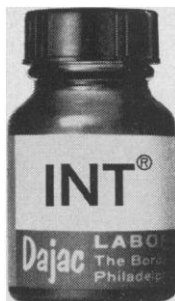


Borden's reagents are the finest made. Here's one:



(We have 299 more.)

Among the 300 reagents of Borden Chemical's Dajac Laboratories, you will find not only INT, but also Blue Tetrazolium (BT®), Nitro BT® and TNBT. All of these Dajac reagents are the recognized leaders for purity and reliable results in their field.

Free Catalog: For complete information on these compounds and our enzyme substrates, fluorescent dyes, and analytical reagents, write for a copy of our current catalog.

Dajac Laboratories
Borden Chemical, Division of Borden Inc
Box 9522
Philadelphia, Pa. 19124



ESTUARIES

Estuaries is the first comprehensive collection of scientific papers covering the comparatively new field of estuarine research. The volume contains 71 articles on physical and biological factors, geomorphology, sediments and sedimentation, microbiota, ecology, evolution, fisheries, human influences, and pollution. *Estuaries* is based on the 1964 Conference on Estuaries, Jekyll Island, Georgia; additional papers have been included. A supplementary bibliography lists the more recent contributions to the discipline.

Edited by George H. Lauff and published in April 1967 by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, *Estuaries* consists of 776 pages, a supplementary bibliography of 437 entries, 1639 literature citations, 525 illustrations, 85 tables, and an index of more than 14,000 entries.

Cash orders by AAAS members \$24, regular price \$27.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

not presented in sufficient detail to be sure. The proportion of the increased salaries to be given to officers is only 5 to 10 percent of the total increase, so is not as critical.
3. See W. L. Hansen and B. A. Weisbrod [*Quart. J. Econ.* 81, 395 (1967)] for a discussion of the implicit economic transfer from draftees to the public at large.

Arbiters of the Pesticides

Robert van den Bosch's opinion of toxicologists and chemical company sales personnel is noted (Letters, 2 May). But surely the highly trained and well-informed research and extension personnel of the many experiment stations and universities are the ones who decide what pesticides are applied, and where, in the United States. Wouldn't it be fair to state then that these people, together with the huge block of competent scientists in the USDA, "dominate" the pest control field?

... The members of the pesticide industry are painfully aware of the ecological disasters which can go hand-in-hand with their profession [see the fine paper on this whole subject by Hennberry, *Bull. Entomol. Soc. Amer.* 14, No. 3 (1968)]. To label most toxicologists and pest control salesmen as being either ignorant of or indifferent to ecological problems is foolish! These men have been trained in the biological sciences and in most, perhaps all, cases have had at least a basic course in both ecology and applied entomology. In fact to become a salesman (the term Field Technical Representative is preferred) with most reputable companies today, one must have a Ph.D. in entomology or some related field. . . .

H. DESMOND BYRNE

108 Texas Lane,
Ithaca, New York 14850

Does "the Gap" Really Exist?

Margaret Mead in "The generation gap" (11 Apr., p. 135) asserts, "Nowhere in the world are there any elders who know what their children know." This is the sort of craven, trumped up assertion that leads the new generation to despise their elders. In many years of the practice of medicine I have had to encounter issues of life and death and make decisions affecting them. My husband, as a war correspondent, entered Hiroshima 30 days after the bomb fell. Our children have had nothing of this kind of experience with the

real issues of life. They are content in knowing that we know far more than they and are in fact the happier for it. They are aware that their turn will come.

Mead states that all of us who grew up before the war are "immigrants in time." Of course. And so are our children, and so will be their children. For if we are not to regard life as but a treadmill, then it must be a pilgrimage with fresh encounters at every turn. The judgment upon us is the degree to which we meet these encounters with poise, courage, wit, determination, and steadfast faith. To be an "immigrant in time" is nothing new. It is common to all generations.

My husband and I and our children simply do not experience "the generation gap" and neither, I suspect, do many others. One reason is that we are one in our understanding that disappointment, sorrow, conceit, frustration are but a few among the evidences of human frailty. But there is also our common joy, which is our strength. For if human frailty is a universal . . . it can be celebrated with laughter, especially at ourselves. Laughter is a healing, conciliatory grace among all generations.

"We have to realize that no other generation will ever experience what we have experienced," Mead intones. So, history will cease to repeat itself! That is something new! How can one refute what is so obviously false?

Mead's major weakness is that she fails to take into account a radical distinction between adolescence and maturity. There are qualities in maturity that stand over, above, and beyond time, place, and culture; they are valid for all generations. To assign them a value equivalent to adolescent potherings is to betray maturity.

GUILA F. BEATTIE

Post Office Box 326,
Sherwood, Oregon 97140

Some of us who were involved in the public school education of this "new generation" might remember the group as being rather spoiled. At the time, this was somewhat understandable largely because their parents wanted them to have everything they didn't have as children. However, the very bothersome question to me now concerns the children of this rather spoiled generation. What real chance do they have?

NORMAN R. MOLLOY

Post Office Box 15,
Fontana, California 92335

Margaret Mead must know more history than her editorial reflects. "No generation has ever known, experienced, and incorporated such rapid changes, watched the sources of power, the means of communication, the definition of humanity, the limits of their explorable universe, the certainties of a known and limited world, the fundamental imperatives of life and death—all change before their eyes" [since 1939]. Really. Did no earlier generation observe a change from wood to coal and coal to oil power? From mail to telegraph, radio, and telephone communication? From Catholic to Protestant and from Medieval to Copernican, Darwinian, and Freudian definitions of humanity? See the limits of the known and habitable world vastly extended by the great explorers and pioneers? The certainties of limited rural, aristocratic, and Victorian worlds shattered? And just what "imperatives of life and death" has this generation discovered that were unknown at Golgotha, during the Black Death, at Sevastopol or Verdun? Mead seems to think that death (or, even more incomprehensibly, life) began at Auschwitz or Hiroshima. She should reread *Urne-Buriall* (1).

HAROLD ORLANS

Brookings Institution,
1775 Massachusetts Avenue, NW,
Washington, D.C. 20036

Reference

1. T. Browne, *Hydriotaphia, Urn-Burial* (Charles Brome, London, 1686); —, *Urne-Buriall and Garden of Cyrus*, J. Carter, Ed. (Cambridge Univ. Press, New York, 1958).

"In the past there were always some elders who knew more—in terms of experience—than any children. Today there are none . . . There are no elders who know what those who have been reared in the last 20 years know about what the next 20 years will be."

It is obvious, therefore, that the children who alone know both the present and future should be the professors, and the professors who do not know should certainly sit under them as students. Since Mead herself is clearly included in her all-inclusive group of elders, we expect to hear no more from her since she admits that all children know more than she does. Goodbye, Margaret.

I cannot believe that Mead is correct. Perhaps I, a scientist, cannot bridge C. P. Snow's gap between the scientists and the humanists. If so, then Mead and other humanists who have

related to the extremist "children" of our student population may be correct. Perhaps all children know more than any elder, as many outspoken students claim . . . but if I saw any evidence that such a conclusion is correct, I would resign my professorship, re-matriculate, and study under new, young, sophomoric "children" professors.

Perhaps, on the other hand, Mead and other humanists who agree with the vocal sophomoric element of our college and university nonstudents (in the classical sense) represent the frustration of classical humanism. Perhaps professional philosophers, literary intellectuals, cultural anthropologists, and others, have at last been forced intuitively to realize the futility of personal opinion (all they have to work with). In such a domain, it is conceivable that a bright sophomore might be able to convince the professor that the child is the more knowledgeable.

I doubt if any true scholar could make such a statement as Mead's. Scientific knowledge, for example, is only in part personal opinion; therefore it is not subject to debate in the sense of a discussion about student rights on the campus where anyone's opinion is as good as anyone else's. True scholars are sure that they know more than their "children" students and they (and I'm sure Mead speaks for few humanists, too) know that their knowledge is reliable and meaningful.

WALTER V. BROWN

Department of Botany,
University of Texas, Austin 78712

My commentators illustrate my point too well. I might add, however, that the editorial in *Science* was only a small section, selected by the editors of *Science*, from a series of lectures to be published as *Culture and Commitment* by the Natural History Press in the autumn. These lectures relate my conclusions from 44 years of fieldwork and analysis of field materials, something rather different from "personal opinion," better than a few paragraphs can do. I might also add that I am not a humanist and that I certainly intend to continue learning from my students.

It would have been interesting to have had some comments from the younger generation.

MARGARET MEAD

American Museum of Natural History,
Central Park West and 79th Street,
New York 10024

Still using your hands to fold filter paper?

If you are, stop. S&S has already done the job for you. They are called #560 folded analytical filter papers, and they're tear-proof.

Used for preparing Glucose, BUN or other protein-free filtrations, #560 folded cost only \$1.83 per box of 100, 12½ cm diameter. Minimum order is \$5.00.

- #560 folded filter papers is just one more lab aid from S&S, manufacturers of:
- 1 Pure cellulose acetate for electrophoresis.
 - 2 Collodion Bags for protein concentration.
 - 3 Standard S&S 903 Paper for PKU tests.
 - 4 Finest Filter Papers, Chromatography Papers.
 - 5 Folded Filter Papers.



the first name in filtration...
SCHLEICHER & SCHUELL
(603) 352-3810

Schleicher & Schuell, Inc.
Keene, New Hampshire 03431

Please send free information on circled items from above descriptions.

1 2 3 4 5

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

SC 669