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COVER: With higher technology (and lower wages) Japan's mills have flooded the U.S. market with cheap Japan's milis have illooded the U.S. market with cheap steel, but steel production is only one area in which Japanese science and technology is catching up with, and even outstripping, the West. See story p. 378. (Photos: Embassy of Japan)

Editor Senior Editor and **Physical Sciences Behavioral Sciences Biomedicine** Life Sciences Policy/Technology Space Sciences **Contributing Editors**

Publisher E. G. Sherburne, Jr. Robert J. Trotter

> Dietrick E. Thomsen loel Greenberg Joan Arehart-Treichel Iulie Ann Miller lanet Raioff Ionathan Eberhart Lynn Arthur Steen (mathematics)

Science Writer Intern Assistant Editor **Art Director** Assistant to the Editor

Books Business Manager Advertising

Kendrick Frazier John H. Douglas Gregory McQuerter Judy Klein Dale Appleman Evelyn Harris lane M. Livermore Donald Harless Scherago Associates 11 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036 Fred W. Dieffenbach,

Sales Director

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Alcohol and tranquilizers

Deutsch and Walton (SN: 10/29/77, p. 277) point out the possibility that diazepam may maintain the addictive state of alcoholism, presumably if used continuously.

The proper treatment of the alcoholic is withdrawal of alcohol. Decreasing doses of diazepam may reduce the severity of the withdrawal symptoms. Subsequently, one should avoid the use of all sedative, hypnotic or tranquilizing drugs in these patients

Samuel D. McFadden, M.D. Daly City, Calif.

Good and bad crowds

The interesting report (SN: 11/19/77, p. 341) that crowding is linked to high death rates makes no mention of the work of social psychologist Jonathan L. Freedman. In a prize-winning book, Crowding and Behavior, Freedman suggests that crowding by itself is neither a good thing nor a bad thing. According to his density-intensity" theory, crowding merely intensifies the negative or positive features of a situation. Thus a frustrating situation, such as a prison or a "maximum security psychiatric hospital" (the two institutions studied by the researchers), is made more frustrating the more crowded it becomes. A pleasing situation, on the other hand, say a funny movie, becomes more pleasing the more crowded it becomes.

Consider also that the pathological effects typically attributed to Manhattan "slum life" appear to be missing from the equally densely populated luxury apartment buildings of Gotham. If the researchers have considered and controlled for the quality of environments, this fact should be pointed out. Otherwise, rather than documenting the deathly effects of crowding, per se, their results may be better regarded as providing more evidence of the deleterious, anti-human properties of repressive, "total" institutions.

Gottlieb C. Simon Washington, D.C.

Astronomy Special

I just must take time out to praise your special astronomy issue (11/12/77). It was superb. Especially enjoyable were the articles on telescope technology and lo's cloud. I look forward to seeing more such issues in the future.

One comment: I heartily agree with Charles Kowal - let's revive the name planetoid; it is fitting for such an object.

> Perry Glen Moore Nashville, Tenn.

"Evolving Questions about Galaxies" (SN:11/12/77, p. 324) points to the parallel between recent issues in galactic physics and the nature-nurture problems in psychology. In this analogy, the statement is made that "... some modern psychologists appear to rule out any effect of conscious choice...." While this statement is true, the use of the adjective "modern" in this context is anachronistic and does not properly reflect the latest trends in psychology. Having been exiled for nearly half a century. "consciousness" has rather reluctantly been readmitted as a legitimate, if elusive, object of scientific, psychological investigation. Consciousness owes much of its rehabilitation to Michael I. Posner, a pioneer in cognitive psychology, and to the split-brain experimenters such as R.W. Sperry and Joseph E. Bogen, as well as to the authors Robert E. Ornstein and Julian Jaynes. Looking back at the decades when the mention of consciousness was held taboo among mainstream psychologists, Jaynes muses: "Nobody [among the psychologists] believed he was not conscious...

Peter Hertli Columbia, Mo.

Dietrick Thomsen's article on the NGT was interesting (SN: 11/12/77, p. 318), but leads me to ask two immediate questions:

- 1. Exactly who (or what) is the antecedent of "The Better to See You With"? After a lifetime on the wine of speculative fiction, the whiskey of speculative science packs a sure punch, but please, one has to draw the line somewhere.
- 2. Mightn't the astronomers be better off biding their time, and agitating for a space-platform telescope? I know there are plans for one "on the drawing boards," but an SPT could be made the same size as the NGT, or larger (much larger, in the weightless conditions of space), with a better mirror, due to container-free processing. Add the design sophistications of the NGT, no cloudy nights or dusky skies, and you've got a proof that will keep pseudotechies like me drunk for quite a few years

Luke McGuff Chicago, Ill.

(The antecedent to "you" can be whatever your fantasy wishes: Orion, 3C273, Seyfert Galaxies, Darth Vader, Captain Kirk, Buck Ro-

It will be at least one and possibly two generations before a space-platform telescope equal in size to the NGT could be built, and it would be more expensive than building it on the ground. (A smaller orbiting telescope is already in the works.) An NGT on the ground could serve more astronomers more easily, because a space-platform telescope would require continual ferrying of observers to the station or long-distance servo control and telemetering from the ground, both of which would limit its versatility. A space-platform telescope may still come sometime in the next century, but from astronomers' points of view the more telescopes they can get, the better. —Ed.)

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