

self wrong and should consider criticism. That was a problem with Schwinger after 1989. At the end of his talk at ICCF-1, several of us tried to discuss his predictions with him, but his answers were so contradictory that one doubted if baryon number conservation was respected.

Subsequently, during visits to the University of California, Los Angeles, I tried to contact him, but was told that he was virtually unseen on campus. When he was phoned at home, a charming lady explained it was not possible just then, and what can you do when such a person says, "He had a special glint in his eye this morning and I am sure he has a new idea, so I could not possibly disturb him"? Letters remained unanswered.

Even so, for his main work, outside of cold fusion, Julian Schwinger will remain a historical figure of science forever.

References

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2. J. Schwinger, *Z. Naturforsch. A* **54**, 756 (1990).
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South American Site of Auger Project Is Still Up in the Air

Although informative, the news note on the Pierre Auger Project in the "Search and Discovery" section of your February issue contains an error. It states that "The Southern Hemisphere site [is] in Argentina's Mendoza province." Although those of us involved in the project in our center's Group for Exact Sciences, including two astronomers, one physicist and one statistician, would naturally prefer that the site be located in our province, at the moment there are also two other candidate sites under consideration. One is located farther north, on the border between the provinces of La Rioja and Catamarca, and the other lies farther south, in the province of Rio Negro.

Only after a detailed astronomical and meteorological study has been made of all three sites will the final

decision be taken as to where to locate the detectors.

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Book Defended, Artful Solution Proposed as Way Out of Color Bind

In reviewing my book *Empire of Light* (PHYSICS TODAY, March, page 84), Pierre Meystre dwells negatively on the fact that it does not show the works of art I introduce as I discuss scientific and artistic views of light. He should direct his comments to the publisher, Henry Holt. As Meystre must surely know, color reproductions drive costs up, and financial decisions beyond the control of the author often determine the look of a book.

I do not understand why Meystre finds the lack of reproductions so damning, given that other reviewers have been untroubled by this issue and have praised the book's accessibility and graceful weaving together of science and aesthetics. Still, I welcome his suggestion that a future edition could benefit from the inclusion of reproductions. I invite him to join me in persuading my publisher to produce an especially handsome, as well as a highly readable, second edition (now that the first printing is already virtually sold out).

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Corrections

April, page 96, and March, page 107—Stephen L. Adler's e-mail address should have been given as adler@ias.edu.

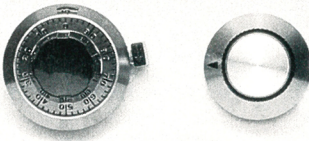
April, page 90—The contact e-mail address for the 7th International Conference on Ion Sources (ICIS97), set for 7–13 September 1997, should have been given as icis97@lns.infn.it.

February, page 47—The professional affiliations given for David J. Nesbitt, corecipient of the Earl K. Plyler Prize, should have read as follows: JILA, the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the University of Colorado at Boulder. ■

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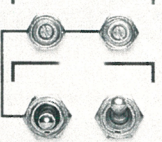
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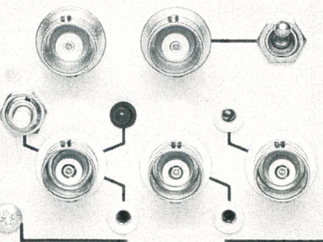


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