

OCEANOGRAPHY SIX WEEK SUMMER PROGRAM

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS AGES 15-18

9TH ANNUAL SESSION
JUNE 29TH TO AUGUST 9TH, 1969
SCIENCE ISLAND, PORTLAND, MAINE

EDUCATIONAL

Introduction to marine biology and other sciences. Laboratory techniques, specimen gathering, research, under direction of college faculty members and counsellors.

RECREATIONAL

Sailing and boating, swimming, scuba-diving, fishing, bowling, hiking, cook-outs and social activities, such as dancing and musical sessions. Athletic fields, docks and beaches.

TOTAL COST \$525 (SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE)

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NATIONAL YOUTH SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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426/science news/vol. 95/may 3, 1969

action. Governmental attempts to deal with these problems through special, punitive legislation will almost certainly be counter-productive."

This position was backed by Finch, who later told the House Special Subcommittee on Education that punitive legislation would "penalize the majority for the conduct of the few."

Finch was particularly strong in his opposition to bills introduced by Republican Representatives William Harsha of Ohio and Dan Kuykendall of Tennessee, which would freeze Federal funds going to any disrupted college until it had restored order and taken steps to prevent a recurrence of the disorders. The bills would also deny any Federal payment to a teacher, instructor or lecturer convicted in connection with a campus disorder.

Not only did Finch throw his weight squarely against the punitive concept of campus pacification, but he also committed the Administration to the more lenient of two laws currently on the books which attempt to deal with students convicted of rioting.

Finch backs the law which requires a cutoff of aid to a student after a court conviction, but not before the college holds a hearing and also finds the student culpable. This procedure allows the college to retain final discretion, which Finch thinks more desirable than the stricter law which simply requires a cessation of student aid funds once a student is convicted by a court.

TRANSPLANTS

An eye for an eye

Transplanting human corneas from one eye to another is a well established way of correcting blindness in persons whose lenses have clouded over. But there are times when such surgery is insufficient. Such was the case with a man from Conroe, Tex.

Last week, for the first time, Houston surgeons attempted to restore sight to 54-year-old John Madden by giving him a whole new right eye. Dr. Conrad D. Moore, with Dr. Dan Sigband, performed the delicate surgery at Methodist Hospital. "The main problem," Dr. Moore says, "is connecting the nerves of the donor eye with those of the recipient to make vision possible. We're hopeful of this man having some uniting of his nerves, but we'll have to wait and see." The waiting time is three weeks.

The rejection threat which plagues patients with transplanted hearts, and other organs, is less a problem with eyes, because the organ contains few blood vessels. Antibodies which throw off foreign tissue course through the blood.