

BEHAVIOR

SOCIOTHERAPY AND PSYCHOTHERAPY

Marshall Edelson, M.D.

In this important book, Edelson is concerned with man's growing realization that much of his individualism is, in fact, social. Edelson defines the "therapeutic community" and seeks a theoretical foundation for sociotherapy as a treatment methodology. He develops a comprehensive theory of groups and indicates how such a theory can relate to the personality theory of psychoanalysis.

Edelson also formulates a theory of organization applicable to the psychiatric hospital and differentiates sociotherapy and psychotherapy as methods of treatment in hospitals and residential treatment centers. \$12.00

PERSONALITY AND HYPNOSIS

A Study of Imaginative Involvement
Josephine R. Hilgard, M.D., Ph.D.

This study of how an individual's involvement in the arts, religion, nature, and adventure relates to his hypnotizability is another step forward in the scientific investigation of man's inner, qualitative experience.

Psychometric measurement is combined with clinical assessment through interviews before and after hypnosis to arrive at findings of great potential significance in child-rearing, education, and psychotherapy. \$12.50

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN

The Society for Research in Child Development

Five monographs, collected in one volume, deal with how children acquire language, how they learn to think and to solve problems, the relationship of thought to behavior. Topics are: *Thought in the Young Child; Basic Cognitive Processes in Children; The Acquisition of Language; Mathematical Learning; European Research in Cognitive Development.* \$10.75

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serve in official advisory capacities. We urge that they not hide behind a smoke-screen of technical expertise in order to deny the general public a significant role in situations where the public has a clear right to have its views heard and respected. In addition we want to state our strong condemnation of the type of irresponsible and gratuitous disregard for the public exhibited by a fellow scientist in just such a situation. We feel that scientists' disrespect for the public can only increase the public's disrespect for the scientist.

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* This letter was also signed by six graduate students in the department of environmental science and engineering.

The Aspiring Eronaut†

I yearn not soon to reach the Moon
Or tread the plains of Mars.
I would not go from Earth below
To soar among the stars.
But could I hale a comet's tail
Into the nearby void,
It would be great to gravitate
Upon an asteroid.
My mate and I would cleave the sky
Beyond this earthly moss,
And sail from here to Eros' sphere,
A dozen miles across;
And we'd explore that little core
Without a tie or tether,
And lightly leap like mountain sheep,
My mate and I together.
Then, should we yearn for our return,
We'd turn our capsule round
With but a push—and, with a whoosh,
We'd soon be homeward bound.
Ah, when I tire of love's sweet fire
And joys of Earth have cloyed,
I'd spin my days—my waning phase—
On Eros' asteroid.

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† Inspired by "Mission to an asteroid" by H. Alfvén and G. Arrhenius (9 Jan., p. 139).

Bettelheim's Essay on Youth

Many of the points of Eisenberg's "Student unrest: Sources and consequences" (27 Mar., p. 1688) and more were cogently made in "Obsolete youth," an essay by the University of Chicago's famed psychiatrist Bruno Bettelheim which was published in last September's *Encounter*. This thoughtful piece, subtitled "Towards a psycho-

graph of adolescent rebellion," has become something of a celebrity: it has been translated into several languages and has attracted the attention of concerned academics the world over. At the urging of a group of Berkeley faculty members, it has been published in the United States as a 50-cent paperback by San Francisco Press, 255 12th Street, San Francisco, California 94103.

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The Scramble for Census Data

The 1970 census currently being taken will yield, for the first time, massive data which will be issued by the government in a form suitable for processing by machine. The Bureau of the Census plans to issue over 2000 tapes containing far more information than found in any previously published census tables. For example, the sample census counts will contain over 10,000 items of information for each of the 35,000 census tracts in the United States. The purchase of all these tapes would cost about \$120,000, and processing them just once on any large third-generation computer would probably cost a third to a half that much.

It is perfectly clear that to achieve widespread utilization the census should be issued in a more highly condensed and usable format, preferably without any sacrifice of information. A preliminary review suggests that condensations by a factor of 8 to 15 can be achieved immediately. Later in the decade mass storage capabilities will have been greatly improved and expanded, and random or partially random access to files of this size may be commonplace. Also, a number of useful abstractions of the file across all tracts or counties into units of one or two reels of tape can be devised. Finally, there will be many innovations in the utilization of the geographic aspect of the census files and in the combination of census data with data from other sources.

In spite of limited funds, the Census Bureau must satisfy a wide variety of users, and this situation complicates efforts to reorganize the files effectively and efficiently. Most university users and private consultants in this field serve local, state, or regional areas that would use only a small portion of these massive files by providing



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special tabulations and services to meet these limited needs. But no government or private agency is yet prepared to make available to numerous universities a full range of census data in condensed form for direct use on campus.

There are serious economic difficulties involved in supplying this data. The cost of providing the first set of tapes in condensed form might be one-half million dollars, but the cost of the next set of tapes would be closer to \$25,000. No commercial venture can undertake such a conversion without a guaranteed market. It would appear that this kind of one-time assistance to nationwide research is an appropriate government or foundation activity. Undoubtedly similar examples of this nature have arisen in other scientific fields, and we would appreciate hearing from readers of *Science* how they have been solved or what has happened when they have not been solved.

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Drug Deceptions

I hope the comment by Cheek, Newell, and Joffe ("Deceptions in the illicit drug market," 27 Feb., p. 1276) receives widespread coverage and that many individuals who are tempted to use illegal drugs will read it. The results of the Cheek-Joffe study, and of the Toronto study they cite, are in accord with a recent study I reported involving 12 different tablets and capsules purchased in the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco (1). These substances were all described as "LSD" by their sellers and were supposed to contain 250 micrograms of the chemical. Of the 12 capsules and tablets described as containing 250 micrograms of LSD, one contained no LSD at all. Most of the others contained very small quantities of LSD (2, 7, or 26 micrograms). Some of the tablets contained more STP (2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine) than LSD. Only two samples contained over 150 micrograms of LSD—a tablet described as "Owsley Little Purple" (180 micrograms) and one described as "Owsley White Lightning" (222 micrograms).