ever, by almost every witness at the 1979 hearings and, mercifully, that bill eventually died in committee.

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Bob Ormes: An Appreciation

In the obituary for Robert V. Ormes (6 July, p. 44), mention is made of his "solid personal contribution to the development of a standard style guide for biology journals." This in no way conveys the importance or extent of that contribution.

For 25 years, Bob was a member of the Council of Biology Editors (CBE), and served on its Committee Form and Style for 12 years. This committee was responsible for the preparation of the first *Style Manual for Biological Journals* in 1960. The second edition was published in 1964, and the third, under the new and current title *CBE Style Manual*, was published in 1972. Bob contributed substantively to the content and format of those first three editions.

From 1965 to 1972, I had the privilege and pleasure of working with Bob on the committee preparing the third edition of the style guide. His vast knowledge of the English language was reflected in the excellence of those sections of the manual dealing with vocabulary, word usage, punctuation, abbreviations and symbols, typographical conventions, and proofing. Seemingly unresolvable differences by committee members with respect to etymology and syntax would be agreed upon after a reasoned explanation by Bob and his reference to the proper source for verification. His calm, thoughtful, and considerate demeanor provided the committee with a sense of scholarship and dignity that enhanced its labors. "A gentleman and a scholar" are terms that fit Bob Ormes perfectly.

During the past decade Bob was rarely involved in CBE activities, but those of us who worked with him years ago know the impact he had in helping develop the style standard for biological publications. This may have been just one small facet in a long and distinguished career, but readers deserve to know the role that Bob Ormes played in influencing and improving the quality of scientific publications in general, as well as that of *Science* in particular.

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Campus Planning

Thomas Bender's review (18 May, p. 715) of my book *Campus: An American Planning Tradition* (*1*) makes some interesting points, but contains a misrepresentation of one of the work's themes. According to Bender, "[Turner] declares that . . . American campuses are 'cities in microcosm,' " and he proceeds to point out "several problems with this thesis." In fact, my book makes no such simple equation of campuses with cities. In the preface, I suggest that a common trait of American campus planning has been "the *conception of* colleges and universities as communities in themselves—in effect, as cities in microcosm" [emphasis added]. Examples of this trait are described throughout the book, as in Thomas Jefferson's vision of the University of Virginia as an "academical village," the frequent planning of universities around 1900 as "cities of learning," and attitudes of more recent designers, such as Harvard's J. L. Sert, who said in 1963 that "a university campus is a laboratory for urban design." I discuss at some length whether this "urban model" is appropriate, and I point out that whereas the campus can, indeed, be seen as a city in many respects, it nevertheless is "not exactly a city." My remark, in the conclusion of the book, that "as a kind of city in microcosm, [the American campus] has been shaped by the desire to create an ideal community" must therefore be read in the context of my entire treatment of this theme.

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