



This is two electrodes

It's a Beckman Combination Electrode with both the pH electrode and its reference junction in a single shaft. It simplifies pH determinations in test tubes and narrow-necked flasks. You can work with samples as small as 0.1 ml. Beckman stocks eight different Combination Electrodes. Others can be designed for unusual needs.

In the space of one

Now you can get Combination Electrodes in the Twin Pack. Ask your Beckman Sales Engineer about this new, convenient way to buy electrodes. Call him, or write for the Electrode Catalog.

Beckman INSTRUMENTS, INC.

**SCIENTIFIC AND PROCESS
INSTRUMENTS DIVISION**

FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA • 92634

INTERNATIONAL SUBSIDIARIES: GENEVA, SWITZERLAND;
MUNICH, GERMANY; GLENROTHES, SCOTLAND; PARIS,
FRANCE; TOKYO, JAPAN; CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

has not closed his eyes. Instead, we are given an irrelevant (in this context) record showing that the first twin's eye closure did not influence alpha in an unrelated subject. . . .

VICTOR G. LATIES
BERNARD WEISS

*University of Rochester School of
Medicine and Dentistry,
Rochester 20, New York*

References

1. J. B. Rhine and J. G. Pratt, *Parapsychology: Frontier Science of the Mind* (Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1957), p. 32.
2. I. Oswald, *Sleeping and Waking* (Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1962), pp. 72-73.
3. H. Davis and P. A. Davis, *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.* **36**, 1214 (1936).

The report of Duane and Behrendt . . . has so heated the mail to my usually quiet ivory tower that I now need insurance. One nonparascientist even asked: "Ought I not to resign from the AAAS?" Should the editors have accepted this paper? The pro answer is: Galileo. Science is hindered when the Establishment undertakes censureship. The contra answer is: Space is too precious nowadays to allow for the printing of raw data, and these data are raw, for they state merely an empirical relation, an empty correlation, that lies out of further relation to any understood body of scientific fact. Besides, there is a literature which these authors do not cite and seem not to know. It seems clear that Soal's marvelous Welsh schoolboys connived by what now seems clearly to have been trickery to fool many important investigators [S. G. Soal and H. T. Bowden, *The Mind Readers* (London, Faber and Faber, 1959)]. Those boys were in separate rooms. How well shielded were the twins of Duane and Behrendt from each other? Did the recipient twin have his eyes continuously open or continuously closed? Could he have known when the sending twin was asked to close his eyes? Identical twins are accustomed to cooperate, and these twins were the only ones who knew the biology of what was going on. Anyhow, the major difficulty is that these twins (two out of 15 pairs) presented the experimenters with a correlation that they could not explain. So it has always been. The parascientist (as does his complement) pits his ingenuity against the inscrutability of nature, and when the parascientist fails he has succeeded, for he has discovered the inexplicable!

EDWIN G. BORING

*Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts*

Evolution in Tennessee

In his letter headed "After Scopes" (22 Oct., p. 435), Thomas A. Cowan remarks, "Apparently no one else in the State of Tennessee has cared since the trial to challenge the constitutionality of the [anti-evolution statute]." No one, to my knowledge, has brought the matter to the state Supreme Court, but there has been concern about the issue. Around 1960, Arlo I. Smith led a group of professors, business leaders, and clergymen in appealing to the Tennessee legislature to remove this unfortunate law from the statute books. The legislative committee concerned refused to act, and consequently the matter was never brought to the floor of the legislature. Yet those of us who are native Tennesseans may still hope that the Renaissance will some day reach Tennessee.

KENNETH R. BARKER

*Department of Zoology,
University of Texas, Austin 78712*

Cowan's letter implies that the theory of evolution is not being taught in state-supported schools in Tennessee. This is not true. At the University of Tennessee this subject is included in general zoology and botany courses, and courses on evolution and speciation are being taught at the upper-division and graduate level; this has been true for many years. I have made no survey to determine the extent to which evolution is taught within the state, but I know that the subject is included in courses in other state-supported universities and colleges and many of the textbooks used in high school biology courses.

One reason the statute has not been repealed is that it has so commonly been disregarded.

JAMES T. TANNER

*Department of Zoology and
Entomology, University of Tennessee,
Knoxville 37916*

Help Sought with History

I am writing a history of the Huxley family, which is to be published in the United States and Britain next year, and would be grateful to hear from anyone who has recollections or reminiscences of interest.

RONALD W. CLARK

*10 Campden Street,
Kensington, London, W.8*