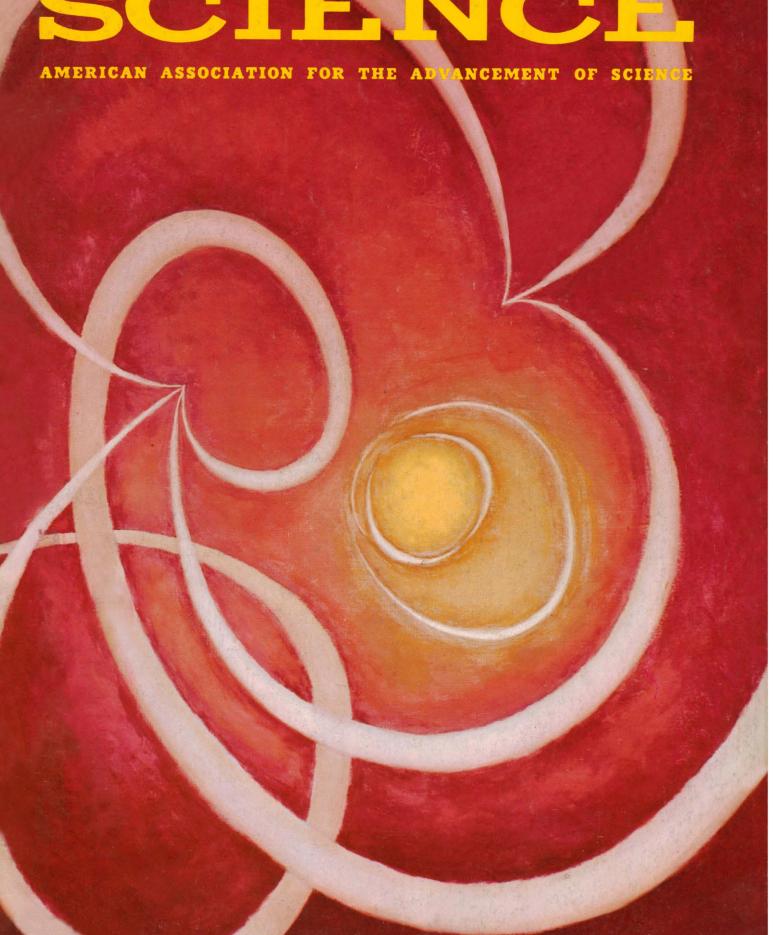
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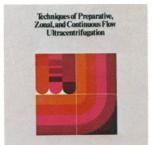
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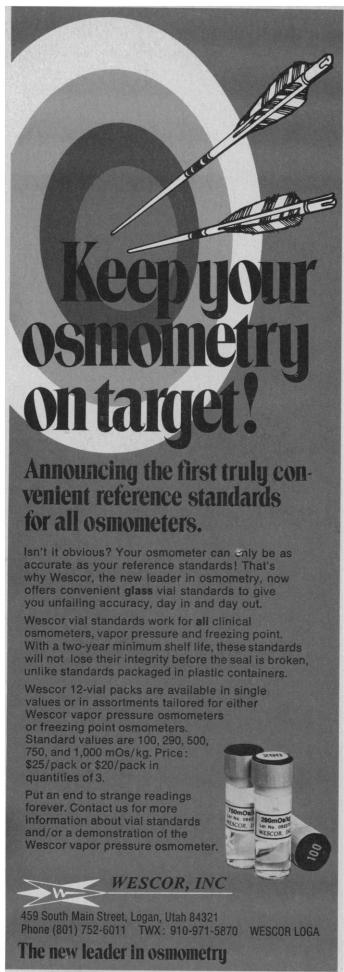
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Artist's interpretation of the sun, an energy source of growing interest. See page 607. [Summer Sun, oil painting by Emlen Etting; courtesy of Midtown Galleries, Inc., 11 East 57 Street, New York 10022]

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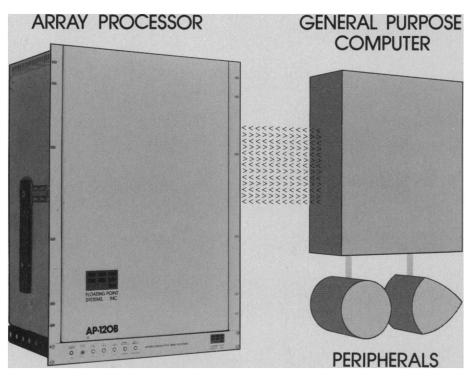
力をお求めなら、ニコンとご用命ください。別をお求めなら、ニコンとご用命ください努展します。稀土と各種添加材の混合過程をしまいりました。ニコンはその光学技術をもってたり、ニコンは、世界最高の光学技術をもってたり、ニコンは、世界最高の光学技術をもってたり、ニコンは、世界最高の光学技術をもってたり、ニコンは、世界最高の光学技術をもってたり、ニコンとご用命ください。過去六十年間にわに伝達する感覚器官です。過去六十年間にわに伝達する感覚器官です。過去六十年間にわい、ニョンとご用命ください。

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A breakthrough in computer architecture, the Array Processor is bringing unparalleled computational power to continually growing numbers of applications in research, engineering, and signal processing.

The Array Processor is a computer in its own right, specifically designed for extremely efficient processing of large vectors or arrays of data. Although fully capable of working in an independent system, the Array Processor is typically implemented as a powerful complement to a host computer (which acts primarily as a controller), greatly increasing the computational power of the entire system.

The Array Processor takes blocks of data and instructions from the complementary CPU or other device and performs the computations called for at speeds of 100 to 200 times greater than a stand-alone

computer. This means that a minicomputer based system can have its computational throughput increased to a degree only available on the largest, and most expensive mainframe computers. It also means that a large mainframe can have its throughput increased up to 20 fold. The rationale is simply this: if massive computations are required to effect a simulation or algorithmic model, why not design a programmable processor to handle these tasks efficiently. FPS has pioneered this approach by designing extremely efficient, cost effective Array Processors, interfacing them to all popular computers and providing a package consisting of software development programs, diagnostic programs, and an extensive math library. All documentation and support are provided to bring the systems promptly on line. The significance of this approach becomes evident when one realizes that for less than \$50K he can have the power of a multimillion dollar CDC 7600 immediately available to implement his scientific analysis programs. Hundreds of FPS Array Processors are in use today.

Time and again the Array Processor has allowed significant research to be accomplished where before budgets did not allow access to the computational power required. This accessability has also produced a catalytic effect allowing new research ideas to come forward for implementation.

Architecturally, Floating Point Systems' Array Processors consist of fast registers, program memory, data memory, a pipelined floatingpoint adder, and pipelined floating-point multiplier-all interconnected by seven parallel synchronous data buses. These features are combined with a fast (167 nanosecond) instruction cycle. While the conventional computer instruction word can only specify a single operation, such as a multiply, add, memory fetch, decrement, or test, the FPS Array Processor can do all of these operations in a single 167 nanosecond cycle. The result is the ability to do the reiterative computations required on large vectors or arrays of data in a very

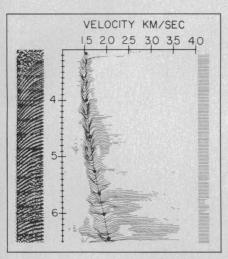
There is another "unexpected" benefit from this kind of computer architecture. Most algorithms used to implement scientific models and their associated data sets are naturally structured in vector (array) form. While the conventional computers of today require restructuring of the models, the design of the architecture and instruction set of FPS Array Processors is virtually congruent to the mathematical models. Researchers using Array Processors find that they can readily write new program routines either in FORTRAN IV through their host computer or in the Array Processor's own assembly language.

Powerful models can be readily implemented through the extensive FPS Scientific **Math Library (SML) of more than 250 routines** callable through the host FORTRAN. New programs can be added to the SML using the assembly language of the Array Processor.

For example, **Peter Buhl** of the **Lamont Doherty Geological Observatory of Columbia University** applied these techniques to the analysis of **marine seismic reflection** data.

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### ...the Array Processor



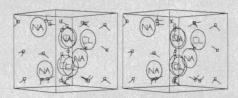
The above data is a plot of the earth's response due to an air gun source at 24 locations along the earth's surface. The vertical scale is propagation time in seconds. Sound velocity in the earth is determined by fitting one-sided hyperbolas to the data. This fitting is done in the Array Processor by multiple cross-correlations of short time windows of the 24 traces. The strength of the correlation as a function of propagation time and assumed velocity is plotted in the center graph as a downward deflection. A line through the deflection troughs defines velocity vs. depth. The center graph requires 100 million multiply-adds

Sound velocity data as a function of depth of the earth provides valuable information about the nature of the strata. A single velocity analysis via a multiple cross-correlation (or semblance) technique required six hours with conventional computational equipment. Utilizing an FPS Array Processor reduced this time to three minutes, (a 120X throughput improvement) thereby allowing these velocity analyses to be done at closer spacings along the line of profile, adding an extra dimension to earth cross sections.

Floating Point Systems' Array Processor also forms part of a system used to process nuclear reactor operating data generated by reactor safety experiments. The portion

of that system developed by Sam Sparck, Senior Development Engineer at the Time/ Data Division of GenRad, Inc. is a realtime multi channel digital filter subsystem. Input data arrives in buffers of variable length at rates from 50 to 650 buffers/sec. Maximum throughput requirement is 131,000 words/sec. The Array Processor program performs data demultiplexing into separate channel buffers, digital filtering/decimation; bounds checking, and remultiplexing of the decimated data into output buffers. Decimation ratios of 3:1 to 6,000,000:1 are attained. Certain selected parameters are tested in real-time for bounds exceedance, and when exceedance conditions are detected, an audible and visual alarm is generated to alert system operators.

In the area of pure science, a Floating Point Systems' Array Processor is used by researchers at the University of California, San Diego to integrate several hundred coupled differential equations in the study of the molecular dynamics of chemical reactions. A dynamic display system then processes the vector positions of the atoms and shows them in 3D moving images. Chemistry is a field with obvious needs for large increases in computer power. Its fundamental axioms are well known, but the computations involved in applying these axioms are so extended that as yet only relatively simple systems have been studied from first principles



Hard copy output of single time step in the dissolution and solvation of a salt crystallite in water is shown here. You can see this stopaction in striking depth if you fuse the two pictures together into a single stereoscopic image with a slight crossing of your eyes. The experimenters actually have moving 3D pictures literally at their fingerlips. The calculations are aimed at a deeper understanding of molecular processes in terms of the motions of the atoms involved.

While the computational limitation of this generation of Array Processors does exist, its potential contribution to technology has yet to be discovered in many areas of scientific analysis. Every day numerically intensive array processing techniques are applied to new areas of research and engineering.

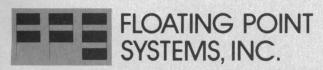
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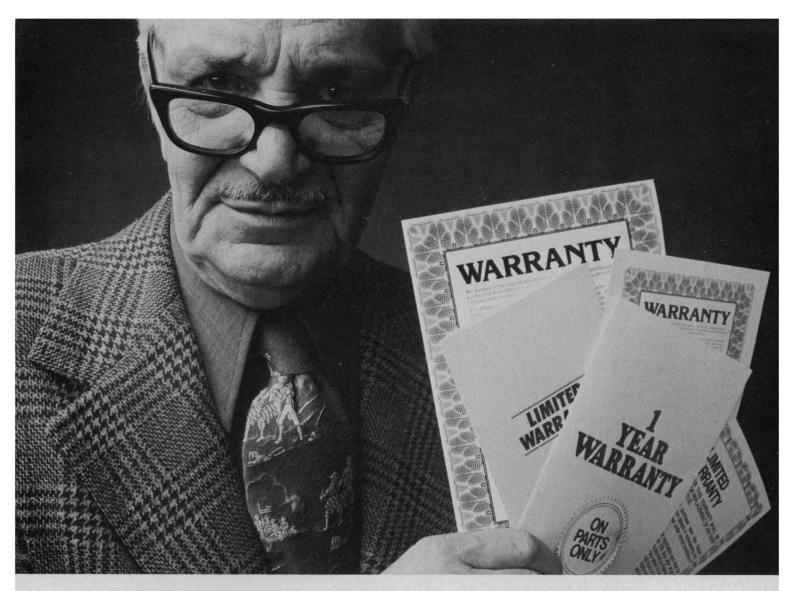


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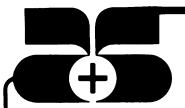
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### $\alpha$ -Adrenergic Receptor Studies

Dihydroergocryptine,9,10-[9,10-3H(N)]-

### **β-Adrenergic Receptor Studies**

Dihydroalprenolol hydrochloride, levo-[propyl-2,3-3H]-Propranolol hydrochloride, DL-[3H(G)]-Propranolol hydrochloride, levo-[4-3H(N)]-

### **Cholinergic Receptor Studies**

Choline chloride, [methyl-3H]-(QNB) Quinuclidinyl benzilate, DL-[benzilic-4,4'-3H(N)]-Tubocurarine chloride, dextro-[13'-3H(N)]-

### **Dopamine Receptor Studies**

Dihydroxyphenylethylamine, 3,4-[ethyl-1-³H(N)]-Dihydroxyphenylethylamine, 3,4-[ethyl-2-³H(N)]-Haloperidol, [³H(G)]-Spiroperidol, [1-phenyl-4-³H]-

### **Amino Acid Receptor Studies**

Aminobutyric acid,  $\gamma$ -[2,3-3H(N)]-Glycine, [2-3H]-

### **Opiate Receptor Studies**

Enkephalin (5-L-methionine), [tyrosyl-3,5-3H(N)]-Enkephalin (5-L-leucine), [tyrosyl-3,5-3H(N)]-Enkephalinamide (2-D-alanine-5-L-methionine), [tyrosyl-ring-2,6-3H]-Dihydromorphine, [7,8-3H(N)]-Diazepam, [methyl-3H]-

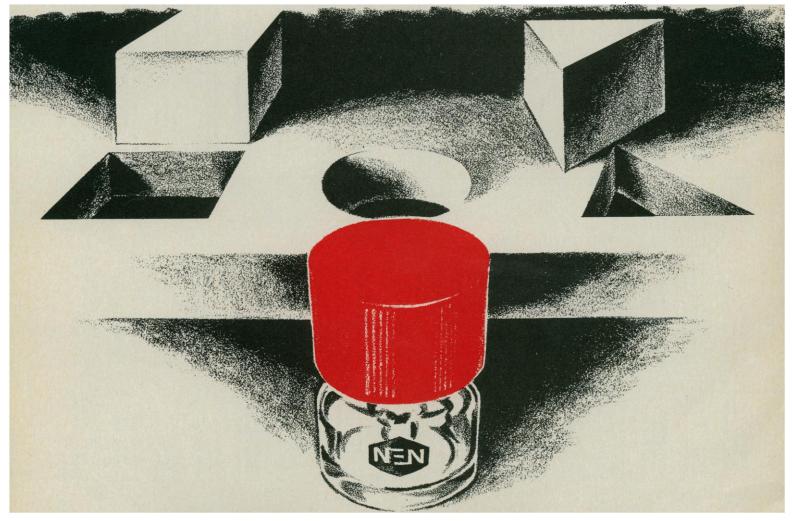
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### **LETTERS**

### **Health: Whose Responsibility?**

John H. Knowles' recent editorial "Responsibility for health" (16 Dec. 1977, p. 1103) is terribly American: it puts the responsibility for an individual's health squarely on the individual. The gist of the argument is that "the idea of a 'right' to health should be replaced by that of a moral obligation to preserve one's own health" through better habits, intelligence, and the individual's will. Otherwise, the spiraling costs of health care will continue to rise, and so will the level of our collective frustration. Where, in that argument, is the responsibility of society, and the responsibility of its government, for our less fortunate citizens? What about society's contributions to illness itself?

We are not reminded in the editorial that a greater proportion of people get sick when they are poor-according to countless reliable studies—and that poverty in the United States is not predominantly self-inflicted. Not at all. Nor are we reminded that intelligent, voluntary use of health care services is related to social class, and that choice of class (and associated income or educational level) are hardly matters that are solely within an individual American's control. Knowles does not remind us, either, that man-made environmental conditions have something to do with man-made illness.

Finally, there is the relatively recent phenomenon in modern life [recognized in Knowles' book (1), from which his editorial is drawn] that most disease today is chronic rather than acute. We suffer from cancer, heart disease, diabetes, back disease, arthritis, and chronic respiratory illness. Those who suffer from these diseases have not chosen them, and medical science can do little more than make palliative gestures on behalf of the sufferers. [See, for instance, the excellent article in (1) by Thomas (pp. 35-46).] Those who suffer mostly from chronic illness are, again, the aged and the poor-especially the aged poorwhose symptoms are more likely to be both exacerbated and increased by their living conditions. How is the individual habit and will-to use Knowles' termsto rectify that situation?

Do not society and its government share some of the responsibility for the national health problem—let alone the inadequate scope and shape of its health care system? Much as I respect Knowles' other work and writing, I see his editorial as not merely missing the mark but as putting technical and moral

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burdens on the wrong party. If we continue to go that route (the English are being given the same advice by some of their medical authorities), we only increase the problems of health care and the burdens of those who suffer from the inadequacies of both our health care system and our society.

Anselm L. Strauss Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, School of Nursing, University of California, San Francisco 94143

### References

1. J. H. Knowles, Ed., Doing Better and Feeling Worse: Health in the United States (Norton, New York, 1977).

Congratulations and a note of thanks are due John H. Knowles for his eminently reasonable and succinct statement on the responsibility for health. With clarity and persuasiveness, he addresses an important issue that is intimately linked to providing good health care for all people. Unless individuals assume more responsibility for their own health, the goal of providing good health care probably will not be brought any closer by simply expanding the present health delivery system. For most adult individuals, the likelihood of a change in philosophy or motivation is minimal. But the youth of our society can be informed about human biology, about prevention of common diseases, about the physician's limited effectiveness in dealing with "after-the-fact" illness, and about the responsibility for their own health as they reach adulthood.

As Knowles indicates, a "beneficent government" cannot solve the mounting health problems of our nation by the knee-jerk reflex initiation of more comprehensive and burdensome nationwide health care programs. The problem is too large and will require coordinated approaches from many different directions. If the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government were truly responsive and altruistic, there would be closer consultation and cooperation with leaders in the biomedical community.

It should be recognized that if there is a "right" to health then there are the attendant responsibilities of the individual, who with the help of society and perhaps a benevolent government can be informed about important aspects of preventive medicine.

JACK C. SIPE

Department of Neurosciences, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla 92037

I appreciate very much the letters from both Strauss and Sipe. The editorial was abstracted from my essay in Doing

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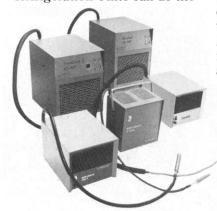
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Better and Feeling Worse, and I hope Strauss will read the essay. After calling for individual responsibility and specifying the simple practices for healthy living, I concluded: "These simple rules can be understood and observed by the majority of Americans, namely the white, well-educated, and affluent middle class. But how do individuals in minority groups follow these rules, when their members include disproportionately large numbers of the impoverished and the illiterate, among whom fear, ignorance, desperation, and superstition conspire against even the desire to remain healthy? Here we must rely on social policies first, in order to improve education, employment, civil rights, and economic levels, along with efforts to develop accessible health services.'

Surely Strauss knows how I feel about the aged and the poor. We are not at odds with each other, and my writing over the years has been consistent and is entirely consonant with Strauss's values.

JOHN H. KNOWLES

Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10036

### Jensen's Election as a AAAS Fellow

Two statements concerning the election last year of Arthur Jensen as a AAAS fellow have been sent to the AAAS Council. They were largely circulated by the International Committee Against Racism and were signed by 335 people, consisting mainly of faculty, staff, and graduate students of seven institutions. Some 100 additional signatures endorsing a similar statement have since been received. Although the texts of these statements differ slightly, all strongly protest Jensen's election and demand that the granting of this honor be rescinded. Jensen's conclusions on the heritability of intelligence depend on unscientific methodology and interpretations. They are tied, in part, to and continue the spirit of Cyril Burt's work. Leading scientists have now become "convinced that Burt published false data and invented crucial facts to support his controversial theory that intelligence is largely inherited" (1). This work figures strongly in the formulation of racist social policies.

His election as a fellow legitimates such antiscientific doctrines and declares to the world community that the AAAS is willing to honor American scientists whose work serves the cause of racism. An alarming parallel to events in Germany in the 1930's is suggested.

Considering the terrible human and

scientific implications of Jensen's election, we feel the AAAS has an obligation to the scientific community and world opinion to make public the fact that a significant number of members of the academic community are unequivocally opposed to this action. We are certain that thousands more would endorse these statements if given the opportunity.

HERBERT GOLDSTONE

TOBIAS SCHWARTZ, JAMES SCULLY International Committee Against Racism, 41 Union Square West, New York 10025

### References

1. O. Gillie, London Sunday Times, 24 October 1976, p 1.

### Chemicals: The "Strawman List"

Thomas H. Maugh II (Research News, 13 Jan., p. 162) implies that the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) played a role in selecting the 33,000 chemicals that are thought to be in common use and that CAS "submitted to EPA [this] list," often referred to as the "strawman list," on which the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory will be modeled.

In fact, the list of 33,579 compounds was derived from the merger of several files from the National Institutes of Health (NIH)-Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Chemical Information System (1). Among the EPA files used were those on oil and hazardous materials (858 compounds), chemical spills (577), and pollutants in drinking water (215). Also used were the Stanford Research Institute's file on industrial chemicals (26,780), the Consumer Product Safety Commission's Chemric monographs (866) and files on chemicals in products (3300), and the U.S. International Trade Commission list (9194). The decisions as to the makeup of the strawman list were made entirely by EPA and NIH staff; CAS, under contract to EPA, simply performed the registration of these chemicals.

It is now becoming clear that a strawman list composed of such files will contain few chemicals that are not commonly found in commerce in the United States and, as such, it serves as a useful model for the TSCA inventory.

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### References

 S. R. Heller, G. W. A. Milne, R. J. Feldmann, Science 195, 253 (1977).



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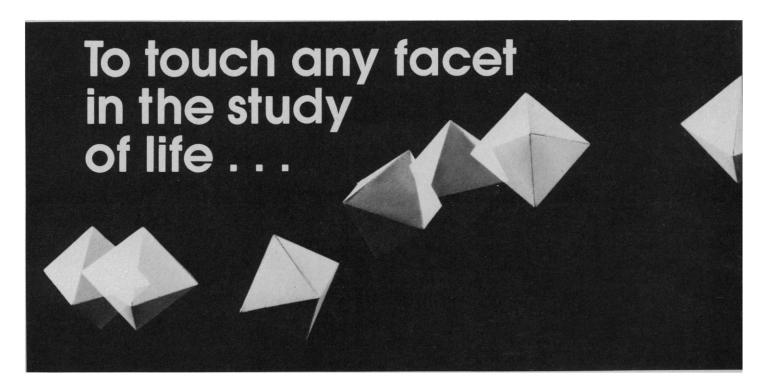
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### Gardner & Osburn: ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN BODY, 3rd Ed.

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### **Brewer: PRINCIPLES OF ECOLOGY**

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### Romer & Parsons: THE VERTEBRATE BODY, 5th Ed

A classic in comparative anatomy, this text incorporates studies of function that demonstrate the relationships of the various systems within the animal, and of the animal to its environment. By the late Alfred Sherwood Romer and Thomas S. Parsons. 624 pp. 435 ill., (36 in color). \$14.95. May 1977. Order #7668-5.

### **SHORTER VERSION, 5th Ed.**

The above, condensed for one-semester or one-quarter courses. About 465 pp., 435 ill. About \$12.95. Ready Mar. 1978. Order #7682-0.

### Villee: BIOLOGY, 7th Ed.

Biology with a human orientation is the keynote to success for this outstanding text. New material includes: a complete reorganization of material on cellular biology and biochemistry; a totally new chapter on human ecology; and careful updating of information from active research areas. An Instructor's Manual is available. By Claude A. Villee. 980 pp. 650 ill. \$15.95. Feb. 1977. Order #9023-8.

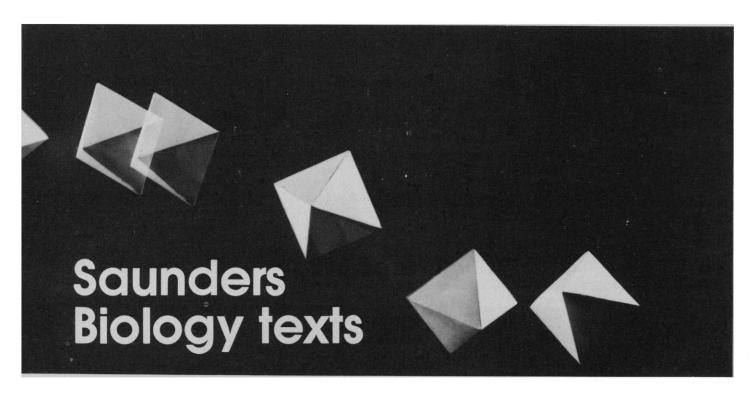
### Carpenter: MICROBIOLOGY, 4th Ed

New features in this edition include: a complete rewrite of the chapter on Systematic Study of Bacteria along with updated nomenclature of genera and species throughout the text; total restructuring of the chapter on bacterial metabolism; and further additions to an already excellent group of illustrations. By **Philip L. Carpenter.** 512 pp. 349 ill., (plus 4 color plates). \$12.95. May 1977. **Order #2438-3.** 

### Baer: THE GENETIC PERSPECTIVE

Here your students will learn exactly how genetics relates to everyday life. They'll find topics that are in the forefront of genetic discussions today, including: genetic counseling, cancer, aging, plant breeding, and recombinant DNA. By Adela S. Baer. 279 pp. Illustd. \$12.95. Apr. 1977. Order #1471-X.

602 SCIENCE, VOL. 199



### Walker: A STUDY OF THE CAT with Reference to Human Beings, 3rd Ed.

Revisions in this manual include new information on: mechanical forces involved in the evolution of the skull; the biomechanics of the jaw; fetal, neonatal, and adult circulation; and the functional significance of the carotid rete mirabile. By Warren F. Walker, Jr. 216 pp. 114 ill., (17 in color). Soft cover. \$6.50. Mar. 1977. Order #9093-9.

### De Witt: **BIOLOGY OF THE CELL: An Evolutionary Approach**

Presuming no previous knowledge of biology or chemistry, the author skillfully incorporates a review of basic chemistry, pH, basic biochemical information, and introductory aspects of cytology and molecular genetics. An accompanying laboratory manual by De Witt and Brown (Order #3047-2) is available. By William De Witt. 568 pp. 287 ill. \$13.95. Jan. 1977. Order #3045-6.

### Norstog & Long: PLANT BIOLOGY

The economic and cultural aspects of various plant groups are stressed in this compact book. Organized principally from an evolutionary standpoint, the text integrates the physiology and ecology of the plant groups into the chapters of the divisions. An accompanying laboratory manual by Long and Norstong (Order #5791-5) is available. By Knut Norstog and the late Robert W. Long. 585 pp. 373 ill. \$15.25. Mar. 1976. Order #6864-X.

### Walker: VERTEBRATE DISSECTION, 5th Ed.

This lab manual offers a systemic approach to dissection through true structural comparison of the dogfish, mudpuppy, cat, rabbit and mink. Material on mammalian muscle provides better correlation between species, and the exposition of mammalian circulation has been rewritten to cover arteries and veins simultaneously. By Warren F. Walker, Jr. 397 pp. 186 ill., (26 with color). \$8.50. May 1975. Order #9098-X.

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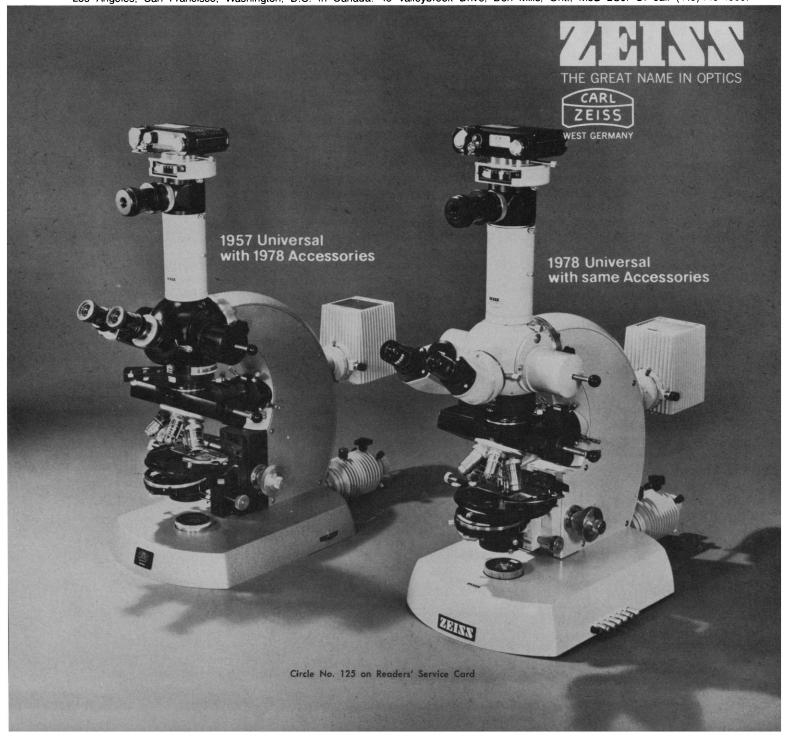
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### **Intercountry Energy Comparison**

Few energy comparisons have involved an analysis of factors leading to differences among the major industrial countries. The usual procedure has been to compare the ratios of total energy consumption to gross domestic product (GDP) on a per capita basis. Such comparisons show that the United States is topped only by Canada in its ratio of energy use to GDP, and one is left with the impression that the United States might easily halve its energy consumption while maintaining its current gross national product. However, in some respects the United States is more efficient than other countries. In the transportation of freight, the energy used per ton-mile is less here than elsewhere.

To benefit from the experience and technology of other countries, it is necessary to examine in detail the various factors involved in energy use. In a recent book by Darmstadter et al.\* a comparative analysis is presented of energy use by the United States, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Japan. The authors set forth the complexity of making comparisons and the difficulties in measuring efficiency and wastefulness in energy consumption. They focus on the year 1972; however, modes of energy use change only slowly so that the analysis is relevant.

The crude ratio of energy to GDP conceals differences in energy sources, physical factors, and mix of productive activities. Canada and Sweden have abundant hydroelectricity; others depend on imported oil. Still others employ oil and substantial amounts of coal. Physical factors play an important role. The Netherlands, with a small area and a high population density, differs from the United States or Canada in transportation needs. Some kinds of productive activities are far more energy-intensive than others. Making steel utilizes much more energy per dollar of output than does agriculture.

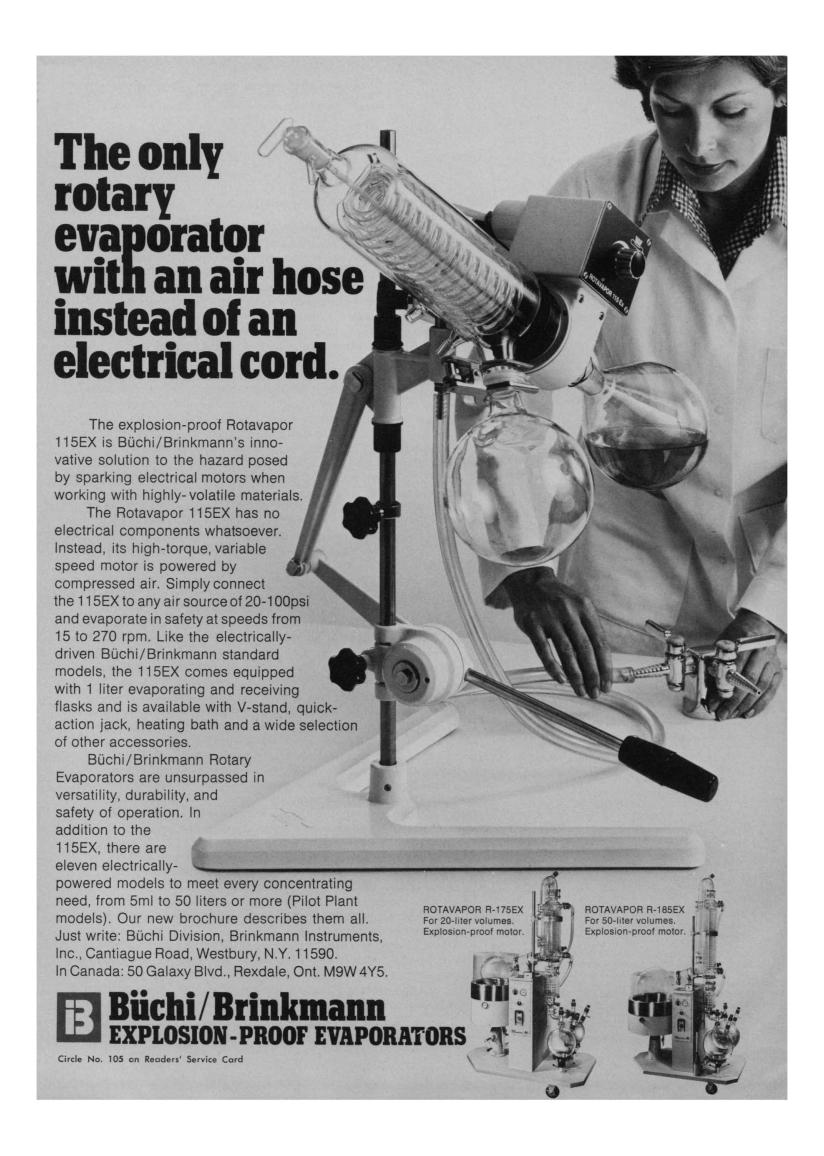
When the various factors are taken into account, the United States and Canada stand out as relatively the most energy-consuming countries. An examination of components of usage in the various sectors reveals that transportation is the major factor in the difference between the United States and Canada and the other countries. Residents of the United States, for example, travel an average of twice as far each year as do residents of other countries. We use less public transportation and our automobiles get less mileage. Fuel economy for cars is in the process of being changed. However, our comparatively low population density and long distances will continue to influence energy consumption in transportation.

The United States uses relatively more energy in space heating and cooling than do the other countries. In part this is due to the prevalence of single dwellings and to inadequate insulation. Insulation deficiencies are being partially overcome. But the heat losses inherent in single dwellings will remain for a long time. Homeowners are not about to abandon a multitrillion-dollar

Industrial use of energy in the United States in 1972 was about 20 percent greater per unit product than the average for the other countries. At that time, the principal energy source was natural gas; the price was a tiny fraction of its present value. With higher energy costs, industry has been achieving greater energy efficiency. The gap between the United States and other countries is probably narrowing.

Darmstadter et al. frequently cite the influence of price in determining energy consumption. People of the United States enjoyed comparatively cheap energy for many decades. The present transportation system, housing patterns, and industrial processes reflect that past. Adjustment to the new realities will take a long time.—PHILIP H. ABELSON

<sup>\*</sup>J. Darmstadter, J. Dunkerley, J. Alterman, How Industrial Societies Use Energy: A Comparative Analysis [Johns Hopkins University Press (1977) for Resources for the Future, Inc., Washington, D.C.]





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### **Laboratory Freezer**

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by 18 inches by 16 inches high. Exterior dimensions are 40 inches by 28 inches by 46 inches high. The PR140-E is available with a recording thermometer and an alarm system. So-Low Environmental Equipment. Circle 694.

### Spectrophotometer

The PM-2 covers the spectral range from 290 to 850 nanometers. Ultraviolet accessories extend this range to 200 nanometers. A funnel cell allows for rapid sample determination and an accessory is available for automatic blank reference. Absorption, concentration, concentration factor, and transmission are displayed. The PM-2 has digital and analog outputs for a recorder, printer, or other data processor. Zeiss. Circle 696.

### **Automated Slide Stainer**

The GLS360 is designed for histology and cytology laboratories. It processes up to 360 slides per hour. Each slide is transported through a heater to dry the specimens and then through a series of selected solvents, stains, and rinses. The slides are then treated in xylene while they await cover slips. Honeywell Test Instruments Division. Circle 698.

### **Ultraviolet Monitor**

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sion. The uniform, 1-millimeter dimension of the fused quartz cell is the same as that of standard chromatographic tubing. Further elimination of bubble formation is effected by a heat sink on the inlet side of the cell. The UV-2 measures up to optical density 20 full scale at 254 and 280 nanometers with a choice of absorbance or transmittance output. The 20millimeter pathlength has a sensitivity of 0.0001 OD and a drift of less than 0.00005 OD per hour. The 1-millimeter pathlength channel at 254 nanometers has a sensitivity of 0.0004 OD and a drift of less than 0.00001 OD per hour. Pharmacia Fine Chemicals. Circle 695.

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### Literature

Instruments for Environmental and Scientific Measurements includes oxygen meters, conductivity meters, pH electrodes, and colorimeters. Chemtrix. Circle 700.

Reagents for Acrylamide Gel Electrophoresis has a selected bibliography to document applications and specifications. Eastman Organic Chemicals. Circle 701.

Dissolved Oxygen Probe describes the model 8012 suited for determination of biological oxygen demand and other environmental parameters. Extech International. Circle 702.

Reagents and Instruments for Clinical Laboratories are listed in an extensive product catalog. Dade Division, American Hospital Supply. Circle 703.

Reverse Osmosis includes information on high volume water purification systems. Millipore. Circle 704.

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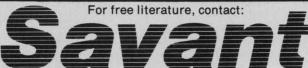
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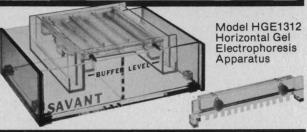
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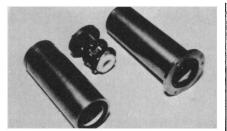
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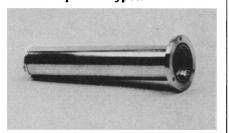


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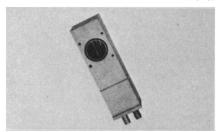
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### **BOOKS RECEIVED**

(Continued from page 678)

Press, New York, 1977. xii, 340 pp., illus. Paper, \$14.

Applied Biology. Vol. 2. T. H. Coaker, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1977. x, 272 pp., illus. \$19.25.

Arachnida. Theodore Savory. Academic Press, New York, ed. 2, 1977. xii, 340 pp., illus. \$21.15.

Contemporary Quantum Chemistry. An Introduction. J. Goodisman. Plenum, New York, 1977. xii, 376 pp., illus. \$32.50.

Copper. Its Geology and Economics. Robert Bowen and Ananda Gunatilaka. Halsted (Wiley), New York, 1977. xii, 366 pp., illus. \$49.50.

Crowd Action in Revolutionary Massachusetts, 1765–1780. Dirk Hoerder. Academic Press, New York, 1977. xvi, 396 pp., illus. \$19.50. Studies in Social Discontinuity.

Design of Biopharmaceutical Properties through Prodrugs and Analogs. Papers from a symposium, Orlando, Fla., Nov. 1976. Edward B. Roche, Ed. American Pharmaceutical Association, Washington, D.C., 1977. viii, 456 pp., illus. \$20.

The Determination of Sulphur-Containing Groups. Vol. 3, Analytical Methods for Sulphides and Disulphides. M. R. F. Ashworth. Academic Press, New York, 1977. xii, 220 pp. \$21.50. The Analysis of Organic Materials, vol. 2.

Development and Differentiation in the Cellular Slime Moulds. Proceedings of a workshop, Porto Conte, Sardinia, Apr. 1977. P. Cappuccinelli and J. M. Ashworth, Eds. Elsevier/North-Holland, New York, 1977. xx, 318 pp., illus. \$39.75. Developments in Cell Biology, vol. 1.

Dukes' Physiology of Domestic Animals. Melvin J. Swenson, Ed. Comstock (Cornell University Press), Ithaca, N.Y., ed. 9, 1977. xii, 914 pp., illus. \$32.50.

Earth Materials and Earth Processes. An Introduction. Lynn S. Fichter and George T. Farmer, Jr. Burgess, Minneapolis, ed. 2, 1977. viii, 262 pp., illus. + maps. Spiral bound, \$8.95.

Electron Spectroscopy. Theory, Techniques and Applications. Vol. 1. C. R. Brundle and A. D. Baker, Eds. Academic Press, New York, 1977. xvi, 460 pp., illus. \$46.90.

Electronic Meters. Techniques and Trouble-shooting. Miles Ritter-Sanders, Jr. Reston (Prentice-Hall), Reston, Va., 1977. xii, 300 pp., illus. \$16.95.

Ethnobotanical Techniques and Approaches at Salmon Ruin, New Mexico. Vorsila L. Bohrer and Karen R. Adams. Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, 1977. xx, 220 pp., illus. Paper, \$6.95. San Juan Valley Archaeological Project Technical Series No. 2. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology, vol. 8, No. 1.

Experimental Psychology. Theory and Practice. Philip J. Dunham. Harper and Row, New York, 1977. xviii, 488 pp., illus. \$13.95. Harper's Experimental Psychology Series.

Facing Up to Modernity. Excursions in Society, Politics, and Religion. Peter L. Berger. Basic, New York, 1977. xx, 234 pp. \$11.50.

Festkörperprobleme XVII. Advances in Solid State Physics. Papers from a meeting, Münster, Germany, Mar. 1977. J. Treusch, Ed. Vieweg, Braunschweig, Germany, 1977. xviii, 410 pp., illus. DM 98.

Fighting Infection. Conquests of the Twentieth Century. Harry F. Dowling. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1977.

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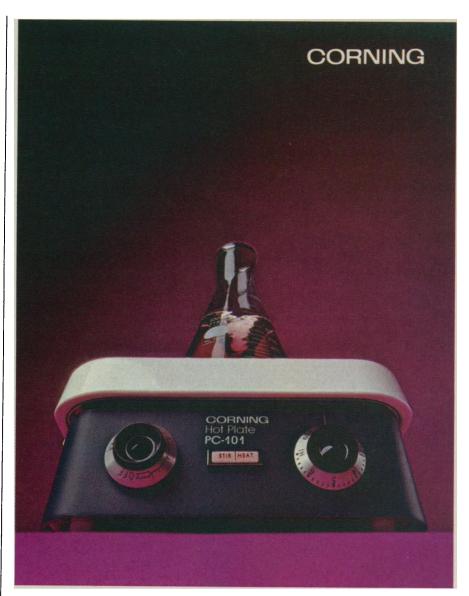
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