FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

As can be seen from the staff directory on the opposite page, the executive committee voted in Los Angeles to continue the *Bulletin* and has appointed Dr. James Bohning of Wilkes College as the Assistant Editor. In addition, the members of the current publications committee of the Division, consisting of Dr. J. L. Sturchio of AT&T Bell Laboratories, Dr. L. Fine of Columbia University, and Dr. O. T. Benfey of the Beckman Center, were appointed as the editorial board.

Since the increasing cost of attending national meetings makes it difficult, if not impossible, for the vast majority of the divisional membership to directly participate in symposia, it was felt that a demi-journal like the *Bulletin* was the best way of serving their interests in the history of chemistry. Indeed, the executive committee would like to increase this service by expanding the *Bulletin* to either three 36-page issues/year with a semi-stiff cover or to four 24-page issues/year. This is double the current size and would make it equivalent in print area and frequency to the British journal *Ambix*, which uses a smaller format and currently costs $24.00/year. In order to do this, the committee has voted to increase the membership fee to $10.00/year and the affiliate fee to $12.00/year. This cost would not only cover divisional membership and the subscription to the expanded *Bulletin*, but meeting abstracts as well, and is the absolute minimum necessary to expand this service. We hope you will support us in this move. The proposed increase will be voted on by the general membership at the divisional business meeting in Miami.

We would also like to establish a library subscription rate for the *Bulletin* of $15.00/year. This price difference for the libraries reflects the cost of maintaining a separate mailing and labelling scheme for these subscriptions, as they cannot be incorporated in the ACS labels provided for members and affiliates. Please show your support for the *Bulletin* by requesting that your school or departmental library subscribe (see subscription form inside the back cover). This is important not so much from the financial standpoint as from the standpoint of encouraging authors, as they would quite naturally like to see their efforts preserved in some permanent manner. In this regard, I might also report that articles in the *Bulletin* will now be reviewed for possible inclusion in the *Isis Critical Bibliography*.

William B. Jensen, University of Cincinnati

LETTERS

More Comments on the Bulletin

I've just finished reading my first copy of the *Bulletin* and it's terrific. It's great to have an American journal devoted to the history of chemistry!

Paul M. Lauren, Suffolk County Community College

I have recently received my copy of the second issue of the *Bulletin for the History of Chemistry*, and I wish to congratulate you and everyone involved for producing this excellent journal. The *Bulletin* is not only an attractive and enjoyable publication, but also one that will be very useful.

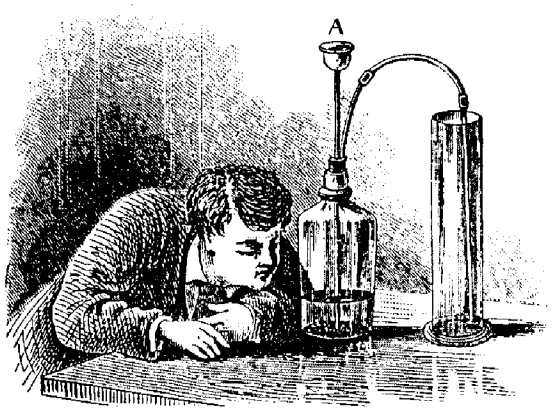
Harry E. Pence, State University College-Oneonta

I very much enjoyed the article in the latest *Bulletin* about "Mystery Editors of Early American Chemistry Texts" by William D. Williams. It is fascinating to see how chemistry has developed throughout American history, and is extremely unfortunate that students in high school history or chemistry courses do not get much exposure to this development.

Karen M. Morris, University of Notre Dame

Yet More on the Grotta del Cane

A recent issue of *Discover* magazine (October 1988, p. 6) contains a short item on yet another example of massive carbon dioxide buildup in a poorly ventilated cave. Located next to the ruins of the Temple of Apollo in Pamukkale, Turkey, it is called the Temple of Doom and was described by the Greek Historian Strabo around the time of Christ. Microbiologist Sheldon Aaronson of the City College of New York has recently unraveled its mystery and discovered that, like the Grotta del Cane, its sinister reputation is also due to the buildup of carbon dioxide, this time escaping from underground streams supersaturated with the gas as a result of having come into contact with carbonate rock at high temperatures.



Preparing carbon dioxide sans safety glasses, circa 1887