

Davis: Can the boron 8 be wrong?

radioactive argon 40). Dr. Davis thinks that nuclear explosions may have influenced one of the three experimental runs so far analyzed. It showed much more argon 37 than the other two, and the Americans, Russians and Chinese all exploded tests at the time. Dr. Davis wishes that the three governments would give him advance notice of tests, but he expresses little hope of ever getting the information.

When all the background is subtracted, argon 37 atoms attributable to solar neutrinos amount to about 0.34 \pm 0.30 atom per day. Thus they are detecting on the average only about one neutrino arrival every three days instead of the one every two days they expected. Though the statistics are still poor, Dr. Davis declares that there is a definite discrepancy between theory and experiment. No one knows why.

"Suppose there is something wrong with the boron 8," he suggests. According to theory, beta decay of boron 8 nuclei is supposed to be the main contributor of the solar neutrinos that the Brookhaven experiment is able to detect, and boron $\bar{8}$ is thus the main candidate for blame if something is wrong. But so far no one is willing to admit that it could be off.

People who make theoretical models of nuclear processes in the sun insist that their numbers and proportions are correct. Nuclear physicists, who have repeatedly measured the cross sections for the various interactions involved, insist that the numbers they supply to the theorists are accurate. Dr. Davis and his colleagues are sure that their experiment is virtually flawless. For the moment the discrepancy is a mystery to which no one can supply the key.

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EDUCATORS GUIDE TO FREE SCIENCE MATERIALS—Mary H. Saterstrom, Ed.; John W. Renner, Consult.—Educators Progress Service, 1971, 12th ed., 419 p., paper, \$9.25. Up-to-date, descriptive information on currently available free audiovisual media and other guide arranged by subject. and other aids, arranged by subject

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THE FAMILY AND ITS FUTURE: A Ciba Foundation Symposium—Katherine Elliott, Ed.—Churchill (Williams & Wilkins), 1970, 230 p., illus., \$11. Papers and discussions range from an analysis of family roles, and parental responsibility for adolescent maturity, to changes in concept of parenthood.

FAMILY BOOK OF PREVENTIVE THE FAMILY BOOK OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE: How to Stay Well All the Time—Benjamin F. Miller, M.D. and Lawrence Galton—Simon & Schuster, 1971, 704 p., \$12.95. Up-to-date, broad coverage incorporates the most significant developments in the concepts and practices of disease prevention and in promoting physical, mental and emotional health.

INJECTABLE SOLUTIONS AND ADDITIVES: Compatibilities, Incompatabilities, Routes of Administration—Thomas J. Fowler—Springer Pub. Co., 1971, 32 p., paper, \$3.25; wall chart, paper, \$3. Brings together widely dispersed information and presents it in conveniently tabulated and chart form.

THE MODERNIZED METRIC SYSTEM: THE MODERNIZED METRIC SYSTEM: The International System of Units (SI) and its Relationship to U.S. Customary Units—National Bureau of Standards—GPO (NBS-SP 304), 1971, 29"x45" chart, paper, 50¢. Wall chart, depicts and defines the six base units of measuring length, time, mass, temperature, electric current and luminous intensity.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC ATLAS OF THE A NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC ATLAS OF THE MOON—Zdenek Kopal, introd. by Harold C. Urey—Taplinger, 1971, 311 p., 214 plates, drawings, \$20. Specifically designed to reflect the recent breakthroughs in both astronomy and space science, attempts to provide a composite pic ure of the moon in a selection of photographs obtained from space-borne telescopes and cameras.

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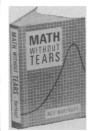


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