Commission (IOC). The expedition was first proposed in August 1959, by SCOR, which subsequently enlisted the participating countries and organized the work. Until 1962 coordination was effected by the SCOR coordinator, Robert Snyder. In 1962 coordination was taken over by IOC, which has continued this activity and is now concerned with analysis and publication of the results. UNESCO carried out an extensive training program in connection with the expedition for scientists from countries bordering on the Indian Ocean, furnished scientific equipment for several of the participants, and not only appointed the curator for the Indian Ocean Biological Center but purchased most of its scientific equipment, and has appointed and financed an advisory committee which determines its policies.

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Hoax Protested

I am surprised that *Science* should have printed Landauer's letter ("Aristogenics," 20 Aug., p. 816), "reporting" on a mythical British eugenic project. It is a bitter attack, cleverly disguised as a hoax, on the whole idea of eugenic improvement by germinal choice, as advocated by H. J. Muller, Herbert Brewer, and myself.

Landauer is known for his excellent work on breeding improved pure lines of poultry. However, he seems not to have grasped the distinction between the geneticist's aim of creating pure stocks and breeds of animals, and Muller's aim of raising the general eugenic level of man to achieve varied excellence, by encouraging a diversity of improvement in many desirable qualities.

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No Antineoplastic Effect

The statement in Szent-Györgyi's article "Cell division and cancer" (2 July, p. 34) that "hydroxymethylglyoxal bis(guanidylhydrazone), in certain concentrations [has been found] to be an inhibitor, in others a promoter" is unfortunately erroneous. Authentic hydroxymethylglyoxal bis(guanidylhydrazone) was first unequivocally synthesized in our laboratories and was shown to be devoid of antineoplastic activities in at least three mouse tumors [*J. Med. Chem.* **6**, 819 (1963)].

TI LI LOO
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Translation of Russian Journals

In his editorial "Translation of scientific literature" (27 Aug., p. 929), Abelson summarizes the services being rendered by the various organizations currently publishing English-language editions of Russian technical journals. I should like to add the information that the Instrument Society of America has provided four of these publications to the technical community since 1958. At present approximately 55 percent of their cost is met by the National Science Foundation. Our long-range plans call for self-supporting status for two of these journals.

The editorial mentions the translation by the Consultants Bureau Enterprises of 48 Russian scientific journals. It may be added that the interlanguage dictionaries and translated books published by that organization at reasonable cost are also significant.

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Emotional Perils for All

Weidman's letter enumerating the "emotional perils of mathematics" (3 Sept., p. 1048) is a classic. It expresses most of the personal woes that each kind of scientist feels are particularly characteristic of the much misunderstood complexities of his own specialty. Surgeons (despite the educational offerings of Ben Casey), chemists, biologists, and other specialists are all acutely aware of the lack of appreciation of their efforts. Each has the most important specialty, and each is involved in the most frustrating, most tedious sort of research. For instance, the bacteriologist can analyze generations of cells in a few hours, while we poor biologists must wait for months or even years.

Most major discoveries in *all* branches of scientific endeavor are made by young scientists. Most geniuses in any field are identified early; thus the mathematician can join the rest of us who recognize our limitations so that we can feel free to provide the less-than-major contributions that make up perhaps 85 percent of all scientific achievement. We should also be better prepared to accept increasing responsibilities of teaching and administration, so that our younger colleagues can perform more research during their creative years.

Lastly, the scientist will note that formal educational programs are extending further and further into the age of creativity, and are thus reducing the chances for talented youngsters to impress their imaginations on science. It is to be hoped that our colleges will join other institutions and organizations in developing research opportunities for such youngsters while they are still in college, high school, and even grade school.

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Partnership

As an engineering educator who has occasionally deplored (usually silently) the seeming lack of attention to the roles of engineers in some of our more prominent national projects, space exploration and otherwise, I was pleased to see Abelson's forthright statement (10 Sept., p. 1179) that "the success of Mariner IV represents a superb engineering achievement. . . ."

In his efforts to find better (safer, more reliable, cheaper, swifter) ways of helping society achieve certain abiding needs and goals (communication, transportation, energy distribution, shelter, defense), the engineer is obviously dependent upon the discoveries of the scientist. In a complementary way, the scientist, who embodies man's insatiable curiosity and need for investigation, is assisted by the ingenious systems, devices, structures, and processes conceived by engineers. In partnership, science and engineering are mutually fructifying; in isolation, they would ultimately both prove sterile.

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