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1454
An introductory series of chapters treats the historical significance, systematic position, medical importance, and control of aegypti and provides an account of the techniques used in its study. Beginning with the egg, the major portion of the book discusses the structure, physiology, development, and bionomics of each life history stage. Various phases of the discussion are illustrated clearly and simply; although only 86 figures are used, many of them are comprised of not a few separate drawings.

One of the book's major contributions is the lavish use, in the text and concluding bibliographies, of the world literature. In a day when the recording and retrieval of information becomes more and more beyond the time and individual energy of the working biologist, such a complete and orderly presentation of references is a very real boon. This is especially true for an insect such as A. aegypti, which is the object of the study of so many professionals in the field of entomology and public health. Appropriate references appear at the end of each chapter; they are keyed in the text by author and date and are grouped according to the subject matter to which each applies.

A work of such magnitude has obviously taken years to reach a publishable stage, and errors are of course inevitable. Despite whatever shortcomings have been pointed out by other reviewers, Sir Rickard is to be commended for the great service he has performed in presenting, summarizing, and interpreting the world's knowledge of this important mosquito.

RICHARD H. FOOTE
Entomology Research Division,
U.S. Department of Agriculture


This book, based on lectures given at "The Polytechnic," is intended to provide other students and amateurs information for self-training to meet the paramount need "to be satisfied with nothing less than a perfect image." The standard techniques for brightfield microscopy are given in an elementary manner. Phase, interference, and electron microscopy are only mentioned. In a departure from the usual guides, the short chapter on buying a microscope calls to attention magnification and resolution requirements and the hazards of second-hand instruments. In addition to centering and lighting for good seeing, simple counting, measuring, and drawing techniques are described. Photomicrography receives brief treatment. Over a third of the book is given to simple methods for preparing animal, plant, bacteria, textile fibers, hairs, and food and drug specimens. Formulas for common fixing fluids and staining solutions and an index are included.

In the main British students are given much the same introduction as students in this country. The instruments discussed here are mostly British; the British still use turntables for liquid mounts, and the Venetian turpentine mountant is advocated. Köhler is misspelled, and the German word xylol is used throughout. High school science students, adult amateurs, and college freshmen should find the book helpful and readily readable.

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Contents upon request.

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### Meetings

#### The Teaching of Chemistry

A seminar on “The Status and Development of the Teaching of Chemistry” was held in June 1960 in Greystones, Ireland, under the auspices of the Office for Scientific and Technical Personnel of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). It was attended by delegates from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The U.S. representatives were J. A. Campbell (Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, California); L. E. Strong (Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana); Robert Rice (University of California, Berkeley); and Paul Westmeyer (University of Illinois, Urbana).

The seminar made recommendations to the OEEC as follows.

1) Three ad hoc committees (A, B, and C) should be set up on an international basis, each committee to consist of six to eight members—university teachers, secondary school teachers, and school inspectors from the various member countries.

Committee A would examine the developments in theoretical chemistry in the light of their pertinence to secondary school teaching and of reports from the seminar and comments received on them from member countries. It would then draft the outline of a modern syllabus of chemistry suitable for secondary schools of the member countries. This syllabus would be expanded by explanatory notes and would be published by the OEEC as a manual or handbook for teachers of chemistry in secondary schools.

Committee B would undertake a similar task in relation to practical applications and would extend the manual to cover laboratory and demonstration experiments.

Committee C would examine the matter of training and retraining of teachers of chemistry at secondary school level, with a view to establishing machinery to ensure an adequate supply of teachers conversant with modern scientific developments and capable of teaching a course based on modern concepts.

2) Chemistry students should have, at all stages of instruction, the necessary background in physics and mathematics. It was recommended that courses in physics (in particular, introductory electricity) and mathematics (through elementary solid geometry) precede the introduction of chemistry.
While it was conceded that teaching of physics and chemistry by the same person in courses at the introductory level is desirable, it was emphasized that specialist teachers of the two subjects are required at the more advanced levels of secondary school teaching. It was agreed that much coordination in mathematics, physics, and chemistry courses could be achieved through cooperation of teachers in the planning stage.

3) Instruction in the following areas is basic to the teaching of chemistry at all levels and should be particularly emphasized at the higher levels in secondary schools: atomic structure and electronic theory of valency, chemical equilibria, and energy in chemical reactions. Presentation (particularly in courses on inorganic chemistry) of disconnected factual data unnecessary for illustrating underlying principles should be eliminated.

4) Practical work, both demonstrational presentations to illustrate lessons on theory and experimental work by students in the laboratory, is essential to the proper teaching of chemistry at all stages and should be included in the secondary school program.

5) The OEEC might recommend to member countries who operate a national syllabus and examination that certain designated schools be permitted to teach, on an experimental basis, approved courses not included in the syllabus.

6) In view of the importance of teacher retraining programs to provide teachers for the modernized course in chemistry, the OEEC should discuss with the suitable authorities in the various member countries means of promoting and financing extensive retraining programs.

A final report on the seminar is scheduled for publication in late spring.

MAX HELLMANN
National Science Foundation,
Washington, D.C.

Forthcoming Events
June
2–3. Canadian Soc. for Clinical Chemistry, annual general meeting, Guelph, Ont. (C. R. Cameron, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph)
2–5. Latin-American Congress of Physical Medicine, Lisbon, Portugal. (C. Lopez de Victoria, 245 E. 17 St., New York, N.Y.)
3–11. Medical-Surgical Film Festival, 4th intern., Turin, Italy. (Minerva Medica, Corso Bramante 83–85, Turin)
4–9. Mass Spectrometry, ASTM Committee E-14, Chicago, Ill. (G. Crable, Gulf Research Center, P.O. Box 2038, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.)
4–10. World Congress of Psychiatry, 3rd, Montreal, Canada. (A. Roberts, Al-

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5-10. International Colloquium on Spectroscopy, 9th, Lyon, France. (Secretariat, Groupement pour l’Avancement des Methodes Spectrographiques, 1, rue Gaston Boissier, Paris 15)

5-16. Operations Research and Systems Engineering, Baltimore, Md. (Dean, School of Engineering, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore 18)

6-8. Tissue Culture Assoc., 12th annual, Detroit, Mich. (F. E. Payne, Dept. of Epidemiology, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor)


8-18. International Organization for Standardization, general assembly (members only), Finland. (American Standards Association, 70 East 45 St., New York 17)


9-17. European Convention of Chemical Engineering, Frankfurt, Germany. (DECHEMA, Postfach No. 7746, Frankfurt/Main 7)


12-16. Molecular Structure and Spectroscopy, symp., Columbus, Ohio. (R. A. Oetjen, Dept. of Physics and Astronomy, Ohio State Univ., Columbus 10)

12-18. European Assoc. for Animal Production, 8th intern. cong., Hamburg, Germany. (European Assoc. for Animal Production, Via Barnaba Oriana 28, Rome, Italy)


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<td>DEAE</td>
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<td>Separation and purification of proteins, peptides, enzymes, hormones and related materials.</td>
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### CATION EXCHANGERS

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13-18. Nuclear Congress, 6th, Rome, Italy. (Ufficio Stampa e Relazioni Publiche-CNEN, Via Belisario 15, Rome)


14-16. Theory of Weak and Strong Interactions, conf., La Jolla, Calif. (T. A. Manar, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla)

14-17. American Assoc. of Bioanalysts, Dallas, Tex. (L. D. Herbert, 490 Post St., Room 1049, San Francisco 2, Calif.)

16-17. Meteorological Soc., Nantucket, Mass. (G. L. Rowland, Long Beach City College, Long Beach 8, Calif.)


18-23. American Soc. of Medical Technologists, Seattle, Wash. (Miss R. Matthaei, Suite 25, Hermann Professional Bldg., Houston 25, Tex.)

19-21. American Soc. of Pharmacology, annual summer meeting, Houston, Tex. (R. S. Westby, Eli Lilly and Co., 740 S. Alabama St., Indianapolis 6, Ind.)


19-23. Conference on Carbon, 5th biennial, University Park, Pa. (Fifth Carbon Conf., Pennsylvania State Univ., Conference Center, University Park)

19-23. Current Aspects of Internal Medicine, postgraduate course, American College of Physicians, Iowa City, Iowa. (E. C. Rosenow, Jr., Executive Director, ACP, 4200 Pine St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.)

19-24. Feed Microscopy, annual meeting and special short course, Denver, Colo. (C. Jones, Colorado Department of Agriculture, 3130 Zuni St., Denver 11)

19-30. Astrophysics Seminar, Cloudcroft, N.M. (J. R. Foote, P.O. Box 1053, Holloman Air Force Base, N.M.)


(See issue of 21 April for comprehensive list)