

Announcements

APPLICATIONS are now invited for the 1968 Drummond Prize, an annual prize of £250 awarded for research in the field of nutrition. The prize, which is for research undertaken by persons normally resident in Great Britain, is open to those who have not reached the age of 35 by the closing date. Further information can be obtained from Mr D. S. Miller, Honorary Secretary, Nutrition Society, Queen Elizabeth College, London W8.

THE American Microchemical Society has created a fund to commemorate the work of the late Dr A. A. Benedetti-Pichler, and an award will be made to an individual who has made outstanding contributions to the practice or teaching of microtechniques. Nominations are now being sought and further information can be obtained from Dr Michael Cefola, Department of Chemistry, Fordham University, New York, NY 10458.

APPLICATIONS are now invited for the 1968 Langley Memorial Prize, founded to commemorate the work of Dr W. H. Langley, principal medical officer, southern Nigeria. The prize, value £21, is awarded triennially for the best paper on one of the following subjects: Tropical Medicine or Surgery; Tropical Hygiene and Sanitation; Tropical Entomology and Parasitology. Further information can be obtained from the Dean, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, London WC1.

Meetings

MODERN Chemistry in Industry, March 11-14, Eastbourne (Honorary Secretary, 14 Belgrave Square, London SW1).

BRAIN Research and Human Behaviour, March 11-15, Unesco House (P. Dell, Ibro/Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7^e).

THE Council of the European Organization for Nuclear Research has planned four sessions during 1968 to be held on the following dates: March 14; June 19-20; September 25-26; December 18-19.

PHYSICAL Properties of Liquids and Gases for Plant and Process Design, March 20-21, Ministry of Technology's National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride, Glasgow (Mr S. W. Turner, BP Chemicals (UK) Ltd., Bo'ness Road, Grangemouth, Stirlingshire).

OPTIMIZATION, March 25-28, University of Keele (The Secretary and Registrar, The Institute of Mathematics and its Applications, Maitland House, Warrior Square, Southend-on-Sea, Essex).

MECHANICAL and Thermal Properties of Ceramics, April 1-2, US National Bureau of Standards (J. B. Wachtman, Jun., Rm. A359, Materials Bldg., National Bureau of Standards, Washington, DC 20234).

WIND Effects on Buildings and Structure, April 2-4, University of Technology, Loughborough (Mr J. Charles, Department of Transport Technology, University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire).

ERRATUM. In the article by Professor Herbert Dingle in the issue of January 6 (*Nature*, 217, 19; 1968), one paragraph was unfortunately garbled in transmission by telephone. The first complete paragraph in the right-hand column of page 20 should read as follows:

The letters of Dr Barrett⁶ and Mr Fullerton⁷ reveal elementary misconceptions. Barrett writes: "for *A*, these two clocks are not synchronized". Synchronized clocks are not synchronized for *A* or for *B*, they are simply synchronized. The process is experimental: if the readings satisfy the condition, $T_2 = 2T_2 - T_1$, given in my article, the clocks are synchronized absolutely.

Barrett confuses clock-readings with the times at which the clocks have those readings: the same reading is correct, fast or slow, according to the co-ordinate system chosen, but the reading is absolute. Clock-readings alone are involved in my disproof of special relativity. That is why Einstein rightly concluded that his theory required one clock to work absolutely more slowly than the other. Fullerton refers to an observer who "synchronizes *A*, *B* and *H* to zero but not *N*". Clocks are not synchronized to one reading; synchronized clocks give a common reading for every event. *B* cannot be synchronized with *A* and *H*, for it moves with respect to them. If Fullerton means only that these clocks read zero at the event E_0 , then so does *N*, but the fact is trivial.

ERRATUM. In the communication "Semi-annual Variation in Thermospheric Density" by Reginald E. Newell (*Nature*, 217, 150; 1968) in the twenty-second line of the third paragraph $K_p \leq 5_0$ should read $K_p \geq 5_0$.

ERRATUM. In the communication "Interaction between Model Compounds of Actinomycin *D* and DNA: Physicochemical Studies" by F. Ascoli, M. Savino and A. M. Liquori (*Nature*, 217, 162; 1968), the last sentence of the fifth paragraph should read "The values so obtained are 1:125 and 1:350 which are of the same order of magnitude as those obtained for 3,4-benzopyrene".

ERRATUM. The bibliographical details of the review of the books by G. K. Batchelor and Frank Chorlton (*Nature*, 217, 199; 1968) should have been as follows:

An Introduction to Fluid Dynamics

By G. K. Batchelor. Pp. xviii + 615. (London: Cambridge University Press, 1967.) 75s. net; \$13.50.

Textbook of Fluid Dynamics

By Frank Chorlton. Student's Paperback edition. Pp. xiv + 399. (London: D. Van Nostrand Company, Ltd.; Princeton, N.J.: D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1967.) 35s.

On page 204 of the same issue the ninth of the reports and publications should be Freedom of Action in a Mechanistic Universe.

CORRESPONDENCE

New Era for Salk Institute?

SIR,—There is one factual error in the article about the institute in the December 9, 1967, issue of *Nature* (216, 961; 1967), and one passage that deserves comment.

The physical plant of the institute has not cost twenty million pounds, as the article states, but approximately twenty million dollars.

The statements in the article which refer to the "past two years" might be interpreted as a pejorative personal reference to the past President, Dr Augustus B. Kinzel, whose long-time performance in many positions has earned him a reputation as a very strong administrator. Your readers may therefore be interested to know that the trustees of the institute approved a resolution which contained the following remarks:

"... Dr Kinzel contributed importantly to the administration of the Institute during a period when there were complex matters of concern to the Fellows and the Trustees. During his tenure, the scientific work of the Institute has made notable progress and the broad interests of the Institute have been clearly advanced.

"Steady perseverance and resourcefulness have characterized Dr Kinzel's work for the Institute. . . ."

Yours faithfully,

JONAS SALK

Salk Institute for Biological Studies,
San Diego.