letters

theoretically predicted phenomenon, thus establishing the capability of a suitably modified Michelson interferometer to measure polarization within spectral lines in addition to providing the usual spectrum.[4]

References

1. A. L. Fymat, in *Planets, Stars and Nebulae Studied with Photopolarimetry*, (T. Gehrels, ed.) University of Arizona Press, Tucson (1974); page 617.
2. A. L. Fymat, K. D. Abhyankar, Applied Optics **9**, 1075 (1970); NASA Tech Brief 70-10405 (1970); US Patent No. 3 700 334; in *Proc. 1970 Intern. Conf. on Fourier Spectroscopy*, Aspen, Colorado, (G. A. Vanasse, A. T. Stair, D. J. Baker, eds.) AFCRL Report 71-0019 (Special Report 114), 377 (1971).
3. A. L. Fymat, Applied Optics **11**, 2255 (1972).
4. F. F. Forbes, A. L. Fymat, in *Planets, Stars and Nebulae Studied With Photopolarimetry*, (T. Gehrels, ed.) University of Arizona Press, Tucson, (1974); page 637.

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Which Cavendish?

Three years ago you published a letter (March 1972, page 57) I had sent to Samuel Devons on the Cavendish laboratory. In it I had quoted the current official Cambridge University publications that attributed the name of the laboratory to the donor Lord William Cavendish rather than to the famous scientist Henry Cavendish. My recent correspondence with Brian Pippard revealed, however, that this source was in error on at least two counts: (1) the laboratory was originally named for Henry, and (2) the official opening date was 16 June 1874 rather than 18 July 1874.

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Corrections

March, page 55: The price for *Phase Transitions and Critical Phenomena, Vol. 3: Series Expansions for Lattice Models*, edited by C. Domb and M. S. Green, should read £ 18.00, not $18.00.
May, page 35: For "15-kA beam" on line 18, read "150-kA beam."
—page 36: The parameters of the Aurora facility given at the end of the first full paragraph of the second column should read "12 megavolt, 1.6 megamp and 160 nsec." □