

ing. We are left with the image of science and society, linked arm in arm, marching off to greet the Brave New World under the streaming banner of sociobiology. It just isn't so.

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The Icarus Legend

In his review (12 May, p. 673) of D. A. Reay's *The History of Man-Powered Flight (I)*, Robin Higham states, "Reay conclusively shows that Icarus could not possibly have flown from Crete to the mainland of Greece. Someone needs to reexamine that legend to see what his real objective might have been or whether he might have been under the influence of hallucinogenic drugs." Icarus certainly did not make the flight; he fell into the sea and was killed. Daedalus, father of Icarus, made wings to escape from imprisonment by King Minos and reportedly flew to Sicily, not Greece. Since the distance is approximately 450 miles, he may be suspected of having made the major part of the journey by ship. Hallucinogenic drugs are not the only cause of strange opinions; too much sun may also be harmful.

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Reference

1. D. A. Reay, *The History of Man-Powered Flight* (Pergamon, New York, 1977).

Neuroendocrinology: Pioneering Efforts

In the second of his three articles on Guillemin and Schally, Nicholas Wade (News and Comment, 28 Apr., p. 411) refers to the forthcoming volume 2 of *Pioneers in Neuroendocrinology*, edited by Joseph Meites *et al.* (1). He omits, however, any reference to volume 1 of this publication, which is already available (2). I wish to call volume 1 to the attention of *Science* readers, particularly the chapter on "Neurosecretion and its role in neuroendocrine regulation" by Berta Scharer. There we learn that in 1928—when Guillemin was 4 years old and Schally was 2—Ernst Scharer discovered that certain hypothalamic neurons specialize in secretory activity to a degree comparable to that of endocrine

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