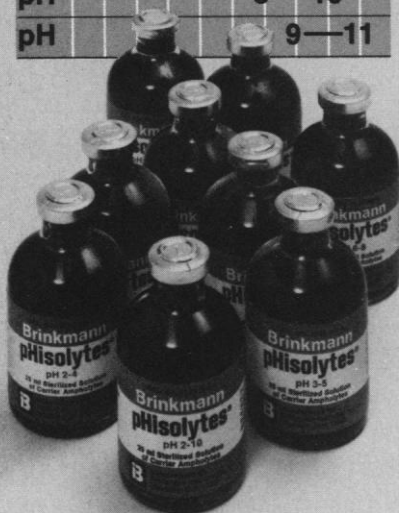


Brinkmann pHisolytes. New carrier ampholytes for isoelectric focusing.

pH 2	—	10
pH 2	— 4	
pH 3	— 5	
pH 4	— 6	
pH 5	— 7	
pH 6	— 8	
pH 7	— 9	
pH 8	— 10	
pH 9	— 11	



Because they contain more amphoteres than other ampholytes, Brinkmann pHisolytes provide a wider general pH range, from pH 2 to 10. pHisolytes are also available in eight individual pH ranges, each with a span of 2 pH units, from pH 2-4 to pH 9-11.

pHisolytes are composed of amphoteres synthesized from aliphatic polyamines with primary, secondary and tertiary amines and guanidine groups. They range in molecular weight from 400 to 700 and are easily separated from proteins by gel filtration techniques. pHisolytes come in sterile vials of 25 ml; each batch is tested for buffering capacity and adsorption.

For literature, just write: Brinkmann Instruments, Cantiague Rd, Westbury, N.Y. 11590. In Canada: 50 Galaxy Blvd., Rexdale (Toronto), Ont.

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LETTERS

Jensen's Address at APA Meeting

In a briefing (News and Comment, 19 Sept., p. 978) concerning my address before the American Psychological Association (APA) annual meeting in Chicago, it is stated, "Some APA officials were uncomfortable about having Jensen on the program at all, and were irritated that Jensen, in a press release, appeared to represent himself as having been invited by the leadership of APA when he was in fact invited by the division of educational psychology."

The only press release that was issued was written and sent out by the Office of Public Information of the University of California, Berkeley, and contained just one sentence concerning the status of my presentation, as follows: "Jensen reported his findings this afternoon (Tuesday, Sept. 2) in an invited paper at the 83rd Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association in Chicago." The official program of the APA convention lists my paper in two places (pages 163 and 215) under the heading "Invited Addresses on Test Bias."

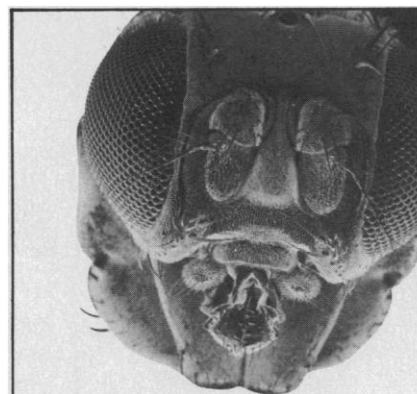
ARTHUR R. JENSEN

*Institute of Human Learning,
University of California, Berkeley 94720*

Oil Spill Effects

The article by Mark Panitch, "Offshore drilling: Fishermen and oilmen clash in Alaska" (News and Comment 18 July, p. 204), contains several quotations regarding research findings from the Auke Bay Fisheries Laboratory of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Some of these statements are largely speculative, some are preliminary, and others are solidly backed by past or ongoing research.

In the first category, I meant by the statement "Any spill situation will exceed these [LD₅₀] values even at depth" that any major crude oil spill situation in which the mixing energy (such as storm-driven waves) is sufficient to result in the formation of oil emulsions at depth (as occurred in the Chedabucto Bay, Nova Scotia, spill of Bunker C fuel oil) will likely produce water-soluble oil concentrations at depth in which these LD₅₀ values (1 to 5 parts per million as determined by infrared spectrophotometry) are exceeded. The duration and extent of these water-soluble oil concentrations depends upon circulation patterns, flushing rates, and sediment loads in the spill area. The potential for these values occurring will be greatest in areas of poor flushing and circular gyres. My



multi-element trace analysis

Look what it found in friend fruit fly. Once again the unique capabilities of the new KEVEX X-ray energy spectrometer have given a scientist more analytical information about his sample than he anticipated.

Generally speaking, X-ray energy spectrometry (XES) has become an accepted technique because it rapidly analyzes up to 81 elements simultaneously and non-destructively, with little or no sample preparation.

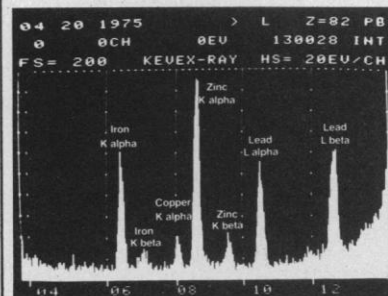
However, when you have an analysis—quantitative or qualitative—that calls for low concentration detection in a small sample mass such as this fruit fly, it's beyond the scope of ordinary X-ray energy spectrometers. Only a high-intensity system with a secondary target that emits pure mono-chromatic X-rays with low background can produce results such as shown here. And only KEVEX has a high-intensity (2,000 or 3,000 watt) XES system for trace analysis in the less than 100 parts-per-billion range for many elements in organic matrices. That's why the man with the fruit fly came to us. It might pay you to do the same. Here's how to go about it:

Phone (415) 697-6901. Ask for the APPLICATIONS DEPARTMENT. We'll discuss the possibility of a free feasibility study using your sample. Don't be bashful; we want to hear from you.

If you'd like to peruse our literature first, fine. Call, write or circle the number below for a free brochure.



KEVEX Corporation
Analytical Instrument Division
898 Mahler Road, Burlingame, CA 94010
Phone (415) 697-6901



The KEVEX fruit fly multi-element analysis. Object: detect trace amounts of lead. Result: minimum detection for lead was found to be 5 nanograms. Also detected were iron, copper and zinc.

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