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Suggestions for Contributors

Every article, communication, or book review is accepted with the understanding that it has not been published or accepted for publication elsewhere. (Occasionally an important article is reprinted from another periodical, usually one not readily available to readers of *Science*, but this is always done by special arrangement with the author.)

An article should receive a thorough review before submission, if possible by someone other than the author. If a manuscript is returned to an author for a thorough revision, the revision date will be regarded as the "Received" date for the article.

Submit the typescript in *duplicate*. For the first copy, use a good grade of nontransparent paper, 8.5 by 11 in.

All copy, including quotations, footnotes, tables, literature references, and legends for figures, should be double-spaced. Leave margins of at least 1.5 in. at the sides and at the top and bottom.

Pages that are heavily corrected should be retyped. Do not insert corrections and additions along the margin; the printer works with the typescript mounted in a frame that exposes only a few lines at a time.

Acceptable lengths for articles. See *Science* 119, 3A (Jan. 29, 1954).

Illustrations. A brief legend should be provided for every diagram and photograph. It should *not* be incorporated in the figure. All legends are set in type by the printer and, hence, should be gathered together on a separate sheet.

On the margin or back of each illustration, write in pencil the number of the figure, name of the author, and abbreviated title of the article. All illustrations should be packed carefully with cardboard to avoid damage in mailing. Cracks and marks made by paper clips or pressure of writing ruin photographs for reproduction.

Line drawings should be made with India ink on heavy white drawing paper or blue tracing cloth. A good size for a drawing is twice that desired for the printed figure, with all lettering and line thicknesses similarly enlarged.

One-column-width illustrations are reproduced 3 in. wide; full-page-width illustrations, 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide.

Diagrams containing little detail should be planned so that the printed figure can be made one column wide or less. For presenting apparatus, particularly if it is complicated, a line drawing is usually better than a photograph.

If a graph is drawn on coordinate paper, the paper must be blue lined. Lines that are to be reproduced should be ruled over in black and made thinner than the lines of the curves and those of the frame.

Photographs should have a glossy finish. For satisfactory reproduction, a print must be unblurred and must show sharp contrast between light and dark areas.

Tables. Each table should be typed on a separate sheet and should be provided with a title. Tables should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals.

References and notes. To improve readability and reduce printing and processing costs, the following changes in style are now in effect with all newly received manuscripts.

The only footnotes are to be those appended to the title of the article, to the author's name, or to tables. All other explanatory notes, together with literature references, are to be numbered consecutively and placed at the end of the article, under the heading "References and Notes." These and other changes in style are illustrated by the following example:

References and Notes

1. R. S. Adams and C. E. Watson, *J. Biol. Chem.* **147**, 460 (1943).
2. Dicumarol is the trademark for. . . .
3. S. H. Aston, *An Introduction to Biochemistry* (Street & Smith, New York, ed. 3, 1948), p. 36.
4. White's determination of this factor involves. . . .

These suggestions, if followed by authors, will serve to expedite the reviewing and processing of articles and to reduce appreciably the cost of processing and printing.

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