

own conscience in such matters, and the consciences of some of his friends, and that he adheres to "the moral standards of his profession," as expressed in a booklet on ethical standards put out by the American Psychological Association, that is to say, by a group of scientists just as biased in favor of psychology as Rokeach himself.

Miller protests the experiments as "an invasion of fundamental human rights," and I agree with him that "one of the most fundamental aspects of a civilized culture is that the citizen may correctly assume that in ordinary day-to-day activity he will be treated with candor and dignity. . . ." I would add that the practice of deceit in science has a bad effect on the scientists who engage in it; their moral judgment has been corroded if they think that human freedom and individuality are to be weighed in a scale and balanced against anything at all—particularly when the weighing and balancing are done by psychologists themselves, who are interested parties!

I hope that we will never see government by, or relying too much on the advice of, behavioral scientists. I would not trust my civil liberties to such people.

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AAAS Election System

L. Cranberg (Letters, 8 April) objects to the defeat of a constitutional amendment under which officers of AAAS would be elected by fellows instead of by council. I take responsibility for defeating the amendment, as I was the first person and the last to protest it at the council meeting. My argument on the question centers on the restriction of voting to fellows.

Because the membership of AAAS is now so large, nomination and election to fellowship is capricious. The lists of qualifications for nomination to fellowship have become impracticable, and the organization itself circumvents them by permitting ordinary members appointed to the council to be raised automatically to fellows. Moreover, a division of the membership into aristocrats (qualified to vote) and proletarians (disenfranchised) is meaningless in the context of present-day sciences. It

makes little sense for AAAS to consider a new voting procedure based on that division.

I believe that the entire concept of fellows and members should be reexamined. If this step is taken by the council, the question of voting can then also be reexamined. I do not see that voting for officers by representatives is any less democratic than direct voting. There are practical matters of cost and mechanics which also suggest that voting should be restricted to the council as it now is, but these are not in themselves germane to the issue.

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Soviet Genetics

In a recent letter to *Science* (25 February), H. J. Muller described two new Soviet journals, *Researches in Genetics*, and *Genetika*. *Researches in Genetics* is published by Leningrad University. Thus far only the two issues mentioned by Muller have been published. Future issues may be purchased through Universitets Knizhnii Magazin (University Book Store), Leningrad V-164.

Genetika was first published in July 1965. Six issues appeared in 1965; three issues, January through March, have appeared this year.

In the last year the government has given much attention to the development of genetics in the Soviet Union. The new Five-Year Plan for 1966–70 mentions the need for "further studies of processes, occurring in living material, of the genetic regularity of selection in microorganisms, plants, and animals, with the goal of creating new, more highly productive races of animals, and strains of plants producing a greater harvest," as well as "the exploration of the genetical problems of inherited diseases" (*Leningradskaya Pravda*, 10 April 1966).

This emphasis may be seen in the many new books now appearing on genetics and related subjects. One book of interest that has just been published is *Practical Genetics* by N. N. Medvedev, which includes an extensive review of work on *Drosophila* and mice. In addition, during the last two years many of the papers of N. I. Vavilov have been republished in five volumes (*Selected Works*

of N. I. Vavilov, published by Nauka); and, according to a note in *Genetika* (1965, No. 4) the presidium of the Akademia Nauk has established the N. I. Vavilov prize of 2000 rubles to be awarded "to Soviet Scientists for outstanding work in the area of genetics, selection, and plant breeding." The prize will be given once every 3 years on the birth date of N. I. Vavilov (26 November) beginning in 1966.

The first issue of *Genetika* includes a plan developed by the presidium of the Akademia Nauk for the reorganization of all laboratories and calls for the formation of new laboratories, including a Laboratory of Population Genetics, the latter to be associated with the Zoological Institute in Leningrad.

One last matter of note is the award of a Lenin prize to N. P. Dubinin for his "works on the development of a chromosome theory of heredity and theory of mutations" (*Pravda*, 22 April 1966; the prize was actually announced earlier in the year and a lengthy article about Dubinin's work was published in *Pravda*).

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Same Old Yardstick

On rereading Greenberg's vivid account (4, 11, and 18 February) of the "rocky road to academic excellence" along which the University of Pittsburgh has traveled, I was stuck by his use of Harvard as the standard (for example, "instant Harvard"). This is justifiable for literary simplicity, but won't it cause the behavioral scientists among *Science* readers to take their pipes out of their mouths and say: "Shouldn't we question the assumption? Shouldn't we formulate it as a hypothesis and test it?"

Greenberg should undertake a series of articles to test the hypothesis, positively or negatively, that Harvard is still the measure of excellence. Think of the satisfaction among the Harvardians if he found that it is! Think of the excitement everywhere else if he found that somebody else had caught up or gone further!

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