discontinuing their production. Kates presents no evidence that our analysis has been or will be used for immoral purposes.

But Kates's hypotheses do not form a collectively exhaustive set. We would like to include a fourth hypothesis, H_4: Decision analysis is a rational method for displaying and balancing the important uncertain, complex, and dynamic factors that surround a decision. We leave it to others to judge whether this hypothesis is supported by our work.

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Thermodynamics and Information

Witold Brostow, in his discussion of information theory and thermodynamics (13 Oct., p. 123), says that "It took some years after Jaynes's paper . . . until books of statistical mechanics based on information theory began to appear." He thus overlooks the pioneering textbook by Myron Tribus entitled *Thermostatics and Thermodynamics* (*1*), which was published in 1961.

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References

1. M. Tribus, *Thermostatics and Thermodynamics* (Van Nostrand, New York, 1961).

I gladly accept Robert Lemlich's correction. I have also learned from Rolf A. Haugan of Pergamon Press that *An Introduction to Equilibrium Thermodynamics* by Bernard Morrill has just been published—with a chapter on Jaynes formalism. Apart from this, Joel H. Hildebrand writes me that, after spending the academic year 1906–07 with Nernst in Berlin, he independently derived the Gibbs-Duhem equation (not mentioned in Nernst's book). He concludes now that, "There is great reward from getting answers out of one's head instead of from a book."

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