ing are living in a world which has ceased to exist. In this context, I believe that the report of the Senate committee is correct in that the scientists are evading their responsibility—responsibility not so much to government as to themselves and to other scientists.

And here we come to the crux of the matter; who is going to assume control and direction of scientific research in this country? The men assembled in the "Parliament of Science" are living in a dream world if they think that the old system concerning the government cornucopia is going to last much longer. At this moment, I would say that in general no one has control over the means and methods of research; this control has never been lost, it just hasn't existed. The existence of this lack of control is certainly not apparent from the deliberations of the "Parliament of Science"; conversely, it is all the Senate committee spoke about. It is clear to me that unless the so-called leaders and spokesmen of science cease their ostrich-like attitude concerning this matter, they and the rest of us scientists will find ourselves on the outside, working on projects whether we want to or not, over whose direction we have no say-so, and being subjected to the rules of nonscientific political officers, and having no opportunity to influence these men or the laws by which they govern.

My own feeling on what to do rests upon the assumption that only by going into political action, by working with political officers, and by trying to see to it that correct laws are passed and correct officials are instigated to do the correct things—correct by our scientific standards—can we avoid any resemblance to "Lysenkoism" in this country.

PHILIP SIEKEVITZ
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, New York

Prepublication

With regard to your editorial of 21 March on prepublication, I believe that observance of a few very simple rules would eliminate any confusion in references to mimeographed material. This material appears in various forms but can probably be grouped into three general categories.

The first is, in essence, a personal letter that has been duplicated for multiple distribution. This is a private communication and should be referenced as such.

The second is a mimeographed copy of a prepared manuscript, which may or may not carry the name of the journal to which it has been or will be submitted. This also is a private communication to all recipients, except the editors, and should be referred to as such or, less desirably, as "paper in preparation" or "in process of publication." An article is

not "in press" until editorial review is complete and the paper has been placed on the publication schedule (this may still involve a delay of a year or more with some journals).

The third category is the newsletter or technical report series; the release of information in this form may or may not constitute final publication. Such communications are usually not considered formal publications but can be referenced in much the same form, subject to the author's approval.

With any of the above prepublication communications, it is only common courtesy to ask the author's permission to make reference to his unpublished work and then abide by his decision. In addition, the copyright law provides for protection of the rights of an author to his unpublished works. The law states, "Nothing in this title shall be construed to annul or limit the right of the author or proprietor of an unpublished work, at common law or in equity, to prevent the copying, publication, or use of such unpublished work without his consent, and to obtain damages therefor" (*United States Code, Title 17, Par. 2, 1952*).

CHARLES M. PROCTOR
Sanitary Engineering Center, Public Health Service, Cincinnati, Ohio

Meetings

Experimental "Allergic" Encephalomyelitis

Since the development of Freund's adjuvants, much work has been done in experimental animals with nervous system antigens in attempts to elucidate the etiology and pathogenesis of various neurological disorders encountered in clinical and veterinary medicine. Many different disciplines have been involved—biochemistry, immunology, pathology, microbiology, and so on—so that the published reports are widely scattered in the world literature, in journals as well as in books. Much information pertaining to "allergic" encephalomyelitis has been published under titles which might not be recognized by either indexer or researcher as being related to this important experimental disease. In an attempt to assemble this large mass of pertinent data in a unified form, a symposium was held on "Experimental 'Allergic' Encephalomyelitis and Its Relation to Other Diseases of Man and Animals," 19 and 20 Oct. 1957, under the auspices of the National Advisory Council of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. Sixty scientists from many parts of the United States, Canada, England, Germany, France, Italy, and Japan met at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, to discuss histologic, immunologic, and chemical aspects of these disorders. A brief summary of the data presented at this symposium may be of interest.

Experimental "allergic" encephalomyelitis can be produced in many species by the injection of vaccines containing brain and adjuvants, following which various clinical neurological signs develop, especially paralysis. A perivenous inflammation, often with demyelination, is seen histologically scattered through the central nervous system. Definition of the experimental disease requires consideration of (i) genetic and nutritional factors in the test animals; (ii) the use of "priming" injections of suspensions of *Hemophilus pertussis*; (iii) adjuvant factors and the route of inoculation; (iv) the chemical and immunologic nature of encephalitogenic materials isolated from neural or other tissues; (v) local and general reactions produced in the test animal; and (vi) the nature of the reaction within the nervous system.

H. A. Schneider (New York) summarized data obtained in mice which indicate that susceptibility to the experimental disease is inherited through a recessive gene. Susceptibility is influenced by other factors, however, and can be abolished by feeding genetically susceptible mice a synthetic diet which