

Students, New York, 1963), does not, in the judgment of our staff, deal directly with the question of test bias; therefore, it was excluded from the bibliography.

Further, TM Reports No. 2 *Test Bias: A Bibliography* is not an ETS paper but a report issued by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and Evaluation, which is conducted for the U. S. Office of Education by the Educational Testing Service.

RICHARD O. FORTNA
ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurements, and Evaluation, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Antilead Regulations

In his report "Lead poisoning: combating the threat from the air" (News and Comment, 5 Nov., p. 574) Robert J. Bazell states that the New York City antilead gasoline law is the only regulation of its kind in the country.

The City of Buffalo passed an antilead ordinance that was signed into law in December 1970. After Buffalo's law, the first in the nation at any governmental level, was adopted, the State of Maryland and Orange County, California, also passed similar laws.

New York City is to be congratulated for its highly restrictive law, but not necessarily for its pioneering efforts.

WILLIAM B. HOYT
1316 City Hall, Buffalo, New York 14202

Kansas State University

Deborah Shapley's report (News and Comment, 19 Nov., p. 803) on Kansas State University (KSU) was overall a very fair account, and we were delighted to see it in print. However, I would like to suggest that KSU's history department has come a long way on a small budget. Not only does it include doctoral programs in the history of science, technology, and military affairs, with support from the political science faculty, but in addition the department also publishes two journals, *Military Affairs* and *Aerospace Historian*.

ROBIN HIGHAM
Department of History, Kansas State University, Manhattan 66502

Energy Conservation

There may be more voices crying in the wilderness about unrestrained energy demands than John Walsh (News and Comment, 1 Oct., p. 44) thinks. In a number of courses at the experimental Residential College of the University of Michigan, we are examining the possible relation of energy conservation to changes in life-style and technological adaptation in urban development. Such changes, we believe, would enhance the quality of life rather than cause its decline. We emphasize the necessity for parsimonious use of energy, especially that derived from fossil fuels (not necessarily zero power growth although that is an appealing epigram).

Our urban society is a profligate abuser of energy resources. Urban components, whether skyscraper office towers or suburban subdivisions, are designed as though energy for space heating and cooling and for transportation were limitless. The official pricing structures for coal, petroleum, and natural gas also reflect this assumption. Too many assume that when our present supplies are exhausted, other sources will be developed through sophisticated search and recovery techniques. The present enthusiasm for developing Alaska's North Slope oil reserve is a case in point. But fossil fuel supplies are finite, and their exploitation is fraught with ecological danger. Difficulties with safety and radiation disposal in atomic reactors now indicate that nuclear power is not the easy answer.

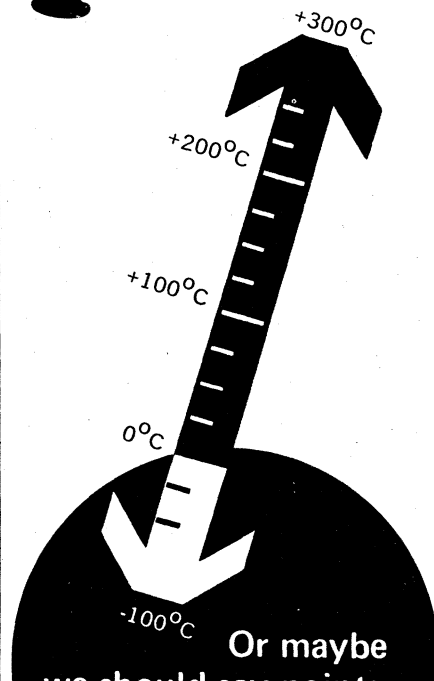
We need a commitment to minimize energy use that will permeate all strata of society including government. The question is not merely "a conflict between unrestrained growth and preservation of the environment" as John Walsh concludes. Rather it is the much larger problem of fitting our industrial economy into the frail ecological system of the earth's surface so that our society survives and does not exhaust itself in the greatest spending spree of all time.

ANN E. LARIMORE
Department of Geography and Residential College, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 48104

PAUL S. HOOVER
Department of Astronomy and Residential College, University of Michigan

ROBERT L. OLSON
Department of Political Science and Residential College, University of Michigan

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