swered by a marked increase in numbers of very large optical telescopes at superior sites. As Allen Sandage has stated in his recent Halley Lecture on Observational Cosmology (*The Observatory* 88, 91–106, 1968), "To fail because of lack of facilities is to lose the promise of the subject, which is nothing less than the time scale of genesis."

JOHN B. IRWIN Steward Observatory, University of Arizona

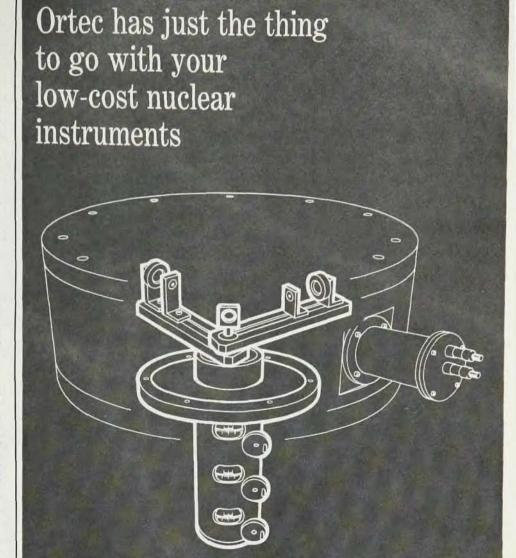
Reviews, alerts and archives

In his article on reviews (PHYSICS TODAY, September, page 27) Conyers Herring called attention to the useful role that might be played by commissioned reviews written perhaps by review fellows (to suggest a title). This is an excellent idea, which I would like to see extended as well to shorter reviews in the specialist journals (among which include the sections of The Physical Review). These minireviews would be invaluable to the specialist and to authors of the more encyclopedic review and would be much easier to prepare.

A deliberate policy of commissioning reviews with a rational choice of topics cannot fail to improve on the uneven and haphazard performance of the Reviews of Modern Physics. Let us hope, however, that the recent statements by the editor elect do not imply, as they seem to, that the title should become Data Reviews of Modern Physics. There is a lot more to physics than the critical evaluation of measurements in well established fields as can be seen by looking at Soviet Physics Uspekhi.

Specialist book reviews should really go into the specialist journals where they can assume their proper length rather than being crammed into PHYSICS TODAY. British journals carry book reviews which are much appreciated.

In connection with retrieving articles, three simple reforms would help a great deal. Even if the key words are revamped later, a compulsory keyword set attached to titles now would make computer-assisted information retrieval much easier. (After all, any future system can absorb the old one in the computer program.) Full addresses (including the zip-code num-



A new low-cost scattering chamber

We've developed a new scattering chamber in the \$2500-\$5000 range with some special features for the small college or university. The accuracy of this chamber is comparable to that of our highly-regarded, more expensive models (least count readout 0 1°). Further, an unusually adaptable design of particular simplicity and ruggedness has been worked out to serve the needs of both teaching and research.

The result is a scattering chamber with some very interesting characteristics. We sell it as a basic 9" ID chamber package. But the entire mechanism is mounted on a ten-inch flange; you can purchase it without the enclosure to mount on your own vacuum chamber, if you choose. We'll supply you with detector arms of any radius to go with it (4.5-inch or 8.5-inch standard).

We've also included provisions for the addition of motor driven remote control, for target vacuum lock, for up to four additional detectors, for special collimation arrangements. And, there are two moving detector elements. The entire unit is simply, solidly built; easy to maintain; ready for the rigors of student use.

This new scattering chamber will allow you to considerably enlarge your nuclear physics curriculum at a modest cost. If you're ready for one now, we can deliver it in 30-60 days. If you'd like more information about the chamber—or on any of our low-cost instruments—contact your local Ortec representative, or call us directly at (615) 482-1006.



101 Midland Road

101 Midland Road Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830 In Europe: 8 München 5 Wittelsbacherstr. 19, West Germany Telephone: 777096

AN EGEG COMPANY

Why do high-capacity helium refrigeration systems have to be so darn big?

They don't!



Compact, simple, and reliable helium systems for almost any temperature/capacity requirements are the continuing objective of 500 Incorporated.

Take our Series 2000 Refrigerator/Liquefier, for example: these reciprocating-expander systems all have a standard cold box/control assembly only 4 x 5 x 9 feet high, as shown above. We build such systems with the following capacities:

Helium Liquefaction (4.2°K): 25-100 liters per hour

Refrigeration at 4.5°K: 100-400 watts Refrigeration at 20°K: 500-2000 watts

Or take the Sulzer-500 plants utilizing Sulzer's highly efficient turboexpanders. These plants are available in sizes up to 3000 watts at 4.5°K and 20,000 watts at 20°K.

All of our plants can deliver refrigeration simultaneously at several temperature levels.

Send for bulletins on Sulzer-500 and Series 2000 systems.



INCORPORATED . A SUBSIDIARY OF Arthur D. Little, Inc.

50 Acorn Park, Cambridge, Mass. 02140 Telephone (617) 491-5700

- providing the world's most complete line of helium refrigerators and liquetiers

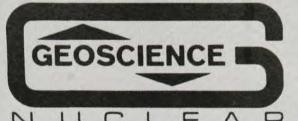
bers required for postcards on US addresses) would save having to burrow about in directories when sending a request card. Papers on clearly defined specialties with appropriate American Institute of Physics journals (for example plasma physics and Physics of Fluids) should be redirected to that journal. It is difficult to see why papers on plasma physics should be looked for in Journal of Applied Physics and The Physical Review, as well as Phusics of Fluids. Incidentally, the sooner The Physical Review numbers become separate journals with individual names, the better. For example, we could make Atomic and Molecular Physics of number 1, Solid State Physics of numbers 2 and 3, Low-Energy Nuclear Physics of number 4, and High-Energy Physics of number 5. General theory should all go into The Journal of Mathematical Physics anyway.

Even when a paper has been tracked down, it is usually too detailed and complex for those who would skim it, yet lacking many details for the reader with the most interest. To satisfy both the reasonable alerting function and the archival aspect of scientific literature. I suggest the following: Let papers be submitted in two parts: a very full report with all relevant details (so it can be more easily followed and refereed) and a fair and useful summary of the salient points including appropriate illustrations and equations. The referee sees and judges both. Only the summary appears in the journal, which thus fulfills its alerting function better (the papers would be much easier to read) and reduces the cost per paper. The full report (probably as microfilm) goes into an appropriate archive, hopefully run by AIP. The author is responsible for guaranteeing, say 50 backup copies of the full report for his immediate audience. When his stock is exhausted, copies (possibly microfilm or microfiche) are bought by subsequent requestors from the archive at a fair rate.

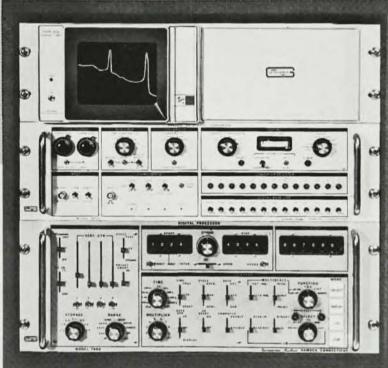
With this scheme the journal saves space and labor per article; the articles themselves will be easier to read, and yet more information is available than now to those who wish the gory details.

TUDOR WYATT JOHNSTON
RCA Victor Research Laboratories
Montreal, Canada





MULTI-CHANNEL ANALYZER HAS 111 IMPORTANT FEATURES



HERE ARE A FEW FOR STARTERS

MEMORY CYCLE — 3.5 microseconds Read — Modify — Write EXPANDABLE MEMORY — Plug in, 1024 to 4096 Channels DYNAMIC DISPLAY — Time Shared, Accumulate — Display Cycle LIVE TIME — Gated at 1MHz, Readout of 10 Digits VERSATILE MULTISCALE — Up — Up, or Up — Down Sweep, Internal or External Trigger

Internal or External Trigger

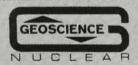
PRESET SWEEP COUNTER — 1 to 9,999 Sweeps

BAND SELECTION — Intensification — Expansion — in 1 Chan-

nel Decimal Increments

1/0 - BCD or Binary

WRITE FOR DETAILS.



GEOSCIENCE NUCLEAR

Division of Geoscience Instruments Corp. 2335A Whitney Ave., Hamden, Conn. 06518 (203) 288-5651

SEND FOR TECHNICAL BULLETIN N5K-1068