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vast undercount. According to figures quoted in a House hearing, pretests for the 1970 census show a declining response to the questionnaire: Louisville (1964), 84 percent; Cleveland (1965), 75 percent; New Haven (1967), 72 percent; and North Philadelphia, under 40 percent. This form requires an 8th-grade education and a minimum of 33 minutes to complete, provided the respondents have the information and willingness to cooperate.

2) Among many Americans there is growing resistance to the built-in harassment of the proposed 1970 census. I predict refusals to answer the utility questions and those of a very personal nature will be high if the threat of fine and jail is not removed. That all questions justify mandatory response is wholly unjustifiable.

3) The crux of the issue is: Which is more important, the number of toilets, and so forth, in America or a complete headcount? I suggest that the Census Bureau will get a hodgepodge on both unless alternative ways to get detailed population, household, and employment data are developed. May I advance this proposal for your readers' consideration: defer many of the questions to a sample household survey to be conducted every 2 years, leaving the decennial census to serve its constitutional function—a headcount of the population for apportionment purposes.

Census policy has concerned itself exclusively with the user community which, over the years, has caused the decennial questionnaire to grow like topsy. I represent more than a trivial group in Congress and the nation when I urge reform on behalf of the statistical givers, their privacy, and their tolerance.

JACKSON E. BETTS
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C. 20515

Who Stages Military Coups?

Scott (Letters, 29 Mar.) mars an otherwise thoughtful discussion of draft policy by saying “One alternative, a large professional army, is so potentially dangerous from the viewpoint of a possible military coup and dictatorship that it should not even be considered.” Is there any reason to believe this? Has any correlation been shown between the absence of conscription and the incidence of coups? I think not. Nor is this surprising. After all, coups are usually staged by colonels and generals, who are nearly always professionals even in conscript armies.

For that matter, why should we assume that professional soldiers are any less committed to their nation's institutions than are civilians or conscripts? We might more easily suppose the reverse, since they have chosen to risk their lives in their nation's service. The occurrence of a military coup is no evidence that the military are any more disaffected or megalomaniacal than other elements of the society; the obvious explanation is that they are the element with the best chance of succeeding in a coup, and therefore the most likely to try. I suggest that the military coup is a symptom of a sickness of the whole society, and not of anything peculiar to military professionalism.

GEORGE W. PRICE
1439 West North Shore Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois 60626

Fireflies of Thailand

My thanks to Science and the Bucks for the very interesting report on fireflies ("Mechanism of rhythmic synchronous flashing of fireflies," 22 Mar., p. 1319). How resourceful are the male fireflies of Thailand thus to enhance the signal-to-noise ratio for reception of the female response!

STANLEY M. SEIDMAN
3470 Norwood Road,
Shaker Heights, Ohio 44122

Buchanan at St. John's College

The announcement of the death of Scott Buchanan (12 Apr., p. 174) incorrectly identified him with St. John's University; it should have read St. John's College, in Annapolis, Maryland. Buchanan was dean of St. John's and Stringfellow Barr was its president in 1937 when they introduced its "radically traditional" curriculum involving the "great books." During recent years these men have been fellows of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California. Buchanan's lively mind and trenchant wit will be greatly missed by all whose lives touched his.

GERALD ALLEN GREEN
School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles 90033

SCIENCE, VOL. 160
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posed to 3.9 percent who responded favorably about the quality of secretarial support.

The committee concluded that, while salary is important to scholars, it is "apparently less important in recruiting and retaining senior personnel than some of us had thought. Housing and schooling are presumably of more concern to a man pondering a move to Cambridge." Noting that housing is difficult to find in Cambridge, the committee urged the university to undertake large-scale faculty housing programs. The committee dismissed the idea of having Harvard run a school for faculty children and of providing tuition assistance at the primary level, arguing that the case for tuition assistance in secondary schools for faculty children is "distinctly more persuasive."

The committee put great stress on the argument that improvement of the "quality of life" in Cambridge was of utmost importance in recruiting faculty, at both the junior and senior levels. Efforts to improve public services and housing, the committee said, would require that Harvard become much more involved with the Cambridge city government and "our sister institution M.I.T." than it has been in the past.

While the committee did an admirable job in portraying the problems that Harvard faces and will face in faculty recruitment, it stated that it was important to keep these problems in perspective: "The quality of the present students, the distinction and promise of the faculty, the traditions of free inquiry, the intellectual climate, the richness of libraries and other scholarly resources, and the large number of first-rank scholars in many fields in the Cambridge and Greater Boston area are among our principal assets in recruitment."

An aspect of the report that disturbs the outside observer (in this era of student revolt) is the absence of discussion of ways in which student-faculty relations might be improved so as to make the university more attractive to concerned faculty members and to students.

Of course, one could reply that it was not the Dunlop committee's job to examine relationships with students, that faculty-student relations are better at Harvard than at many other universities, and that the committee members are concerned about such relations even if they did not discuss them in the report.

Perhaps so, but faculty members should be aware that the picture which increasingly emerges when professors discuss their condition is one of men who are interested in using the universities primarily as bases for their own activities, research, and well-being, and only secondarily as places to teach students. On the other hand, most people outside the university (as well as most students) believe that universities should be primarily teaching institutions. As universities become progressively more dependent on federal and state governments for support, the opinions of those on the outside will have to be considered more seriously. Those universities which are truly interested in encouraging their professors to teach students would do well to work harder at making that interest clear to those outside the university's walls.—BRYCE NELSON

**APPOINTMENTS**

John W. Firor, director of the High Altitude Observatory, National Center for Atmospheric Research, to director of NCAR; he succeeds Walter O. Roberts who will become president and chief executive officer of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. . . . Alice M. Rivlin, deputy assistant secretary for program coordination at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to assistant secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for planning and evaluation. . . . Alan W. Donaldson, associate director of the Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control, to associate administrator, Health Services and Mental Health Administration. . . . John W. Gardner, former U.S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and present head of the Urban Coalition, to the Board of Trustees of Rockefeller University and visiting Gershemhausen professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. . . . Virginia Appgar, director of the basic research department, the National Foundation—March of Dimes, to vice president for medical affairs at the foundation. . . . John D. Chase, director of the V.A. Hospital, Oklahoma City, to Veterans Administration's assistant chief medical director for professional services. . . . James R. Wright, acting chief of the building research division, National Bureau of Standards, to chief of the division. . . . Lawrence C. Kohl, chairman of the department of psychiatry, Columbia University, to president of the American Psychiatric Association.

. . . William T. Woodward, vice dean of the faculty, United States Air Force Academy, to dean of the faculty. . . . W. Seavey Joyce, vice president for community relations, Boston College, to president of the college. . . . George L. Hall, former president of Grays Harbor College and Casper College, to president of Arizona Western College; he succeeds John B. Barnes who will become president of Boise College. . . . Neil D. Humphrey, financial vice president and acting president of University of Nevada, to chancellor of the university. . . . William G. Caples, vice president of Inland Steel Company, to president of Kenyon College. . . . James C. Olson, vice chancellor for graduate studies and research, University of Nebraska, to chancellor, University of Missouri. . . . Alfred B. Garrett, vice president for research and professor of chemistry, Ohio State University, to president-elect of the National Science Teachers Association. . . . Roland H. Alden, dean of the College of Basic Medical Sciences, University of Tennessee Medical Units, to president-elect of the American Association of Anatomists. . . . Gardner Lindzey, chairman of the department of psychology, University of Texas, to vice president for academic affairs at the university.

. . . Thomas B. Shillito, aerospace engineer, Lewis Research Center, NASA, to the newly established post of supersonic transport program coordinator, NASA. . . . Kenneth R. Moore, director of the naval objectives analysis group, Center for Naval Analyses, Arlington, Virginia, to science and engineering adviser to the director of the Bureau of Mines. . . . William R. DeCesare, acting branch chief, General Clinical Research Centers Branch, NIH, to chief of the branch.

*Eratosthenes*: In the list of new members of the National Academy of Sciences (News and Comment, 3 May, p. 516), "Adrian Morris, Cornell University" should read "Adrian Morris Srh, Cornell University."