read much about the newspaper and TV representatives who were injured by the police, but no one has reported how newsmen abetted the rioting by asking members of the mob to perform certain violent acts so they could be photographed. I saw a news photographer and his "accomplice" persuade a female to throw what appeared to be a fruit jar which broke near me and sprayed several spectators with urine. Arrests were made but only after rioters had actually struck police or bystanders with clubs or missiles. If every violation of the law had been dealt with, the entire mob could have been jailed.

After seeing these acts of violence, I can only conclude that the authors of "Boycott Chicago" have neglected the primary principle of scientific investigation—namely: first, learn the facts.

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Note
1. A few of the remarks: "I dare you hit me, you mother f*ck*r;" "Fall in your own sh*t, you bastard!" "Go back to the station and s*ck the sergeant's p*ck."

If we are to boycott Chicago as the bacteriophage workers suggest, let's do it right. We would be in a morally stronger position and would swing a lot more economic muscle if we boycott Chicago scientists instead of shifting convention sites. Manipulating meetings puts us in the position of a mobile elite applying pressure through the hotel industry and affecting most immediately the bottom of that industry's economic pyramid: busboys, waitresses, maids, taxi drivers, and so on.

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Those scientists who would boycott Chicago should be aware of the following facts:

1) The bylaws of the professional societies that constitute the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology state as their purpose the following goals: extension of scientific knowledge, facilitation of personal intercourse of scientific investigators, the propagation of the results of scientific research, the promotion of knowledge in the fields of biochemistry, physiology, pharmacology, and so forth. Participation in political matters is limited to efforts that would promote both research in those sciences, and the professional interests of its members. Since the political views of its members are irrelevant to the purposes of the societies, it follows that these political views reflect the full range of opinion, and that there will doubtless be conflicting viewpoints within the membership. If the professional society adopts a distasteful political position, the dissident member may, of course, resign. He might be forced to do this, even though he still agrees with the purposes of the society as stated in the bylaws, since continued membership serves to identify him with a political viewpoint that is distasteful to him. If he does resign, the purpose of the society as stated in the bylaws is violated. The society cannot take a political position on any matter that may result in the resignation of its members. The action contradicts the purpose of the society, and hence is unconstitutional.

2) The decision to meet in any city is based on questions of logistics and convenience.

3) A decision to abandon a meeting at Chicago constitutes a boycott that is motivated by the political views of some of the members of the society. It is a discriminatory action against the people of Chicago and its environs and is a form of political compulsion.

4) The argument presented for the boycott is that the "use of economic power represented by the choice of a convention site" would coerce Chicago to adopt policies more in accord with the views of the petitioners. This "power" in fact rests on federal funds. A large percentage of the total monies spent at professional conventions is charged to federal grants. The petitioners propose to use federal money, part of which has come from the taxpayer of Chicago, in order to practice a form of political compulsion directed against the people of Chicago.

5) If the society rules that the suppression of the demonstration was an "intolerable violation of the rights of free speech and assembly and an affront to decency," it might find it expedient to expel a scientist who publicly announces that the suppression was necessary in order to establish the conditions required to choose a presidential candidate. Obviously, the dissenting scientist would be acting "in a manner that is not in the public interest," which, according to the bylaws of the American Society of Biological Chemists, is grounds for forfeiture of membership.

It is my opinion that those scientists who petition the societies to practice
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Deep-Sea Drilling by JOIDES

In his editorial, "Deep sea sampling" (8 Nov., p. 623) Abelson discussed the JOIDES (Joint Oceanographic Institutions Deep Earth Sampling) program, but he left out an important chapter between the Mohole effort and the present deep-sea drilling project.

One important factor leading to the present program was the success of the 30-day JOIDES offshore drilling project on the Blake Plateau in the spring of 1965. Drilling and coring were carried out along a 200-mile transect southeast from Jacksonville, Florida to the eastern edge of the Blake Plateau. These results were reported in Science 151. Most of the tertiary section was sampled in six core holes drilled in the Continental Shelf, Florida-Hatteras Shelf, and the Blake Plateau. Water depths at the drill sites ranged from 25 to 1032 meters and penetrations into the bottom from 120 to 320 meters. Core recovery averaged 36 percent, allowing good reconstruction of the stratigraphy, which shows the continental margin as a wedge-shaped construction feature thinning seaward. These scientific results and the demonstration that a consortium of oceanographic laboratories could work effectively together were important factors leading to the present expanded JOIDES program.

It should be pointed out that National Science Foundation funds can neither be granted to nor administered by a consortium. For this reason, a single operating institution from within the JOIDES organization is selected for each project by the executive committee which consists of the directors of the member institutions (Institute of Marine Sciences of the University of Miami, Lamont Geological Observatory of Columbia University, Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and, since the summer of 1968, the University of Washington), Lamont Geological Ob-

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servatory was the operating institution for the Blake Plateau work, and Scripps Institution of Oceanography is the operator for the present JOIDES project.

One further clarification: the selection of the 55 ocean-drilling sites for the present project is not the work of the operating institution (Scripps) alone, but is the work of the planning committee of JOIDES and, in particular, the Atlantic and Pacific advisory panels, whose members include representatives from JOIDES as well as numerous experts outside that organization.

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Reference
1. JOIDES, Science 150, 709 (1965).

Editing Changes

This item is not important enough for an erratum, but I felt the urge to write to the Editor about it, as it may be symbolic of a policy that could lead to more serious errors, and that I understand has disturbed some other authors. This is the assumed privilege of making arbitrary editorial changes in manuscripts before publishing. I believe that an author is entitled to his individual style so long as it is clear and grammatically correct.

In my article on the 1968 Nobel Laureate in Physics (8 Nov., p. 645) there are some minor stylistic changes which are not worth commenting on, and one change that led me to write this letter, the reduction of “Bevatron” to lower case. This occurs twice, and can hardly be a typographical error. Among high energy physicists it is well known that “Bevatron” and “Cosmotron” are “personal” names, the generic term being “proton synchrotron.” They have as much right to capitalization as “Science,” which is only a special example of the general category “magazine.”

Further, on page 646, there was inserted “the University of” in the beginning of the sentence describing Alvarez’ return to California. This was misleading as he had never before that time been associated with the University.

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