

separate from the less glycosidated cardiotonics. With the filtration technique, both types could be separated with less time and solvent volumes and without substantial losses. We hope that other plant extracts, as Digitalis, Oleander etc. could be processed in a similar way.

*Resumen.* Se describe un método de filtración sencilla a través de poliamidas, con el cual se han conseguido

los mejores resultados en la separación de los glucósidos cardiotónicos y flavonoides de las preparaciones de escila.

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## CONGRESSUS

### Austria

#### IAEA Symposium on in vitro Procedures with Radioisotopes in Clinical Medicine and Research

*in Vienna 8-12 September 1969*

Further information and forms to accompany abstracts of papers intended for presentation at the Symposium may be obtained from national authorities for atomic energy matter. Abstracts must be submitted through these authorities so as to reach the International Atomic Energy Agency before 1 May 1969.

Scientific Secretaries: Dr. E. H. Belcher and Dr. T. Nagai, International Atomic Energy Agency, Kärntnerring 11-13, 1010 Vienna (Austria).

### Great Britain

#### 3rd Gregynog Natural Products Symposium

*in Gregynog (Newtown, Montgomeryshire)  
30 May-2 June 1969*

The third Gregynog Natural Products Symposium, entitled 'The Chemistry and Biosynthesis of Terpenes and Steroids', sponsored by Eucchem, will be held in the residential centre of the University of Wales at Gregynog, Newtown, Montgomeryshire. Plenary lectures will be given by the Professores D. H. R. Barton, D. A. van Dorp, Sir Ewart Jones and Dr. Snatzke, in addition to short papers by other invited speakers.

Further information concerning this conference is available from Department of Chemistry, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea (Glam./Gr. Britain).

### International Cell Research Organization (ICRO)

1. *Training Courses.* One of the main activities of ICRO is the organization of training courses on topics of high novelty and on modern techniques in cellular and molecular biology: Principles and techniques of tissue and organ culture; Genetics and Physiology of Bacterial viruses; Energy transducing systems on the sub-cellular level; Methods in mammalian cytogenetics; Membrane Biophysics; DNA-RNA Hybridization; Biogenesis of Mitochondria; Embryology and Epigenetics; Interaction between Animal Viruses and host cells, application of computers to experimental work in biology and chemistry; Methods in molecular biology, etc. The courses generally last 3-5 weeks, and include 16-20 young participants (sometimes more). The ICRO courses are fully inter-

national, both the teaching staff and the participants coming from the largest possible number of countries.

2. *The Problem of Developing Countries.* Most of the past ICRO courses have been organizing in European countries - east and west - but the demand from developing countries is increasing steadily. ICRO activities in developing countries may tend to give preference to topics of potential economic usefulness, such as applied microbiology, microbial protein production, fermentation industries, soil microbiology, plant genetics, etc.

Inquiries for more information should be addressed to: Dr. Adam Kepes, International Cell Research Organization, c/o Unesco - AVS, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e, France.