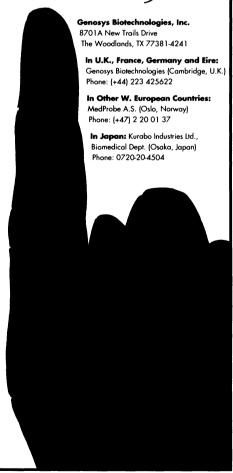
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in the continued use of Alvin resulted in requests for more than 1300 dives in the 1994 and 1995 field seasons at sites around the globe.

Remotely operated vehicles (ROVs) and autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs) have developed to the point where they can be used as superb fine-scale imaging and mapping tools. The high-resolution data acquired by ROVs make it possible, for the first time, to completely image patterns and relationships created by biological and physical processes on a local scale (meters to kilometers). Rather than diminish Alvin's productivity, these vehicles can enhance it by creating a well-constrained framework into which a manned submarine can be placed to maximize its unique potential.

The challenge now is to devise an investigative strategy that best integrates the complete range of deep submergence assets available to an interdisciplinary research community. A long-term, programmatic commitment is necessary to ensure the continued development of deep submergence facilities and the implementation of a wide range of scientific experi-

ments that will increase our understanding of the physical and biological processes of the deep ocean.

Paul J. Fox
Graduate School of Oceanography,
University of Rhode Island,
Kingston, RI 02882
Craig E. Dorman
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution,
Woods Hole, MA 02543

The Future of IBM Research

Although IBM's physical sciences department is undergoing difficult and painful change, the comments made by David Freedman in his article "A clouded future for IBM research" (News & Comment, 23 Apr., p. 480) exaggerate the complexities that often accompany transitory periods. Freedman does not discuss the many new avenues being pursued by IBM Research to maximize their effectiveness in the parallel worlds of science and technology. A striking example is the Joint Study Program where, during these times of shrinking resources, IBM remains strongly committed to collaborative research efforts with other institutions.

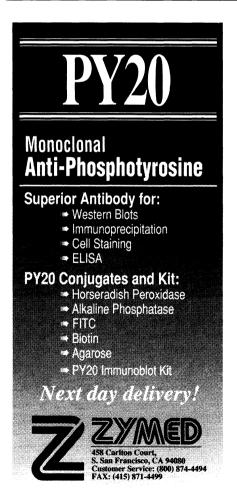
When I left IBM Research in 1992 (for personal and career reasons and not, as implied in the article, because of a decrease in funding), senior IBM manager Stephan von Molnar was eager to formally establish a joint research program with the University of California at Santa Barbara. This relatively new interaction on the physics of novel nanostructures has already enjoyed considerable success-both parties have actively contributed to results that would have been difficult if not impossible to have achieved independently. In addition, IBM has supported students who are being trained in modern experimental techniques for technologically important areas, such as optical and magnetic spectroscopies in semiconductor structures.

The desired goal is being realized when IBM employees leave the company to join academic institutions, yet continue collaborations with IBM. Far from indicating "moral devastation" (a phrase I did not use), these new strategies for research are consistent with hope for and belief in an exciting future.

David D. Awschalom Department of Physics, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106

Strangers in the Woodpile

In my 76 years, I have seen the ascribed causes of various diseases drift and flicker like smoke from Indian summer fires. I



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think that what I see on page 1180 of the 21 May Book Issue (at the top of column 3) is something different, perhaps a "failure of communication."

The writer, Marvin T. Smith, refers to "viral infections [such] as some forms of herpes, hepatitis, poliomyelitis, pertussis, rhinoviral and tick-borne fevers, rabies, sylvatic plague, tularemia, giardiasis, and amoebic dysentery." (I have emphasized the strangers in the woodpile.)

To the best of my knowledge, pertussis is still ascribed to Bordetella pertussis, a coccobacillus; sylvatic plague is still ascribed to Yersinia (Pasteurella) pestis, a short bacillus; tularemia is still ascribed to Francisella tularensis, a small bacillus; giardiasis is still ascribed to Giardia lamblia, a flagellated protozoan; and amoebic dysentery is still ascribed to Entamoeba histolytica, a protozoan.

W. J. Mathey 470 Higos Way, Nipomo, CA 93444

Response: I thank Mathey for correcting an unfortunate error in my review. The mistake resulted from my attempt to combine two sentences in writing about the chapter

by Stodder and Martin in *Disease and Demography in the Americas* [John W. Verano and Douglas H. Ubelaker, Eds. (Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC, 1992)]. Stodder and Martin did not include sylvatic plague, tularemia, giardiasis, and amoebic dysentery in a group of viral infections, although they did include pertussis.

Marvin T. Smith

Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688

A Path Not Taken

The illustration of the children's sorting game described in the article "Turning higher mathematics into kids' stuff' (News & Comment, 23 Apr., p. 484) contained some errors that prompted me to the following poetry.

When Input Six met Input Three, The Three went south, that's clear to see.

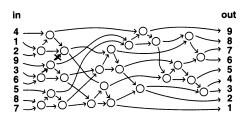
But where, I ask, did Six go thence? It disappeared, I knew not whence.

Now look at greedy Nine, not nice. It came in once, but went out thrice.

I think Nine's arrow heading north Should go to Six to venture forth.

Dorothy Odell Teasley
DOT Data Inc.,
322 East 19th Street,
New York, NY 10003

Response: An arrow's flight led us to woe. Corrected path is shown below.—Eds.



Corrections and Clarifications

The photographs accompanying the Research News article "New Altzheimer's therapy suggested" by Jim Schnabel (18 June, p. 1719) were printed incorrectly so that their order was reversed. Joe Rogers appeared at the top, and Patrick McGeer below.

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