *separate* recorder.)

The primary source of the 254 m μ in the Uvicord II is a stable, long-lived, low-pressure mercury lamp. But then getting the desired 280 m μ was quite another matter and proved to be somewhat of a strain on the aforementioned unbounded optimism. The eventual elegant exclusive solution: the 254 m μ from the mercury lamp is used to excite a transparent rod which has been specially activated to fluoresce strongly. This rod then emits UV in a relatively narrow peak with a maximum at 280 mµ. Unwanted radiation is eliminated by using black glass and selective interference filters. This latter interference filter was also developed by us and provides unique assurance of getting the essentially monochromatic light needed for quantitative measurements. What is the possibility of harming UVsensitive materials with the Uvicord

II? It's unlikely. The maximum UV dose to which a sample can be exposed is a negligible 10^{-11} Einstein/min, equivalent to 0.09 μ W. Then we should probably also tell you

that this instrument has a well-designed detector unit, that the very small measuring cells have good flow properties and are easy to get to, and that the circuitry is simple, straightforward and dependable. All true. Or, that the Uvicord II is compatible with our entire line of chromatographic devices, fraction collectors, and recorders. The Uvicord II takes its place comfortably in our complete systems (whose individual units are all LKBdesigned and built), or, alternatively, can perform as a versatile UV analyzer when coupled to other equipment. Incidentally, the Uvicord II follows the Uvicord I but doesn't necessarily displace it. You might keep the Uvicord I in mind if your need is solely for 254 $m\mu$; it's still very viable.

(So now there are at least 17 UV monitors, and two of them are ours.) For complete specifications on the Uvicord II, ask for bulletin 830058.



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With its many innovations this entirely new instrument adds a new dimension to the field of electron microscopy and scientific research. A full line of accessories is available. Nation-wide service can be provided. For further information, write RCA Scientific Instruments, Building 15-5, Camden, N.J. In Canada: RCA Victor Company Ltd., Montreal. See the EMU-4 in action at EMSA, Booths 24, 25, 34, 35. high-reliability advantages that characterize today's space-age technology. Self-adjusting circuits and modular ("building block") design simplify operation, reduce maintenance. And with building block modules, new functions later deemed necessary can easily be added. Routine procedures are automated. New high-capacity photographic facilities and ten-fold larger specimen chamber increase versatility.

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AMBILOG200 the only computer designed especially for signal processing



Using the best of both analog and digital techniques, the AMBILOGTH 200 Stored Program Signal Processor is designed from the ground up to handle the "floods of data" generated in test and research programs. Although such programs cover many fields - biomedical monitoring, geophysical research, test stand instrumentation, automatic weapons checkout, speech analysis - all require complex signal processing: multiple input acquisition and output distribution, monitoring, editing, arithmetic, analysis, recording and display. Because of its high processing speed and extensive input/output for both analog and digital data, AMBILOG 200 is ideally suited for such tasks. Here are some examples.



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For technical reports describing in detail these and similar AMBILOG 200 applications, write I. R. Schwartz, Vice President.

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SCIENCE, VOL. 153



First, our Model D Dual Recording Titrator produces a permanent chart record of the fundamental potentiometric titration curve (or its first derivative). Accuracy is 0.25%. You can read the chart to within 0.002 ml and 0.01 pH units.

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is designed

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mizes many of the inconveniences associated with this type of testing. For example, the units virtually eliminate the human error and time consuming routine inherent in visually measuring benchmark separation.

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other hand, is a pragmatic technique, used in experimental fashion as a last resort when the system under study cannot be satisfactorily analyzed by rigorous mathematical more approaches. Evidence of the difference between mathematical theory and computer simulation is found in titles of publications dealing with simulation; for example, The Art of Simulation (K. D. Tocher, English Universities Press, Ltd., London, 1963) and "Some tactical problems in digital simulation" (R. W. Conway, Management Science 10, October 1963). Simulation is about as much kin to information theory as is rat-maze experimentation to neural network theory.

It is certainly true that "there is no magic in mathematical languages." It is not clear just how the failure of information theory as a productive field verifies this conclusion, nor how it bears on other areas such as computer simulation.

JON C. LIEBMAN Department of Environmental Engineering Science, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Bross is distressed over the failure of information theory to show practical results in an 18-year period. Perhaps, as he suggests, many modern mathematicians cannot resist the temptation to flights of fancy, particularly since there may be no practicalities to restrain them. On the other hand, mathematics is a most extraordinary aspect of the physical world. How can it be otherwise, when such useful manipulations as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division have no counterparts in the physical world? Addition and multiplication might be represented in the physical world by moving objects, atoms, or particles, closer together; subtraction and division might be represented by moving these same objects further apart. Yet even without a basis in reality, who can deny that these four basic manipulations of mathematics have extraordinary practical value?

JOHN T. FLYNN

Beekman-Downtown Hospital, 170 William Street, New York 10038

Since 1945 countless graduate students in mathematics have wasted time on simulation, game theory, war games, and information theory. The appeal was subtlety of the notation. The possibility that some computer application would pull out a rabbit caused many to string along beyond the point where it should have been said: enough. Bross was right in inferring that not a single scientific discovery or achievement can be traced to these pseudosciences. If someone can point to a scientific discovery attributable to game theory or information theory, perhaps this journal is the place where it should be cited.

DAVID R. JENKINS Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center, Bronx, New York 10467

. . . The allegation of Bross that information theory has been "almost entirely sterile and useless" demands that the product of science shall be immediately used in major technological advances. This is certainly based on a misconception of the roles of science and technology as well as the history of their interaction. By these rules, Darwin's evolution and Einstein's general relativity must be abandoned. Electromagnetic theory, nuclear physics, and quantum theory are certainly suspect since many years of development of their concepts were required before they became the basis of a practical technology. It is the function of science to supply the knowledge which illuminates and defines an area of human interest. Technology combines knowledge with the available means of implementation to accomplish useful ends when needed.

Even by the rules of technological usefulness, information theory has had a sturdy youth. It is now possible to determine the capacity of information systems, to predict the rate of error that will be created under specific transmission conditions, to compare theoretically the effectiveness for given applications of systems using different methods or coding. Methods of detecting and correcting many kinds of errors are well known although not yet widely practiced. The methods of trading off bandwidth and power are known and extensively practiced. Perhaps most importantly, the knowledge of the ultimate limits of channel capacity has prevented much work on impossible communication concepts. In all these ways, information theory is an invaluable tool for the communication system engineer.

Bross's statement that Gilbert was "unable to cite a single tangible, scientific achievement that has resulted from information theory" is both irrelevant

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Dimethyl Sulfoxide

0° C. Methanolic HCl was prepared every wo days by bubbling dry HCl into nethanol until the concentration was 0% by weight. Methanol was spec-

troquality from Matheson Coleman & Bell Chemical Co

other chemicals were reagent grade Other chemicals were reagent grade. **Procedure.** Appropriate amounts of dimethyl sulfoxide were added to each of five tubes containing 0.5 ml. of DMP, and the volume in each tube was adjusted to 5 ml. with 10% methanolic HCl to give the following dimethyl sulfoxide concentrations: 1%, 0.5%, 0.25%, 0.1%, and 0.05%. A sixth tube contained 0.5 ml. of DMP and 4.5 ml. of 10% methanolic HCl. A sixth tube contained 0.5 ml. of DI and 4.5 ml. of 10% methanolic H but no dimethyl sulfoxide. Col metric readings were taken every minutes over an eight-hour period wavelength of 525 m μ . Two special mixtures were also pared for gas chromatographare follows: Mixtures containing met each of octanoic, decanoic, and

each of octanoic, decanoic, and acids were placed into two set ml. reaction flasks. The ac dissolved in 4.5 ml. of 10% m HCl, and 0.5 ml. of DMP w to acch tube: finally 0.01 to each tube; finally 0.01 limethyl sulferide was add

as mg MAND (minutes) ment of the a could exert a physiological effect, nele uney ymes which might inactive them.

Experimental¹⁰

Compounds.-Redistilled p-cresol (Aatheson Coleman and ell) was recrystallized from petroleum ether (b.p. 30-60°), henethylamine (Matheson Coleman and Bell) was converted b) the hydrochloride mixture. p-Tyramine hydrochloride (Distillation roducts) was recrystallized from an ethanol-ethyl acetate ixture. Hordenine sulfate the an ethanol-ethyl acetate biochloride were obtained to biochem. p-Sympatol Labora

d previously amine redisting and Bell, commercial grade) was redistined at 10 mm., and the fraction boiling at 185-7° C. was collected. The concentration was determined by pH titration. All other chemicals were reagent grade, and were used without less throug bottle

its. The phototube was connected a microammeter to a Varian G-10

a microammeter to a varian Grie p recorder. SReagents. Anthracene was pre-bared from anthraquinone by the method of Fieser (3) and was purified by recrystallization and zone refining. Naphthacene (Motheson Coleman & Bell No. 9082) was used without ruther burnication. All solvents used were buothcouslity grade armeation. All solvents used were beetroquality grade. **Procedure.** Standard solutions of

Procedure. Standard solutions of inthracene and naphthacene in iso-opyl alcohol were mixed in propor-ons to prepare 39 solutions, each ontaining 0.50 mg. per ml. of inthracene, and with naphthacene intent ranging from 0.6 to 4360 i.m. of the anthracene content. the standard mixtures, in 4-ml. tandard mixtures, in 4-ml. were diluted with 125 ml. of bl to give clear solutions. tion of 125 ml. of distilled portions of the standard breed colloidal dispersions.

measurements were ting monochr

In. (10.30 grains) of phenyr 1800 to 50 ml. of dry toluene, dilute ml. with additional toluene, an thoroughly. Store in the volu flask. If any crystalline precip formed the reagent is discarded. ALCOHOLS used as standard agent grade chemicals. CATALYST. Add 0.404 gram of the standard of the standard of the standard agent of the standard of the standard agent grade chemicals. CATALYST. Add 0.404 gram of the standard of the standard of the standard agent of the standard of the standard of the standard agent grade chemicals. ai vas dried uno Solvents. The benzene solution using son Coleman and Bell' ing Spectroquality p ere ati Bell), and in dilute mix mt ht using the above menti-Apparatus. The di

PHENYL ISOCYANATE, reag boiling point 60° to 62° C (Matheson Coleman & Bell).

rei. ariso tive indices, nD, loss points, of the above cibility nperatures was deter-to 60-mesh, reagent oxalate monohydrate calcium

hight loss point for the oxalate te decomposition. The conto carbonate decomposition. The con-fidence limits for the mean temperased on 6 measurements at the ice limits was found to

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vant because Gilbert's conclusion "portrayed that aspect of modern information theory which relates to explicit coding systems intended to signal at high rates." It did not deal with the general applications of the theory. Although that very difficult problem has not been solved in a broad and general sense, nevertheless Bross's statement is incorrect because Gilbert's paper cites many significant steps toward the solution of the problem.

and incorrect. The statement is irrele-

These steps include many excellent special solutions which have not found wide technological use because of economic limitations. These are tangible achievements. The economic limitation in technology is being reduced rapidly by the decreasing cost of devices for coding and decoding. Would Bross suggest that we abandon thermodynamics because most heat engines do not reach ideal efficiency?

EVERETT B. HALES 2121 Thunderbird Trail,

Maitland, Florida 32751

Excluding information theory, I have always had the impression that simulation and fields mentioned by Bross under the name of "mathematically oriented new sciences," are not "sciences" at all, in the full meaning of this word. These may be new tools in technological sciences, perhaps mathematical physics and the sociological sciences, constructed primarily for engineers, applied mathematicians, and theoretical sociologists (if the name is proper) to enable them to cope with more complicated problems.

M. Z. v. KRZYWOBLOCKI College of Engineering, Michigan State University, East Lansing 48823

Experimentation on Humans

Your debate on the ethics of human experimentation (Letters, 13 May) reminded me of my undergraduate experience in 1927 when I served as a human guinea pig for a Nobel laureate, Professor A. V. Hill. Hill was always eager to explain his theories concerning oxygen consumption by the human being while working under stress. At the time he was testing the candidates for crew, he even apologized for not using his oxygen measuring device on himself under the stress of rowing. He found it impracticable, he said, since he had great difficulty handling both the stick and the sliding seat of a rowing machine.

Because I broke his record for the consumption of oxygen per unit of time while under stress of severe exercise, Hill paid me a great deal of attention. Later, when a track man surpassed my record, Hill was very eager for me to run with his device in an attempt to regain the "world's record for oxygen consumption," as he called it. Since running is a faster motion than rowing, he hoped that I would show greater oxygen intake. My coach was reluctant to give his permission as the rowing season was upon us and he feared running would make me lame. Although "jolly well disappointed," Hill would not consider testing me while the exercise stress was running. Throughout, Hill considered the convenience and welfare of his guinea pigs; the convenience of the experimenter came second.

Owing to my experience with Hill, I am strongly in favor of human experimentation, especially when the subject is also the experimenter. As a research scientist in biology, I have not hesitated to experiment on myself. Two years ago, when I developed symptoms of coronary disease I tested an essential trace element combined with a vitamin that had "no established minimum daily dosage." The results exceeded my fondest hopes, and numerous symptoms, including one that had been conspicuous for 40 years, disappeared.

PAUL D. HARWOOD Ashland, Ohio

A Protest of Innocence

In his article, "Speaking of space" (13 May, p. 875), David McNeill gives credit (or blame) where it is not due when he imputes certain contributions to "space speak" to newsmen. ". . . some of the most popular specimens . . . [were] invented by newsmen . . . among these are A-OK, blast off, and spin off," McNeill says.

To my personal knowledge, "A-OK" was invented not by newsmen but by an imaginative public relations man named John A. Powers, who as "Voice of Mercury" of the flight of Alan B. Shepard in May 1961 attributed the phrase to the astronaut. Later it developed that Shepard had not said "A-OK," but by that time the phrase was a part of the English language, having been *adopted*, not *invented*, by newsmen.

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REG. U.S. PAIL OFF. Retter Things for Better Living ... through Chemistry I believe further research will show that *spin off* was invented not by newsmen but by NASA officials wishing to avoid the unpleasant connotations of the word *fallout*.

Blast off seems to have been carried over into science (fact) writing from science (fiction) writing, rather than having been invented *de novo* by newsmen. Whether *blast off* is "spurious," as McNeill suggests, is a matter of opinion; it is as precise in meaning as the engineer-approved word *liftoff* and a good deal more descriptive.

WILLIAM HINES

Washington Star, Washington, D.C. 20003

Cowardly Patient

I wish to thank Preston J. Burnham for his proposed informed-consent form (Letters, 22 April). It is indeed heartwarming to learn that at least one member of the medical profession is capable of complete honesty and candor.

The matter is of personal interest to me because my doctor has insisted that I undergo the hernia operation Burnham outlined so eloquently. As explained to me, the prospect is not completely unthinkable, although terms like incision, suture, and others are obviously only synonyms for hack, saw, and chop. He has even been so devious as to recommend a surgeon who has many (perhaps thousands of) successful operations to his credit, at the same time avoiding mention of the untold numbers who must surely have succumbed to the "possible complications" Burnham listed.

The latter must be aware though, that his proposed form will meet with some resistance from the more reactionary elements of the medical fraternity. When I showed it to one of my neighbors (who is said to be a competent surgeon but whom I know to be a lousy golfer), he broke up in uproarious laughter. Obviously, this sort of person will obstruct general acceptance of the proposal.

I am confident that if devout cowards like myself would sign the consent form seriously, we could not only halt medical progress but perhaps even set it back significantly.

R. L. ADDINALL Research and Development Department, Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, Ontario

Information Exchange Group No. 5

Several information exchange groups (IEG) have been created by the National Institutes of Health as a means of facilitating scientific communication in certain specialized fields. In essence, each provides a selected list of participants with preprints of articles as well as with recent comments or memoranda written by members. Information disseminated in this manner may be cited in formal bibliographies as a "personal communication" but not treated as published work.

At the annual meeting of the American Association of Immunologists in Atlantic City in April, there was considerable discussion of the merits of IEG No. 5, Immunopathology. Though it was agreed that the IEG represented an important experiment in the area of rapid and effective dissemination of the results of scientific research, a number of disadvantages were noted:

1) IEG communications are sent only to a limited number of members of the scientific community. The implied selection, which might be permissible for the private dissemination of preprints, was considered improper in an operation conducted by a governmental agency.

2) While the IEG clearly accelerates communication, it does not add to it, since the preprints are read by the same scientists who will later read the published articles.

3) While the preprints are not intended to serve as a substitute for formal publications, they do so in effect, since complete manuscripts are reproduced. The contention that they are "not published work" is meaningless since they are, to an increasing degree, quoted in formal bibliographies. Attempts by a single journal, such as the Journal of Immunology, to restrict such quotation are likely to be ineffectual. There was unanimous agreement that each memorandum should be clearly marked with the warning that it does not constitute a formal publication and may not be cited.

4) Since the preprints are complete publications, there is a real danger that they will reduce the usefulness of existing journals in the field of Immunology and may ultimately supersede them.

5) No refereeing process is provided for what is, in essence, a form of publication.

6) The IEG places undue emphasis on priority. It is thus abused by many

authors who prepublish most or all of their papers in this form, apparently solely for this purpose. A recent memorandum encouraging use of the IEG specifically to assure priority was very unfortunate.

7) When manuscripts already accepted for publication are preprinted by IEG, there is an infringement of copyright. In general, the IEG preprint violates the requirement of most journals that manuscripts submitted to them have not been submitted elsewhere.

8) One of the principal objects of the IEG has not been achieved, insofar as little or no free discussion has taken place in its pages, judging by IEG No. 5.

9) A publication program of the magnitude of the IEG requires the expenditure of large sums of money. At a time when funds available for research are limited, the diversion of considerable amounts for this purpose is difficult to justify.

As a result of the discussion, in which the above points were raised, a resolution was passed by a vote of 56 in favor to 39 against that IEG No. 5 publication should not be continued. SHELDON DRAY

American Association of Immunologists, 9650 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

For a Cleaner Lake Tahoe

As the attempt to reduce water pollution in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe progresses, Abelson predicts that the use of fertilizers may be banned (Editorial, 20 May, p. 1015). If one were to take all the fertilizers used in the entire area and dump them directly into Lake Tahoe, it would not change the measurable concentration, provided that uniform distribution could be accomplished. Only 2000 tons of nitrogen are used in an entire year in the whole state of Nevada. Even this amount of nitrogen would scarcely change the concentration in Lake Tahoe sufficiently to measure by any means, including a biological one. Banning the use of fertilizers on garden plots seems very extreme, but organic pollutants feeding constantly into lakes and streams in increasing quantities are another matter.

WILLARD H. GARMAN National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006

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Help for Small Colleges

Undernourished small colleges are often talent traps, dulling the interest of their most promising students with inadequate facilities and out-of-date teachers. The effect on potential scientists is important, but the effect on other students is of at least as great importance. The president of the Research Corporation recently expressed the foundation's conviction that "the liberal arts colleges represent the major promise in education for development of the leaders and responsible citizens who will be needed to cope with and to shape the world in the years ahead. It is our further conviction that science—for the non-scientist as well as for the researcher or teacher of science—is an essential element in this kind of education." If the facilities are inadequate and the faculty is inferior, the attitudes of all students are adversely affected and their understanding of science is stunted and warped.

SCIENCE

Shortly after World War II, to help combat these shortcomings, the Research Corporation began to make grants to liberal arts colleges. The primary reason was to strengthen science in liberal arts colleges, but many recipients reported that the grants had a secondary effect of stimulating improvements in the colleges' other academic departments. The program has been effective; it was expanded some 10 years ago; and now the budget is being doubled.

Some of the large grants of the Ford Foundation go to liberal arts colleges. The National Science Foundation, too, is seeking to help. The 1967 budget includes \$10 million for grants to aid science departments in liberal arts colleges and in small universities that grant few doctoral degrees. If Congress continues to provide the funds, NSF hopes to make grants to several hundred colleges during the coming years.

If the financial support promised by these, or other similar, programs is to be of maximum benefit, help is also needed from college administrators and from scientists. Several years ago Laurence Gould found that the administrators of some small colleges were uninterested in faculty research. Some were even hostile. Scientific societies can help overcome such difficulties by demonstrating their interest. The American Chemical Society makes research grants to chemists at small colleges. The Committee on Physics Faculties in Colleges, of the American Association of Physics Teachers, has conducted an illuminating study on the teaching of physics in colleges. One finding was that physics majors who received their bachelor's degrees at a university had a one-in-four chance of continuing to the doctorate. Those whose first degrees were from a college (except for a few of the prestigious ones) had only a one-in-twenty chance.

The widely held belief that a liberal arts college is the "best" place to get an undergraduate education has had hard sledding, at least in the sciences, against such evidence. Nevertheless, liberal arts colleges continue to be an important component of higher education. They can continue to be such, but now they can give a good liberal education only if science faculties and facilities are adequate. The new NSF program, Ford Foundation grants, and the increased emphasis of the Research Corporation will help, and will be of great significance if they stimulate other major efforts to improve liberal arts colleges.—DAEL WOLFLE

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date interpretations of the echolocating capacities of these animals.

The need for more communication among researchers in the field of marine bioacoustics was first expressed at a meeting held in March 1961, at the Lerner Marine Laboratory, Bimini, Bahamas. That meeting was held in connection with the then newly established acoustic-video system, installed at Bimini by the Institute of Marine Science, University of Miami [Science 134, 288 (1961)]. Accordingly a symposium was planned and organized by William N. Tavolga, John C. Steinberg, and Robert F. Mathewson. This first symposium on marine bioacoustics was held at Bimini, in April 1963; it was cosponsored by the Office of Naval Research and the American Museum of Natural History. After the publication of the proceedings of this symposium [Marine Bioacoustics (Pergamon Press, 1964)], it became clear that the field was advancing rapidly and a second symposium was in order. The U.S. Naval Training Device Center has been developing a project, in collaboration with the American Museum, of accumulating available data on marine animal sounds. Recognizing the need for bringing communication in this field up to date, the center, particularly its technical director of research, Hanns H. Wolff, proposed the convocation of this second symposium on marine bioacoustics.

The discussions following each paper at this symposium were quite extensive. Both the papers and the discussions are in the process of being assembled and edited for eventual publication.

WILLIAM N. TAVOLGA Department of Animal Behavior, American Museum of Natural History, and Department of Biology, City College of the City University of New York

Forthcoming Events

September

1-3. Genetics Soc. of America, Chicago, Ill. (R. P. Wagner, Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Texas, Austin)

1-5. International College of Angiology, 8th annual mtg., Madrid, Spain. (H. E. Shaftel, 50 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004)

2-4. Czechoslovak Soc. of Arts and Sciences in America, 3rd congr., New York, N.Y. (R. Sturm, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N.Y. 12866)

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2-6. American Psychological Assoc., 74th annual mtg., New York, N.Y. (A. H. Brayfield, 1200 17th St., NW, Washing-ton, D.C. 20036)

2-6. **Psychometric** Soc., mtg., New York, N.Y. (W. G. Mollenkopf, Procter and Gamble Co., Box 599, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201)

3-5. International Soc. for the History of Pharmacy, 40th conf., Heidelberg, Germany. (W. Luckenbach, Friederich-Ebert-Anlage 23a, Postfach 1109, 69 Heidelberg 1 West Germany)

3-7. Solid State Science, intern. conf., American Univ., Cairo, Egypt. (A. Bishay, Dept. of Physical Sciences, American Univ. in Cairo, 113 Kasr El Aini St., Cairo, UAR) 4-9. American Phytopathological Soc.,

Caribbean Div., 6th annual mtg., Maracay, Venezuela. (G. Malaguti, Centro de Investigaciones Agronomicas Apartado Postal 4690, Maracay)

4-11. Sociology, 6th world congr., Evian, France. (G. G. Reader, Dept. of Medicine, Cornell Univ. Medical College, 1300 York Ave., New York 10021) 5-7. Rare Earths, conf., Inst. of Physics

and the Physical Soc., Univ. of Durham, Durham, England. (Meetings Officer, Inst. of Physics and the Physical Soc., 47 Belgrave Sq., London S.W.1)

5-8. American Ornithologists' Union, mtg., Univ. of Minnesota, Duluth. (L. R. Mewaldt, Dept. of Biological Sciences, San Jose College, San Jose, Calif. 95114)

5-9. **Biophysics**, 2nd intern. congr., Vienna, Austria. (A. K. Solomon, Biophysical Laboratory, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass. 02115)

5-9. Coordination Chemistry, intern. conf., St. Moritz, Switzerland. (G. Schwarzenbach, Eidg. Technical High School, Zurich)

5-9. Use of Isotopes in Plant Nutrition and Physiology Studies, symp., Vienna, Austria. (J. H. Kane, Conferences Branch, Div. of Technical Information, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545)

5-9. Polar Meteorology, symp., Geneva, Switzerland. (K. K. Langlo, World Meteorological Organization, 41 Ave. Giuseppe-Motta, 1200, Geneva)

5-9. Water Pollution Research, 3rd intern. conf., Munich, Germany. (B. B. Berger, Box 5557, Friendship Station, Washington, D.C. 20016) 5-10. Human Genetics. 3rd intern. congr., Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, III.

(B. S. Strauss, Dept. of Microbiology, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago 60637)

5-10. Insect Pathology, intern. colloquium, Wageningen, Netherlands. (P. Grison, Laboratoire de Biocoenotique et de Lutte Biologique, La Minière par Versailles, Seine-et-Oise, France) 5-10. International Radiation Protection

Assoc., first intern. congr., Rome, Italy. (C. Polvani, Casella Postale 2359, Rome)

5-11. **Psychiatry**, 4th world congr., Madrid, Spain. (Chair of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Univ. of San Carlos, Calle Atocha 106, Madrid)

5-11. Vital Substances, Nutrition, and Civilization Diseases, 12th intern. conv., Charleroi, Belgium. (H. A. Schweigart, Intern. Soc. for Research on Nutrition and Vital Substances, Bermeroder str., 61, Hannover, Kirochrode, West Germany)

SCIENCE, VOL. 153

5-13. International Committee of Electrochemical Thermodynamics and Kinetics, 17th mtg., Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan. (M. Fleischmann, Dept. of Physical Chemistry, Univ. of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne 1, England)

15-17. Rock Mechanics, 8th symp., Minneapolis, Minn. (Symposium Committee, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis)

5-19. International Scientific Radio Union, 15th general assembly, Munich, Germany. (E. Herbays, 7, pl. Emile Danco, Brussels 18, Belgium)

6-8. Selenium in Biomedicine, intern. symp., Corvallis, Ore. (O. H. Muth, DVM Nutrition Research Inst., Oregon State Univ., Corvallis 97331)

6-9. Bacterial Intestinal Infectious Diseases, intern. symp., Prague, Czechoslovakia. (M. Duniewicz, Czechoslovak Medical Soc. J. E. Purkyne Sokolska 31, Prague)

6-10. Molecular Structure and Spectroscopy, mtg., Ohio State Univ., Columbus. (R. N. Rao, Dept. of Physics, Ohio State Univ., Columbus 43210)

6-10. American **Political Science** Assoc., mtg., New York, N.Y. (E. M. Kirkpatrick, 1726 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C.)

6-10. Radiochemistry, 4th Czechoslovak conf., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. (Nuclear Chemistry Section, Czechoslovak Chemical Soc., Hradčanské nám 12, Prague 1)

6-11. Magnetic Resonance and Relaxation, intern. conf., Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. (R. Blinc, Nuclear Inst. "J. Stefan", Ljubljana)

7-9. Aerodynamic Deceleration Systems, conf., Houston, Tex. (R. S. Ross, Goodyear Aerospace Corp., 1210 Masillon Rd., Akron, Ohio 44315)

7-9. Influence of Synthetics and Pesticides on Food Chemistry, symp., Aachen, Germany. (German Chemical Soc., Geschaftsstelle, 6 Frankfurt am Main, Postfach 9075, Germany)

7-10. National Agricultural Chemicals Assoc., 33rd annual mtg., White Sulphur Springs W. Va. (The Society, 1155 15th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20005)

7-10. American **Geophysical** Union, 6th western natl. mtg., Los Angeles, Calif. (AGU, 1145 19th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036)

7-10. Internal Medicine, intern. conf., Amsterdam, Netherlands. (Secretariat, Holland Organizing Center, 16, Lange Voorhout, The Hague)

7-10. Invertebrates and the Chemistry of Learning, symp., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. (W. C. Corning, Fordham Univ., Bronx, N.Y.)

7-10. **Space Simulation**, conf., Houston, Texas. (A. C. Bond, Code EA, NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston 77058)

8-10. Atherosclerosis and the Reticulo-Endothelial System, intern. symp., Como, Italy. (R. Paoletti, Inst. of Pharmacology, Via Vanvitelli n. 32, Milan)

8-10. International Soc. of **Geographical Pathology**, 9th conf., Leiden, Netherlands. (Secretariat, Holland Organizing Centre, 16, Lange Voorhout, The Hague)

8-10. Parapsychological Assoc., 9th annual conv., New York, N.Y. (J. G. Pratt, Box 152, Univ. of Virginia Hospital, Charlottesville 22901)

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9-10. Instrumentation for High Energy Physics, intern. conf., Stanford, Calif. (D. W. Dupen, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, P.O. Box 4349, Stanford, Calif. 94305)

9-10. Scandinavian Neurosurgical Soc., 19th annual mtg., Gothenburg, Sweden. (G. Norlen, Sahlgrenska Sjukhus, Gothenburg)

10-21. Industrial Chemistry, 36th intern. congr., Brussels, Belgium. (A. Guilmot, 49, Sq. Marie-Louise, Brussels 4)

11-15. Cell, Tissue, and Organ Culture, 2nd conf., Tissue Culture Assoc., Bedford, Pa. (V. J. Evans, Natl. Cancer Inst., NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014)

11-16. American Chemical Soc., 152nd natl. mtg., New York, N.Y. (The Society, 1155 16th St., NW, Washington, D.C.)

11-16. International Soc. of Orthopedic Surgery and Traumatology, 10th mtg., Paris, France. (P. Lance, 34 rue Montoyer, Brussels, Belgium)

11-17. International Soc. for **Rehabilitation** of the Disabled, 10th world congr., Wiesbaden, Germany. (S. G. Whittier, Natl. Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60612)

11-18. Comparative Pathology, intern. congr., Beirut, Lebanon. (J. K. Frenkel, Dept. of Pathology and Oncology, Univ. of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City)

12-13. Chromatography and Electro-

phoresis, 4th intern. symp., Brussels, Belgium. (Belgian Soc. of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 11, rue Archimède, Brussels 4)

12-14. American Fisheries Soc., Kansas City, Mo. (R. F. Hutton, The Society, 1404 New York Ave., Washington, D.C.)

 I_2-I_4 . Physics of **Free Atoms**, conf., Berkeley, Calif. (V. W. Cohen, Physics, Dept. Brookhaven Natl. Laboratory, Upton, N.Y. 11973)

12-14. Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, fall mtg., Stony Brook, N.Y. (A. H. Zemanian, Dept. of Applied Analysis, State Univ. of New York, Stony Brook 11790)

12-14. Production and Applications of Intense Magnetic Fields, intern. colloquium, Grenoble, France. (National Center of Scientific Research, 15, quai Anatole France, Paris 7)

12-15. Sarcoidosis, 4th intern. conf., Paris, France. (J. Chretien, Hospital Cochin, rue Faubourg St.-Jacques, Paris 14)

12-15. Society of American Foresters, 66th annual mtg., Seattle, Wash. (The Society, 1010 16th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036)

12-16. International Council of the Aeronautical Sciences, 5th congr. London, England. (American Inst. of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1290 Sixth Ave., New York 10019)

12-16. Ecological Archives and Methods of Analysis, intern. conf., Evian, France. (Intern. Social Science Council, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16, France)

12-16. Nuclear Radiation and X-ray Chemistry, symp., Jalich, Germany. (German Chemical Soc., Geschaftsstelle, 6 Frankfurt am Main 9, Postfach 9075, Germany)

12-16. Radiation Measurements in Nuclear Power, conf., Berkeley, England. (K. F. Orton, Berkeley Nuclear Laboratories, Berkeley)

12-16. Vaccines Against Viral and Rickettsial Diseases of Man, intern. conf., Washington, D.C. (Pan American Sanitary Bureau, 525 23rd St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20037)

12-17. Angiology, 8th Latin American congr., Caracas, Venezuela. (J. Morales Rocha, avda. Diego de Lazada 12, San Bernardino, Caracas)

12–17. **Insect Chemistry**, European conf., Milan, Italy. (Polytechnical Inst. of Milan, Piazza Leonardo da Vinci 32, Milan)

12-17. Nuclear Physics, intern. conf., Gatlinburg, Tenn. (A. Zucker, Oak Ridge Natl. Laboratory, P.O. Box X, Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37831)

13-16. Antarctic Oceanography, symp., Santiago, Chile. (H. Mosby, Geophysics Inst., Bergen, Norway)

14-16. Deformation and Flow in High Polymer Systems, conf., Loughborough, England. (R. E. Wetton, Dept. of Chemistry, Loughborough College of Technology, Loughborough, England)

14-18. International Federation of **Operational Research** Soc., 4th intern. conf., Cambridge, Mass. (P. M. Morse, Room 6-107, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, Cambridge 02139)

14-21. Neurobiology, symp., Stockholm,

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Sweden. (UNESCO, Pl. de Fontenoy, Paris 7, France)

15-16. Pyrolysis-Gas Chromatography, symp., Paris, France. (G. Guichon, Ecole Polytechnique, 17 rue Descartes, Paris 53)

17-24. Pharmaceutical Sciences, 26th intern. congr., Madrid, Spain. (J. H. M. Winters, Alexanderstraat 111, The Hague, Netherlands)

18-21. American Inst. of Chemical Engineers, 58th natl. mtg., Atlantic City, N.J. (Asst. Secretary, 345 E. 47 St., New York 10017)

18-24. International Soc. of Gastroenterology, 5th world congr., Tokyo, Japan. (Secretary General, School of Medicine, Jikei Univ., Atago-cho, Shiba, Minato-Ku, Tokyo)

18-24. Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnic, 5th Pan American congr., Caracas, Venezuela. (P.O. Box 5212, Chacao, Caracas)

19-21. Instrumental Optics and Optical Design, conf., Chelsea College of Science and Technology, Chelsea, England. (Meetings Officer, Inst. of Physics and the Physical Soc., 47 Belgrave Sq., London, S.W.1, England)

19-22. Cybernetic Medicine, 4th intern. congr., Nice, France. (Dr. Cossa, 29 boul. Victor-Hugo, Nice)

19-22. Applications of Electronic Engineering to Oceanography, conf., Southampton, England. (Inst. of Electronic and Radio Engineers, 8-9 Bedford Sq., London, W.C.1, England)

19-22. Neurobiologists, 4th intern. mtg., Stockholm, Sweden. (Secretary General, Nobel Inst. for Neurophysiology, Karolinska Inst., Stockholm 60)

19-23. American Soc. of Oral Surgeons, mtg., Chicago, Ill. (E. Larson, 211 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago) 19-24. Boundary Layers and Turbu-

19-24. Boundary Layers and Turbulence, symp., Kyoto, Japan. (I. Tani, Inst. of Space and Aeronautical Science, Univ. of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan) 19-24. International Federation for

19-24. International Federation for **Documentation**, 32nd conf., The Hague, Netherlands. (Organizing Secretary, 7 Hofweg, The Hague)

20-22. Tube Techniques, 8th conf., Inst. of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, electron devices group, New York, N.Y. (R. J. Bondley, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.)

20-23. Comminution, 2nd symp., European Federation of Chemical Engineering, Amsterdam, Netherlands. (Congress Bureau, 3 Sint Agnietenstraat, Amsterdam)

20-23. Gas Chromatography and Associated Techniques, intern. symp., Rome, Italy. (A. B. Littlewood, School of Chemistry, The University, Newcastle on Tyne 1, England)

20-23. Immunity, Cancer, and Chemotherapy, intern. symp., Buffalo, N.Y. (E. Mihich, Roswell Park Memorial Inst., Buffalo 14203)

21-22. Significance of Water Composition, natl. symp., American Soc. for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pa. (The Society, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia)

21–23. Aerodynamic Testing, conf., Los Angeles, Calif. (R. E. Covey, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, 4800 Oak Ridge Dr., Pasadena, Calif. 91103)

21-23. International Assoc. of Geochemistry and Cosmochemistry/Intern. Union of Geological Sciences, mtg., Paris, France. (UNESCO, Pl. de Fontenoy, Paris) 21-23. Molecular Motion in Solids,

Liquids, and Gases by Magnetic Resonance, mtg., Canterbury, England. (E. F. W. Seymour, British Radio Spectroscopy Group, School of Physics, Univ. of Warwick, Coventry, England)

21-23. Nuclear and Particle Physics, conf., Univ. of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland. (Meetings Officer, Inst. of Physics and the Physical Soc., 47 Belgrave Sq., London S.W.1, England)

21-23. Origin and Abundance-Distribution of the Elements, symp., UNESCO headquarters, Paris, France. (W. D. Page, Div. of Earth Sciences, Natl. Acad. of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20418)

21-23. Origin and Distribution of the Elements, symp., Paris, France. (E. Ingerson, Dept. of Geology, Univ. of Texas, Austin 78712)

21-23. Supermolecular Structure in Fibers, 25th conf., Fiber Society, Boston, Mass. (L. Rebenfeld, Textile Research Inst., P.O. Box 625, Princeton, N.J.)

21-24. New Methods of Stellar Dynamics, colloquium, Besançon, France. (Assistant Secretary, Intern. Astronomical Union, Observatory of Nice, Le Mont-Gros, Nice, France)

21–29. International Atomic Energy Agency, 10th general conf., Vienna, Austria. (IAEA, Kärntnerring 11, Vienna 1)

22-24. American College of **Cardiology**, regional mtg. Univ. of Florida, Gainesville. (M. W. Wheat, Jr., Div. of Postgraduate Education, Univ. of Florida College of Medicine, Gainesville 32601)

22-24. Muscle Circulation, symp., Smolenice, Czechoslovakia. (O. Hudlická, Inst. of Physiology, Czechoslovak Acad. of Sciences, Budějovická 1083, Prague 4)

23-1. American Soc. of Clinical Pathologists, Chicago, Ill. (Secretary, 445 North Lake Shore Dr., Chicago 11, Ill.)

24-26. Phage Genetics and Physiology, mtg., Naples, Italy. (Organizing Committee, Intern. Laboratory of Genetics and Biophysics, Naples)

25-28. Gastrointestinal Radiation Injury, symp., Richland, Wash. (M. F. Sullivan, Biology Dept., Battelle-Northwest, P.O. Box 999, Richland 99352)

25-29. Water Pollution Control Federation, 39th mtg., Kansas City, Mo. (R. E. Fuhrman, 4435 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20016)

25-30. Nephrology, 3rd intern. congr., Washington, D.C. (Secretariat, 9650 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C. 20014)

26-27. Engineering Management, 14th annual joint conf. (JEMC), Washington, D.C. (H. M. Sarasohn, IBM Corp., Armonk, N.Y. 10504)

26-27. Prospects for Simulation and Simulators of Dynamic Systems, symp., Baltimore, Md. (S. Burik, MS 452A, Westinghouse Electric Corp., P.O. Box 746, Baltimore 21203)

26–28. Colloid Stability in Aqueous and Nonaqueous Media, mtg., Faraday Soc., Univ. of Nottingham, Nottingham, England. (The Society, 6 Gray's Inn Sq., London W.C.1, England)

26-28. Nonconventional Energy Conversion Applications, first conf., Los Angeles, Calif. (R. E. Henderson, Research Manager, Applied Sciences, Allison Div., GMC, Indianapolis, Ind. 46202)

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Classics in Education. Wade Baskin, Ed. Philosophical Library, New York, 1966. 740 pp. \$12. Fifty-eight contributions ranging from Aristotle to Alfred North Whitehead.

Compton's Dictionary of the Natural Sciences. vols. 1 and 2. Charles A. Ford, Ed. Compton, Chicago, 1966. vol. 1, 436 pp.; vol. 2, 459 pp. Illus. \$24.95 set (secondary level).

A Conflicting View of the Universe. John J. Durie. Harlo Press, Detroit, 1966. 45 pp. \$3.

Dictionary of Geography. Sir Dudley Stamp, Ed. Wiley, New York, 1966. 508 pp. \$10.

Dictionary of Semiconductor Physics and Electronics: English-German, German-English. Werner Bindmann. VEB Verlag Technik, Berlin; Pergamon, New York, 1965. 615 pp. \$25.

Diplomats, Scientists, and Politicians: The United States and the Nuclear Test Ban Negotiations. Harold Karan Jacobson and Eric Stein. Univ. of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1966. 548 pp. \$8.50.

The Drugs You Take. S. Bradshaw. Hutchinson, London, 1966. 224 pp. 30s. Experiments in Visual Science: For

Home and School. James R. Gregg. Ronald, New York, 1966. 166 pp. Illus. \$5.

Exploring Pacific Coast Tide Pools. Vinson Brown. Naturegraph Publishers, Healdsburg, Calif., 1966. 56 pp. Illus. Paper, \$1.95.

A Field Key to the Savanna Trees of Nigeria. Brian Hopkins and D. P. Stanfield. Ibadan Univ. Press, Ibadan, Nigeria, 1966. 47 pp. Paper, 5s. 6d.

German Chemical Abbreviations. Compiled and edited by Gabriele E. M. Wohlauer and H. D. Gholston. Special Libraries Assoc., New York, 1966. 67 pp. Paper, \$6.50. Contains about 2500 abbreviations, with German and English meanings, listed alphabetically in a threecolumn format.

The Globe of Martin Bylica of Olkusz: Celestial Maps in the East and in the West. Zofia Ameisenowa. Translated by Andrzej Potocki. Wydawnictwo Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warsaw, 1959. 108 pp. Illus. Paper.

Guide to the Underwater. Bill Slosky and Art Walker. Sterling, New York, 1966. 192 pp. Illus. \$10.

Harper's University: The Beginnings. A history of the University of Chicago. Richard J. Storr. Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1966. 427 pp. Illus. \$8.95.

Hebrew Amulets: Their Decipherment and Interpretation. T. Schrire. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London; Humanities Press, New York, 1966. 192 pp. Illus. \$8.50.

IAEA Research Contracts. Sixth annual report. Internatl. Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, 1966 (order from Natl. Agency for Internatl. Publications, New York). 141 pp. Illus. Paper, \$1. Technical Reports Series, No. 53. Thirty-seven papers. The Images of Space. Harold Leland Goodwin. Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, New York, 1965. 189 pp. \$2.95.

The Impact of Highway Investment on Development. George W. Wilson, Barbara

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R. Bergmann, Leon V. Hirsch, and Martin S. Klein. Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 1966. 238 pp. Illus. \$6.

Incident at Exeter: The Story of Unidentified Flying Objects over America Today. John G. Fuller. Putnam, New York, 1966. 251 pp. \$5.95.

Indian Legends from the Northern Rockies. Ella E. Clark. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1966. 376 pp. Illus. \$6.95.

Indian Scientific and Technical Publications, 1960–1965. Compiled by S. B. Deshaprabhu and others. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, 1966. 296 pp. \$6.

The Invention of the Aeroplane (1799– 1909). Charles H. Gibbs-Smith. Taplinger, New York, 1966. 384 pp. Illus. \$14.95. IQ: A Mensa Analysis and History.

Victor Serebriakoff. Hutchinson, London, 1966. 192 pp. Illus. 30s.

The Man-Made Object. Gyorgy Kepes, Ed. Braziller, New York, 1966. 236 pp. Illus. \$12.50. Vision and Value Series. Seventeen papers by Gillo Dorfles, Herbert Read, Joan M. Erikson, Kazuhiko Egawa, Michael J. Blee, Marshall McLuhan, Christopher Alexander, Leonardo Ricci, Marcel Breuer, Theodore M. Brown, Jean Hélion, Henry S. Stone, Jr., Frederick S. Wight, Dore Ashton, and Françoise Choay.

McGraw-Hill Basic Bibliography of Science and Technology. Compiled by the Editors of the McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1966. 748 pp. \$19.50. A compilation of recent titles and annotations on more than 7000 subjects.

McGraw-Hill Modern Men of Science. Editors of McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1966. 628 pp. Illus. \$19.50. Contains biographical data and descriptions of over 400 contemporary scientists.

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Optical Page Reading Devices. Robert A. Wilson. Reinhold, New York, 1966. 207 pp. Illus. \$10.

Optical Scanning for the Business Man. Ralph Dyer, James E. Hoelter, James A.

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Newton, and others. Hobbs, Dorman, New York, 1966. 204 pp. Illus. \$14.50.

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Principles of Scientific and Technical Writing. Jackson E. Morris. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1966. 277 pp. Illus. \$6.95.

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Science and Man. Lord Russell Brain. Elsevier, New York, 1966. 109 pp. Illus. \$3.75.

The Shape of Medieval History: Studies in Modes of Perception. William J. Brandt. Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, Conn., 1966. 197 pp. \$5.75.

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Strategic Defenses. Stanley L. Englebardt. Crowell, New York, 1966. 184 pp. Ilus. \$4.95.

A Syntax-Oriented Translator. Peter Zilahy Ingerman. Academic Press, New York, 1966. 141 pp. Illus. \$5.95.

Thermal, Oxidative, and Light Stabilization of Polypropylene. A literature survey. Science Surveys, Mountainside, N.J., 1966. 148 pp. Illus. Paper. Survey covers the literature between 1954 and 1966.

The Ways of Paradox and Other Essays. W. V. Quine. Random House, New York, 1966. 268 pp. \$6.95. Contains twenty-one papers written between 1934 and 1964.

Meyer Weisgal at Seventy: An Anthology. Edward Victor, Ed. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, New York, 1966. 228 pp. Illus. Thirty-four papers.

Wonders of the Modern World. Joseph Gies. Crowell, New York, 1966. 255 pp. Illus. \$5.95.

Working with Atoms. O. R. Frisch. Basic Books, New York, 1966. 96 pp. Illus. \$3.50. Science and Discovery Series.

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Conference and Symposium Reports

Advances in Fluorine Research and Dental Caries Prevention. vol. 4. Proceedings of the 12th Congress of the European Organization for Research on Fluorine and Dental Caries Prevention (Utrecht, Netherlands), June 1965. P. M. C. James, Klaus G. Konig, and Hans R. Held, Eds. Pergamon, New York, 1966. 254 pp. Illus. \$18.50. Thirty-one papers.

Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy. Proceedings of the Fifth Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy and Fourth International Congress of Chemotherapy (Washington, D.C.), October 1965. Gladys L. Hobby, Ed. American Soc. for Microbiology, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1966. 1154 pp. Illus. \$15. 184 papers.

Biochemical Studies of Antimicrobial Drugs. Symposium of the Society for General Microbiology (London), April 1966. B. A. Newton and P. E. Reynolds, Eds. Cambridge Univ. Press, New York, 1966. 359 pp. Illus. \$11.50. Fifteen papers.

The Biology of Human Variation (Ann N.Y. Acad. Science. 134). Edward M. Weyer, Ed. New York Acad. of Sciences, New York, 1965. 570 pp. Illus. Paper, \$12. Fifty papers given at a conference held in February 1965 on the fol-lowing topics: General Concepts (11 papers); Mechanisms—Evolutionary and Genetic (8 papers); Physiological Considerations (8 papers); Developments Abroad (7 papers); Implications and Applications (9 papers); and Antecedents of Illness (7 papers).

Comparative Phytochemistry. Based on papers presented at a meeting of the Phytochemical Group (Cambridge, Eng-land), April 1965. T. Swain, Ed. Aca-demic Press, New York, 1966. 374 pp. Illus. 93s. Eighteen papers.

Current Concepts of Acid-Base Meas-urement (Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 133). Harold E. Whipple, Ed. New York Acad. of Sciences, New York, 1966. 274 pp. Illus. Paper, \$6. Seventeen papers and two reports presented at a conference held in November 1964. The topics considered were: Acid-Base Measurements In Vitro (7 papers); Discussion: Acid-Base Measurement In Vitro (1 paper); Acid-Base Disturbances In Vivo (8 papers); Discussion: Description of Clinical Disturbances in Acid-Base Equilibrium (1 paper); and Reports of the Ad Hoc Committees (2 reports).

East African Academy, Proceedings. vol. 2. A symposium (Nairobi), June 1964. W. B. Banage, Ed. East African Publishing House, Nairobi, Kenya, 1966. 164 pp. Illus. Paper, 35s. Twenty-one papers on the physical, earth, biological, medical, and agricultural sciences.

Economic Progress and Social Welfare. Papers presented at a conference (Washington, D.C.), December 1965. Leonard H. Goodman, Ed. Published for the National Conference on Social Welfare. Columbia Univ. Press, New York, 1966. 245 pp. \$5. Seven papers: "Poverty, policy, and purpose: The dilemmas of choice" by Martin Rein and S. M. Miller; "Administrative decisions and fund allocation in social welfare" by Charles I. Schottland; "Assessing effectiveness of methods for meeting social and economic problems

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The Electron Microprobe. Proceedings of the symposium sponsored by the Electrothermics and Metallurgy Division, The Electrochemical Soc. (Washington, D.C.), October 1964. T. D. McKinley, K. F. J. Heinrich, and D. B. Wittry, Eds. Wiley, New York, 1966. 1051 pp. Illus. \$27.50. Forty-three papers on the following topics: Analysis of Light Elements (6 papers); Quantitative Analysis (12 papers); New Techniques and Instrumentation (6 papers); and Applications (19 papers).

Endogenous Substances Affecting the Myometrium. Proceedings of a symposium (Bristol, England), July 1965. V. R. Pickles and R. J. Fitzpatrick, Eds. Cambridge Univ. Press, New York, 1966. 283 pp. Illus. \$13.50. Twenty-three papers.

Family Planning and Population Programs. A review of world developments. Proceedings of the International Conference on Family Planning Programs (Geneva), August 1965. Bernard Berelson and others, Eds. Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1966. 864 pp. Illus. \$12.50. Sixtyone papers on the following topics: National Programs: Achievements and Problems (21 papers); Organization and Administration of Programs (7 papers); Contraceptive Methods: Programmatic Implications (14 papers); Research and Evaluation (17 papers); and Summary (2 papers).

Food Science and Technology. Proceedings of the First International Congress (London), September 1962. vol. 2, Biological and Microbiological Aspects of Foods. James Muil Leitch, Ed. Gordon and Breach, New York, 1965. 670 pp. Illus. \$45. Eighty-four papers on the following topics: Effects of Conditions of Husbandry and Cultivation on Quality of Foods (15 papers); Physiology of Maturation, Transport and Storage of Foods (17 papers); Food Preservation (19 papers); Microbial Ecology of Sound and Spoiled Foods (8 papers); Hygiene-Microbiological Assessment of Quality (8 papers); Industrial Fermentations (9 papers); and Laboratory Techniques. Most of the paper are in English, others in French or German.

Identification Methods for Microbiologists. Pt. A. B. M. Gibbs and F. A. Skinner, Eds. Academic Press, New York, 1966. 159 pp. Illus. 37s. 6d. The Society for Applied Bacteriology Technical Series No. 1. Fifteen papers given at an autumn demonstration meeting, October 1964.

Impact of Basic Sciences on Medicine. Based on lectures given at an international symposium (Jerusalem), June 1965. Ben-Yamin Shapiro and Moshe Prywes, Eds. Academic Press, New York, 1966. 336 pp. Illus. \$14.95. Thirty-one papers.

Initiation of Labor. Proceedings of a conference (Princeton, N.J.), December 1963. Jean M. Marshall, Ed. U.S. De-partment of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 1966 (order from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.). 257 pp. Illus. Paper, \$1. Eight papers: "Physiological principles of contraction in uterine muscle" by Walter J. Woodbury, Gertrude van Wagenen, Arpad I. Csapo, Jean M. Marshall, and Hugo Jung; "Effects of oxytocin on uterine contractility" by Roberto Caldevro-Barcia, Anna-Riitta Fuchs, Arpad I. Csapo, Jean M. Marshall, and Allan C. Barnes; "Effects of progesterone on uterine contractility" by Arpad I. Csapo and Hugo Jung; "Chemistry and physiology of relaxin" by Meyer X. Zarrow, Robert L. Kroc, and Nils E. Wiqvist; "Effects of the placenta on uterine contractility" by Nils E. Wiqvist, Allan C. Barnes, Arpad I. Csapo, Anna-Riitta Fuchs, Hugo Jung, Willard M. Allen, and John D. Biggers; "The fetus as a factor in the initiation of labor" by Louis W. Holm, Kenneth J. Ryan, Ernest W. Page, John D. Biggers, and Carl G. Hartman; "The role of immune phenomena in labor" by Jonathan T. Lanman; and "Clinical circumstances at the time of labor" by James Walker, Kenneth J. Ryan, Allan C. Barnes, Nils E. Wiqvist, Duncan E. Reid, Roberto Caldey-ro-Barcia, Arnad I. Csapo, and Evelyn Johnsen.

Instrumentation Methods for Predictive Medicine. Proceedings of the ISA Symposium (Los Angeles, Calif.), October 1965. Thomas B. Weber and Joe Poyer, Eds. Instrument Soc. of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1966. 223 pp. Illus. \$12; members, \$9.50. Thirteen papers.

Internal Conversion Processes. Proceedings of an International Conference (Nashville, Tenn.), May 1965. Joseph H. Hamilton, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1966. 697 pp. Illus. \$22.50. Sixty-three papers.

Ironmaking Conference 1964. Proceedings of a conference (Pittsburgh, Pa.), April 1964. D. J. Enochs and W. D. Gifford, Eds. Gordon and Breach, New York, 1966. 500 pp. Illus. \$15. Twentyone papers.

Macromolecules and Behavior. Report of a conference (Manhattan), April 1964. John Gaito, Ed. Appleton, Century, Crofts (Meredith), New York, 1966. 207 pp. Illus. \$8. Eleven papers.

Marine Sciences Instrumentation. vol. 3. Proceedings of the Third National Marine Sciences Symposium (Miami, Fla.), April 1965. William C. Knopf and Herbert A. Cook. Published for the Instru-ment Soc. of America. Plenum Press, New York, 1965. 303 pp. Illus. \$12.50; members, \$9.50. Twenty-one papers on the following topics: General Instrumentation (5 papers); Expendable Instrumentation (7 papers); Instrumentation for Oceanography (5 papers); and Water Motion Measurement (4 papers).

Mass Spectrometry. A NATO Advanced Study Institute (Glasgow, Scotland), August 1964. R. I. Reed, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1965. 473 pp. Illus. \$16. Twenty-three papers.

Matscience Symposia on Theoretical Physics. vol. 1. Proceedings of the First Anniversary Symposium (Madras, India), January 1963. Alladi Ramakrishnan, Ed. Plenum Press, New York, 1966. 181 pp. Illus. \$9.50. Twelve papers.

Mechanisms of Release of Biogenic Amines. Proceedings of an International Wenner-Gren Center Symposium (Stockholm), February 1965. U. S. von Euler,

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S. Rosell, and B. Uvnäs, Eds. Pergamon, New York, 1966. 490 pp. Illus. **\$20.** Thirty-eight papers.

Methods in Drug Evaluation. Proceedings of the international symposium (Milano), September 1965. P. Mantegazza and F. Piccinini, Eds. North-Holland, Amsterdam, 1966. 592 pp. Illus. \$16.80. Forty-four papers.

Molecular Relaxation Processes. Based on papers given at a symposium (Aberystwyth, Wales), July 1965. Chemical Society, London; Academic Press, New York, 1966. 314 pp. Illus. 65s. Forty-one papers. Most of the papers are in English, others are in French or German.

Muscular Afferents and Motor Control. Proceedings of the First Nobel Symposium (Lidingö, Sweden), June 1965. Ragnar Granit, Ed. Almqvist and Wiksell, Stockholm; Wiley, New York, 1966. 466 pp. Illus. \$20. Thirty-nine papers.

The Nature of the Lunar Surface. Proceedings of symposium (Greenbelt, Md.), April 1965. Wilmot N. Hess, Donald H. Menzel, and John A. O'Keefe, Eds. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1966. 328 pp. Illus. \$13.50. Eighteen papers on the following topics: Interpretation of Ranger Photographs and Related Topics (5 papers); Crater Formation and Surface Structure (5 papers); Physics and Chemistry of the Lunar Surface (7 papers); and Conclusions (1 paper).

New Antituberculosis Agents: Laboratory and Clinical Studies (Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 135). Edward Weyer, Ed. New York Academy of Sciences, New York, 1966. 440 pp. Illus. Paper, \$8. Thirtyfive papers given at a conference held in September 1965.

Nuclear Materials Management. Proceedings of a symposium (Vienna), August, September 1965. Internatl. Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, 1966 (order from Natl. Agency for Internatl. Publications, New York). 900 pp. Illus. \$18. Fiftyeight papers; most are in English, others in Russian, French, or Spanish; abstracts in English, French, Russian, and Spanish; discussions in English.

Peaceful Uses of Automation in Outer Space. Proceedings of a symposium (Stavanger, Norway), June 1965. John A. Aseltine, Ed. Plenum Press, New York, 1966. 601 pp. Illus. \$22.50. Forty-four papers on the following topics: Launch and Midcourse Guidance (6 papers); Specific Systems (5 papers); Attitude Control (9 papers); Ground Stations and Tracking (5 papers); Components and Techniques (8 papers); Entry and Landing (5 papers); and General Topics (6 papers).

The Petroleum Industry in the United Kingdom. Proceedings of a conference (London), November 1965. Peter Hepple, Ed. Institute of Petroleum, London; Elsevier, New York, 1966. 197 pp. Illus. \$12. Seven papers: "Indigenous petroleum and natural gas" by R. G. W. Brunstrom; "The sources of petroleum" by R. N. Sutton; "Petroleum refinishing" by R. C. Porten; "Gases from petroleum resources, part I; Use by the gas industry" by G. H. Gibson; "Gases from petroleum resources, part II; Use of LPG in industry" by T. W. B. Browne; "The petrochemical industry" by A. J. Gait; and "The U.K. market for petroleum products" by A. B. Mumford.

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Photographic Science. A symposium (Torino, Italy), September 1963. G. Semerano and U. Mazzucato, Eds. Focal Press, New York, 1966. 248 pp. Illus. \$30. Seventy-two papers.

Physiology of Breath-Hold Diving and the Ama of Japan. Papers presented at a symposium (Tokyo), August-September 1965. Herman Rahn, Ed. Natl. Acad. of Sciences-Natl. Research Council, Washington, D.C., 1965. 381 pp. Illus. \$7.50. Twenty-five papers.

Pioneers of Canadian Science. A symposium presented to the Royal Society of Canada (Charlottetown), June 1964. G. F. G. Stanley, Ed. Univ. of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1966. 160 pp. Illus. \$5. Six papers: "La Trame scientifique de l'histoire du Canada" by Léon Lortie; "Biologists and biological research since 1864" by W. Kaye Lamb and Thomas W. M. Cameron; "L'Abbé Léon Provancher, 1820-1892" by G. P. Holland; "L'Oublié de l'histoire de la science canadienne—George Lawson, 1827-1895" by Jacques Rousseau and William G. Dore; "The Reverend James Bovell, M.D., 1817-1880" by C. E. Dolman; and "Sir John William Dawson, 1820-1899" by T. H. Clark.

Plasma Physics and Controlled Nuclear Fusion Research. vols. 1 and 2. Proceedings of a conference (Culham, England), September 1965. Internatl. Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, 1966 (order from Natl. Agency for Internatl. Publications, New York). vol. 1, 790 pp., \$15; vol. 2, 1012 pp., \$21. Illus. Paper. Most of the 102 papers are in English, others in Russian or French; abstracts are in English, French, Spanish, and Russian, and the summaries are in English and Russian.

Poverty amid Affluence. Papers given at the West Virginia University Conference (Morgantown), May 1965. Leo Fishman, Ed. Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, Conn., 1966. 258 pp. Paper, \$1.75; cloth, \$6. Eleven papers: "Poverty from the Civil War to World War II" by Oscar Handlin; "Population change and poverty reduction, 1947-1965" by Robert J. Lampman; "Poverty and social organization" by Harold A. Gibbard; "Poverty and the individual" by I. Thomas Stone, Dorothea C. Leighton, and Alexander H. Leighton; "Poverty and the Negro" by Herman P. Miller; "Poverty in Appalachia" by Donald A. Crane and Benjamin Chinitz; "Poverty and resource utilization" by Joseph L. Fisher; "Public approaches to minimize poverty" by Theodore W. Schultz; "Unemployment and poverty" by Harry G. Johnson; "Strategies

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in the war against poverty" by Otto Eckstein; and "Ends and means in the war against poverty" by Robert J. Lampman.

Proceedings of the 1966 Heat Transfer and Fluid Mechanics Institute. (Stanta Clara, Calif.), June 1966. Michel A. Saad and James A. Miller, Eds. Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, Calif., 1966. 456 pp. Illus. \$12.50. Twenty-four papers.

Psychiatric Drugs. Proceedings of a research conference (Boston). Philip Solomon, Ed. Grune and Stratton, New York, 1966. 272 pp. Illus. \$9.75. Seventeen papers on the following topics: Mechanisms of Drug Action (4 papers); Drugs and Psychotherapy (7 papers); and Present Status of Drug Therapy (6 papers).

Radioactive Pharmaceuticals. Proceedings of a symposium (Oak Ridge, Tenn.), November 1965. Gould A. Andrews, Ralph M. Kniseley, and Henry N. Wagner, Jr., Eds. U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1966 (order from Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va.). 736 pp. Illus. Paper, \$5. Forty papers.

Recent Advances in Optimization Techniques. Proceedings of a symposium (Pittsburgh, Pa.), April 1965. Abraham Lavi and Thomas P. Vogl, Eds. Wiley, New York, 1966. 670 pp. Illus. \$12.50. Thirty papers.

Recent Developments in Particle Symmetries. Proceedings of the International School of Physics "Ettore Majorane" (Erice, Sicily), September-October 1965. A. Zichichi, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1966. 472 pp. Illus. \$12. Contains eight lectures, six seminars, and ten discussions presented at the School.

Regulation of Metabolic Processes in Mitochondria. A symposium (Bari, Italy), April-May 1965. J. M. Tager, S. Papa, E. Quagliariello, and E. C. Slater, Eds. Elsevier, New York, 1966. 594 pp. Illus. \$27.50. Thirty-four papers.

Science, Government, and the Universities. A symposium (Seattle, Wash.), Autumn 1965. Organized by Hans Neurath. Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle, 1966. 124 pp. \$3.95. Seven papers: "A look ahead" by Donald F. Hornig; "The role of the university in the exploration of space" by Hugh L. Dryden; "Some problems and trends in the support of academic science" by Leland J. Haworth; "Biomedical sciences-Present status and problems" by James A. Shannon; "Humanistic aspects of science" by Chaarles E. Odegaard; "Science and government-Opportunities and conflicts" by Philip Handler; "Appendix Strengthening academic capability for science throughout the nation" by Lyndon B. Johnson; and

an introduction by Frederick Seitz. Small Angle Scattering from Fibrous and Partially Order Systems. Based on an American Chemical Society symposium (Detroit, Mich.), May 1965. R. H. Marchessault, Ed. Interscience (Wiley), New York, 1966. 173 pp. Illus. Paper, \$7. Journal of Polymer Science, pt. C, Polymer Symposia, No. 13. This volume is an expanded version of the contributions which were read at the symposium and which appeared in the American Chemical Society Polymer Preprints, volt 6, No. 1 (1965). Nine papers: "The-

ory of light scattering from oriented and fiber structures" by R. S. Stein, P. Erhardt, J. J. van Aartsen, S. Clough, and M. Rhodes; "Small angle light scattering from deformed spherulites. Theory and its experimental verification" by Robert J. Samuels; "Quantitative studies of ringed spherulite deformation in polyethylene films" by Robert S. Moore and Chester Gieniewski; "Light scattering from poly-mer films" by M. L. Wallach; "A new technique for observing light-scattering patterns from polymer films" by Robert S. Moore and Chester Gieniewski; "Characterization of cellulose gels by small angle light scattering" by E. V. Beebe, R. L. Coalson, and R. H. Marchessault; "Small angle scattering by a three-component system. Testing the theory for light scattering" by R. L. Coalson, R. H. Marchessault, and A. Peterlin; "Chain folding in oriented nylon 66 fibers" by Paden F. Dismore and W. O. Statton; and "Small angle x-ray scattering from bulk crystalline polymers" by P. H. Geil.

Space Research: Directions for the Future. Report of a study by the Space Science Board, Woods Hole, Mass. Harry H. Hess, Chairman. Natl. Acad. of Sciences-Natl. Research Council, Washington, D.C., 1966. 651 pp. Illus. Paper, \$7.50. Report of a Summer Study at Woods Hole, Mass., June-July 1965.

Statistical Association Methods for Mechanized Documentation. Symposium proceedings (Washington, D.C.), March 1964. Mary Elizabeth Stevens, Vincent E. Giuliano, and Laurence B. Heilprin, Eds. National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., 1965 (order from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.). 269 pp. Illus. \$2.75. Twenty-seven papers on the following topics: Background and Principles (6 papers); Models and Methods (10 papers); Applications to Citation Indexing (3 papers); and Tests, Evaluation Methodology, and Criticisms (8 papers).

Stress-Corrosion Cracking of Titanium. A symposium (Seattle, Wash.), October-November 1965. American Soc. for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, 1966. 269 pp. Illus. \$14; members, \$9.80. Thirteen papers.

Surface Chemistry. Proceedings of the Second Scandinavian Symposium on Surface Activity (Stockholm), November 1964, sponsored by The Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences. Per Ekwall, Kjell Groth, and Vera Runnström-Reio, Eds. Academic Press, New York, 1965. 315 pp. Illus. \$15.50. Twenty-five papers.

Symmetry Principles at High Energy. Third Conference (Coral Gables, Fla.), January 1966. Arnold Perlmutter, Joseph Wojtaszek, George Sudarshan, and Behram Kurzunoglu, Eds. Freeman, San Francisco, 1966. 288 pp. Illus. Paper, \$6.50. Nineteen papers.

Technical Information Center Administration. vol. 2. Report of the second conference (St. David's, Pa.), June 1965. Arthur W. Elias, Ed. Spartan Books, Washington, D.C., 1965. 175 pp. \$6.75. Thirteen papers.

Technological Innovation and Society. Columbia Univ. Seminar on Technology and Social Change, 1965. Dean Morse and Aaron W. Warner, Eds. Columbia

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