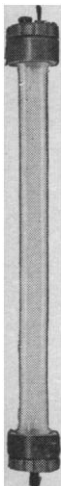


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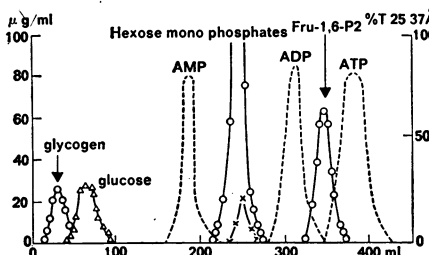


Ion Exchangers

Because of its advantages—stability and inertness—Sephadex has been used to produce a new class of ion exchangers: DEAE-, CM- and SE-Sephadex. Since their introduction they have been used extensively, particularly in the biochemical and clinical field.

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Model experiment with glycogen, glucose, sugar phosphates and adenosine phosphates on a column of DEAE-Sephadex A-25.

(From *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 74 (1963) 588, by permission of the author)

Anion Exchangers (Bead Form)

Type	Grade	Ionic Form	Capacity (meq/g)	Bed Volume ¹ (ml/g)
DEAE-Sephadex A-25	40-120 μ	Cl ⁻	3.5 \pm 0.5	5-9
DEAE-Sephadex A-50	40-120 μ	Cl ⁻	3.5 \pm 0.5	25-33

Cation Exchangers (Bead Form)

Type	Grade	Ionic Form	Capacity (meq/g)	Bed Volume ² (ml/g)
CM-Sephadex C-25	40-120 μ	Na ⁺	4.5 \pm 0.5	6-10
CM-Sephadex C-50	40-120 μ	Na ⁺	4.5 \pm 0.5	32-40
SE-Sephadex C-25	40-120 μ	Na ⁺	2.3 \pm 0.3	5-9
SE-Sephadex C-50	40-120 μ	Na ⁺	2.3 \pm 0.3	30-38

1. In Tris-HCl buffer, pH = 8.3, ionic strength = 0.05.

2. In sodium phosphate buffer, pH = 6, ionic strength = 0.06.

For additional technical information, including booklet on Sephadex Ion Exchangers, write to:



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have been devoted to attempting to show that the brain drain either is, or is not, an economic loss to the underdeveloped country, or is, or is not, moral. Too little is related to how a brain flow could be arranged to benefit all parties concerned. This is a subject worthy of our ingenuity. Such ingenuity on the part of the Turkish government converted its labor, which was being drawn to Germany, from an insignificant source of foreign exchange to a very important one (1). In 1965 remittances were slightly less than Turkey's second ranking commodity export—tobacco—and slightly more than the third—nuts.

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Reference

1. R. H. Eldridge, *Middle East J.* 20, 296 (1966).

Captain Levy and the Army System

The review of the court-martial of Captain Levy ("News and Comment," 9 June, p. 1346) deals fairly with the matter of ethics but leaves open for discussion the eternal question of accepting responsibility for the ultimate use that is made of one's research, teaching, or other activities. What is glossed over too lightly is the question of whether the "system over which he had no control" not only had the "power to put him in jail," but actually went out of its way to do so.

During my years of army service I learned that the military had several methods of protecting itself against unusual individuals who would not fit into the system. The simplest was not to take them in the first place. The most common was to assign the nonconformist to some remote installation or to unpleasant duties. Finally, there was the administrative discharge for the unpleasant character who kept getting into minor difficulties with authority or simply would not adapt to military life.

In the case of Howard Levy, it appears that the United States Army chose to ignore the usual courses of action and deliberately placed the Captain in a position where he would quite obviously be in technical violation of military law and would be subject to prosecution.

Although the court material was conducted properly, the entire episode

not only restricted his rights as an individual but cast a cloud over the rights of all of us under the First Amendment. Certainly the spectacle of placing Doctor Levy in handcuffs can only serve to reinforce the impression that a special case was being made in order to intimidate others who might think of questioning our current policies in either foreign or domestic affairs.

It is impossible to believe that Levy as an individual poses a threat to the security of our country. If we were not so actively involved in protecting the rights of nations around the world, Doctor Levy would not be in a position where his individual rights would be endangered. If it is impossible to fulfill our international commitments without restricting our basic freedoms at home, perhaps it is time to reconsider these commitments. In a democracy it is not the function of the military to enforce adherence to certain political beliefs.

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Langer closes her report with the following statement:

The most unsettling thing about Howard Levy's trial was the fact that a system over which he had no control, whose purposes were not his purposes, and whose values were not his values had sufficient power to put him in jail for committing crimes that to him were the opposite of crimes.

Is Langer suggesting that the only type of trial that she would not find "unsettling" is one in which the defendant admits that he has committed a crime or in which he accepts the purposes and values of the system that is trying him? If so, how does she feel about the Nuremberg war crimes trials? Since the defendants certainly did not consider it a crime to murder millions of human beings, and even more certainly did not accept the purposes and values of the victorious powers, there presumably was little basis for a trial by her criteria.

With all due respect for Captain Levy's opinions, surely even the most democratic society cannot be expected to let each individual decide for himself what constitutes a crime.

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