

**“They laughed
when I wound up
my shaver...”**



That's liable to happen to you when you first use the RIVIERA in front of anyone. A wind-up shaver may seem a plaything. Or at best an emergency type of shaver (because it needs no cords or batteries). After all, how can a hand-cranked shaver rotate fast enough to do a clean and close job? And how many times do you have to wind the darn thing to finish one shave?

One answer at a time: The three-blade shaving head revolves at such a fast clip that it actually gives you **seventy-two thousand cutting strokes a minute!** Compare that to your \$30 TurboDeluxe. Now, about the winding. The palm-shaped body of the RIVIERA (named for its birthplace, Monte Carlo) is filled with a huge mainspring made of the same Swedish super steel used in the most expensive watch movements. You crank the key just like a movie camera (about six turns) and the RIVIERA shaves and shaves and shaves. From ear to ear; from nose to neck, without slowing down. Maintains its full shaving speed right to the end—and long enough to do the complete job. Hard to believe, but really true.

A few more details: The surgical steel blades are so designed that they are continuously self-sharpening. You will find that the more you use the RIVIERA the sharper and the better it gets. The guard is so unbelievably thin (5/100 of a millimeter) that pressure is unnecessary. You just touch the shaver on your face and gently guide it in circular motions.

We could go on. But we don't expect to sell you with words. We just want to get you open-minded enough to tie up \$19 for two weeks. We'll give you that long to put the RIVIERA to the test. If it disappoints you (if you want to return it for any reason), send it back. Your money will be in the return mail. Obviously, we have reason to believe that this won't happen and that you will want to keep your RIVIERA for the office, club, cabin or in a permanent place in your bathroom cabinet. It's that kind of a thing. Once you've tried it you won't let it go. P.S. You not only save the cost of an electric motor, but you save the cost of repairing it. The money that it leaves in your pocket; the dependability; the good, fast, clean shaves that you'll get—they'll give you the last laugh.

WRITE OR PHONE

Mail to: 584 Washington, San Francisco, 94111
Phone: (415) 981-5688

Send me the RIVIERA shaver. I enclose \$19.50 (\$18.50 plus \$1 for post. & ins.). I may return it within two weeks if not amazed and delighted. 1 yr. guarantee for parts and workmanship. (Calif. residents add 5%).

Name _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Since the RIVIERA is an ideal gift, especially for servicemen, outdoorsmen and travelers please send one to the names attached (with a gift card).

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haverhill's

center of the Milky Way galaxy.

Representatives of some of the observatories involved informally reported first results during the meeting of the International Scientific Radio Union in Washington, D.C. Some of the gas clouds have angular diameters around 5 or 10 minutes of arc; if they are at the distance of the galactic center this would mean they are tens of light years wide. Speeds range from one to 130 kilometers per second; slow clouds are thought to be near the earth, fast ones near the center.

This may be the only time in history such observations will be made. Twenty years ago existing telescopes couldn't handle them; 20 years from now, says Dr. Frank J. Kerr of the University of Maryland, radiotelescopes may be so good they won't need to rely on lunar occultations.

ASTRONOMY

Visible nova in Vulpecula

A nova is a small hot star—a sub-dwarf—that suddenly flares up to thousands or tens of thousands times its normal luminosity. Detectable novas are few—on the average two or three a year are recorded telescopically.

A nova visible to the naked eye is quite rare, but the discovery of such a one on the morning of April 15, by an English amateur astronomer, has been confirmed.

The reported nova has a visual magnitude of 5.1 (a little brighter than the planet Uranus at its brightest) and is located in the constellation Vulpecula, which is south of Cygnus. It was discovered by G. E. D. Alcock, a high school history teacher in Peterborough, England.

Novas rise to maximum brightness in only a few days. Astronomers like to catch them on the way up if they can, and quick notification by telegram enables all interested parties to go to work as quickly as possible.

After they pass maximum, novas fade away slowly, taking years or decades to return to normal.

“A nova this bright is rather unusual,” says Dr. Brian G. Marsden of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, Mass. The nova should, in principle, be visible to the naked eye but the bright artificial lights of most modern environments might wash it out. Therefore, Dr. Marsden suggests, binoculars should be used. The coordinates are right ascension, 19 hours, 45.9 minutes and declination, plus 27 degrees, 4 minutes.

The coordinates of Alcock's nova agree, to within eight minutes of arc, with those of a nova seen in 1670 and it is possible that the present nova is a

repetition of the old one. But the uncertainties in Alcock's coordinates, together with the uncertainties in those of the old nova, which were calculated in the 19th century from data found in 17th century records, make the agreement questionable. Even if the coincidence persists under the narrowest possible determination of coordinates, it still may never be known for sure whether the new nova is a repetition of the old.

One of the newly discovered pulsars (see p. 399) is located in Vulpecula, but the pulsar is too far away from the nova for any connection to be suspected.

OCCULT VIRUSES

Diseases lie hidden

Not long ago the concept of a virus invasion was fairly straightforward. The organisms were supposed to enter the host's blood stream where they caused acute infection. The severity of the symptoms depended on the degree of immunity already possessed by the host. The viruses then were met and neutralized by the host's antibodies, after which they disappeared from the blood stream.

This picture is changing lately as it is recognized that many viruses can achieve an entente with the host and lie hidden in the tissues, to be reactivated by some circumstance perhaps years later. These occult viruses, which may be exceedingly difficult to detect, now are implicated in some serious diseases.

The mechanism and the detection of chronic virus infections was the subject of a symposium and several reports at last week's meeting in Atlantic City of the Federation of American Associations for Experimental Biology.

Dr. F. J. Dixon Jr. of the Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation of La Jolla, Calif., says researchers conceivably may have to look to occult viruses to explain diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, now thought to be due to an immune reaction by the victim to his own tissues.

Some cancers and some other diseases also may be due to viruses that live for years in a kind of balance between their own reproductive rate and the host's antibodies. Something happens—stress or other illness—to tip the balance, and the disease develops.

Dr. E. H. Lennette of the Department of Public Health, Berkeley, Calif., reports that one common virus, measles, has been linked in this way with the fatal disease called subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE).

It had been noted that children afflicted with SSPE possessed a very high level of measles antibodies in their blood.

