from a vibrating neutron star—one of the earliest suggestions as the source of the signals. The problem with the suggestion up to now has been that observed pulsar pulses have been in the one-second range. This is far too long a period for a neutron star—theorists like Drs. Kip Thorne of California Institute of Technology and D. W. Meltzer and John A. Wheeler of Princeton calculate that the size and density of a neutron star would make it vibrate much faster than once a second if it vibrates at all.

Dr. Drake believes that a rotating, pulsating neutron star with a diameter of less than 30 kilometers can account for either of the two pulsars in question.

The neutron stars would be so dense—4 x 10¹⁵ grams per cubic centimeter—that the earth, if equally condensed, would sit in the 300 foot telescope at Green Bank like a scoop of ice cream.

Such a star, which would contain no form of matter but neutrons, would have a temperature of 10 million degrees Kelvin and be radiating energy predominantly in X-rays. But, Dr. Drake believes, something, quite possibly an orbiting satellite, could set the neutron star in vibration.

Searches are now being made for X-ray signals from the pulsar locations by a group at the Naval Research Laboratory under Dr. Herbert Friedman and at American Science and Engineering under Dr. Ricardo Giacconi.

Optical astronomers—as soon as they learn of the discovery of the sub-pulses—are expected to begin looking for light pulses in the 10-millisecond range rather than the one-second range where they have been looking and not finding any. However, if Dr. Drake is right about the neutron stars, the optical observations will uncover nothing at this frequency because neutron stars are not expected to put out light signals.

PERSONNEL CUTS

Shuffle and phase out

For science administrators around the country this is the season of the personnel shuffle, the unfilled job and the trip not taken.

Although no senior scientist, a definition not so much of age as of achievement, is going to be walking the streets looking for work, budget cuts are forcing government laboratories and Federally financed researchers to find every way of cutting corners. At least one agency—the National Institutes of Health—is even asking its grantees for some money back.

Most of the personnel belt tightening, now averaging the replacement of only seven out of 10 who quit or retire, is being done by normal attrition. Those who leave are replaced by other bodies, although quite often not driver for driver, but driver for secretary, or scientist for secretary.

Further fund curtailment for any individual unit or laboratory comes out of travel and equipment; the latter ranges from non-starts on new instruments to sharpening pencil stubs.

Another approach some agencies are taking is to make their contracts for 18 months, say, instead of the three or four years they would have specified a year and a half ago.

The firing of an estimated 1,900 persons in Naval research installations around the country (SN: 10/5, p. 340) appears to have no counterpart as yet elsewhere in the Government. It was done as part of the Defense Department's effort to trim \$3 billion in non-Vietnam spending to meet Congressional economy demands.

Most of the Navy dismissals will not be effective for at least two months after the employees receive notification; some will take a year to phase out. Selection of the individual to be dismissed is entirely at the discretion of the director of the installation, but the impact on the scientific community will not be either sudden or drastic.

"A ripple, not a wave," was the way one manpower specialist in Washington pegged the situation, stressing at the same time that this does not lessen the hardship of any individual secretary, technician or scientist who has to make a move. Industrial employers in the Washington area, for instance, are delighted to have even this limited source of new employees.

It is, however, a ripple the effects of which will certainly be felt later if the budget squeeze continues. Some scientists argue that even the few doctoral and post-graduate students so far affected by firings or cutbacks are irreparably lost to the universities or the Government, either being absorbed by industry or leaving scientific research permanently.

The new Ph.D. will find a job although he may have some difficulty getting exactly what he wants, especially if his goal is basic research for the Government. The graduate student, however, is in a more difficult position.

As an example, take the university professor who has planned his research for five part-time graduate student assistants. Whether the research is in biophysics, supported by NIH, aerodynamics by the space agency, nuclear physics by the Atomic Energy Commission or astronomy by the National Science Foundation, he may now have funds only for four. The student who is eliminated might then drop out of advanced training, never to return.

There is still no eruption of job-

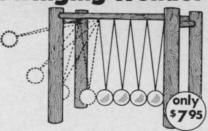
All you need to make movies is a 16mm Bolex and a lens. All you need to make movies is a 16mm Bolex and a lens. But Bolex is a system as well as a camera. It can be outfitted for your specific historical, anthropological, or nature study requirements. Begin with the H-16 Rex-5 body, which is self-threading and comes with variable shutter speed, filter slot, and magazine saddle. Add a Vario-Switar 86 EE zoom lens for bright reflex viewing and focusing from extreme wide angle to telephoto, with complete automatic exposure control. Choose from a range of electric motors, or use the built-in springwind motor if continuous run is not necessary. Switch from fast motion to slow motion instantaneously (you have a continuous range of running speeds from 12 to 64 frames per second). Add the lightweight 400 foot magazine, for 12 minutes of uninterrupted shooting. Fully outfitted, the Bolex weighs less than 13 pounds. You can operate the Bolex hand-held with the electric grip, or mount it on a tripod. Your camera can even be winterized" to withstand unusual conditions. And there is an underwater housing available, too. Bolex cameras, made with Swiss watch making precision, have proven their accuracy over many years time, under the most adverse arctic and tropical conditions. This is the Bolex H-16 Rex-5. The Explorer. For a copy of Bolex magazine's special issue on scientific photography, write to Paillard Incorporated, 1900 Lower Road, Linden, New Jersey 07036. 30LEX

12 october 1968/vol. 94/science news/363

The Explorer.

Bolex H-16 Rex-5,

Swinging Wonder!



Newton's third law states that for every action there is Newton's third law states that for every action there is a reaction. If you doubt this, then watch the reaction on your friends' faces as they watch the "ORIGINAL SWINGING WONDER" in action. This is not just another toy or gimmick, this is a genuine 100% working scientific demonstrator. The moving parts consist of five silver colored balls which are suspended from a walnut frame. The action starts when one or a series of balls are drawn back then released allowing them to strike the trame. The action starts when one or a series of balls are drawn back, then released, allowing them to strike the remaining balls; this causes all kinds of reaction. Opposite balls swing out, faces light up, a clicking sound is heard, a soothing, rhythmic sound is produced, and faces light up. If you're a "SWINGER", if you're tired of the desk top cannons that don't work, the think games that take two days reading just to learn how to play, if you're looking for a brilliant conversation piece that will all looking for a brilliant conversation piece that will also massage your tired nerve ends after a tough day, then, my friend, this is the answer to all your problems. The "ORIGINAL SWINGING WONDER" will give you "ORIGINAL SWINGING WONDER" will give you untold hours of joy and relaxation and at \$7.95, where

Please send me the ORIGINAL SWINGING WONDER. I enclose \$7.95 plus 50¢ for postage and handling. (California residents add 5% sales tax.) Allow two weeks

Name

City State Zip

TOYBOYS LTD Box 2225, San Francisco California 94126



All DYNASCOPES, including this superb RV-6, 6-inch available on easy terms!

Now it's easy to join the thousands of serious amateurs who have discovered the excitement of exploring our mysterious universe. Your enjoyment begins right from the start, yet the challenges and rewards go on for years! And it's a hobby that can be shared at modest cost.

Choose from a Full Range Of DYNASCOPES® 4" Starting at \$49.95

Picking a telescope to fit your needs and your pocketbook is simple when you select a DYNASCOPE — the same instruments used by more than 150 schools, colleges and observatories. Prices begin as low as \$49.95, and your satisfaction is guaranteed by a fullrefund warranty.

FASCINATING GUIDE

YOURS FREE!
Read these valuable facts before buying any telescope. Mail
coupon or postcard for your
complimentary copy of this
helpful guide.

Criterion Manufacturing Co. 331 Church St., Hartford, Conn. 06101 ® TM Registered U.S. Pat. Office

CRITERION MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. NL-27 331 Church St., Hartford, Conn. 06101 Please send your free Telescope Guide.

Name_

Address_

City_

State

MAIL ORDER

UNUSUAL

A selection of products available by mail for readers of SCIENCE NEWS All merchandise sold on a money-back guarantee. Order direct by Stock No. Send check or M. O.

YOUR MUSIC IN DAZZLING ACTION with



Dramatic Breakthrough In **Audio-Visual Enjoyment**

Adds a spectacular new dimension to the world of music and entertainment. Now you can actually see your favorite musical selection translated into fantastic patterns of beautiful color—each individual note creating its own unique, twisting, radiating shape . . . each shape dancing and prancing, whirling and swirling in perfect time with the music. Science, art and electronics combined with dramatic results, Attaches in seconds to your radio, tape recorder, hi-fl or stereo with two alligator clips, Can be used on small screens, large walls, stages and whole auditoriums. Loads of fundable in Cabinet Model, Tube Unit, 8" and 12" sets or build your own Music Vision" with our low-core tailor. Available in Cabinet Model, Tube Unit, 8" and 12" sets or build your own Music Vision" with our low-core tailor. Available in Cabinet Model, Tube Unit, 8" and 12" sets or build your own Music Vision" with our low-core to the Vourself Kit—all you'll need is a light source. It you don't have one, the versatile Edmund 35mm Watt Projector is a terrific bargain. Order by stock numbers listed below. Money-back guarantee. Complete information in new catalog. Send 25c in coin for fully illustrated, 16-page Booklet No. 90890 "Introduction to Music Vision"."

Walnut Veneered Cabinet Model—Stock No. 85,181Q 8" Do-It-Yourself Kit—Stock No. 71,009Q

\$22.50 Ppd. \$45.00 Ppd. \$57.50 Ppd. \$24.50 Ppd.



MODEL DIGITAL COMPUTER

Solve problems, teach logic, play games with miniature version of giant electronic brain! Adds, sub-tracts, multiplies, shifts, comple-ments, carries, memorizes. Colored

Stock No. 70,683Q ___\$5.98 Ppd. BIG, NEW DIGICOMP II! Stock No. 70,946Q ___\$16.00 Ppd.



WATER CLIMBS UP HILL
Amaze your friends—loads of fun.
Water actually flows up side of
glass & siphons freely into other
container. To stop flow—cut with
scissors—watch it snap back. Secret's in special additive with long
molecular structure—req. only ½
tsp. to glass. Friction reducing additive has all kinds of industrial,
agricultural, experimental usesapinch even makes gold fish side
thru water faster. 3 oz. can enough
for 84 pints of water. Instr. for 84 pints of water. Instr. Stock No. 41086Q____\$2.00 Ppd.

GIANT FREE CATALOG 148 Pages! More than 4,000 UNUSUAL BARGAINS! Enormous variety of telescopes, microscopes, binoculars, magnets, magnifers, photo components, lenses, prisms, optical instruments, parts and accessive. Write for Free Catalog "Q." Edmund Scientific Co., 300 Edscorp Bilds., Barrington, N.J. Name

City

ORDER BY STOCK NUMBER . SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER . MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

300 EDSCORP BUILDING BARRINGTON, NEW JERSEY 08007

hungry researchers or Ph.D.'s pounding the pavements. For example, at the placement service of the American Institute of Physics in New York, clearing house for physicists or astronomers changing jobs or new Ph.D.'s entering the research pipeline, applicants are being placed without difficulty. But they are not always landing in the jobs they rated as first priority.

An example of the effects of budget cuts in one of the smaller Governmental units with a highly scientific orientation was explained by its head: "It is slowing down our work but there have been no firings. We are doing it by attrition and have managed to maintain all of our post-doctoral posts, even though this has meant shifting a janitor or a secretary to do so." This unit is also cutting down on equipment and travel.

However, if budget cuts become more drastic than they already are, he is not at all sure what other measures, including dismissals, might become necessary.

At the wealthiest—and largest—of the highly science-oriented agencies, the National Institutes of Health, grantees are being asked, in effect, to give money back. The institutes are in the process of trying to renegotiate downward all grants approved for funding and awarded for the last fiscal year in an effort to recoup 10 percent of the funds.

The space agency has seen its troubles coming for a long time. The decline of the space manpower pool from its peak during Apollo's development stages two and three years ago would have taken place to some degree even without Vietnam budget cuts to squelch post-Apollo efforts.

In the past year, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has reduced its own employee rolls by almost five percent and its contractor work force by more than three times that rate. This amounts to some 1.500 NASA employees and 42,000 in the pay of its contractors.

North American Aviation, prime contractor for the Apollo program, has laid off 1,000 employees from its Aerospace and Systems Group, and expects to continue on the same path unless proposed new projects miraculously come into better Congressional favor than seems likely.

The difficulties extend beyond manpower, however. Since August 8, NASA has been operating on an "interim financial plan" designed to second-guess the money-givers by planning expenditures to stay below an anticipated minimum budget of \$3.85 billion. The final appropriation, \$3.885 billion, hardly leaves the space agency rolling in riches, but because of the interim plan, there is \$45 million available that is not included in the present spending plans. Competition for the sum is, to put it mildly, stiff.