a form of economic boycott as a means of political coercion are in fact violating the principles of free speech and dissent which they profess to support.

ERIC G. BRUNNGRABER
Illinois State Psychiatric Institute,
1601 West Taylor Street,
Chicago 60612

Deep-Sea Drilling by JOIDES

In his editorial, "Deep earth sampling" (8 Nov., p. 623) Abelson discussed the JOIDES (Joint Oceanographic Institutions' Deep Earth Sampling) program, but he left out an important chapter between the Mohole effort and the present deep-sea drilling project.

One important factor leading to the present program was the success of the 30-day JOIDES offshore drilling project on the Blake Plateau in the spring of 1965. Drilling and coring were carried out along a 200-mile transect southeast from Jacksonville, Florida to the eastern edge of the Blake Plateau. These results were reported in *Science* (*1*). Most of the tertiary section was sampled in six core holes drilled in the Continental Shelf, Florida-Hatteras Shelf, and the Blake Plateau. Water depths at the drill sites ranged from 25 to 1032 meters and penetrations into the bottom from 120 to 320 meters. Core recovery averaged 36 percent, allowing good reconstruction of the stratigraphy, which shows the continental margin as a wedge-shaped constructional feature thinning seaward. These scientific results and the demonstration that a consortium of oceanographic laboratories could work effectively together were important factors leading to the present expanded JOIDES program.

It should be pointed out that National Science Foundation funds can neither be granted to nor administered by a consortium. For this reason, a single operating institution from within the JOIDES organization is selected for each project by the executive committee which consists of the directors of the member institutions (Institute of Marine Sciences of the University of Miami, Lamont Geological Observatory of Columbia University, Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and, since the summer of 1968, the University of Washington). Lamont Geological Ob-

servatory was the operating institution for the Blake Plateau work, and Scripps Institution of Oceanography is the operator for the present JOIDES project.

One further clarification: the selection of the 55 ocean-drilling sites for the present project is not the work of the operating institution (Scripps) alone, but is the work of the planning committee of JOIDES and, in particular, the Atlantic and Pacific advisory panels, whose members include representatives from JOIDES as well as numerous experts outside that organization.

ROBERT GERARD
Lamont Geological Observatory of Columbia University, Palisades, New York 10964

Reference

1. JOIDES, *Science* **150**, 709 (1965).

Editing Changes

This item is not important enough for an erratum, but I felt the urge to write to the Editor about it, as it may be symbolic of a policy that could lead to more serious errors, and that I understand has disturbed some other authors. This is the assumed privilege of making arbitrary editorial changes in manuscripts before publishing. I believe that an author is entitled to his individual style so long as it is clear and grammatically correct.

In my article on the 1968 Nobel Laureate in Physics (8 Nov., p. 645) there are some minor stylistic changes which are not worth commenting on, and one change that led me to write this letter, the reduction of "Bevatron" to lower case. This occurs twice, and can hardly be a typographical error. Among high energy physicists it is well known that "Bevatron" and "Cosmotron" are "personal" names, the generic term being "proton synchrotron." They have as much right to capitalization as "Science," which is only a special example of the general category "magazine."

Further, on page 646, there was inserted "the University of" in the beginning of the sentence describing Alvarez' return to California. This was misleading as he had never before that time been associated with the University.

EDWIN M. MCMILLAN
Department of Physics and Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley 94720