Arms Control and Self Control

Patination of Cultural Flints: V. J. Hurst and A. R. Kelly
Flint artifacts can be dated by cortical changes in mineralogy and texture.

Infectious Nucleic Acids, a New Dimension in Virology: R. M. Herriott
Their release from infected tissues and resistance to antibodies may explain some anomalous conditions.

Financing Scientific Research in Australia: S. Encel
Federal funds and research agencies play a dominant role in the national research effort.

Arnold L. Gesell: “Behavior Has Shape”: L. B. Ames

The School Bill: Notes on the Political Situation

Space Travel Comes down to Earth: J. B. Irwin
Astronomy, the so-called impractical science, has become of intense immediate concern to John Q. Public.

Biology and Comparative Physiology of Birds, reviewed by H. Friedmann;
other reviews

Anopheles hackeri, a Vector of Plasmodium knowlesi in Malaya:
R. H. Wharton and D. E. Eyles

Suppression of Shoot Formation in Cultured Tobacco Cells by Gibberellic Acid:
T. Murashige

Acid-Catalyzed Oxidation of Reduced Pyridine Nucleotides: I. G. Fels

L-Tyrosine Oxidase System in Tuber of Nutsedge: R. D. Palmer

Correlation of Nuclear Volume and DNA Content with Higher Plant Tolerance to Chronic Radiation: A H. Sparrow and J. P. Miksche

Identification of a Cyanogenic Growth-Inhibiting Substance in Extracts from Peach Flower Buds: M. B. Jones and J. V. Enzie

Reaction of Human Sera with Mammalian Chromosomes Shown by Fluorescent Antibody Technique: R. S. Krooth et al.

Possible Mode of Antidepressive Action of Imipramine: L. Stein and J. Seifter

Marine Animal Sounds; Forthcoming Events

Fluorescence photomicrograph of human chromosomes from a peripheral blood culture. The preparation was treated with serum from a patient having lupus erythematosus and was subsequently stained with fluorescein-labeled horse antihuman globulin. The human serum containing antinuclear factors apparently reacted with the chromosomes. After the subsequent application of fluorescent antibody, the chromosomes could be seen as yellow, glowing structures when stimulated with ultraviolet light. Normal serum did not react with the chromosomes and did not stain with fluorescent antibody. All of the 23 pairs of chromosomes fluoresce. The resting nuclei also show fluorescence (about × 2700). See page 284. [R. S. Krooth, University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, New York]