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The Hasselblad system... and a few reasons why the scientific and industrial photographer needs it.

The applications of photography in science and industry are numerous and undisputed. It would require many volumes rather than this single page just to list, let alone discuss, these applications. Both as a research tool and a recording device, photography has certainly proved not only convenient, but in many cases of sophisticated scientific and industrial research, invaluable.

Obviously, the single most important feature of photography is its ability to produce a permanent record of a visual happening. Something that may or may not be visible to the human eye. That may occur at a speed which would not make it visible to the human eye or that may occur in a place where it would not be convenient or even safe for a human observer to be.

It has long been acknowledged that the single most superior camera for most research purposes is the single lens reflex camera. Because all viewing and focusing is through the lens and is completely free from parallax error, then regardless of the combination of supplementary lenses, extension tubes and bellows extensions used, the image seen on the viewing screen is identical with the final picture.

Unfortunately, most of the single lens reflex cameras available to the researcher use the 35mm format and consequently suffer from lack of image quality when the negative is enlarged to any degree. This problem is overcome by the use of the 2¼ square format as in the Hasselblad system.

optics of Carl Zeiss lenses with built in Synchro Compur shutters allowing the use of both flash and strobe at all speeds. that the Hasselblad system does. Here's what the Hasselblad System consists of. Firstly, the 500C. the standard camera in the system^A. It accepts all seven lenses available for the Hasselblad, and is a single lens reflex viewing camera. The 500C always shows you exactly how your final picture will turn out on the ground glass screen, in the same way a view camera does. This allows you to concentrate on the setting up and composition of your picture, no matter what lens or accessories you are using on the camera.

The lens, magazine, focusing hood and winding knob of the 500C are all instantly interchangeable.

Next is the Hasselblad Super Wide C. The camera that caused a breakthrough in 2¼ square photography. Equipped with a 38mm, 90° angle of view Zeiss

A

Biogon f/4.5 lens, this camera allows you to take pictures previously considered impossible. The superb optics of the lens assures perfect distortion-free horizontal and vertical delineation, with sharpness of image from corner to corner of the negative area, even at full aperture. Depth of field at an aperture of f/22 is from 26 inches to infinity.

The newest camera in the Hasselblad System is the electrically driven Hasselblad 500EL. This camera automatically advances the film and cocks the shutter, allowing a rapid series of exposures to be made, either by use of the camera release or long release cords, timer or remote radio control. The 500EL accepts all the lenses and most accessories available for the 500C. Obviously one of the advantages of this camera is that the photographer is freed from the actual mechanics of picture taking and can therefore, devote himself completely to the subject.

The use of the 500EL with the Hasselblad 70mm film magazine, (up to 70 exposures on cassette loaded 70mm film) allows the photographer, working on a job where a large number of exposures are required, to handle his work load much more quickly and efficiently.

There are seven Carl Zeiss lenses in the Hasselblad System, 40, 50^B, 80, 120, 150, 250^c and 500mm. Each lens has a built Five different instantly interchangeable film magazines are available. These magazines allow the photographer to make 12 or 16 exposures on 120 film^D, 24 exposures on 220 film^E and 70 exposures on 70mm film. The magazines also allow the choice of 3 formats, (2¼ square, 2¼ X 1%, 1% X 1%). This allows not only for speed of operation, but the convenience of being able to change either film type or format in mid-roll.

Completing the system is a huge range of accessories that includes extension tubes and bellows extensions for close up work, filters, transparency copy holders, cut film backs, eye level prism finders⁶, sports view finders, sun shades, rapid winding crank¹, quick focusing handles^J, grips^K, underwater housings, ring lights, tripod quick coupling^L, microscope attachments and carrying cases.

We have purposely avoided discussing specific applications to which the Hasselblad system might be applied. Not only because of the limitations of the space available, but because the number of applications is almost infinite.

Hasselblad systems are being used today in many branches of science and industry. And are even a part of the NASA space program. Shown below are just a few parts of the system that seem to have become particularly popular with many people engaged in some aspect of science or industry.

The simple fact is that there is not one camera system available today which offers the scientific or industrial photographer the choice of camera bodies, interchangeable film magazines, accessories and attachments, plus the superb

F



 \bigcirc

in Synchro Compur shutter, with automatic stopping down at the moment of exposure and manual preview for depth of field checks. Every lens has both M and X synchronization allowing the use of flash and strobe at all speeds up to 1/500th of a second.

B

This description of the Hasselblad system has been necessarily brief. If you would like a Hasselblad catalogue or further literature or if you have a specific technical inquiry write to Paillard Inc., 1900 Lower Rd., Linden, New Jersey 07036. HASSELBLAD

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attack by fragmentation bombs. If such use of so-called "non-lethal" CB weapons becomes widely practiced and generally accepted, the way is paved for a chemical and biological arms race and progressive escalation in this or future wars to the use of the entire spectrum of CB weapons.

In this connection we would like to quote the strategic analyst T. C. Schelling [Arms and Influence (Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, 1966), p. 131] on possible agreements for preventing the use of gas in warfare:

"Some gas" raises complicated questions of how much, where, under what circumstances; "no gas" is simple and unambiguous. Gas only on military personnel; gas used only by defending forces; gas only when carried by projectile; no gas without warning—a variety of limits is conceivable . . . But there is a simplicity to "no gas" that makes it almost uniquely a focus for agreement when each side can only conjecture at what alternative rules the other side would propose and when failure at coordination on the first try may spoil the chances for acquiescence in any limits at all.

John T. Edsall Matthew Meselson

Biological Laboratories, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

In Defense of Rachel Carson

Philip H. Marvin's complaint (Letters, 7 Apr.) that the "plague" of Rachel Carson's book continues to "infest" the minds of scientists demands comment. The Silent Spring has not only "infested" scientists, but also caused naturalists who look further than the results of a single crop to become acutely aware of the danger of pesticides. It is true that Carson's book contains overstatements, but it is also true that many forms of wildlife, particularly those at the end of a feeding hierarchy, such as hawks, terns, spoonbills, and many others, are unnecessarily decimated by the indiscriminate use of pesticides. In Holland several of these forms of wildlife are now at at the brink of extermination. The "plague" of pesticides forms a real danger, and the struggle to preserve nature, based both on Carson's warnings and on the newer investigations of the near extinction of wildlife, must continue.

MARTIN G. RUTTEN Prinses Beatrix Str. 37, Bunnik (4), Holland

Patriotic Emigrants

Although the brain drain is a complex sociological problem, it is unfair to blame it on those who do not partake of it (Byrne, Letters, 17 Mar.). Having spent some years researching in one of the bigger institutes in the U.S. or Britain, the returned scientist can hardly expect the fatted calf from his stay-at-home colleagues, who have continued to work in much less glamorous surroundings, with second-rate equipment and poor funding, with lower salaries and larger teaching duties, but still have managed to keep the home institution going during their colleague's absence. That valuable research experience abroad should be recognized by the home institution is without question; it is equally true that a university or college owes its lifeblood to those who, perhaps shortsightedly, stay with it through difficult times. The fact that so many returned emigrants eventually leave their native shores again is as much their own failure to come to terms with their home environment as it is of the home institution to appreciate their value. If such institutions, "which have been unchanged since St. Patrick," are to be changed, then it will come about through the efforts of those who return-and stay. Whether the motive is patriotism or the desire to help an underprivileged nation to better itself---surely either is big enough to withstand some petty, but inevitable, professional jealousy.

TREVOR C. WEEKES* Smithsonian Institution Astrophysical Observatory, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

*On leave of absence from University College, Dublin, Ireland.

Byrne (Letters, 17 Mar.) would class me as a "returned Yank" and, indeed, for some time after I returned 12 years ago I shared some of his feelings toward Irish institutions. However, the change in attitude toward returning scientists which he calls for has been underway for some time.

In this University College, a majority of the senior teaching staff are "returned Yanks" or "Sassenachs," a development that is obviously being encouraged. The government-sponsored Commission on Higher Education recently recommended drastic changes in university administration, including replacing our archaic appointment system with one in which applicants for senior staff positions will

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be assessed by a small committee which will have among its members "two experts external to the institution, one at least of whom would be from outside the State." This committee would submit one name only to the appointing authority. The government, through its Department of Education, has just inaugurated postdoctoral fellowships in science and engineering which will be tenable in Irish universities and research institutes; preference will be given to applicants proposing to work in institutions other than those from which they apply. These measures demonstrate the widespread desire to reverse our brain drain.

It cannot be denied that tremendous efforts must be made in Ireland in the near future if it is to avoid a state of scientific and economic colonialism. According to a recent OECD-sponsored report "international comparisons show that Ireland is among the nations with the lowest rate of research expenditure in Europe." However, there is a feeling of optimism abroad and it is earnestly hoped that the establishment of the proposed National Science Council will inaugurate a new era in scientific studies in Ireland.

COLM Ó HEOCHA Department of Biochemistry, University College, Galway, Ireland

Anthropologists Debate Ethics

Niehoff's objection (Letters, 3 Mar.) to the American Anthropological Association's Vietnam resolution and his fine distinction between condemning the barbaric behavior of the United States in Vietnam as an American, and condemning it as an anthropologist was a disturbing sophistic exercise.

It is one thing for an anthropologist to observe ritual killing and torture in another culture without expressing ethnocentric moral judgments, and quite another to maintain Olympian detachment while his own culture brutally and systematically decimates another. He argues that the anthropologist cannot judge the customs of other cultures according to his own morality. Few would disagree. He then says that the anthropologist is supposed to be "culture free," and presumably, since he no longer belongs to his own culture, he cannot, as a good anthropologist, subject it to moral judgment. These intel-



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lectual gymnastics may serve for some as an escape from the responsibility of their active or passive participation in the uglier aspects of our own society. One is reminded of the astounding degree of objectivity displayed by the German doctor attached to a concentration camp, who rigidly maintained aseptic conditions when he performed a cesarean section with impeccable technique, and then placed mother and child on a stretcher and imperturbably sent them off to the gas chamber. Surely, this is the ultimate in cultural detachment, though few would aspire to it.

The fact that we are scientists, regardless of speciality, neither "legislates" us out of our culture, nor out of the human race. As scientists, we bear the same responsibilities as any other citizen. Precisely because scientific research is being used for military applications against our fellow human beings, we must face these moral dilemmas without assigning ourselves to a class of acultural, amoral scientific automatons.

VICTORA BORDAZ Calculus Center, University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada JACQUES BORDAZ Department of Anthropology, University of Montreal

The recent action of the anthropologists is most discouraging. . . . Could it be that they hope for the best of both worlds; that is, they will share all of the advantages of a free world and will yet have gained some measure of respectability in that shadow world where it is considered to be a morally courageous act to be absent from those who are willing to stand up and be counted.

KENNETH R. COBURN 100 Whitehorse Pike, Haddon Heights, New Jersev 08035

We wish to record our concern with the professional and scientific implications of the article, "Anthropologists' debate: Concern over future of foreign research" (23 Dec., p. 1525) and "Anthropologists' Vietnam resolution." In our opinion the articles do not reveal the full implications of the debate. At the November American Anthropological Association annual meeting at Pittsburgh, Ralph L. Beals reported on his activities as chairman of a committee in research problems and ethics. The remarks were diffuse, personalized and subjecEspecially designed for Gel Filtration Chromatography Ion Exchange Chromatography



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tive, as was a politically oriented introduction of Beals by the newly appointed executive secretary of our association. Because of the lateness of the hour, and the fact that floor microphones were not working, subsequent discussion was brief. Controversial portions of the Beals report received front-page coverage in the New York *Times*.

When copies of the report were distributed, some Fellows sought to determine the intent and meaning of what they were being asked to approve, and others sought to revise the wording. Although the executive board's request for approval was cast as "approving the Beals report," the document to be voted upon, in the opinion of many Fellows, appeared to be a quasi-ethical manifesto, in which there were questionable statements of fact and of implication. Approval of the statement would, in effect, recommend separating American anthropologists from significant kinds of service to the government.

Beals admitted that allegations of "tainting" anthropology by CIA were based on hearsay. (Some of such hearsay has the ring of the apocryphal: Supposedly one anthropologist was asked "How would you go about poisoning the water supply of Guatemala City?") Questions that attempted to reach the facts seemed always to go back to Project Camelot, upon which Beals was not adequately informed. Project Camelot was not in any way related to the CIA, nor was it a classified project; distorted press discussions of Camelot have generated more heat than light. The Beals report was recommitted to the committee for revision by a vote of 155 to 104.

The so-called "Vietnam Resolution" offered by David Aberle for council action was markedly different from the one actually passed and published in Science. Initially the resolution was a relatively conventional indictment of U.S. policies in Vietnam. When first offered for discussion, it was refused by the presiding presidentelect of the association, based upon an opinion that as a political document it was not appropriate to the scientific purpose of the association. The resolution was later revised from its original anti-U.S. government bias to a general condemnation of certain aspects of warfare by any participants.

More important were the implications of what was involved. If we understand correctly the clarifying state-



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ments and intent of those concerned with the Beals report in its initial form, they would: (i) eliminate all classified government work from the universities, except in time of declared war; (ii) make it undesirable for anthropologists to work for the government on realistic administrative terms; and (iii) cast doubts upon the wisdom of young anthropologists working for either commercial firms or nonacademic, nonprofit groups that accept government contract work. The effect of approving the proposed "report" would be to put the association on record as believing that the federal government should support independent anthropological research, but should have no right to expect responsible loyal support from the anthropologists they otherwise subsidize.

We are disturbed by the naivety displayed by students of human behavior who would stipulate that war must be formally declared before a scientist can offer aid to his country. Can any informed adult, conscious of the dangers of nuclear warfare be unaware that today, more than ever, a declaration of war signifies the final failure of diplomacy—when it is far too late for a country to profit by overdue patriotic motives!

> DONALD S. MARSHALL ROBERT C. SUGGS

3414 Halcyon Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22305 Received 18 January 1967

Who Fights in Little Wars?

The discussion of selection of men for military service put forth by Dael Wolfle (Editorial, 24 Mar., p. 1499) seems most reasonable if the selection is made in anticipation of a major war. In that case, the optimal deployment of available manpower would appear to form a reasonable basis for selection.

However, there seem to be other considerations when it is a question of fighting "little wars" that do not greatly tax the nation as a whole. In these cases, it is perhaps less necessary to be "optimal" and more desirable to demand the direct exposure of a representative spectrum of citizens. Otherwise, it seems to be a case of our leaders being willing to give less than their best for a cause which they hold worth fighting for.

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Oil Pollution

Destruction of the Torrey Canyon and the associated pollution of parts of the English and French coasts dramatized a problem chronic in the United States. All too often major and minor releases of petroleum have destroyed marine life and fouled vacation beaches of the Great Lakes and of our seacoasts. Unless additional legislation is enacted, the intensity and frequency of fouling could increase. The tonnage of crude oil and its products moved in tankers is growing, and ships of unprecedented capacity are being built. Sooner or later, one of these huge tankers will be sunk off the United States. How will we meet such a disaster? Who will pay for the damages?

At the moment there is effectively little legal recourse. Included in the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966 were amendments to the Oil Pollution Act of 1924. These amendments were intended to increase the law's penalties and authorize the government to remove spilled oil from the water or shorelines and then sue the responsible parties for the cost. The Senate version of the amendment included a definition of an oil discharge as "any accidental, negligent, or willful spilling." However, this version was changed in House-Senate Conference. The new definition of "discharge" became "any grossly negligent, or willful spilling." Proving gross negligence is almost impossible, or so Justice Department lawyers believe*, for no one has been prosecuted under the new law. Previously about 100 prosecutions a year were filed.

Some petroleum companies have exposed themselves to the charge of "public-be-damned" attitudes, through their practice of cleaning tankers near the coasts by rinsing them with sea water. However, other oil companies have been leaders in efforts to minimize nuisances associated with their activities. Progress in methods of treating refinery wastes is especially noteworthy.[†] For instance, some facilities are so designed and operated that phenols are almost entirely absent from waste effluents. Many refineries do a good job of removing other components of their effluents. In a typical instance most of the oil is separated mechanically, leaving water containing about 50 parts of oil per million. The oil content is reduced to about 7 parts per million by microbial attack in aerated ponds containing inorganic nutrients. Straight-chain hydrocarbons are readily destroyed. Chains with tertiary carbons are resistant. Also relatively resistant are tar-like complex asphaltenes of high molecular weight.

For years it has been difficult to identify those responsible for oil pollution. When large oil slicks recently were sighted off the Atlantic Coast, the source of the petroleum could not be fixed. Leakage of oil from sunken World War II tankers was blamed. But this facile explanation may not suffice much longer. With modern instrumentation it should be possible to catch the culprits. For instance, a combination of gas-liquid chromatography, controlled pyrolysis, mass spectrometry, and computer calculations probably could provide an identification as valuable as a fingerprint. Patterns obtained from oil slicks could be compared with samples obtained from tankers bound for, and unloading at, United States ports.

The oil industry has needlessly damaged its public image. The industry has adequate talent and resources to minimize its contribution to pollution, and it should proceed to do so.—PHILIP H. ABELSON

* Congressional Record (20 April 1967). † J. B. Davis, Petroleum Microbiology. (Elsevier, New York, 1967).

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SCIENCE, VOL. 156

area of interphase between two substances mixed in a specimen is $S_V =$ $2\overline{P}_L$, where \overline{P}_L is the average number of intersections with a test line of length L. The volume fraction of a component is given by $V_V = P_P$. This simple formula means that the percentage of space occupied by a specific component of a specimen equals the number of points out of 100 points which "hit" the profiles of the component.

More difficult is the determination of size. Various algebraic and analytic procedures have been developed by which a particle size distribution curve can be derived from a frequency distribution curve of dimensions of profiles or intercepts of these particles on section. But all these methods for determination of size yield only approximations. Nevertheless, these approximations are good enough for practical purposes because the primary measurements of the profiles on section cannot be accurate themselves due to irregularities of the structures.

Measurements of axial ratios (quotients of length over width) of profiles and their classification yield information on the three-dimensional shape of the objects, cut or seen on photographic plates of celestial objects.

The foregoing relations are valid under the assumption of random arrangement of objects in space. In cases of preferred orientation of parts in a sample, randomness can be produced by repeated random sectioning or by other methods of sampling.

The program included a few papers on stereoscopy and photogrammetry. This approach to the study of threedimensional structure is based on biaxial viewing (parallax) and therefore is not really connected with stereology. Nevertheless the participants in the Congress, being concerned with every possible approach to the investigation of three-dimensional structure were equally interested in the papers on photogrammetry and stereoscopy.

Many representatives of the inorganic sciences became acquainted for the first time with various techniques of reconstruction from serial sections, so frequently used in the life sciences. They recognized that this method might be of advantage for the study of their own objects. Mathematical stereology as described previously is applicable only where many components of similar geometrical properties and of relatively simple shape are examined. But when a single object of complicated structure



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BRS •/ectronics' 5451 HOLLAND DRIVE, BELTSVILLE, MD. is studied, geometricostatistical stereology is of no avail; serial sectioning is, at this time, the best known method of attack.

Another, extremely interesting approach to the study of three-dimensional structure of opaque objects is serial section cinematography. This process involves staining or etching the surface of the remaining block of a specimen, while the slices are discarded. The stained, exposed block surfaces are recorded on successive frames of a motion picture film. When projected, the film reveals the topological qualities of a specimen such as continuity, contiguity, connectivity, isolation, as well as the genus of a component of a specimen. Primarily, however, such films give very specific information on the arrangement of parts. Whenever a component has a shape other than that of a cylinder or pyramid oriented perpendicularly to the cutting plane, the film, when projected, gives the visual impression of change of shape or movement.

This chain of thought leads to "hyperstereology," the extrapolation from three- to four-dimensional space which might at a later time help in the clarification of certain cosmological phenomena.

The Congress was supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation. The complete program of the Congress with abstracts of all papers constitutes volume 6, No. 1, of *Stereologia*, the bulletin of the International Society for Stereology. The proceedings of the Congress, now in press, will be published by Springer-Verlag, New York and Heidelberg.

HANS ELIAS

Chicago Medical School, 710 South Wolcott Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612

Calendar of Events

National Meetings

June

8-9. Photographic Systems for Engineers, seminar, Newton, Mass. (Soc. of Photographic Scientists and Engineers, 1330 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20005)

8–9. Post Irradiation Recovery Kinetics, symp., Bethesda, Md. (M. F. Canning, Information Div., Technical Information and Services Dept., Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Inst., Defense Atomic Support Agency, Bethesda 20014)

8-10. Fourth Pacific Northwest Plastics Workshop, Spokane, Wash. (R. Raff, Re-

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11-14. Apollo and Beyond, American Astronautical Soc., Huntsville, Ala. (S. S. Hu, Northrop Space Labs., P.O. Box 1484, Huntsville)

11-15. American Nuclear Soc., 12th annual, San Diego, Calif. (J. E. Wilkins, Jr., General Atomic, P.O. Box 608, San Diego 92112)

11-15. Industrial Pharmaceutical Research, 9th annual natl. conf., Land O' Lakes, Wis. (A. P. Lemberger, Extension Services in Pharmacy, 190 Pharmacy Bldg., Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison 53706)

11-16. Air Pollution Control Assoc., 60th annual mtg., Cleveland, Ohio. (Seward Covert & Associates, 1059 Leader Bldg., Cleveland 44114)

17-16. Medical Library Assoc., annual mtg., Miami, Fla. (The Association, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

12-14. American Neurological Assoc., 92nd annual mtg., Atlantic City, N.J. (M. D. Yahr, The Association, 710 W. 168 St., New York 10032)

12-15. Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, Washington, D.C. (W. J. Jameson, Jr., Collins Radio Co., 120-09. Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406)

12-16. American Osteopathic Academy of Orthopedics, 7th annual instructional course, Vienna, Austria. (P. H. Lewis, 1930 Chestnut St., St. Joseph, Mo. 64501)

12-16. Technical and Industrial Communication, 10th annual inst., Fort Collins, Colo. (Director, The Institute, Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins 80521)

13-14. Electroexplosive Devices, 5th symp., Philadelphia, Pa. (G. Cohn, Senior Staff Engineer, Franklin Inst. Research Lab., Philadelphia 19103)

13-15. American Astronomical Soc., Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis. (G. C. McVittie, Univ. of Illinois Observatory, Urbana 61803)

13-16. Conjugate Point Symp., Boulder, Colo. (Aeronomy Lab. 540.03, Environmental Science Services Administration, Inst. for Telecommunication Sciences and Aeronomy, Boulder 80302) 13-16. Vacuum Metallurgical Conf.,

13-16. Vacuum Metallurgical Conf., 10th annual, New York, N.Y. (E. L. Foster, Materials Engineering Dept., Battelle Memorial Inst., 505 King Ave., Columbus, Ohio)

14-15. Plastics for Tooling, 9th seminar, Lafayette, Ind. (Soc. of Plastics Industry, 250 Park Ave., New York 10017)

14-16. Densitometry, seminar, Chicago, Ill. (B. Kettinger, News Service Office, P.O. Box 3404, Rochester Inst. of Technology, Rochester, N.Y. 14614) 14-17. Modern Computer Analysis of

14-17. Modern Computer Analysis of Complex Social Science Data Bases, Council of Social Science Data Archives, annual mtg., Los Angeles, Calif. (W. A. Glaser, Bureau of Applied Social Research, 605 W. 115 St., New York 10025)

14-17. Speech-Analyzing Aids for the Deaf, conf., Washington, D.C. (J. M. Pickett, Hearing and Speech Center, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C.)

15-16. American **Rheumatism** Assoc., New York, N.Y. (Miss M. Walsh, The Association, 1212 Avenue of the Americas, New York)

15-16. Soil, Water and Suburbia, Dept.

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of Agriculture and Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. (S. Kasper, Room 1201, Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, 1430 K St., NW, Washington, D.C.)

15-17. American Assoc. of Physics Teachers, summer mtg., Canton, N.Y. (A. B. Arons, Physics Dept., Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.)

15-17. Symposium on High Energy Radiation Therapy Dosimetry, American Assoc. of Physicists in Medicine, New York, N.Y. (L. H. Lanzl, Dept. of Radiology, Univ. of Chicago, 950 E. 59 St., Chicago, Ill. 60637)

15-18. American Therapeutic Soc., mtg.,

Atlantic City, N.J. (A. F. Kreglow, 1801 Eye St., NW, Washington, D.C.) 15-19. American College of Chest Physicians, Atlantic City, N.J. (M. Korn-feld, 112 E. Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill. 60611)

16-17. American Geriatrics Soc., At-lantic City, N.J. (E. Henderson, Executive Director, The Society, 10 Columbus Circle, Room 1495, New York 10019)

17. Academy of Tuberculosis Physicians, Atlantic City, N.J. (G. P. Bailey, 1295 Clermont, Denver, Colo.)

17-18. Academy of **Psychosomatic** Medicine, 4th symp. on anxiety and depression, Atlantic City, N.J. (E. Dunlop, 150 Emory St., Attleboro, Mass. 02703)

17-18. American Diabetes Assoc., Atlantic City, N.J. (J. R. Connelly, The Associaton, 18 E. 48 St., New York 10017)

17-18. Society for Surgery of the Ali-mentary Tract, Atlantic City, N.J. (J. Van Prohaska, The Society, 950 E. 59 St., Chicago, Ill. 60637)

17-19. Reliability and Maintainability, 6th annual conf., Cocoa Beach, Fla. (Meetings Dept., American Inst. of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1290 Sixth Ave., New York 10019)

18-21. Botanical Soc. of America, Northeastern Section, summer field mtg., Tuxedo, N.Y. (R. K. Zuck, Dept. of Botany, Drew Univ., Madsion, N.J.) 18-22. American Medical Assoc., 116th

annual conv., Atlantic City, N.J. (The Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, III. 60610)

18-22. Health Physics Soc., 12th an-nual mtg., Washington, D.C. (J. C. Vill-forth, Radiological Health Lab., 1901 Chapman Blvd., Rockville, Md.)

18-22. Society for Investigative Dermatology, Atlantic City, N.J. (G. W. Ham-brick, Jr., The Society, Johns Hopkins Hospital, 601 N. Broadway, Baltimore, Md. 21205)

18-23. American Soc. of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, annual mtg., San Francisco, Calif. (W. I. Follett, California Acad. of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco 94118)

18-30. Electron Microscopy, workshop, Northeastern Univ., Boston, Mass. (C. Youse, Continuing Education, Northeastern Univ., 360 Huntington Ave., Boston)

19. Scombroid Phylogeny: Ideas and Approaches, symp. of American Soc. of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, San Francisco, Calif. (B. J. Rothschild, Tuna Ecology Program, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, P.O. Box 3830, Honolulu, Hawaii 96812)

19-21. Automatic Data Processing Systems in Local Government, 3rd annual

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conf., New York, N.Y. (H. Sellin, School of Continuing Education, New York Univ., New York 10003)

19-21. Colloid, 41st natl. symp., Buffalo, N.Y. (P. Becher, Chemical Research Dept., Atlas Chemical Industries, Wilmington, Del. 19899)

19-21. Heat Transfer and Fluid Mechanics Inst., La Jolla, Calif. (D. B. Olfe, Dept. of Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering Sciences, Univ. of California at San Diego, La Jolla)

19-21. Microelectronics, symp., St. Louis, Mo. (R. Pellin, Inorganic Chemicals Div., Monsanto Co., 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis 63166)

19-22. American Soc. for Engineering Education, 75th annual mtg., East Lansing, Mich. (L. Winner, 152 W. 42 St., New York 10036)

19-22. Western Soc. of Soil Science, annual mtg., Los Angeles, Calif. (J. L. Young, 100 Agricultural Hall, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis)

19-23. Automating State and Local Records Making and Records Keeping, American Univ., Washington, D.C. (P. W. Howerton, Director, Center for Technology and Administration Inst., 2000 G St., NW, Washington 20010)

21-23. Modern Titrimetry, 20th annual summer symp. on analytical chemistry, Claremont, Calif. (A. L. Beilby, Dept. of Chemistry, Pomona College, Claremont 91713)

21–25. Society of Women Engineers, 17th annual conv., Washington, D.C. (Mrs. J. R. Fisher, 12501 Connecticut Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20906)

21-30. Combustion-Generated Air Pollution, mtg., Berkeley, Calif. (Engineering Extension, 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley 94720)

22-23. Animal Reproduction, 8th symp., Urbana, Ill. (Short Courses and Conferences, 116 Illini Hall, Champaign, Ill. 61820)

22-24. American Soc. of **Enologists**, annual mtg., Santa Barbara, Calif. (The Society, Box 411, Davis, Calif.)

22-25. American Assoc. of **Bioanalysts**, mtg., Detroit, Mich. (D. Birenbaum, The Association, 805 Ambassador Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 63101)

25–27. Mountain Meteorology, symp., Fort Collins, Colo. (J. L. Rasmussen, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins 80521)

25-28. American Soc. of Agricultural Engineers, annual mtg., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada. (O. L. Symes, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, Univ. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon)

25-28. American Dairy Science Assoc., Ithaca, N.Y. (C. Cruse, The Association, 903 Fairview Ave., Urbana, Ill. 61801)

25-28. American Leather Chemists Assoc., Lake Placid, N.Y. (W. T. Roddy, Executive Secretary, The Association, Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221)

25-30. American Soc. for Testing and Materials, 70th annual mtg., Boston, Mass. (H. H. Hamilton, Public Relations, The Society, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103)

26-27. American Soc. of **Pharmacognosy**, annual mtg., Ann Arbor, Mich. (A. G. Paul, College of Pharmacy, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor)

SCIENCE, VOL. 156

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COORS PORCELAIN COMPANY, GOLDEN, COLORADO 26 MAY 1967 26-28. Computer Workshop, Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y. (Workshop Director, College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Columbia Univ., 115 W. 68 St., New York 10023)

26-30. American Schools for the Deaf, conf. West Hartford, Conn. (E. W. Tillinghast, Arizona State School of Deaf and Blind, P.O. Box 5545, Tucson 85703) 26-30. Computers in Chemistry, conf.,

26-30. Computers in Chemistry, conf., Univ. of California, San Diego. (P. James, Chancellor Office, Univ. of California at San Diego, La Jolla)

26-30. Workshop on Graduate Training in Scientific Writing, Rockefeller Univ., New York, N.Y. (F. P. Woodford, Rockefeller Univ., New York 10021)

26-8. Immunology, summer course. Lake Forest, Ill. (S. Dray, Univ. of Illinois at Medical Center, P.O. Box 6998, Chicago)

27-29. Western Soc. of **Crop Science**, University Park, N.M. (B. A. Melton, Jr., New Mexico State Univ., University Park 88001)

28-30. American Scientific Glassblowers Soc., 12th annual symp., Atlanta, Ga. (R. W. Poole, 100 Cedar Lane, Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37832)

28-30. Joint Automatic Control Conf., 8th annual mtg., Philadelphia, Pa. (L. Winner, 152 W. 42 St., New York 10036)

28-30. Society of Protozoologists, Toronto, Ont., Canada. (R. W. Hull, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, 32306) 29-1. Navigation in the Last Third of

29-1. Navigation in the Last Third of the 20th Century: Where Do We Stand; What Needs to be Done, Inst. of Navigation, 23rd annual mtg., Washington, D.C. (The Institute, 711 14th St., NW, Suite 912, Washington 20005)

International and Foreign Meetings June

June

14-15. Light and Vision, intern. symp., Columbus, Ohio. (G. A. Fry, Ohio State Univ., Columbus 43210)

14-16. Systematic Biology, intern. conf., Ann Arbor, Mich. (A. G. Kluge, The Conference, Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor 48104)

14-17. Canadian **Psychiatric** Assoc., annual mtg., Quebec City, P.Q. (W. A. Blair, 225 Lisgar St., Ottawa, Ont.)

14-17. Mechanized Information Storage, Retrieval and Dissemination, conf., Rome, Italy. (British Computer Soc., 23 Dorset Sq., London, N.W.1, England)

Kome, Italy. (British Computer Soc., 25 Dorset Sq., London, N.W.1, England) 16–18. Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada, annual mtg., Murray Bay, P.Q. (J. L. Harkins, 537 Medical Arts Bldg., Toronto 5, Ont.) 18–21. Canadian Opthalmological Soc.,

18-21. Canadian **Opthalmological** Soc., 30th annual mtg., Ottawa, Ont. (Office of Secretary, 1948 Yonge St., Suite 902, Toronto 7, Ont.)

18-23. Canadian Soc. of Laboratory Technologists, Quebec City, P.Q. (The Society, 99 Wentworth St. S., Hamilton, Ont.)

18-23. Kinetics of Reactions in Ionic Systems, intern. symp., Alfred, N.Y. (T. J. Gray, College of Ceramics, State Univ. of New York, Alfred 14802) 18-24. Oral Education of the Deaf,

18-24. Oral Education of the Deaf, intern. conf., Northampton, Mass. and New York, N.Y. (G. T. Pratt, Clark



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School for Deaf, Northampton 01060) 18-30. Algae, Man and the Environment, intern. symp., Syracuse, N.Y. (D. F. Jackson, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse 13210)

19-21. Federation of European Biochemical Societies, 4th mtg., Oslo, Norway. (W. J. Whelan, Dept. of Biochemistry, Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, Univ. of London, 8 Hunter St., London, W.C.1)

19-23. Electronics, 14th intern. scientific congr., Rome, Italy. (Rassegna Internazionale Elettronica Nucleare e Teleradiocinematografica, Via Crescenzio 9, Rome)

19–23. Spectroscopy, 13th intern. colloquium, Ottawa, Ont., Canada. (Secretary, The Colloquium, Natl. Research Council, Ottawa 7)

19-28. International Commission on Illumination, Washington, D.C. (L. E. Barbrow, Secretary, USNC, c/o National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.)

20-22. Design Engineering, conf. and exhibition, Melton Mowbray, England. (Conf. Organizer, Production Engineering Research Assoc., Melton Mowbray)

20-22. Growth of the Nervous System, symp., London, England. (Ciba Foundation, 41 Portland Pl., London)

20-23. British Assoc. of **Dermatology**, London, England. (S. Gold, 149 Harley St., London, W.1)

20-23. International Data Processing, conf. and business exhibition, Boston, Mass. (Data Processing Management Assoc., 524 Busse Hgwy., Park Ridge, Ill. 60068)

20-23. Pathology and Microbiology, 15th Scandinavian congr., Copenhagen, Denmark. (J. C. Siim, Statens Seruminstitutet, Amager Boul. 80, Copenhagen)

21-25. Town Planning Inst. of Canada, annual mtg., Montreal, P.Q. (The Institute, Board of Trade Bldg., 11 Adelaide St. W., Toronto 1, Ont.)

21–29. ACHEMA 1967, 15th chemical engineering congr. and exhibition, Frankfurt-am-Main, West Germany. (Deutsche Gesellschaft fur chemisches Apparatewesen, Postfach 7746, 6000 Frankfurt/Main, 7)

21-1. International **Plastics** Exhibition and Convention, London, England. (British Plastics, Interplas 67, Dorset House, Stamford St., London, S.E.1)

22-25. Urology, 32nd Belgian Congr., Liége, Belgium. (L. Timmermans, Hopital de Baviere, Clinique Urologique, 66, boulevard de la Constitution, Liége)

25-2. Application of Mathematics in Engineering, 4th intern. congr., Weimar, East Germany. (H. Matzke, Inst. of Mathematics and Scientific Computing Center, Weimar College of Architecture and Building, Karl Marx Platz, 2 Weimar)

25-2. Chemotherapy, 5th intern. congr., Vienna, Austria. (Sekretariat, Wiener Medizinische Akademie, Alser Strasse 4, 1090 Wienn, Austria)

26-30. Carbonium Ions, 1st intern. symp. on physical organic chemistry, Athens, Greece. (The Symposium, Dept. of Chemistry, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing 48823; or G. Gregoriou, Nuclear Research Center "Democritos," Aghia Paraskevi, Athens, Greece)

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BOOKS RECEIVED

(Continued from page 1079)

Lentz. North-Holland, Amsterdam; Interscience (Wiley), New York, 1967. 211 pp. Illus. \$12.95.

Cells and Energy. Richard A. Goldsby. Macmillan, New York, 1967. 127 pp. Illus. Paper, \$1.95. Current Concepts in Biology Series.

The Central Nervous System of Vertebrates. vol. 1. Propaedeutics to Comparative Neurology. Hartwig Kuhlenbeck. Academic Press, New York, 1967. 320 pp. Illus. \$17.50.

The Changing Concepts of Science. Hugh Grayson-Smith. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1967. 640 pp. Illus. \$9.50.

Chemistry and Technology of Fertilizers. A. V. Slack. Interscience (Wiley), New York, 1967. 148 pp. Illus. Paper, \$4.95. Revised reprint from *Encyclopedia* of Chemical Technology, ed. 2, vol. 9, pp. 25–150.

The Chemistry of Boron and Its Compounds. Earl L. Muetterties, Ed. Wiley, New York, 1967. 715 pp. Illus. \$27.50. Ten papers.

The Chemistry of Lignin. Irwin A. Pearl. Dekker, New York, 1967. 355 pp. Illus. \$15.75.

The Chemistry of Organic Film Formers. D. H. Solomon. Wiley, New York, 1967. 381 pp. Illus. \$14.95.

Chromatographic Methods. R. Stock and C. B. F. Rice. Chapman and Hall, London; Barnes and Noble, New York, ed. 2, 1967. 264 pp. Illus. Paper, \$4; cloth, \$7.50.

Clinical Dietetics and Nutrition: With Special Reference to Tropical Foods. F. P. Antia. Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 1966. 573 pp. Illus. \$6.75. The Cloak of Competence: Stigma in

The Cloak of Competence: Stigma in the Lives of the Mentally Retarded. Robert B. Edgerton. Univ. of California Press, Berkeley, 1967. 251 pp. \$5.75.

The Collected Papers of David Rapaport. Merton M. Gill, Ed. Basic Books, New York, 1967. 953 pp. \$17.50. There are 65 papers.

Color Science: Concepts and Methods, Quantitative Data and Formulas. Günter Wyszecki and W. S. Stiles. Wiley, New York, 1967. 644 pp. Illus. \$27.50.

Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged. Programs and practices: preschool through college. Edmund W. Gordon and Doxey A. Wilkerson. College Entrance Examination Board, New York, 1966. 309 pp. \$4.50.

Completeness in Science. Richard Schlegel. Appleton, Century, Crofts (Meredith), New York, 1967. 296 pp. Illus. \$7.50.

Concepts of Modern Physics. Arthur Beiser. McGraw-Hill, New York, ed. 2, 1967. 415 pp. Illus. \$8.95.

A Contribution to the Classification of Snakes. Garth Underwood. British Museum (Natural History), London, 1967. 189 pp. Illus. $\pounds 2$ 15s.

Contributions to Sensory Physiology. vol. 2. William D. Neff, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1967. 277 pp. Illus. \$9. Five papers.

Crystal Growth. Proceedings of an in-

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ternational conference (Boston), June 1966. Sponsored by Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories Solid State Commission and International Union of Pure and Applied Physics. H. Steffen Peiser, Ed. Pergamon, New York, 1967. 876 pp. Illus. \$45. There are 136 papers.

Current Topics in Radiation Research. vol. 3. Michael Ebert and Alma Howard, Eds. North-Holland, Amsterdam; Interscience (Wiley), New York, 1967. 236 pp. Illus. \$9.75. Five papers.

The Desegregation Era in Higher Education. Sam P. Wiggins. Mc-Cutchan, Berkeley, Calif., 1966. 120 pp. Illus. \$4.95.

The Design and Analysis of Scientific Experiments. K. C. Peng. Addison-Wes-ley, Reading, Mass., 1967. 262 pp. Illus. \$12.50.

A Dictionary of Civil Engineering. John Scott. Penguin Books, Baltimore, ed. S 2, 1967. 348 pp. Illus. Paper, \$1.65.

2, 1907. 348 pp. Inus. raper, \$1.05.
Dictionnaire Raisonné de Mathé-matiques. André Warusfel. Éditions du Seuil, Paris, 1966. 524 pp. Illus. Paper.
The Dynamics of Behavior Develop-ment: An Epigenetic View. Zing-Yang Kuo. Random House, New York, 1967. 254 pp. Paper, \$2.45.

Electromagnetics. Robert S. Elliott. Mc-Graw-Hill, New York, 1966. 653 pp. Illus. \$15.50. McGraw-Hill Physical and Quantum Electronics Series.

The Electron Microscope in Molecular Biology. G. H. Haggis. Wiley, New York, 1967. 84 pp. Illus. Paper, \$3.95.

Elementary Topology: A Combinatorial and Algebraic Approach. Donald W. Blackett. Academic Press, New York, 1967. 236 pp. Illus. \$9.50.

The Encyclopedia of Biochemistry. Roger J. Williams and Edwin M. Lansford, Jr., Eds. Reinhold, New York, 1967. 894 pp. Illus, \$25.

Entomologie: Appliquée à l'Agriculture. Pt. 2, Lepidopteres. vol. 1, Hepialoidea-Stigmelloidea—Incurvarioidea—Cossoidea —Tineoidea—Tortricoidea. A. S. Balachowsky, Ed. Masson, Paris, 1966. 1065

pp. Illus. F. 250. Enzyme Cytology. D. B. Roodyn, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1967. 607 pp. Illus. \$25. Eight papers.

Essays on the Verbal and Visual Arts. Proceedings of the annual spring meeting (Philadelphia), April 1966. June Helm, Ed. Published for the American Ethnological Society. Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle, 1967. 221 pp. Illus. Paper, \$4. Fifteen papers.

Fundamentals of Electronics. vols. 2 and 3. George E. Owen and P. W. Keaton. Harper and Row, New York, 1967. vol. 2, 303 pp., \$14; vol. 3, 360 pp., \$16.95. Illus.

Fundamentals of Vibrations. Roger A. Anderson. Macmillan, New York, 1967. 424 pp. Illus. \$11.95. Macmillan Series in Mechanical Engineering.

General Chemistry. Martin A. Paul, Edward J. King, and Larkin H. Farinholt. Harcourt, Brace, and World, New York, 1967. 809 pp. Illus. \$9.95.

Glass Electrodes for Hydrogen and Other Cations: Principles and Practice. George Eisenman, Ed. Dekker, New York, 1967. 594 pp. Illus. \$24.75. Nineteen papers.

SCIENCE, VOL. 156



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SCIENCE, VOL. 156

Handbook of Epoxy Resins. Henry Lee and Kris Neville. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1967. Unpaged. Illus. \$32.50.

Handbook of Industrial Metrology. John W. Greve, Ed. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1967. 508 pp. Illus. \$15. American Society of Tool and Manufacturing Engineers Manufacturing Engineering Series.

Higher Education in the South. Sam P. Wiggins. McCutchan, Berkeley, Calif., 1966. 378 pp. Illus. \$8.50.

The History and Geography of Diseases. Folke Henschen. Translated from the revised edition by Joan Tate. Delacorte Press, New York, 1967. 360 pp. Illus. \$10.

Hydraulic Control Systems. Herbert E. Merritt. Wiley, New York, 1967. 368 pp. Illus. \$14.95.

Infrared Spectra of Adsorbed Species. L. H. Little. Academic Press, New York, 1966. 440 pp. Illus. \$16.50.

Insulators, Semiconductors, and Metals: Quantum Theory of Molecules and Solids. vol. 3. John C. Slater. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1967. 565 pp. Illus. \$15.50. International Series in Pure and Applied Physics.

Integrated Algebra and Trigonometry: With Analytic Geometry. Robert C. Fisher and Allen D. Ziebur. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., ed. 2, 1967. 479 pp. Illus. \$8.95.

Intermetallic Compounds. J. H. Westbrook, Ed. Wiley, New York, 1967. 681 pp. Illus. \$29.75. Wiley Series on the Science and Technology of Materials. There are 29 papers.

International Study of Achievement in Mathematics: A Comparison of Twelve Countries. vols. 1 and 2. Torsten Husén, Ed. Almqvist and Wiksell, Stockholm; Wiley, New York, 1967. vol. 1, 304 pp.; vol. 2, 368 pp. Illus. \$19.95 set.

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