

letters

of that group was also prominently featured in Fleming's article.

No doubt these errors of omission were inadvertent, but it would be ironical and a shame if, in popular discussions of the detection of forgeries, the names of the chief detectives were to be covered over as if by a layer of obscuring paint.

References

1. E. V. Sayre, H. N. Lechtman, "Neutron Activation Autoradiography of Oil Paintings," *Studies in Conservation* 13, 161 (1968).
2. M. J. Cotter, P. Meyers, L. Van Zelst, C. H. Olin, E. V. Sayre, "A Study of the materials and techniques used by some XIX Century American oil painters by means of neutron activation autoradiography," in *Proceedings of International Congress on Applicazione dei metodi nucleari nel campo delle opere d'arte*, Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Atti dei Convegni Lincei II, Roma, (1976) page 163.
3. H. Muether, N. Balasz, W. Voekley, M. Cotter, *Neutron Autoradiography of The Spanish Forger*, in press.

BURT V. BRONK
Clemson University

5/8/80

Clemson, South Carolina

THE AUTHOR COMMENTS: I welcome Burt Bronk's letter because it duly credits Maurice Cotter's efforts in autoradiography in a way far more extensive than I tried to achieve by a manuscript correction at proof stage.

STUART FLEMING

The University of Pennsylvania

5/16/80

Philadelphia, Pa.

Brezhnev's title

If you would, please help in maximizing the clarity of thought of our nation and that of other nations concerning Leonid Brezhnev: He does not appreciate the title "president" when applied with reference to his official governmental position and I believe that we of planet Earth should honor his preference in this regard.

Specifically, on page 23 in April, Leonid Brezhnev is referred to as "Soviet president."

Such a title is quite erroneous and impolite as well.

GLENN S. WOLF

5/9/80

Belle Glade, Florida

THE AUTHOR COMMENTS: We admit to not knowing Leonid Brezhnev's personal preference concerning his title, as he did not reply to our letter sent to him last year. However, since Brezhnev "succeeded" Podgorny in June 1977, he is commonly designated in reference books published in the West as "President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR."¹⁻³ As for the impoliteness of it all, we are more

concerned over the "impolite" harassment and imprisonment of dissident scientists by the Soviet authorities. Fortunately, many of our colleagues share this concern, as demonstrated by the fact that within a few weeks after our human-rights advertisement appeared on page 23 of the April issue, and in other professional journals, several thousand scientists, including 30 Nobel Laureates, joined our moratorium on scientific cooperation with the Soviet Union to protest that country's treatment of Sakharov, Orlov, Shcharansky and others. The number joining the moratorium continues to increase daily.

References

1. *Statesman's Year Book 1979-1980*, John Paxton (ed), St. Martin's Press, New York. (1979).
2. *Encyclopedia Britannica, 1978 Book of the Year*, University of Chicago. (1978); page 81.
3. *Who's Who in the World*, 4th Edition, Marquis Who's Who, Chicago, (1978)

MORRIS PRIPSTEIN

Chairman, Scientists for Sakharov,

6/16/80 Orlov and Shcharansky (SOS)

More on amateurs

A correction in the August issue (page 64) notes that Lance I. Kethley's complaint (May, page 82) regarding the participation of "amateurs" at scientific meetings ["Also during the recent meeting of AAS in San Francisco, we were denied the opportunity of presentation"] was a reference to the recent AAAS Annual Meeting and not to one of the American Astronomical Society; there had been a typographical error.

I am at a loss to understand Kethley's remark, since I have no recollection of any paper submitted by him for our meeting. Presentations at the AAAS Annual Meeting are of three types: Public Lectures (about 10) given by distinguished scientists and public

figures who are invited on the behalf of the AAAS Board of Directors; symposium participation (about 1000) made by individuals who are invited by the arrangers of the accepted symposia, that is, those symposia that have passed a peer-review process which looks into the appropriateness of their subject matter for the AAAS Meeting and the competence of the proposed arrangers and speakers to address this subject matter (there is about a 50% rejection rate); and contributed papers (of the Poster-Session type).

The criteria for accepting a contributed paper are that it be sponsored by a member of AAAS, that an abstract be received before the deadline (about Labor Day), and that the abstract be coherent, legible enough for direct reproduction, and be within the confines of a 5-inch square. Information about contributed papers appears in *Science* in June, July and August (see the 13 June issue, page 1252, for such information about the forthcoming AAAS Annual Meeting in Toronto, 3-8 January 1981). Professional standing is not a criterion for acceptance of contributed papers; in fact, members are urged to sponsor good work done by their students, including high-school students, if the work is suitable. Contributed papers have been an acceptable format at the Meeting since 1977, and their number has been steadily expanding to where about 700 individuals availed themselves of this opportunity in San Francisco. Incidentally, finding a member to sponsor your paper should not prove difficult; there are about 130 000 around the world.

ARTHUR HERSCHMAN

Head, Meetings & Publications

American Association for

the Advancement of Science

6/30/80

Washington, D. C.

THE AUTHOR COMMENTS: I got mixed feelings when I read Arthur Herschman's reply to my letter. On the one hand it seems to me that the written policy of AAAS is not known by the

Observers observing observables

As the wood weaves around the knothole in vain,
it leaves behind differential paths of tone,

paths that permit the sunlight to reflect
a particular span of time into our eyes,

that transmit for our acknowledgement an event
completed in the past, and

which ensure that this previous endeavoring to
contribute to existence shall have been not alone,

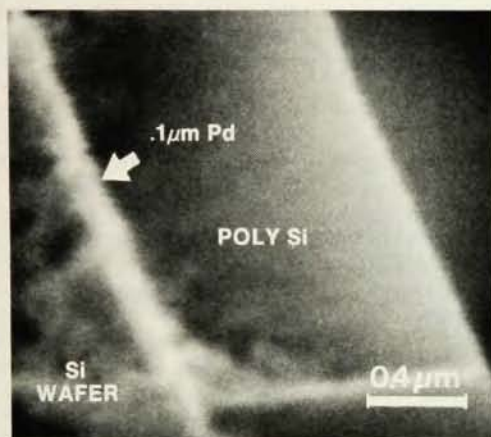
as the present is synthesized.

M. I. PULLEN

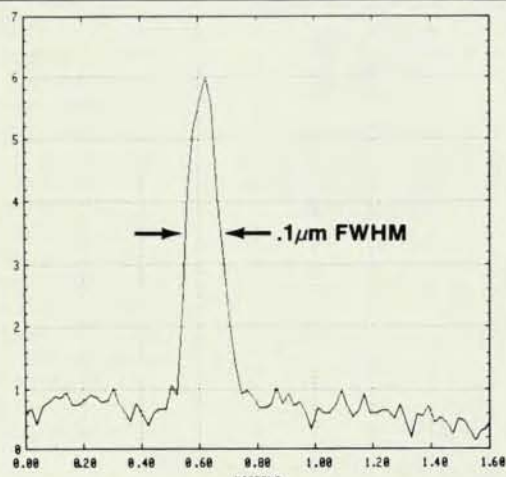
Brookline, Massachusetts

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IIOC '81

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTEGRATED OPTICS AND OPTICAL FIBER COMMUNICATION

April 27-29, 1981
Hyatt Regency San Francisco,
San Francisco, California

The International Conference on Integrated Optics and Optical Fiber Communication (IIOC) is intended to provide the major international forum for the exchange of information on the progress of research and development in integrated optics and optical fiber communication by those who are actively engaged in these fields. These conferences are held in one of three regions—USA and Canada, Far East and Australia; and Europe, Africa, and Near East—in rotation once every two years in lieu of the regularly planned regional conferences on optical fiber communication. This is the third conference in the series, following Tokyo (1977) and Amsterdam (1979).

This conference provides a forum for the presentation of both invited and contributed papers on optical fiber and integrated optics research and technology. The conference will be divided into three topical areas: (1) fibers and cables; (2) connectors, couplers, equipment, systems, and transmission techniques; and (3) integrated optics and active devices. Parallel sessions are planned.

ABSTRACT DEADLINE:

November 28, 1980

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TECHNICAL EXHIBIT

A technical exhibit of materials, components, instruments, and equipment used in the production and application of optical fibers will be held in conjunction with the meeting. It will be located in the Pacific Room, centrally placed at the headquarters hotel. Registrants will have ample opportunity to visit the exhibit area and examine the latest developments in integrated optics and optical fiber communication. The exhibit will certainly be an important part of this IIOC Conference which will not be held in the United States again until 1987.

For further information

Exhibits Manager — Mary Dean VanLandingham
Meetings Manager — Barbara Hicks

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letters

public and it differs from what is practiced. I have been a member of AAAS since 1971 and this is the first time I have heard about this policy; it is certainly different than what I have experienced. As an unaffiliated scientist I sent a paper to *Science*, the official journal of AAAS, for publication in 1976. It was refused, with the recommendation that I publish it in a physical journal, when all kinds of scientific articles are regularly published in *Science*.

At the San Francisco meeting of AAAS in January I met a few underemployed, unemployed, former professional scientists who were indignant because they were refused publicity in the meeting. This was well documented by KPIX TV news, which reported the public protest of those scientists.

On the other hand I am glad that the written policy of AAAS has become public knowledge via Herschman's reply.

LANCE I. KETHLEY
Oakland
California

7/8/80

Subtle review

Edwin Krupp is to be congratulated on his objective account of the contents of the book *Astronomy of the Ancients*, which was reviewed in June (page 55). However, many of the ideas in this book should be clearly identified as speculation. Much more realistic views of such things as the Sirius legend of Dogon mythology¹ and the astronomical abilities of the builders of Stonehenge² can be readily found. I feel that the reviewer was much too subtle in dealing with the contents of this book.

References

1. Carl Sagan, *Broca's Brain*, Random House, New York (1979); pages 69-75.
2. Glyn Daniel, *Scientific American*, January 1980; pages 78-90.

CHARLES W. LEMING
Henderson State University
Arkadelphia, Arkansas

6/23/80

Satellite power system

A National Research Council committee of which I am a member is conducting a comprehensive review of a proposed satellite power system for the Department of Energy. This system could provide a new source of electricity from solar energy by collecting sunlight in space, converting it into microwave radiation, and beaming it to a receiving antenna on Earth.

One of the questions raised about this system involves the possible health ef-

fects of the constant transmission of low-level microwave radiation (2.45 GHz). As part of its review, the Satellite Power Systems Committee is asking for written comments from the public on any concerns it might have about the microwave radiation the system will produce.

The committee is also soliciting responses to the findings of a workshop it held on the subject. The committee invited some 20 specialists in microwave research to review the current state-of-knowledge of biological effects of low-level microwave radiation and international trends in setting guidelines for exposure to such radiation. The workshop report will be used as a resource document by the committee, as will the public comments. Requests for a workshop summary or a statement of the committee's charge may be made to the Satellite Power Systems Committee, Environmental Studies Board, National Academy Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

Statements should be submitted by 15 October to the above address.

RICHARD B. SETLOW
Workshop Chairman
National Research Council
Washington, D.C.

7/21/80

Corrections

June 1980, page 78—In the letter "Physique of physicists" the author's name should read L. X. Finegold rather than L. S. Finegold.

July 1980, page 17—Owing to an error in typesetting and proofreading, the members of the collaboration looking for neutrino oscillations at the Laue-Langevin Institute were incorrectly identified. The group consists of Felix Boehm, Alan Hahn, H. E. Henrikson, Heemin Kwon and Jean Luc Vuilleumier (all at Caltech), J. F. Cavaignac, D. H. Koang and B. Vignon (all at Institut des Sciences Nucleaires, Grenoble) and Franz von Feilitzsch and Rodulf Mossbauer (both at Technical University, Munich).

July 1980, page 39—Caption of Figure 5 fails to mention that figure was provided by Vittorio Canuto.

July 1980, page 58—Leon Van Hove, research director-general at the European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland, was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Sciences. His name was inadvertently omitted from the original story.

August 1980, page 9—In J. William McGowan's Guest Comment: The meeting at Baddeck, Nova Scotia will take place during October, not in September as announced. □