

Smith noticed that a substantial amount of his material had been used without attribution and registered a complaint—as did the Rockefeller Institute Press, which publishes *The Journal of Cell Biology*. Academic Press and McElroy subsequently agreed to insert an erratum stating that “credit for verbatim quotations” on nine different pages of McElroy’s chapter should be given to Smith’s paper. The erratum slip seems to have been sent out to many recipients of volume 1 and was also included in volume 2, which was published in 1965.

McElroy apologized profusely for the incident. In a letter to Smith, dated 10 December 1964, McElroy said: “There is absolutely no excuse for this oversight and I confess to extreme embarrassment at letting something like this slip by me. I guess it shows what can happen when you try to write something in an area with which you are not entirely familiar.”

Smith, who is now at the University of Miami School of Medicine, told *Science* he regards the erratum slip as a “satisfactory solution” to an “unfortunate” episode. He said the lack of attribution was “certainly an oversight—I’m prepared to accept that” and may also have been caused by “a rather sloppy piece of editing” by the publisher as well. “I don’t bear any ill feeling about it,” he said. “As far as I’m concerned, the incident is best dropped.”

What judgment can be made of the whole episode? McElroy’s colleagues note that the article is a minor part of his scholarly output, that it is simply a review article and not an original scientific contribution, and that there is no indication that McElroy tried to take credit for anyone else’s scientific work. They also find it impossible to believe that McElroy would deliberately steal even the words of another man. “Bill McElroy doesn’t need it and he’s not going to risk it,” says Morris Rockstein, who asked McElroy to write the chapter in the first place. “His own work is so outstanding that it could win a Nobel Prize if they gave one for this kind of thing.” At the time of the incident, McElroy was chairman of the biology department at Johns Hopkins University, a member of the prestigious National Academy of Sciences, and a member of the President’s Science Advisory Committee.

On the other hand, the young investigators who are raising questions

about the incident tend to be less charitable and wonder what would happen to a college student who tried to explain lack of attribution by saying he forgot to rework the material. McElroy himself acknowledges that “It was not a very professional thing to do.”

Ordinarily, a matter that was resolved with some embarrassment 5 years ago would not come back to haunt a man. But McElroy has now been elevated to high public office, and he is learning the hard way that almost nothing a public official does, or has done, is exempt from critical scrutiny.

—PHILIP M. BOFFEY

RECENT DEATHS

Abdul J. Abdullah, 57; professor of atmospheric science, State University of New York, Albany, and former president, University of Baghdad, Iraq; 9 July.

James E. Ackert, 89; first dean of the Kansas State University Graduate School; 18 June.

O. C. Aderhold, 69; former president of the University of Georgia; 4 July.

Edgar Anderson, 71; Engelmann professor of botany, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; 18 June.

Edward G. Brandenberger, 82; former medical adviser for the Veterans’ Claim Service, Veterans Administration; 17 June.

George R. Brighton, 69; former associate professor of otolaryngology at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons; 16 June.

Robert Calvert, 80; chemist and for-

mer chairman of the New York Technological Society; 27 June.

Wladimir G. Eliasberg, 81; former president of the American Society of Psychoanalytic Physicians; 22 June.

Peter Flesch, 53; research professor of dermatology, School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania; 2 July.

Adele L. Grant, 87; professor of botany and former Los Angeles County supervisor of science instruction; 19 June.

Frank W. Jobs, 65; professor of biology, Yankton College, Yankton, S.D.; 16 June.

John F. Keaveny, 79; former director of the oral surgery department, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.; 7 July.

Peter M. Margetis, 53; director, U.S. Army Institute of Dental Research; 17 June.

William J. Muster, 54; diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology; 22 June.

John F. Olson, 49; president of Oklahoma City University; 25 June.

Rudolph N. Schullinger, 73; professor emeritus of clinical surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; 27 June.

William P. Shepard, 73; former chief medical director for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 26 June.

W. E. Clyde Todd, 94; curator emeritus of birds, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 24 June.

William L. Wheeler, Jr., 65; former associate clinical professor of medicine at New York Medical College; 27 June.

Melville L. Wolfrom, 69; regents professor of chemistry, Ohio State University; 20 June.

Erratum: Because of faulty proofreading during the page stage of production, Table 1 of “Sex ratios of newborns: associated with prepartum and postpartum schizophrenia” by M. A. Taylor (9 May, p. 723) had many inaccuracies. The table should have been as follows:

Table 1. Schizophrenic symptoms, conception, and live births.

Time of onset of schizophrenia (months)	Offspring		χ^2 (1 d.f.)	P <
	Male	Female		
	<i>Before conception</i>			
> 10	2	4	0.7	N.S.
7 to 9	0	0		
4 to 6	2	0	2.0	N.S.
2 to 3	2	1	0.3	N.S.
	<i>After conception</i>			
± 1	0	13	13.0	0.001
2 to 3	2*	4	0.7	N.S.
4 to 6	1	2	0.3	N.S.
7 to 9	0	1		
	<i>After childbirth</i>			
0 to 1	10†	2	6.2	0.01
1 to 3	1	0		
7 to 12	0	2	2.0	N.S.

* Mother of one male offspring developed toxemia of pregnancy before 24th week of gestation; infant born prematurely. † An 11th male offspring died 4 days postpartum (no autopsy).