which Carter reports was singularly unfortunate—a reaction to disapproval of a particular road project in the Senator's state rather than a well-considered contribution to the public debate on park policy. Our legislators, too, must learn to evaluate park programs on qualitative grounds—admittedly a more difficult matter than relying on travel statistics and road mileage. Moss titled his speech "Parks Are for People," a too oft-quoted trite phrase which F. Fraser Darling and Noel D. Eichhorn (in a major study of park policy for the Conservation Foundation) dismiss as "inappropriate huckstering."...  

DOUGLAS W. SCOTT  
Department of Forestry,  
University of Michigan,  
Ann Arbor 48104

Ballast Overboard!  
Our report about the transportation of European Cretaceous flint to North America largely in the form of ship ballast (1) prompted several readers to report additional localities. The vicinity of New York City appears to have been a favorite dumping area for ship ballast, in view of its history as a great seaport. An article by Rose (2) described flint pseudoartifacts on Glen Island in Long Island Sound near New Rochelle, and traces the derivation of other kinds of ballast found in the New York area.  
I. G. Sohn (U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.) reported collecting flint nodules in the Bronx at Hunts Point in the early 1930's. W. S. Newman (Queens College) mentioned European Cretaceous flint in landfill of Flushing Meadows. E. A. Weiss (Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia) reported heaps of large flints on the tidal flats of the Hackensack River south of Bayonne and Jersey City. H. G. Richards (Academ-
yy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia) described flint with West Indian coral near Woodbury, N.J., south of Camden. W. A. Price (Corpus Christi, Tex.) told of having been tested by his geology professor with Dover flint in track ballast of the Northern Central Railroad near Baltimore, Md. C. G. Hol-
land (Charlottesville, Va.) sent specimens of European Cretaceous flint that he had found on the beach of the Mattaponi River near Newington, Va., and one nodule from Tar Bay about 10 miles down the James River from Hopewell, Va. Frederick Johnson (R. S.  

Now in bead form for chromatography of biologic substances...  
Sephadex Ion Exchangers  
Because of its advantages—stability and inertness—Sephadex has been used to produce a new class of ion exchangers: QAE-, DEAE-, CM- and SE-Sephadex. Since their introduction they have been used extensively, particularly in the biochemical and clinical field.  
In the new bead form they will be more useful both for laboratory and manufacturing scale processes. Their spherical shape gives increased mechanical strength and leads to easier column packing. More uniform particles result in improved hydrodynamic properties.  
All Sephadex Ion Exchangers have a high capacity and low nonspecific adsorption. They are available in two types that differ in porosity, thus offering flexibility for your specific requirements. Sephadex Ion Exchangers are of analytic grade purity and are produced under rigorous quality control, thus ensuring uniform products to give accurate and reproducible results.

Ballast Overboard!  
Our report about the transportation of European Cretaceous flint to North America largely in the form of ship ballast (1) prompted several readers to report additional localities. The vicinity of New York City appears to have been a favorite dumping area for ship ballast, in view of its history as a great seaport. An article by Rose (2) described flint pseudoartifacts on Glen Island in Long Island Sound near New Rochelle, and traces the derivation of other kinds of ballast found in the New York area. I. G. Sohn (U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.) reported collecting flint nodules in the Bronx at Hunts Point in the early 1930's. W. S. Newman (Queens College) mentioned European Cretaceous flint in landfill of Flushing Meadows. E. A. Weiss (Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia) reported heaps of large flints on the tidal flats of the Hackensack River south of Bayonne and Jersey City. H. G. Richards (Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia) described flint with West Indian coral near Woodbury, N.J., south of Camden. W. A. Price (Corpus Christi, Tex.) told of having been tested by his geology professor with Dover flint in track ballast of the Northern Central Railroad near Baltimore, Md. C. G. Holland (Charlottesville, Va.) sent specimens of European Cretaceous flint that he had found on the beach of the Mattaponi River near Newington, Va., and one nodule from Tar Bay about 10 miles down the James River from Hopewell, Va. Frederick Johnson (R. S.
Peabody Foundation, Andover, Mass.) described flint ballast stones at Strawberry Bank in Portsmouth, N.H., and the presence of small chips in the lower levels of the recently excavated Fort Constitution in Portsmouth harbor that are suggestive of local manufacture of gunflints. Lastly, V. K. Prest (Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa) reported the presence of English flint at an old sailing-ship port near the southeastern end of Prince Edward Island, Canada.

Although the quantity of European Cretaceous flint brought to North America as ship ballast can never be known, it must easily exceed 100,000 tons, considering the large number of ships that carried it as ballast and the very large number of known points of discharge.

K. O. Emery
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution,
Woods Hole, Massachusetts 02543

References

Scoundrelly Fellow

The allusion to “The groves of academe” in Nelson's excellent article (“University of Hawaii,” 16 Aug., p. 673), is apposite, but is inaccurate in some respects. The character (Henry Mulcahy) in the novel is not an “outspoken professor,” but a “self-pitying,” incompetent, and lazy instructor in literature. Confronted with a letter terminating his appointment, he decides to fabricate a story that he had long been a member of the Communist Party. This falsehood he exploits successfully as a form of job insurance by leaking the lie to sympathetic fellow faculty members. They rally vigorously to the cause of academic freedom and, without attempting to get the facts, they fight for the right of Henry to be a Communist. Mulcahy’s cause snowballs as he invents more lies, and as more intellectuals join the battle against the forces of reaction.

Mary McCarthy, as a novelist, is, of course, entitled to poetic license in creating a fictional situation which is remote from reality. Any resemblance to persons living or dead is purely coincidental.

Thomas H. Jukes
Space Sciences Laboratory,
University of California, Berkeley 94720

With this steady flow HOLTER™ pump you handle two fluids simultaneously at different rates (0-2500 ml/hr)

The RL175 Holter bilateral roller pump offers laboratory workers and clinicians the means of pumping two discrete systems at linearly related rates.

A high and a low RPM range for the roller head provide optimum control of pumping rates. Within each range, speed is infinitely variable. Internal solid state voltage regulation contributes to a pumping accuracy of ±1%. Delivery volume vs. pressure curves are flat up to 290 mm Hz positive pressure and 200 mm Hz negative pressure.

Precision molded silicone elastomer pumping chambers eliminate the hysteresis effects that make PVC and polyethylene undesirable in precision work. Useful life of the chambers is well over 2,000 hours. Provided in two internal diameters, they are autoclavable and easily interchangeable. Because the chambers are completely occluded by the head rollers, the RL175 does not “dribble” when shut off. You stop and start with identical, virtually non-pulsatile flows.

The circuitry and mechanical safety features of the RL175 suit it admirably to unattended operation.

Write or call today for full information and prices on this versatile laboratory pump, and on other pumps and devices from Extracorporeal.
You get up to 2 1/2 times more image area with a Leitz ORTHOPLAN microscope than with conventional wide-field microscopes.

Thanks to the Plano objectives pioneered by Leitz, you get maximum information over an expanded field of view...see more without having to change the field.

The ORTHOPLAN gives you unlimited research capabilities, since a full line of interchangeable optical units and accessories are available for it. You can use all forms of transmitted or reflected illumination with the ORTHOPLAN.

For more information on ORTHOPLAN, the finest research microscope in the world, write to Leitz.
The first thing you notice about Sartorius Membrane Filters is they seem like any other.

The second thing you notice is they're not.

What's different about Sartorius Membrane Filters? On the surface, very little. They look and feel like any other membrane filter. They come in a wide variety of sizes and are made of pure cellulose or cellulose derivatives. In fact, if you placed a Sartorius next to the brand you're using now you probably couldn't tell them apart. But start using a Sartorius and you very likely will notice a difference.

While its millions of uniform pores are comparable in size to those of other membrane filters, flow rates through a Sartorius are up to ten percent faster. If you do continuous filtrations, this may mean considerable savings in time. More important, there's really no need to worry about extractables when you use a Sartorius. With commonly used solvents, there are virtually none (no more than 0.3 percent).

Do these characteristics make Sartorius a "better" membrane filter? That's for you to decide, but you'll never know without trying them. Besides, whether you use membrane filters for particle collection, separation or analysis, isn't it nice to know that when it comes to selecting a membrane filter, at last you really have a choice?

Get our literature on the complete line of Sartorius membrane filters and accessories. We'll even include a free sample. Just write: Sartorius Filter Division, Brinkmann Instruments, Cantiague Road, Westbury, N.Y. 11590.