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NEWS

PAPER-THIN BATTERY

... "Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. [Japan] recently made a battery as thin as a postage stamp, and roughly the same dimensions, that could power a microchip *inside* a credit card for up to five years. The slim cell is part of a rapidly emerging class of batteries that use lithium as a main ingredient—and is slowly ushering in one of the biggest technological changes in the staid field this century. Smaller, lighter, and longer-lasting than many conventional batteries, Lilliputian lithium cells are being used in such things

as watches, cameras, and computers. Now rechargeable versions are being developed that, enthusiasts claim, might make your 'dustbuster,' flashlight, or power tools whine and shine longer between 'boosts.'"

[(Scott Armstrong in *Christian Science Monitor* 26 Feb 85, p. 21-2). Reproduced with permission from Press Digest, *Current Contents*®, No. 17, April 29, 1985, p. 7 (Published by the Institute for Scientific Information®, Philadelphia, PA, USA.)]

WHAT HUMANS CAN LEARN FROM OTHER PRIMATES

... "Roger Fouts [Central Washington U. (CWU), Ellensburg] is an expert on the communications and interpersonal behavior of chimpanzees. At a laboratory in the CWU psychology building, Fouts conducts what he calls 'observational, noninvasive' research with five chimps, watching what they do with sign language. [I] first heard of Fouts because of publicity he received working as consultant on the film 'Greystoke: The Legend of Tarzan, Lord of the Apes.' 'He was hired . . . to help the actors learn to act like apes. [I was] intrigued by the idea that humans might learn something about their own emotional and interpersonal processes through observing, imitating, and working with the Greystoke actors, we were just tapping into an element that was there and teaching them to express what I think we all feel. By getting into the ape characters the actors lost some of their human English cultural overlay that has a taboo against the

overt expression of aggression. We humans accept subtle aggression much more readily than we accept obvious aggression. It hits verbal before it goes to the physical. . . . At one level that's good and at another level, if taken too far, it's bad. We do need control. And even the chimpanzees have rules. But they are different. It may sound like one of them is going to get killed—running around, screaming, hitting, pulling, poking, biting. But the most that will happen is a fingernail will get lost or a piece of ear will get chewed. Nobody gets killed.'"

[(Stephen Kelso (State of Washington Dept. of Social & Health Services) in *Public Welfare* 43(1): 33-8, Winter 85) Reproduced with permission from Press Digest, *Current Contents*®, No. 12, March 25, 1985, p. 19, (Published by the Institute for Scientific Information®, Philadelphia, PA, USA.)]
