# SCIENCE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

February 6. 25. 50. 7 1. (7 1.

Thursings thick over closestat only the light of the frame being of good temper. I have two spots and no more. That western, Jimmer cost so thank as the days before. That eastern's fayor c black and now almost round. There position is as in the first figure.

London.

February 7. 9. 50. 9" (12".

Thomas & Bin clouds with 10

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His position as in 422 figure.

February 9. 0. Sor. 7%. (72. 42.

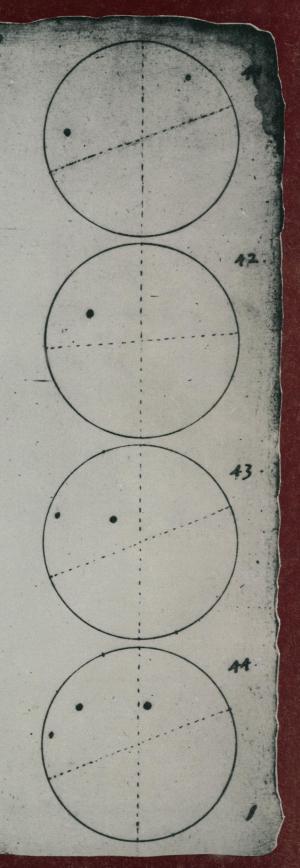
Toward mighy oyer, the Some Being berry forger; we saw two forger spoks.

That wished the higger c round. The other easterly not so block as the other, a some south ound. There position as in the 3 figure. 15. 20.

February. 11. 07. 50.7%. (72.112.

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The two other fores c thack. The most wasterly specially specially of greatest c romb. (22.)





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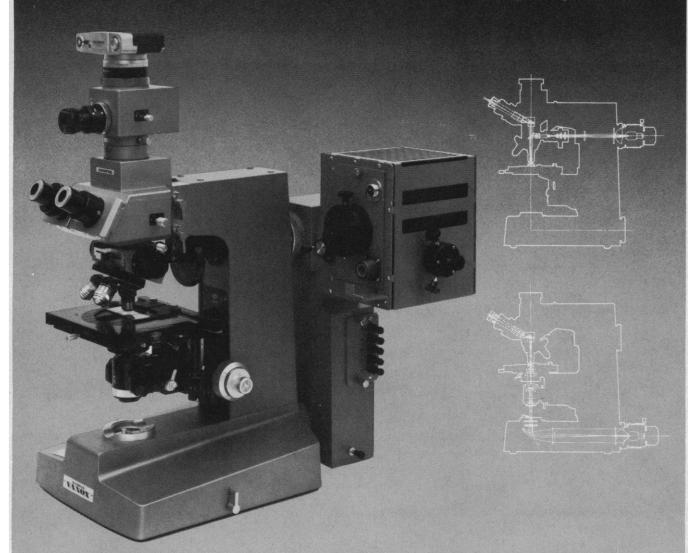
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Volume 202, No. 4372

# SCIENCE

LETTERS	W. Lijinsky; The Effectiveness of NEPA: P. J. Culhane; R. A. Liroff; S. K. Fairfax	1034
EDITORIAL	Margaret Mead	1043
ARTICLES	Radiological Impact of Airborne Effluents of Coal and Nuclear Plants:  J. P. McBride et al	1045
	Gene Amplification and Drug Resistance in Cultured Murine Cells:  R. T. Schimke et al	1051
	A Proposal to Modernize the American Antiquities Act: R. B. Collins and D. F. Green	1055
IEWS AND COMMENT	A General as Arms Control Chief: Opera Buffa or Brilliant Stroke?	1060
	Voice from the Dead Names New Suspect for Piltdown Hoax	1062
	Harvard, Science, and the Company of Educated Men and Women	1063
	Follow-up on the Budget	1064
RESEARCH NEWS	Restriction Enzymes: Prenatal Diagnosis of Genetic Disease	1068
	The 1978 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine: S. Linn	1069
ANNUAL MEETING	Tours and Cultural Events	1072
BOOK REVIEWS	Social Standing in America, reviewed by L. A. Coser; Food Webs and Niche Space, S. L. Pimm: Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Theory.	

	Brenda Milner Meredith P. Crawford  EDUCATION (Q)	Kurt W. Back Gillian Lindt DENTISTRY (R)	PHARMACEUTI	Robert S. Cohen Diana L. Hall CAL SCIENCES (S)		Donal N, COMPUTING, A	rt B. Beckmann Id E. Marlowe AND COMMUNIO	DATION (T)
	EDUCATION (Q) Marjorie H. Gardner James T. Robinson	Sholom Pearlman John Termine	John G. Wagner Raymond Jang	CAL SCIENCES (S)	Eugene Garfiel Madeline M. He	ld enderson		
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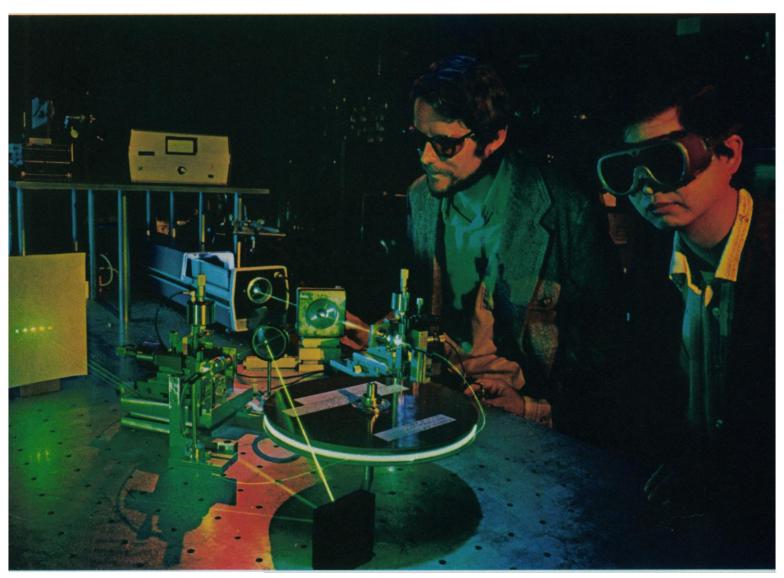
	A. S. Wightman; Evolution of Insect Migration and Diapause, C. G. Johnson; Books Received	1074
REPORTS	Solar Rotation Determined from Thomas Harriot's Sunspot Observations of 1611 to 1613: R. B. Herr	1079
	Sieve Areas in Fossil Phloem: E. L. Smoot and T. N. Taylor	1081
	Rapid Light-Induced Changes in Near Infrared Transmission of Rods in Bufo marinus: H. H. Harary, J. E. Brown, L. H. Pinto	1083
	Mediterranean Water: An Intense Mesoscale Eddy off the Bahamas: S. E. McDowell and H. T. Rossby	1085
	Kainic Acid Injections Result in Degeneration of Cochlear Nucleus Cells Innervated by the Auditory Nerve: S. J. Bird et al	1087
	Feedback Inhibition of Brain Noradrenaline Neurons by Tricyclic Antidepressants: α-Receptor Mediation: T. H. Svensson and T. Usdin	1089
	Angiotensin Regulates Release and Synthesis of Serotonin in Brain:  V. E. Nahmod et al	1091
	Halohydrocarbon Synthesis by Bromoperoxidase: R. Theiler, J. C. Cook, L. P. Hager	1094
	Subsynaptic Plate Perforations: Changes with Age and Experience in the Rat: W. T. Greenough, R. W. West, T. J. DeVoogd	1096
	Hippocampal Aging and Adrenocorticoids: Quantitative Correlations:  P. W. Landfield, J. C. Waymire, G. Lynch	1098
	Memory Impairment in Epileptic Patients: Selective Effects of Phenobarbital Concentration: C. M. MacLeod, A. S. Dekaban, E. Hunt	1102
	Technical Comments: Controlled Clinical Trials: D. W. Alling, M. Halperin, J. H. Ware; J. W. Tukey; Models for Carcinogenic Risk Assessment: C. C. Brown et al.; C. McGaughey; K. S. Crump; J. Neyman; E. Scherer and P. Emmelot; J. Cornfield; Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide in the 19th Century: C. D. Keeling; M. Stuiver	1105
PRODUCTS AND MATERIALS	Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy Lamps; Digital Thermometer; Modular Laboratory Computer; Modular Dry Bath; Sodium Electrode; Image Analyzer; Gel Permeation Chromatograph; Literature	1110

GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY Gerald M. Friedman Ramon E. Bisque	'	BIOLOGICAL SCIEN Ursula K. Abbott Walter Chavin	ICES (G)	ANTHROPOLOGY (H) June Helm Priscilla Reining	
MEDICAL SCIENCES (N) Leon O. Jacobson Leah M. Lowenstein		AGRICULTURE (O) James B. Kendrick Coyt T. Wilson		INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE (P David B. Hertz Robert L. Stern	)
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#### COVER

Page from Harriot's manuscript showing drawings of the sun numbered 41 through 44. The first observation is from his residence at Syon House, 6 February 1612 (Julian calendar, year beginning 1 January). The symbol following the date identifies the weekday as Thursday; the hour is 7½. The subsequent three observations are from the London house of his close friend Sir Walter Raleigh. Harriot, elsewhere, has noted this to be 8 miles north and 4½ miles west of Syon. See page 1079. [By permission of Lord Egremont and Leconfield, Petworth House, Sussex]

# The longest in our long line of laser firsts...



Bell Laboratories Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974

Bell Labs scientists Roger Stolen and Chinlon Lin work with a fiber Raman laser, one of a new class of light sources that use optical fibers—up to a kilometer long—to produce tunable laser light. At left, the laser's output—which contains multiple Raman-shifted wavelengths—is taken off a beam splitter and dispersed by an external grating to show the broad range of wavelengths that can be tuned.

1024 SCIENCE, VOL. 202

Bell Labs has developed some of the world's most transparent glass fibers to *carry* light for communications. We've also devised a way to make these highly transparent glass fibers *generate* light. In fact, they are the basis for a new class of tunable light sources called fiber Raman lasers. They're among the latest, and by far the longest, of many lasers invented at Bell Labs, beginning in 1957 with the conception of the laser itself.

Since the new fiber lasers work best at wavelengths at which they are most transparent, we can make them very long. The longest active lasing medium ever built, in fact, was a fiber Raman laser over a kilometer in length. Studying the ways light and glass interact over such distances is part of our research in lightwave communications.

In these new light sources, a glass fiber with high transparency and an extremely thin light-guiding region, or core, is excited by a pump laser. The pump light, interacting with the glass, amplifies light at different wavelengths through a phenomenon known as stimulated Raman scattering. This light is fed back into the fiber by a reflecting mirror. If gain exceeds loss, the repetitively amplified light builds up and "lasing" occurs.

Fiber Raman lasers have conversion efficiencies of about 50%, operate in pulsed and continuous wave modes, and are easily tunable over a broad wavelength range in the visible and near infrared regions of the spectrum.

We've used these lasers to measure the properties of fibers and devices for optical communications; and studies of the lasers themselves have revealed a wealth of information on frequency conversion, optical gain, and other phenomena. Such knowledge could lead to a new class of optoelectronic devices made from fibers, and better fibers for communications.

#### Looking back

These long lasers come from a long line of Bell Labs firsts:

1957: The basic principles of the laser, conceived by Charles Townes, a Bell Labs consultant, and Bell Labs scientist Arthur Schawlow. (They later received the basic laser patent.)

1960: A laser capable of emitting a continuous beam of coherent light—using helium-neon gas; followed in 1962 by the basic visible light helium-neon laser. (More than 200,000 such lasers are now in use worldwide.) Also, a proposal for a semiconductor laser involving injection across a p-n junction to generate coherent light emitted parallel to the junction.

**1961:** The continuous wave solid-state laser (neodymium-doped calcium tungstate).

1964: The carbon dioxide laser (highest continuous wave power output system known to date); the neodymium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet laser; the continuously operating argon ion laser; the tunable optical parametric oscillator; and the synchronous mode-locking technique, a basic means for generating short and ultrashort pulses.

1967: The continuous wave helium-cadmium laser (utilizing the Penning ionization effect for high efficiency); such lasers are now used in high-speed graphics, biological and medical applications.

**1969:** The magnetically tunable spinflip Raman infrared laser, used in highresolution spectroscopy, and in pollution detection in both the atmosphere and the stratosphere.

**1970:** Semiconductor heterostructure lasers capable of continuous operation at room temperature.

**1971:** The distributed feedback laser, a mirror-free laser structure compatible with integrated optics.

**1973:** The tunable, continuous wave color-center laser.

**1974:** Optical pulses less than a trillionth of a second long.

1977: Long-life semiconductor lasers for communications. (Such lasers have performed reliably in the Bell System's lightwave communications installation in Chicago.)

#### Looking ahead

Today, besides our work with tunable fiber Raman lasers, we're using other lasers to unlock new regions of the spectrum in the near infrared (including tunable light sources for communications), the infrared, and the ultraviolet.

We're also looking to extend the tuning range of the free electron laser into the far infrared region—where no convenient sources of tunable radiation exist.

We're working on integrated optics—combinations of lightwave functions on a single chip.

Lasers are helping us understand ultrafast chemical and biological phenomena, such as the initial events in the process of human vision. By shedding new light on chemical reactions, atmospheric impurities, and microscopic defects in solids, lasers are helping us explore materials and processes useful for tomorrow's communications.

Also under investigation is the use of intense laser irradiation in the fabrication of semiconductor devices. The laser light can be used to heat selective areas of the semiconductor and anneal out defects or produce epitaxial crystalline growth. Laser annealing coupled with ion implantation may provide a unique tool for semiconductor processing.

We've played an important part in the discovery and development of the laser—an invention making dramatic improvements in the way our nation lives, works and communicates.



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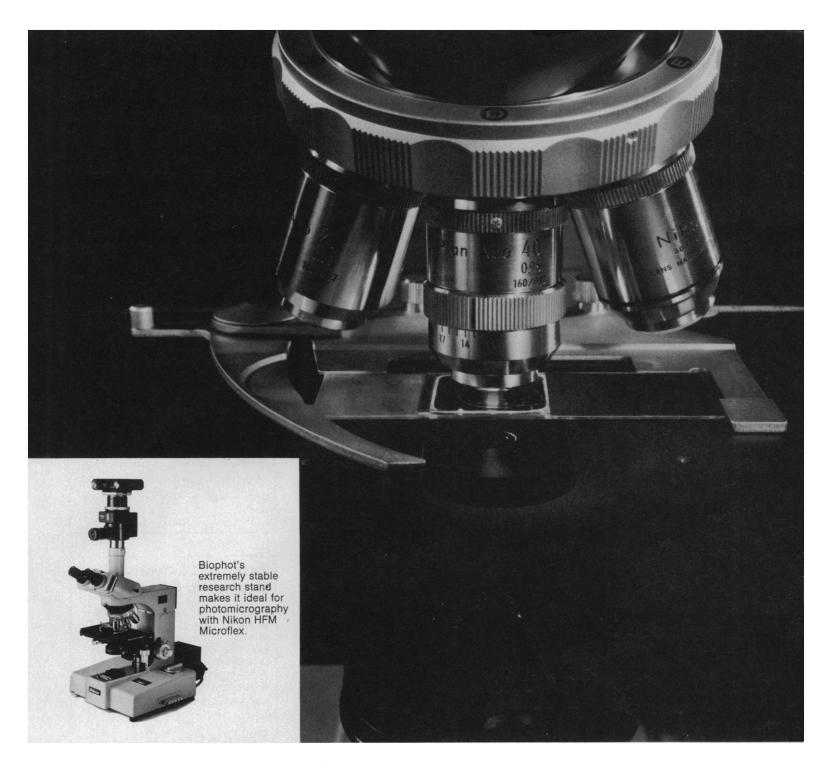


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14 Figures

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   W.F. Malone (Nat'l. Cancer Inst.)—Occupa-
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44 Figures

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The Speakers.

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47 Figures

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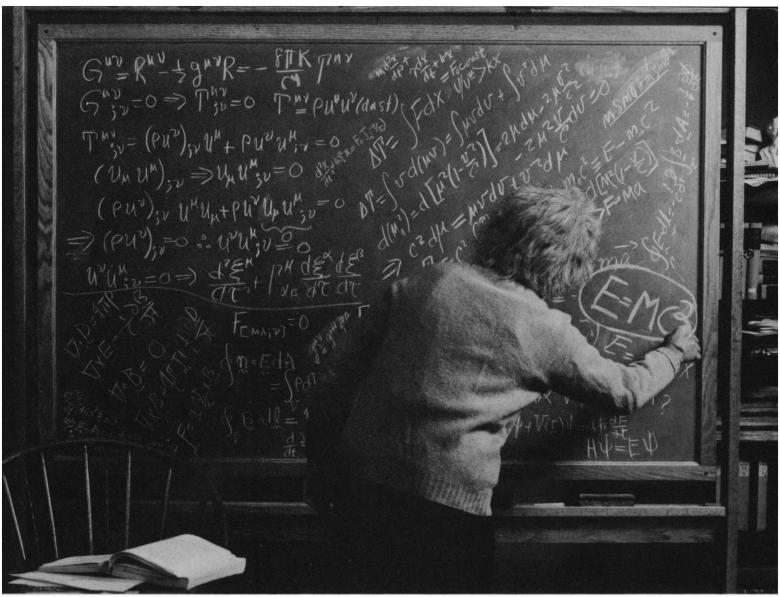
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  S.K. Kunchal (Paraho Oil Shale Demo.)—
  Energy and Dollar Requirements in an Oil
  Shale Industry—Based on the Paraho
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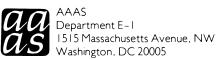
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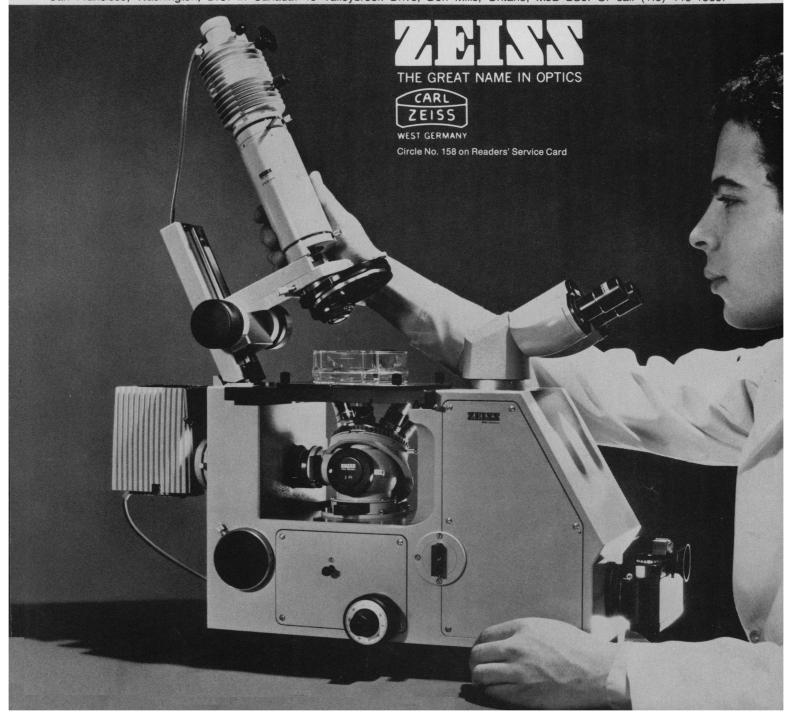
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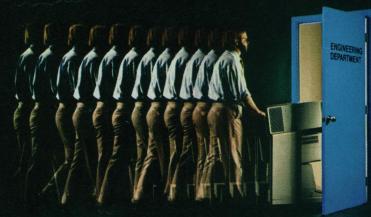
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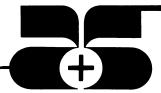


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ing standing—that NEPA expanded the "zone of interests to be protected"—is arguable. However, because environmental, esthetic, and amenity values were already included in the zone after the Scenic Hudson I and Mineral King (Sierra Club v. Morton, 405 U.S. 727) decisions, as I argued and Liroff concedes, I am not sure what NEPA added to the zone. Liroff relies on the SCRAP case to show that NEPA gave needed reinforcement to the expanded standing already achieved. This point is both debatable and marginal.

Culhane concurs with my arguments regarding rational decision-making. Liroff does not, but it is not clear why he finds them "misdirected." I argued that NEPA elaborators erred by assuming that environmental decision-making by federal agencies "is rational, or can be." Liroff suggests that I misrepresented the elaborators' assumptions but then appears to support my analysis. The difference between us is that Liroff appears to believe the EIS can make decisionmaking less incremental and more rational, while I see the EIS's simply becoming a part of the inherently incremental process.

Liroff and I seem to agree that NEPA has little to do with the Freedom of Information (FOI) Act, but we disagree about whether the FOI right to agency documents is more important than the requirement that agencies publish relevant information in an EIS. This may be best resolved by consideration of appropriate tactics in specific situations, although Liroff's point that proceeding under the FOI Act requires considerable citizen effort is certainly well taken. I would counter, however, that the right to demand is critical both for obtaining information not published in an EIS which might otherwise be unavailable, and for expanding the information which agencies now make available "voluntarily," knowing that they may be forced to release it. If the EIS's do become significantly shorter because of the regulations proposed recently by the Council on Environmental Quality, this distinction may become more important.

Liroff's comments on pure versus applied research do not reflect my major points regarding data. Perhaps I invited trouble by using those terms. My concern was with adversarial research—science used to support a preferred outcome in a short time in an advocacy situation—as much as with basic research. That point was a small part of a larger issue. Moreover, I do not blaine NEPA for the inadequacies of the "youthful" field of ecology; but the fact that the

tools to do the analysis required by the EIS concept are unavailable raises important questions about the EIS. Liroff seems to concur, at least in part. My main point is that simply amassing and circulating data, inaccurate or otherwise, is not necessarily productive. In the specific area of influencing agency policymaking, the utility of circulating data must be weighed against the decisionmaker's ability to absorb it; the need to make value judgments about competing economic, social, and political goals; and the tendency to select and interpret data in terms of existing ideas and biases. Data do not reveal the "correct" decision, and there is a limit to how much data we can use, especially in decisions typically and appropriately based on many nontechnical considerations.

Liroff and Culhane both take exception to my discussion of public involvement. I continue to believe, however, that if we are urged to applaud NEPA because it has improved citizen access to agency deliberations, it is more than a "legalistic" point to ask whether the EIS process is necessary to accomplish the goal or whether other approaches are preferable or adequate; and whether EIS-based discussions are meaningful and an improvement over previous public involvement programs. Both critics concede the obvious, that public involvement was well under way before NEPA was passed (Liroff) and that other statutes and programs provide a more comprehensive base for public involvement (Culhane). If pointing out these facts "seems to debunk NEPA public participation," as Culhane states, then I can only respond that it is about time. Culhane further argues that "wider public access is . . . important as the predecessor of a more balanced set of public constituencies of the natural resources agencies." I agree, and made the same point in the article: "The citizen involvement movement of the 1960's broadened agencies' focuses" because "new groups representing new values" participated in agency deliberations. I was neither questioning the importance of diverse constituencies nor missing the "logic of public participation" but asking whether NEPA supplemented the movement of the 1960's or undercut it. Although Culhane describes my analysis as "belittling" agency efforts, he states that the exercise is often "frustrating" and "mundane." I believe that NEPA replaced the developing opportunity for open, informal dialogue with formal, repetitious, and adversarial proceedings that frequently resemble elections rather than discussions.

Finally, both Liroff and Culhane make the point that the environmental movement did not shut down from 1970 to 1978 and concentrate on EIS processing. Of course not. I never suggested that it did. I simply stated that preoccupation with the EIS wastes effort that could better be spent in more substantive pursuits

These letters indicate that the time is ripe for fundamental critique and assessment of the EIS process. Liroff and Culhane are among the most familiar and articulate of NEPA advocates. Yet, after sorting through my article, their criticisms, and what each or both of them conceded, I find that much of the ground traditionally claimed for the EIS is surrendered and many of the most fundamental aspects of the process are exposed to serious question. This is more significant, I hope, than counting coups in the Letters section. My hope is encouraged by the fact that no one has taken issue with the two major points in my article, which I identified as "questionable assumptions" underlying all the claims about the virtues of the NEPA process. First, the assumption that environmentally unsound decisions are the result of a bureaucratic system that fails because administrators lack information and do not want to make sound decisions; and second, the assumption that the public and the courts are capable of identifying environmentally correct decisions or forcing the agencies to do so. If these are indeed acceptable as assumptions underlying the EIS process, then the whole enterprise is in doubt. It is clear, in my opinion, that the causes of environmentally unsound decisions are more complex and profound than bureaucratic incompetence. Moreover, I see nothing to suggest that either the public or the courts are relatively more competent-less biased, better informed, or less implicated in the profundity and complexity of our problems-to make environmentally sound decisions.

If this analysis is correct—and I believe it is—then we should reflect more closely than in times past on the utility of the EIS, transcending the issue of how to improve the documents and focusing on such questions as, What are the goals of this process? What problems do we seek to solve? Are they the real problems? And can we solve them in an easier, cheaper, or better way?

SALLY K. FAIRFAX

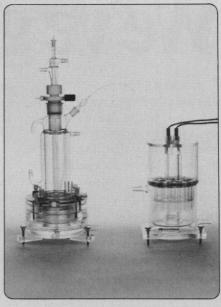
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Margaret Mead, despite her deep religious sense, would not welcome a churchyard eulogy. She would tell us that if we really cared, we would take up where she left off. Continuity of her work and interests would mean something, particularly the encouragement of field research on the life-styles and social systems of remote and depleting communities bending before the rising winds of modernism. She spoke often and with feeling about how little time there was left, not knowing how little remained for herself. In what she wrote, she fused her scholarship with a cross-cultural message that helped her own countrymen to understand themselves.

Science and humanities came together at Margaret Mead's hands. Science was a method for seeing, in an ordered pattern, the elements of social behavior in diverse environments—not simply as sterile reporting but as capturing the human experience. She used her discipline to articulate dignity and reverence for life and the universal human struggle. And this led her straight to sensing the interdependence of cultures, to the view that we must hang together through the bridging of philosophies, traditions, arts, literature, and institutions. She did not decry the progress of science and technology but hailed the possibilities of satellites, computers, and aerospace technology as tools of science for sharing education, knowledge, beauty, and communication on the global scale. Margaret Mead could bury herself in a fishing village of 100 souls and still keep her perspective of a swarming and predatory larger world with equal capacities for goodness and mischief, and dream that it might yet save itself.

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Margaret Mead's death came as the Board of Directors of the AAAS arrived in Peking for a visit and an experience that would have absorbed her completely. Science, which for years had been underground in China, suddenly was in the foreground. More than once in the first days of the visit, Chinese scholars broke the ice with references to Margaret Mead and her work as a scientist with a knack for getting through to people. And when the telegram came, the sadness was not confined to the visiting Americans. Margaret Mead would have understood, better than most, the traumas through which China has gone in what must seem an endless century. She would have grasped the implications of overlaying instant modernization on a system that in countless ways is still rooted in the ages. What a field laboratory for a cultural anthropologist!

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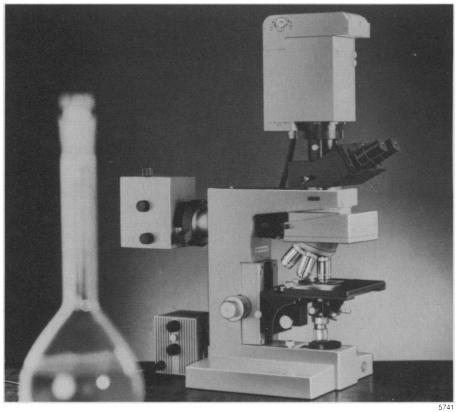
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memory, extended and floating point instruction sets, three serial-line channels, and IEEE-488 interface are standard features. The system will support up to 14 instruments and test devices. Digital Equipment. Circle 696.

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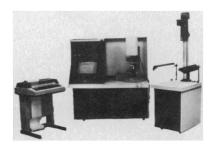
Model DB-28100 has two thermostats; one for high-range and one for low-range operation. Modular design allows the user to select from ten different blocks that accommodate a variety of tubes from 6 to 25 millimeters in diameter. Aluminum alloy construction assures rapid, uniform transfer of heat through the range of temperature from 30° to 150°C. Thermolyne. Circle 697.

#### **Sodium Electrode**

MI-425 is a microelectrode with a selectivity for sodium over potassium of 300:1 at pH 7. It is sensitive through the range of 1 to  $10^{-6}$  Na<sup>+</sup> and is ideal for volumes less than 1 milliliter. The diameter of the sensing bulb is 1.5 millimeters and it only requires immersion to a depth of 1.5 millimeters. It is also suitable for use with large volumes. Microelectrodes. Circle 698.

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chromosome karyotyping are some of the applications of the system. The basis of the system is software that utilizes a simplified, efficient programming language to control the hardware including the scanner-connected microscope, printer, and plotter-enlarger. Joyce, Loebl. Circle 699.

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The GPC 1002 is an automated device for preparative operations. It automatically processes 23 crude extracts to provide a clean fraction containing pesticide residues, drug residues, or environmental pollutants for analysis. Features include automatic restart in event of power failure, solvent exhaust blower, and an adjustable pressure-limit switch. The sample flow system is made of Teflon, glass, and stainless steel. Analytical Bio Chemistry Laboratories. Circle 700.

#### Literature

Infrared Spectroscopy Supplies includes hardware, recording materials, transmission windows, cells, accessories, mills, presses, and many other items. Wilmad Glass. Circle 701.

Chemicals for Research are listed in an extensive catalog that includes product specifications, structural formulas, and several orders of listing for rapid reference. PCR Research Chemicals. Circle

Thermal Shock and Temperature Cycling features test equipment in five basic configurations. Ransco Industries. Circle 703.

Reagents and Products for Biological Science includes materials for liquid scintillation counting, peptide synthesis, spectrophotometry, chromatography, electrophoresis, densily gradient centrifugation, and other analytic techniques. J. T. Baker Chemical. Circle 704.

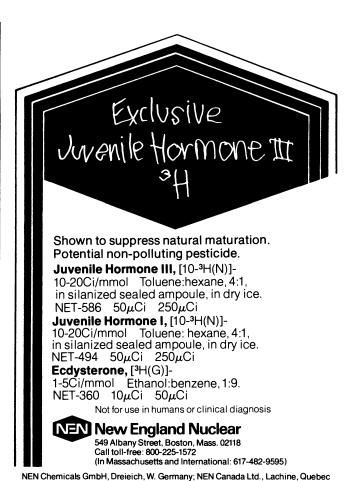
Thin Layer Chromatography products are described in a brochure that features coated sheets, plates, sorbents for analysis or preparation, developing tanks, sprays, racks, ovens, viewers, and much more. Brinkmann Instruments. Circle 705.

Tissue Culture Apparatus lists suspension culture flasks, roller culture apparatus, shake and trypsinizing flasks, containers for freezing, stirring equipment, and others. Wheaton Scientific. Circle 706.

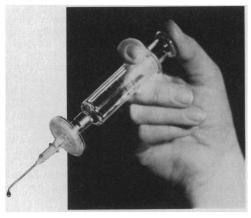
Liquid Scintillation Chemicals describes a line of chemicals ready to use. Radiomatic Instruments & Chemicals. Circle 707.

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(Continued from page 1078)

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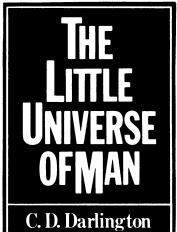
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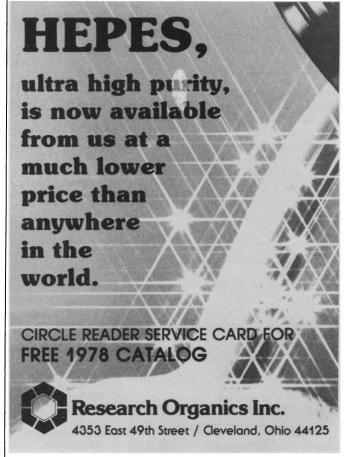
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Wave Propagation and Scattering in Random Media. Vol. 2, Multiple Scattering, Turbulence, Rough Surfaces, and Remote Sensing. Akira Ishimaru. Academic Press, New York, 1978. xx + pp. 251-572, illus. \$26.50.

Your Encounter with Life, Death and Immortality. Ruth E. Norman. Unarius Educational Foundation, El Cajon, Calif., 1978. vi, 84 pp., illus, Paper, \$1.95