

another set of genes for chloroplast related macromolecules might be expressed. This hypothesis needs to be analyzed in more detail.

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NEWS

INSIDE EINSTEIN'S BRAIN

... "Einstein was different from you and me: At least one part of his brain was more developed than usual, according to the first published examination of it. . . . Marian Diamond [U. California] and co-workers got samples of the physicist's brain from Tom Harvey, a pathologist now in Weston, Mo., who performed the autopsy in 1955 and was given the brain for study. . . . The scientists looked at the ratio of two kinds of brain cells, neurons and glial cells. Neurons, which cannot divide, are the basic cells of the brain; glial cells, which can increase in number, provide support and nourishment to the neurons. Diamond's previous work has shown that animals put in environments that stimulate mental activity develop more glial cells per neuron. 'So we hypothesized that if Einstein's brain was more active in some areas, we would find more glial cells there,' [said] Diamond.

Indeed, the scientists found that the 76-year-old physicist's brain contained more glial cells per neuron in [the upper front and lower rear portions of both hemispheres], compared with the brains of 11 normal males aged 47 to 80. The difference was statistically significant, however, only in the samples from the left rear portion. 'We don't know if Einstein was born with this or developed it later,' [said] Diamond. 'But it tells us that in one of the highest evolved areas of the brain, there is evidence that he had greater intellectual processing.'"

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