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Cover: Scientists are trying to learn the fundamental rules that dictate the three-dimensional structures of proteins. Using computer imaging, they are learning how to design biologically useful proteins that might not otherwise occur in nature. Here, a molecule of the cancer-killing drug methotrexate (green skeletal structure) is shown nestled in the active site of an enzyme critical to cell reproduction. (Image: Computer Graphics Laboratory (USE) cell reproduction. (Image: Computer Graphics Laboratory/UCSF)



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Letters

Creating a Venus

Thank you for continuing to cover mathematical as well as physical science news. The story on homotopies of Boy's surface ("Twists of Space," SN: 10/24/87, p.264) was particularly delightful, thanks to the superb new graphics

I would like to point out one error and one omission in this story. Reporter Ivars Peterson gives the erroneous impression (due to an ambiguous "It" reference) that the Etruscan Venus form "can be created by gluing together two Möbius strips." It cannot; that is how to create a three-dimensional Klein bottle, and the Etruscan Venus — like all the other surfaces shown in the article - is a shadow of a four-dimensional Klein bottle. The Etruscan Venus form is thus in no way distinguished from the others by this property, or else there would not exist the possibility of transforming them homotopically into one another.

Since all the illustrated surfaces are indeed homotopic to one another, it would have been desirable to state what form of this surface first attracted the attention of Möbius, Steiner et al. Omitted from the article is the fact that all of these surfaces represent attempts to produce a finite model of the projective plane. For just as Boy's surface is obtained by gluing a disk and a Möbius strip together at the edges, so a Möbius strip is obtained by deleting a disk from a projective plane. It was the significance of the projective plane in 19th-century geometrical research that led to interest in finding a finite model illustrating its one-sidedness.

Stephen Eberhart Lecturer California State University Northridge, Calif.

Misguided loyalty?

Your story on the Woodruff-Teller controversy over the viability of X-ray lasers ("Star Wars Lasers: A Question of Technical Integrity," SN: 10/31/87, p.276) is some evidence that scientists are not immune to two disturbing tendencies now widespread in other professions.

One is a tendency for loyalty to an intellectual ideal to become transmuted into political attachment to institutions supposed to embody that ideal. In lawyers, a commitment to the ideal of law becomes an instinctive allegiance to lawless judicial institutions. Similarly, Dr. Woodruff's dedication to science seems to have made him reluctant to betray an institution even when it engages in suppression of scientific truth.

Matters are made much worse when these parochial professional allegiances are cou-

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