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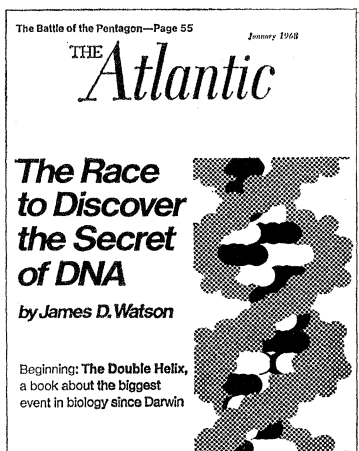
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A Very Special Event **THE DOUBLE HELIX**



The story of the discovery of the key to the genetic code, by James D. Watson who won the Nobel Prize for his part in the achievement.

The *Atlantic* publishes in two parts Professor Watson's personal account of a race to discovery as exciting as the race to the South Pole and immeasurably more important to man's knowledge of himself and his world. It inspired a stream of new research in biochemistry and has caused an explosive transformation of the science.

The Double Helix begins in the January issue of *The Atlantic* and concludes in February. It is a great story not only for its scientific information but also for what it says about the way scientists work, a story to enthrall all who care about the phenomenon of man.

Also in this issue
Unpleasant facts about:

- The March on Washington
- U.S. Treatment of Vietnamese Prisoners

in the January
Atlantic
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dents from both formal and casual affiliates is vested in the VIMS administration.

Virginia has led most other states in its expenditures in oceanography. When the present biennium is over, Virginia will have invested about \$2.4 million of its own money in a total oceanographic budget of over \$3.5 million.

The Institute facilities are at Gloucester Point on the York estuary of the Chesapeake Bay and on the Virginia coast at Wachapreague on the Eastern Shore. Three research vessels (55 to 90 feet), a group of smaller boats, IBM 360 and 1130 computers, library TWX hook-up, and electron microscope facilities, along with other equipment are operated by over 180 staff members and 55 resident graduate students. A hydraulic scale model of the tidal James River is operated and maintained by VIMS in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

The chief study areas concern the biological, chemical, geological, and physical processes of estuarine and coastal waters. Year-around and summer graduate and advanced undergraduate courses in oceanography are offered and special undergraduate and postdoctoral programs receive support from the National Science Foundation.

WILLIAM J. HARGIS, JR.
*Virginia Institute of Marine Science,
Gloucester Point 23062*

Rubber Tubing Disadvantages

I wish to confirm Middlebrook's warning on the use of rubber tubing ("Chromatography warning," 17 Nov., p. 855). We have experienced interferences in the 200- to 230-m μ range and trace the source to the tubing in our deionized water storage bottles.

JAMES C. BUZZELL, JR.
*Department of Civil and Environmental
Engineering, Washington University,
St. Louis, Missouri 63130*

Social Sciences Report to DOD

Inquiries addressed to our offices indicate that inadequacies in Greenberg's story, "Social sciences: expanded role urged for defense department" (17 Nov., p. 886) have created some misunderstandings. These should be corrected.

The Summer Study Panel whose report Greenberg reviewed came into being at the request of the director of the Department of Defense Research and Engineering. Under a contract with the Academy, the Defense Science Board conducted a number of study panels, including the one on "defense social and behavioral sciences," at the Academy's summer study center at Williamstown, Massachusetts. While the Academy was responsible for the administration of the summer study, the study panels alone were responsible for the findings they made and the reports they submitted. As Greenberg observed in his account, the report in question is being circulated for comment. Its findings and recommendations have not as yet been accepted by the Department of Defense. Nor have they been endorsed by the Academy. The summer study was conducted without involving either the Division of Behavioral Sciences as such or the National Research Council Committee on Government Programs in the Behavioral Sciences, and the report of the panel should not be read as reflecting the views of the social and behavioral scientists who are their members.

The executive secretary of the Committee on Government Programs in the Behavioral Sciences was invited to attend the study panel meeting as an observer and was present, as Greenberg reported, for only one day. Unfortunately, his name was erroneously listed in the report as a panel member.

HENRY DAVID
GENE M. LYONS

*Division of Behavioral Sciences,
National Academy of Sciences,
2101 Constitution Avenue,
Washington, D.C. 20418*

The article explicitly stated that the study was conducted at the request of the Department of Defense, and that the findings of the panel do not necessarily reflect the views of the Academy. The article did not state or imply that the views of the panel were endorsed by the Academy or that the study involved the Division of Behavioral Sciences or the NRC Committee on Government Programs in the Behavioral Sciences. Finally, it was the Academy that erred in listing Lyons as a member of the panel; it was *Science* that pointed out that he attended only one day of the panel's deliberations.

The Academy's sensitivity to revelation of its association with this blue-

print for subversion of the academic social sciences is readily understandable. It is easy, of course, to charge nonexistent "inadequacies" in *Science's* description of its report; my own view is that if any inadequacies exist, they are in the judgment process that permits the Academy to be associated with such dubious schemes.

—D. S. GREENBERG

"All We Like Sheep Have Gone Astray"

Good is absolutely right in his statement (Letters, 22 Sept.) that most scientists actually prefer to read an inflated gobbledygook style to a simple one. Knowing that such a style will cover their flimsy or vague thought when their turn to write comes along, they feel it's safe. But *should* we, as scientists—supposedly individualists, iconoclasts, mold-breakers—allow ourselves to follow the safe course like a lot of bureaucrats, "company men," or sheep? Has no one the courage not to be led astray?

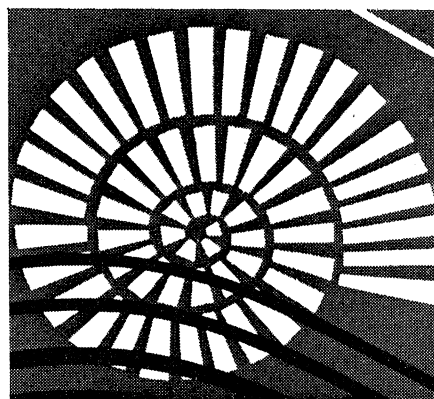
Mr. Good, the graduate student, had something straightforward to say and would have gained high praise at the Rockefeller University for writing it simply (though not, perhaps, quite so colloquially). The manifold difficulties encountered by Dr. Good, the physicist, in his adult manifestations of conformity with interactive, structured communication have evidently already taken their toll, however, to judge from the gross inaccuracy of his reference to (I suppose) my article on clear writing published earlier in the year. It provides a neat further example of my contention that pompous, automatic writing—whether consciously or unconsciously adopted—leads to carelessness in everything.

F. PETER WOODFORD
*Rockefeller University,
New York 10021*

Pollution by Consent

Would Gus Turbeville (Letters, 20 Oct.) agree with me that tobacco smoking might be made legal for consenting adults in private?

F. D. SOWBY
*43 Roebuck House, Palace Street,
London S.W.1, England*



GENERAL PALAEOLOGY

By A. Brouwer

Translated by R. H. Kaye

This translation of a Dutch work published in 1959 surveys a discipline which has received little attention. Graduate students and professional palaeontologists as well as stratigraphers, biologists, and interested laymen will welcome it as a compact introduction and reference. In a review of the original Dutch edition, J. de Heinzelin wrote: "This book will rapidly come to be looked on as a classic work of reference in palaeontological literature. . . . It is worthy of a place in all scientific libraries." Illustrated. \$7.50

COMPARATIVE ODONTOLOGY

By Bernard Peyer

*Translated and edited by
Rainer Zangerl*

*96 plates of photographs,
8 of them in full color*

The first comprehensive account of teeth and dentition in more than 120 years. Covers the ontogeny and morphology of teeth and the tissues related to their initiation and development, discussing the lower vertebrates and fossil forms as well as man. The author, a vertebrate palaeontologist of great distinction, was professor at the University of Zurich. The book was translated, edited, and augmented after his death by a former student, now chief curator of the Department of Geology, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. \$12.50

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