integrated using standard formulas, but the results are not particularly simple. Finally, we note that the above ideas may be carried out to extend general second-order recurring sequences to continuous functions, as indicated in Section 2. However, because of increased complexity, we do not state the more general results here.

REFERENCES

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[Continued from p. 244.]

It is well known that the number of protons Z in the lightest stable nuclei is, as a rule, equal to the number of neutrons N. When the atomic number Z increases, the proton-neutron ratio in the nucleus Z/N decreases gradually from 1.0 to about 0.63.

The ratio of Z/N in the heaviest practical stable nucleus ($_{92}U^{238}$) — found in nature — reaches already the value 0.620, but with the still heavier hypothetical element 114 this ratio (114/184 = 0.6195) would yield (if this element could eventually be created) one of the best approximations to the "g. r."-value found in the world of atoms.

It is interesting to note that the ratio of protons of fission-fragments in above nuclear reaction (70/114 = 0.6140) also lies in the range of the "g. r."-value and differs from this value by 0.0040 only.

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*This is an abstract from the statement that the Nobel-Prize-winning chemist G. T. Seaborg made on the occasion of receiving the Willard-Gibbs-medal on 20 May 1966 in Chicago.

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