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The article about the excruciating agony felt by Nobel laureates because they are required to pay taxes on a $1-million prize brought tears to my eyes.

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Pauling on Pauling

In the book review by Seymour Mauskopf of *Before Big Science: The Pursuit of Modern Chemistry and Physics, 1800–1940* by Mary Jo Nye (Simon and Schuster Macmillan, 1996) (11 Apr., p. 216), there is a quotation about Linus Pauling "becoming a 'biochemist.'" Sixteen years ago, Stephen Raymond and I were writing a book about the homocysteine theory of arteriosclerosis (*1*). I sent Pauling a late draft of our manuscript, in which we had referred to the controversy surrounding Pauling and vitamin C and described him as a biochemist. Pauling wrote back with a critique of what we had written about him and added I may point out that you refer to me as a biochemist, which is hardly correct. I can properly be called a chemist, or a physical chemist, or a physicist, or an x-ray crystallographer, or a mineralogist, or a molecular biologist, but not, I think, a biochemist.

In our final draft we described him as a "chemist."

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References

1. E. Gruberg and S. Raymond, *Beyond Cholesterol: Vitamin B6, Arteriosclerosis and Your Heart* (St. Martin's, New York, 1981).

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West Antarctic Ice Sheet Collapse?

Charles R. Bentley (Perspectives, 21 Feb., p. 1077) suggests that a useful estimate of the probability of a West Antarctic ice-sheet collapse in the next 100 years can be obtained by assuming it to be a random event occurring once every 100,000 years. He bases this view on results of a single model experiment that imposed a strong 100,000-year forcing resulting in an asynchronous (but not random) response behavior of occasional total collapse and more frequent partial collapse (*1*). I strongly disagree with the view that the probability of collapse is either random or quantifiable at present. The ice sheet dominates an environment that itself responds to past and ongoing climate changes in a variety of time scales. Because climate changes are not random, neither can the ice sheet's response to these changes be random.

Research has uncovered a historical record of the ice sheet that is indicative of instability. Microfossils from beneath the ice sheet indicate that at least once since it formed, the West Antarctic ice sheet disappeared and reformed (*2*). Analysis of sea-level records, of global isostatic adjustments, and of Antarctic geology defines a retreat of the ice sheet that began 11,000 years ago and contributed from 10 to more than 20 meters to sea level (*3*). Over half of this rise occurred in the last 7000 years, once the Pleistocene ice sheets had virtually disappeared (*4*).

Areas studied in detail have typically been found to be changing on shorter time scales (decades to 1000 years). Ice streams in the Ross Embayment are changing width and speed and are migrating farther inland; recent grounding of ice shelves has occurred; and in

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"Not being a protein chemist, I just want to clone the gene, express it, isolate the protein and move on," says Malcolm Zellars, who's working on his post-doc at Tufts University Medical School in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.