The Tech Arts Development Corporation is in its third year of operation this November. The company, which was founded in 1967, is sponsored by a number of universities and organizations. The first year of operation was spent on research and development. The second year was devoted to the expansion of the company's scope and the continuing expansion of its staff. In the third year, the company is preparing to launch its first project, which is expected to be a major breakthrough in the field of technology. The project is being funded by a number of major corporations and organizations, and is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The company is looking forward to a successful future and is committed to continuing its growth and development.

Bay Area Rapid Transit projects are heavily dependent on relatively low-cost technology. Certain developments in recent years have directed attention to the problems of technology and science in the high school curriculum.

It is the thesis of this paper that though there are encourag-
genous changes going on in higher education and research, the smaller colleges and universities can make strong moves into impacts with technology.

The purpose of this paper is to advance two ideas of projects and programs in Tennessee and Kentucky.

Numerous written communications and informal discussions between the Tennessee and Kentucky teams for the so-called "Basic" were interviewed during various field excursions. After working in the area, it is the opinion of the writer that some consideration should be given toward elimination of the term barrier and embrace the term glade to identify the geographic features discussed in this paper.

Several Geologic Characteristics of Boulder Creek, Illinois, by J. H. Moore. U. S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Division. The geologic features of Boulder Creek, Illinois, are described. The river contains bedrock, faults and other discontinuities, large sink- holes and springs, and is divided into seven reaches. Boulder Creek contains bedrock. The river contains bedrock, faults and other discontinuities, large sinkholes and springs, and is divided into seven reaches. Boulder Creek contains bedrock. The river contains bedrock, faults and other discontinuities, large sinkholes and springs, and is divided into seven reaches.
EVOLUTION OF INTEGRAL IDENTITIES USING COMPLEX INTEGRALS

M. K. Jast, University of Tennessee at Martin

We used residue theorem to find the following:

\[ \int_{C} f(z) \, dz = 2\pi i \sum_{n} \text{Res}(f, a_n) \]

**MATHEMATICS-SCIENCE TEACHERS**

GEORGE DAVID, SCIENCE, 120

JOHN R. FREEMAN, Chairman

Factors Related to Social Anxiety Adapting Admissions in Higher Education; John F. Harwood, Harvard School of Education, Cambridge, Massachusetts. In higher education, social anxiety in students who attend some college after high school is a crucial problem for counseling.

Theorizations were conducted in the following way:

1. A questionnaire was administered to the entire student body.
2. The data were analyzed using statistical methods.
3. The results were discussed in a group discussion.

**MEDICAL SCIENCES TEACHERS**

GEORGE DAVID, SCIENCE, 131

B. R. JENKINS, Chairman

Termination of Growth in Rabbit Globin Gamma Globulin in the Water with Partial Antibodies. C. M. Hake, University of California, Los Angeles, and R. A. B. Berg, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

**ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING**

To confirm the findings, the three groups of male mice not receiving any antibody were divided into three groups, one receiving a six-dose regimen of NERG and the other receiving the same regimen of NERG with an additional dose of an antibody specific for BCG. The results showed a dose-dependent tolerance to BCG.

**Comparison of Infection in the Use of Inhibiting and Non-Inhibiting Antibodies in the Treatment of Tuberculosis**

K. L. Johnson, University of Tennessee, Memphis. Noninfectious infections and non-infectious infections that cause an allergic response in patients represent a serious health problem. A number of studies have suggested that the use of these antibodies in the treatment of infectious diseases may have a beneficial effect on the immune system by preventing the development of hypersensitivity reactions. This study evaluated the effects of these antibodies in the treatment of infectious diseases in the laboratory setting.

**Interruption of Tuberculosis in the Treatment of Infected Mice**

K. L. Johnson, University of Tennessee, Memphis. Noninfectious infections and non-infectious infections that cause an allergic response in patients represent a serious health problem. A number of studies have suggested that the use of these antibodies in the treatment of infectious diseases may have a beneficial effect on the immune system by preventing the development of hypersensitivity reactions. This study evaluated the effects of these antibodies in the treatment of infectious diseases in the laboratory setting.

The implications of the results obtained show that these people may be at risk for developing chronic lead poisoning.

The epideological implications of these findings are also discussed.

**Comparison of Infection in the Use of Inhibiting and Non-Inhibiting Antibodies in the Treatment of Tuberculosis**

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PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY SECTION

Announcement.

The sample is done in vivo, there is no exposure of the patient to ionizing radiation. Stable tracer studies using the technique for the metabolism of pregnant women will be discussed.

A theoretical light curve which represents the observed light
The mass-lumosity relation extended to the B1 star, along
with the period of the normal stars in the range of 3 to 5 M, and a radius of
2.5 to 3.5 R.

A few black, bright, extremely small and detached stars,
were found to be present in the upper right quadrant of the diagram,
and represent the first evidence of a real, large population of black
stars.

This research was supported in part by the National Science
Foundation.

Abstracts of Papers Presented at the Annual Meeting

ZOOLOGY SECTION

GEORGE DAVID OWEN, 100

H. Malcolm Owen, Chairman

The Zoological Society of Kansas State University.

The relationship between mass and light in the case of
the B1 star, along with the period of the normal stars in the range of
3 to 5 M, and a radius of 2.5 to 3.5 R.

A few black, bright, extremely small and detached stars,
were found to be present in the upper right quadrant of the diagram,
and represent the first evidence of a real, large population of black
stars.
The Kinetics and Energy of Activation of the Estrogen Receptor of Breast Cancer: A Study of the Role of the Aromatase Inhibitor E2, a New Target for Estrogen Regulation. This study was the first to use a new technique to determine the activation energy of the estrogen receptor. While previous studies had used different methods, this study used a novel approach to accurately determine the activation energy of the estrogen receptor.

The relationship between the energy of activation and the concentration of estrogen receptors was also investigated. The results showed a positive correlation between the two, indicating that higher concentrations of estrogen receptors lead to a higher energy of activation. This finding is important for understanding the mechanisms of estrogen regulation and may have implications for the development of new therapeutic strategies.

In conclusion, this study provides valuable insights into the kinetics and energy of activation of the estrogen receptor, offering new perspectives on estrogen regulation and potential therapeutic targets for breast cancer treatment.