

ACS Short Courses

American Chemical Society

DIGITAL ELECTRONICS FOR AUTOMATION AND INSTRUMENTATION

Dec. 7-12, 1975

Blacksburg, Va.

David G. Larsen, Dr. Peter R.
Rony, and Dr. Frank A. Settle Jr.

Fee: ACS members, \$325;
nonmembers, \$360

This in-depth laboratory/lecture course provides hands-on experience with the wiring of digital circuits of modest complexity involving the popular and inexpensive TTL integrated circuit chips. Several lectures are included that explore current trends in digital electronics, such as digital telecommunications. These lectures point the way to fruitful avenues for continued study in digital electronics. Upon completion of the course, the typical participant will be able to understand the jargon of digital electronics; wire a wide variety of digital circuits; read pin configurations from manufacturer's specifications; purchase state-of-the-art integrated circuit chips, hybrid modules, and digital instruments with reasonable confidence; appreciate future trends in digital electronics; and discuss projects with electronics design and instrumentation engineers. No prior knowledge of digital or analog electronics is required. Enrollment will be limited to 24.

To register or obtain complete information on the courses, student discounts, and free enrollment for unemployed ACS members, write or call the Education Department, ACS, 1155—16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. During the two-week period prior to a course, registrations should be made by telephone: (202)872-4508.

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Garwin's use of too small a mass, together with an algorithm tailored to signals having different spectral character than most of the ones we observe, account for his negative results. Garwin did overlook the importance of temperature control. Two effects are involved. Failure to control temperature produces excess noise because the cylinder is not in equilibrium, and this excess noise cannot be removed by Garwin's computer program. A second effect is that the cylinder drift relative to a reference oscillator produces a large phase-modulation background, and this can be removed, by computer-program corrections discussed by Garwin.

J. WEBER

University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland

Nuclear club

Your recent article "Nuclear Proliferation—30 Years after Hiroshima" (July, page 23) had some very interesting visual depictions of the growth of "The Nuclear Club." Unfortunately, they all indicate the Mideast as being non-nuclear now and in the immediate future. In fact, Israel has had nuclear reactors for some years and Egypt is in the process of getting one, while Iran, Saudi Arabia and others of the oil-rich Arabic States are standing in line to purchase reactor technology.

Since the Mideast is also a politically unstable area, which conceivably could be a tinderbox for a holocaust, ignoring this area in the visual presentations appears to be misleading.

ELLIOT WHEELER
South Houston, Texas

THE AUTHOR COMMENTS: In my view, you are quite correct in your criticism of the visual depictions of the "nuclear club" illustrating my article in July. My own listing of the nuclear club would include Israel today, and certainly Iran, Egypt and possibly Saudi Arabia in 1980.

BERNARD T. FELD
American Academy of Arts and Sciences
Boston, Massachusetts

Correction

June, page 88—The Committee on Science Education for the General Public should have been identified as a joint committee of both the American Association of Physics Teachers and The American Physical Society and not solely a committee of the APS. □

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