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Circle No. 89 on Readers' Service Card 746 inations while under the influence of stimulatory and depressant drugs? Should we take urine samples or blood samples from those achieving the highest scores? Should we take urine samples from all the students and select several for evaluation? And then, how much of the drug is too much? What are the proper educational standards? How can we compare drugged and nondrugged students?

And this also—how can we turn out professionally trained doctors, lawyers, engineers, and architects whose learning periods were framed by a border of tranquilizers and whose test periods were flown through on stimulants? Can a doctor who spent his clinical years on tranquilizers maintain the standards established by those free from these drugs?

We need standards for this problem. They are not being developed. The student counselors steadily tranquilize nervous sophomores—without controls and without study of the effect of these drugs on the individual during the time of his schooling and later in his career.

GILBERT E. CORRIGAN Department of Pathology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston

A Pretty Kettle of Fish

With reference to the cover (13 Sept.), all I can say is Holy Mackerel! FRANCIS V. HOWELL Post Office Box 1965, La Jolla, California 92037

... Fish may have many local names but to transplant Boston mackerel from New England to the Pacific Ocean and name them Pacific salmon is jolting. I caught enough Boston mackerel during the time I worked on a seine boat in Maine to recognize one even if mislabeled.

D. W. FRANCIS Department of Poultry Science, New Mexico State University, University Park 88070

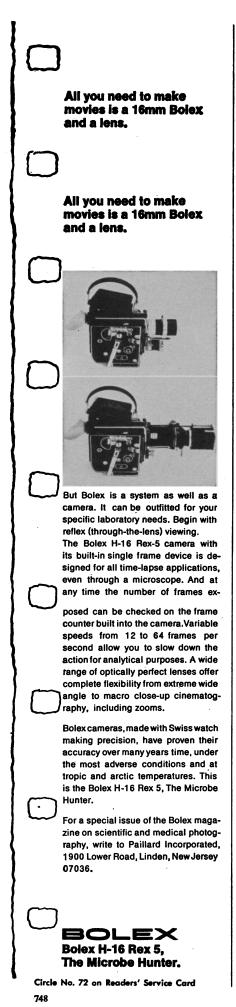
Eternity of Print

On reading Dael Wolfle's editorial, "The next Rosetta Stone" (6 Sept., p. 967), I was reminded of an inscription in the market place of Haarlem, Holland, carved on the home of Lourens Janszoon Coster (who, it is still contended by a dwindling few, was the true inventor of printing with movable type): Memoriae sacrum typographia, ars artium omnium conservatrix . . . which has since been modified to the more familiar and more euphonius "Printing: the art preservative of all the arts."

While Wolfle rightly emphasizes the question of information content of any "Rosetta Stone" we may leave for scholars of future civilizations, he also raises the interesting point of the medium of language communication between "lost" civilizations. Future scholars digging into the remains of our world in search of some meaningful communication symbols will undoubtedly have to do their research without the help of contemporary linguistics' sophisticated equipment for recording and analyzing oral language. They will have to rely-as today's paleographers must-on remnants of our visible language.

Visible language may be an unfamiliar distinction. Linguists were early to stake out oral language as being the only meaningful province for language research. Indeed, it would be improper to speak of visible language, since all but a few linguists consider any written or printed medium of communication as only a system of visual signs with which language is *symbolized*.

The study of visible language is fragmented, an academic orphan, and only in the first stages of international organization. Omnipresent as letter forms and related symbols are today, we are conducting relatively little research on them; much basic information and theory is yet to be determined. What, for example, constitutes the "g-ness" of the scores of differently shaped letter g's you see as you page through the advertisements of this number of Science? Could we isolate the nature of a prototype "g"? Or, what is behind the contemporary artist's fascination with letter forms? The answer may be reflected in the emphasis the program committee for the AAAS Annual Meeting this year has placed on the interaction between art and science (three general symposia are scheduled: Arts and Science-will there be a difference? Interface-art and technology, and Art and Science-the analysis of communication of form). Since its earliest beginnings, the alphabet has provided a meeting ground for such an interaction. No educated person can look at letter forms without encountering two conflicting stimuli: the meaning



of the letters (the underlying "g-ness") and the *form* of the letters (the presence of genius)—in other words, a convergence of reason and beauty.

Certainly the more immediate communication problems in our own society take precedence, but if we hope to save future civilizations some of the ambiguity our contemporaries find in ancient language remains, an important part of this concern should be more careful analysis and understanding of what may well be our only link with the distant future—our visible language.

MERALD E. WROLSTAD Journal of Typographic Research, Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio 44106

First AIBS National Biological Congress

The American Institute of Biological Sciences, at its recent meeting, passed a resolution to hold national biological congresses in 1970, 1971, and 1972. The first will be held in Detroit, 6-10 November 1970, under the chairmanship of William D. McElroy of Johns Hopkins University. The congresses will be concerned with various social, educational, and scientific problems with the morning sessions devoted to interdisciplinary symposia covering the major scientific advances in all areas of biology. National and international leaders in the biomedical sciences will be invited to participate. Afternoon sessions will be devoted to papers by biologists who are active in research in areas ranging from molecular, genetic, and developmental biology to evolutionary, ecological, and environmental sciences. Younger scientists will be invited to contribute original research papers on the subjects covered by the major symposia. The evening session, to be open to the public, will be designed to provide a forum in which the interrelationships of biology, technology, society, and public affairs are considered. National, state, and local leaders will be invited to participate. Among the topics to be considered are water and air pollution, pest control, population pressures, community health, food quality, and the effects of drugs on human development and behavior. Ideas are needed for other topics that might be considered.

Programs of lectures, exhibits, and organized tours will be arranged for



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