

Our temperature determinations suggest that the 7° to 10°C environment for cold-treatment was not so preposterous as Meier suggests in his point 4. We selected this extreme temperature because we had observed the mother's behavior as "a homeostatic mechanism" (Meier's point 5) and sought to maximize the likelihood of producing a temperature effect in spite of the mother's attempt to keep her litter warm. We did not include a group of animals subjected to higher temperature, as Meier suggested in his point 3, because it did not occur to us that handling, as typically carried out, could possibly raise temperature in the pup. Again, direct measurement of body temperature during various early treatments has supported this assumption.

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#### Pay and Promotion

Concerning the item in "News and comment" [*Science* 135, 713 (1962)] on the urgently needed federal pay reform, it should be emphasized that the term *federal service* is limited to service performed by civil servants and does not apply to the equally well trained, experienced, and responsible scientists in the military. Although the staff of several government research and development establishments is as much as 80 percent civilian, it should be realized that the presence of this staff is, in many cases, the direct result of the prior and continuing existence of a military nucleus. If this bill is passed, and it *must* be for the very reasons you indicate, the scientific and engineering colleagues of the civil servants who are in uniform will be three pay reforms in arrears.

Scientists in the military must await separate pay and promotion legislation. The latter is keyed to the military population as a whole. Military pay and benefits for the average officer (55 percent or more, depending upon the



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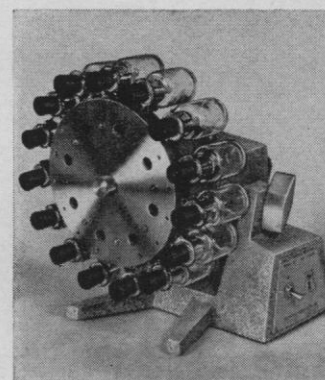
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branch of military service, are college graduates) often provide an equitable income. However, men with advanced degrees are in many cases receiving less credit for pay and promotion purposes than officers of the same age who received a bachelor's degree in the same year but who, immediately upon graduation or soon thereafter, entered on active duty. Contrary to popular belief, a very small percentage of officers obtain advanced degrees at government expense. Thus, the majority obtain their additional degrees through their own initiative, only to be penalized by the system when they enter on active duty.

With the exception of the officers in the Medical and Dental Corps, who receive additional pay and promotion credit, and the officers in the Veterinary and Nursing Corps, who receive promotion credit, the young Ph.D. on active duty is, in addition to his military duties, performing the same job as his civilian counterpart, at an income one would expect with a bachelor's degree.

If it is difficult for the government to retain its civilian scientists in the federal service, it is obvious that the number of individuals of the same caliber retained in the military service will remain negligible until the discrepancy in pay and promotion is reduced by action, rather than words, and professional recognition becomes routine rather than a statistic on file.

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### Collision Course

I struggled through the news article "The civil defense debate: Neither side is talking the other's language" by H. Margolis [*Science* 135, 776 (1962)], and I wondered what sort of language the author was talking. His reasoning was so labored, his suppositions so resplendent, his mood so subjunctive, his use of the passive voice so unrestrained that he himself apparently had trouble, so that in paragraph 5, for example, we find either a unique construction or an adjective modifying a nonexistent noun. Of course, he *did* have a difficult job. He had somehow to present "all" the arguments on "shelters" with meticulous objectivity. It would appear that he failed.

Nonetheless, I am grateful for his discovery of a means of quantitating

the sincerity of a politician on any particular issue by use of what might be called the Coffee Confidence Test (CCT). One has only to determine the ratio of volume of coffee dispensed to number of pickets. Perhaps a refinement would include a colorimetric analysis of the coffee to determine the depth as well as the breadth of this sincerity. One can only guess, for example, how much coffee the President might dispense to pickets demanding executive action in discrimination in federally supported housing.

While I am a strong believer in quantitating everything, I will, however, go on, as I have, placing a null premium on sincerity, as history has done in its evaluations.

One gathers that the *main* point H.M. makes is: "Why pick on shelters? They are no worse than the whole damn arms race and probably better than many aspects of this deadly business."

Ah yes, but "shelters" are worse. No one I know has ever seen or heard a missile or a nuclear explosion, but if such a "shelter" program were to come

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