

Instructions for Contributors

The Editors of *Science*

General Editorial Policies

All papers submitted are considered for publication. The author's membership or lack of membership in the AAAS is not a factor in selection. Papers are accepted with the understanding that they have not been published, submitted, or accepted for publication elsewhere. Authors will usually be notified of acceptance, rejection, or need for revision in 4 to 5 weeks (Reports) or 6 to 10 weeks (Articles).

Types of papers. Six types of signed papers are published: Articles, Reports, Letters, Technical Comments, Meeting Reports, and Book Reviews. Familiarize yourself with the general form of the type of paper you wish to submit by looking over a recent issue of the journal, and then follow the instruction for that type of paper.

Reviews. Almost all Articles, Reports, and Technical Comments, whether solicited or not, are sent to two or more outside referees for evaluation of their significance and soundness. Forms showing some of the criteria reviewers are expected to consider are available on request.

Editing. Papers are edited to improve the effectiveness of communication between the author and his readers. The most important goal is to eliminate ambiguities. In addition, improvement of sentence structure often permits readers to absorb salient ideas quickly. When editing is extensive, with consequent danger of altered meanings, papers are returned to the author for correction and approval before type is set. Authors are free to make additional changes at this stage.

Proofs. One set of galley proofs or an equivalent is provided for each paper. Keep alterations to a minimum, and mark them only on the galley, not on the manuscript. Extensive alterations may delay publication by 2 to 4 weeks.

Reprints. Reprints are provided at cost. An order blank accompanies most proofs. Special arrangements can be made to obtain reprints of letters and book reviews.

Writing Papers

Organize your material carefully, putting the news of your finding or a statement of the problem first, supporting details and arguments second. Make sure that the significance of your work will be apparent to readers outside your field, even if you feel you are explaining too much to your colleagues. Present each step in terms of the purpose it serves in supporting your finding or solving the problem. Avoid chronological steps, for the purpose of the steps may not be clear to the reader until he finishes reading the paper.

Provide enough details of method and equipment so that another worker can repeat your work, but omit minute and comprehensive details which are generally known or which can be covered by citation of another paper. Use metric units of measure. If measurements were made in English units, give metric equivalents.

Avoid specialized laboratory jargon and abbreviations, but use technical terms as necessary, defining those likely to be known only in your field. Readers will skip a paper they do not understand. They should not be expected to consult a technical dictionary.

Choose the active voice more often than you choose the passive, for the passive voice usually requires more words and often obscures the agent of action. Use first person, not third; do not use first person plural when singular is appropriate. Use a good general style manual, not a specialty style manual. The University of Chicago style manual, the style manual of the American Institute of Physics, and the *Style Manual for Biological Journals*, among others, are appropriate.

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Prepare your manuscript in the form used by *Science*. Use a good bond paper for the first copy. Submit two

carbons. Do not use "erasable" or thin paper for the first copy. Double-space title, abstract, text, signature, address, references (including the lines of a single reference), figure legends, and tables (including titles, columns, headings, body, and footnotes). Do not use single-spacing anywhere. Put the name of the first author and the page number in the upper righthand corner of every page.

Paging. Use a separate page for the title: number it page 1. Begin each major section—text, references and notes, and figure legends—on a new sheet. Put each table on a separate sheet. Place figure legends and tables after the references.

Titles. Begin the title with a word useful in indexing and information retrieval (not "Effect" or "New").

References and Notes. Number all references to the literature, footnotes, and acknowledgments in a single sequence in the order in which they are cited in the text. Gather all acknowledgments into a single citation, and keep them short ("I thank," not "I wish to thank"). Cite all references and notes but do not cite them in titles or abstracts. Cite several under one number when feasible. Use *Chemical Abstracts List of Periodicals* for abbreviations of journal names. If the journal is not listed there, provide the full name. Use the following forms:

- Journal:** H. Smith, *Am. J. Physiol.* **98**, 279 (1931).
Book: F. Dacheille and R. Roy, *Modern Very High Pressure Techniques* (Butterworth, London, 1961), pp. 163–180.
Chapter: F. Dacheille and R. Roy, in *Reactivity of Solids*, J. H. De Boer, Ed. (Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1960), p. 502.

Illustrations. Submit three copies of each diagram, graph, map, or photograph. Cite all illustrations in the text and provide a brief legend, to be set in type, for each. Do not combine line drawings and photographs in one illustration. Do not incorporate the legend in the figure itself. Use India ink and heavy white paper or blue-lined coordinate paper for line drawings and graphs. Use heavier lines for curves than you use for the axes. Place labels parallel to the axes, using capital and lower-case letters; put units of measurement in parentheses after the label—for example, Time (sec). Plan your figures for the smallest possible printed size consistent with clarity.

Photographs should have a glossy finish, with sharp contrast between black and white areas. Indicate magni-

fication with a scale line on the photograph.

Tables. Type each table on a separate sheet, number it with an arabic numeral, give it a title, and cite it in the text. Double space throughout. Give each column a heading. Indicate units of measure in parentheses in the heading for each column. Do not change the unit of measure within a column. Do not use vertical rules. Do not use horizontal rules other than those in the heading and at the bottom. A column containing data readily calculated from data given in other columns can usually be omitted; if such a column provides essential data, the columns containing the other data can usually be omitted.

Plan your table for small size. A one-column table may be up to 42 characters wide. Count characters by counting the widest entry in each table column (whether in the body or the heading) and allow three characters for spaces between table columns. A two-column table may be 90 characters wide.

Equations and formulas. Use quadruple spacing around all equations and formulas that are to be set off from the text. Most should be set off. Start them at the left margin. Use the solidus for simple fractions, adding the necessary parentheses. But if braces and brackets are required, use built-up fractions. Identify hand-written symbols in the margin, and give the meaning of all symbols and variables in the text immediately after the equation.

Articles

Articles, both solicited and unsolicited, may range in length from 2000 to 5000 words (up to 20 manuscript pages). Write them clearly in reasonably nontechnical language. Provide a title of one or two lines of up to 26 characters per line and a subtitle consisting of a complete sentence in two lines with a character count between 95 and 105 for the sentence (spaces between words count as one character each). Do not break words at the ends of lines. Write a brief author note, giving your position and address. Do not include acknowledgments. Place title, subtitle, and author note on page 1. Begin the text on page 2.

Insert subheads at appropriate places in the text, averaging about one subhead for each three manuscript pages.

Keep them short—up to 35 characters and spaces. Do not use more than one degree or level of subheads.

Provide a summary at the end.

Do not submit more than one illustration (table or figure) for each 4 manuscript pages unless you have planned carefully for grouping. With such planning, many illustrations can be accommodated in one article. Consult the editorial office for help in planning.

Reports

Short reports of current research results may vary in length from 600 to 2000 words (up to 8 manuscript pages) of text. Limit illustrative material (both tables and figures) to one item for each 3 manuscript pages. Three items is the maximum. A research report should have news value for the scientific community or be of unusual interest to the specialist or of broad interest because of its disciplinary nature. It should contain solid research results or reliable theoretical calculations. Speculation should be limited and is permissible only when accompanied by solid work.

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Text. Begin the text on page 3. Put the news first. Do not refer to unpublished work or discuss your plans for further work. If your paper is a short report of work covered in a longer paper to be published in a specialty journal, you may refer to this paper if it has been accepted. Name the journal. If the manuscript has not

been accepted, refer to it as “in preparation.” Omit references to private communications. Do not use subheads.

Signature. List the authors on the last page of the text and give a simple mailing address.

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The Letters section provides a forum for discussion of matters of general interest to scientists. Letters are judged only on clarity of expression and interest. Keep them short and to the point; the preferred length is 250 words. The editors frequently shorten letters.

Technical Comments

Letters concerning technical papers in *Science* are published as Technical Comments at the end of the Reports section. They may add information or point out deficiencies. Reviews are obtained before acceptance.

Meeting Reports

Meeting reports should summarize two to four of the most important scientific results and give an interpretation of them in terms that can be understood by a wider audience than that represented by those who attended the symposium. Focus your report on events that will have interest, news value, and significance to an audience of varied background. A definitive report is not possible, and a catalog of who spoke on what subject is dull.

Book Reviews

Book reviews for *Science* are solicited. Describe, appraise, and evaluate the book. Write for a general scientific audience. Consider the book's scope, purpose, contents, and potential usefulness, and state your opinion of the book clearly and concisely.

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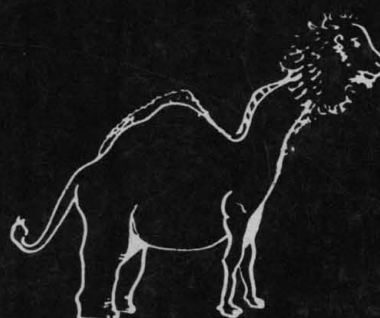
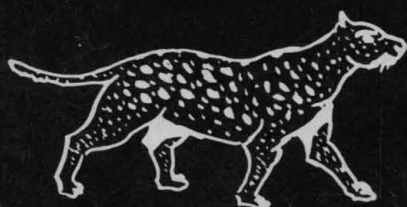
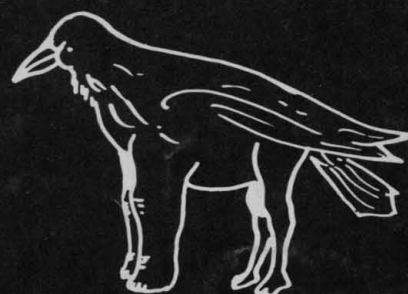
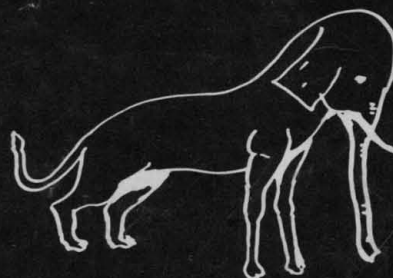
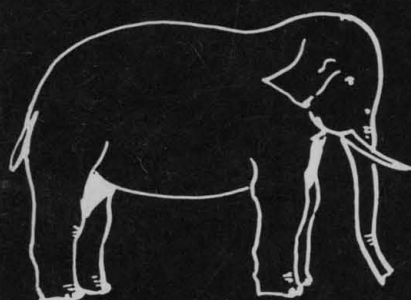
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SCIENCE

1 July 1966

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE



NONINCONGRUITY AND INCONGRUITY

- **WORLD ERADICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES** by **E. Harold Hinman**, *Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia*. Dr. Hinman is internationally known for his work in this field . . . the author of more than eighty papers on medical entomology, malaria control and eradication, etc. His present work considers the origins of eradication efforts, the nature of such programs, their progress to date, and the future outlook for their success and for extension of such attack to other infectious diseases of man. May '66, 240 pp., 4 il., 5 tables, (Amer. Lec. Living Chemistry edited by I. Newton Kugelmass), \$8.50

NEW THOMAS PUBLICATIONS IN SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

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- **ALCOHOLISM: Group Psychotherapy and Rehabilitation** by **Hugh Mullan and Iris Sangiuliano**, both of *New York City*. With contributions by **Ruth Fox, Esther J. Griffing, and Rose Wolfson**. A systematic, truly co-operative approach to the treatment of alcoholism for both treatment center and private practitioner. The authors describe a broad treatment and rehabilitation program which meets the patient's needs and makes use of all community services that might contribute to his recovery. June '66, 352 pp., 11 il., 5 tables, (Amer. Lec. Clinical Psychiatry edited by Howard P. Rome), \$12.00
- **COMPUTERS IN PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY** compiled and edited by **Herbert Zimmer**, *Hunter College of the City University of New York*. (16 Contributors) In the present work the author has collected accounts of representative systems . . . all applicable to psychophysiologic problems and capable of generating data in digital form. With one exception the systems included here produce data in a format suitable as input to a general purpose computer by means of either paper tape or magnetic tape. July '66, about 196 pp. (6¾ x 9¾), about 64 il.

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CLOSING THE GAP BETWEEN MEDICINE AND PSYCHIATRY by **Wilfred Dorfman**, *Brunswick Hospital Center, Amityville, N. Y.* Jan. '66, 228 pp., \$8.50

ALCOHOLISM: Mechanism and Management by **Max Hayman**, *University of California at Los Angeles*. June '66, 332 pp., 6 il., (Amer. Lec. Living Chemistry), \$10.50

SURGERY OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM IN THE RAT by **René Lambert**, *Médecin des Hopitaux de Lyon, France*. Translated by **Brian Julien**, *Hopital Bichat, Paris*. '65 520 pp., 154 il., \$18.50

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COVER

Examples of "incongruity," the possession by a stimulus pattern of characteristics that a human subject will generally have learned to regard as incompatible. Such pictures have been used in experiments on curiosity and other motivational effects of "collative" stimulus properties. See page 25. [S. E. Burgess]

The American Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1848 and incorporated in 1874. Its objects are to further the work of scientists, to facilitate cooperation among them, to improve the effectiveness of science in the promotion of human welfare, and to increase public understanding and appreciation of the importance and promise of the methods of science in human progress.

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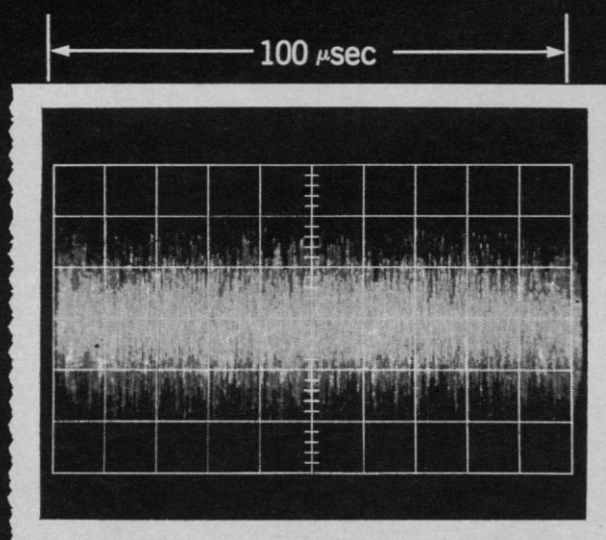


Photo #1—Input to Model TDH-9
SENSITIVITY: 5 V/cm
TIME: 10 μ sec/cm
NOISE-TO-SIGNAL RATIO: 10:1

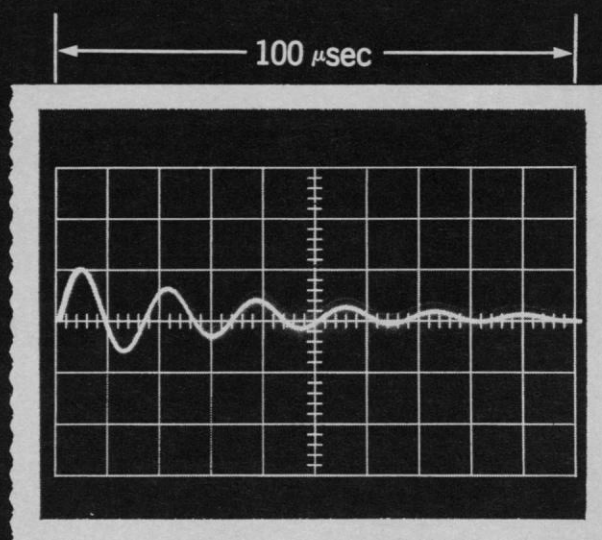
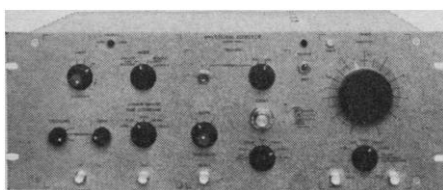


Photo #2—Output of Model TDH-9
SENSITIVITY: 5 V/cm
TIME: 10 μ sec/cm



PAR Model TDH-9 Waveform Educator

Photo #1 is an actual oscillogram of a signal obscured by noise — a situation unfortunately prevalent in many research areas; such as, studies of bio-medical evoked potentials, seismology, spectroscopy, fluorescent lifetime studies, and vibration analysis. Photo #2 shows the dramatic improvement in signal-to-noise ratio when the noisy signal was processed

by the PAR Model TDH-9 Waveform Educator.

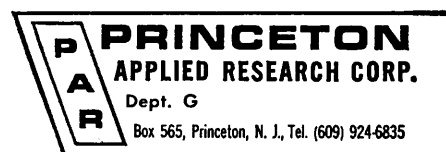
This new instrument employs a highly efficient waveform-averaging technique, and at the same time offers the fastest sweep rates obtainable in signal processing equipment of the signal-averaging type. Sweep durations as short as 100 microseconds, with dwell times per channel of 1 microsecond, are obtainable. The high resolution capability of the Model TDH-9 allows observation of waveforms or transients which have heretofore been unresolvable by averaging instruments employing a greater number of channels.

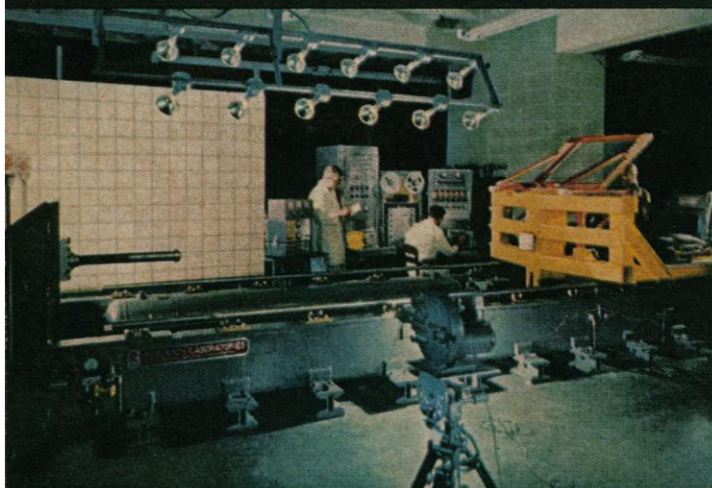
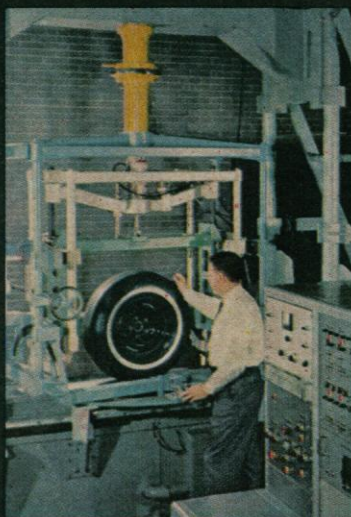
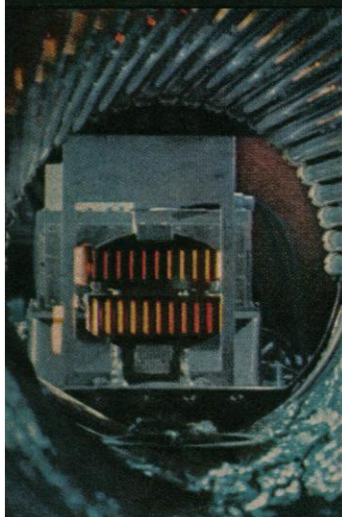
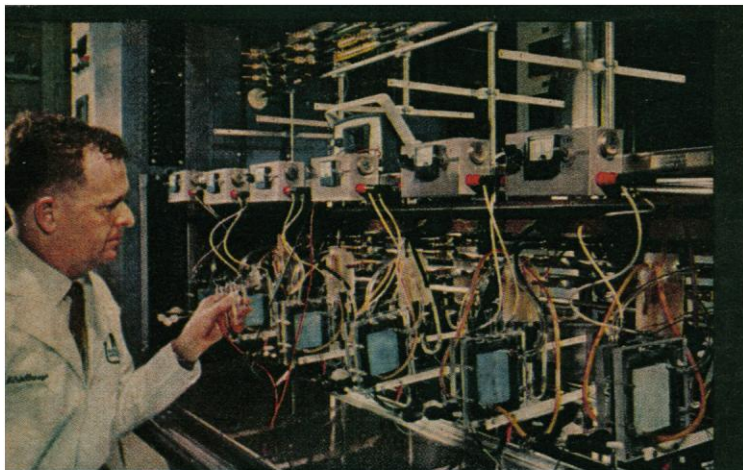
Although the Model TDH-9 Waveform Educator sells for only \$4,200,

we invite functional comparison with the higher-priced digital averagers. We believe you will be pleasantly surprised. For more information about the PAR Model TDH-9, ask for Bulletin No. T-126.

Have a noise problem?

PAR's technical staff, unusually knowledgeable in signal processing problems and techniques as a result of its experience in the development and application of Lock-In Amplifiers, welcomes your specific inquiries. Please call or write.





Our anniversary pictures came out fine, but we're still not completely happy with them.

We're in a reminiscing mood.

Just ten years ago the General Motors Technical Center was formally dedicated, became our new home. It's an inspiring campus for contemplation . . . and accomplishment.

What have we been doing this past decade? Research ranging from adhesion to x-ray diffraction—covering crystals, corrosion, computers, energy conversion . . . magnetics, polymers, reliability, stress . . .

Some specific accomplishments in three broad areas:

- Research on combustion reactions, vehicle emissions, emission controls, and smog chemistry. We found that one-third of the automotive hydrocarbons in the atmosphere came from crankcase vents. So we shut them off. We've developed a system for effectively decreasing the exhaust hydrocarbons too. And we've discovered which hydrocarbons are the worst offenders in smog formation.
- Traffic dynamics, vehicle handling, and driver aids. We've developed mathematical descriptions of road traffic situations, pinned down many interrelationships between car, road, and driver. Our mathematical models also describe vehicle ride, vibration, and directional control. And we've explored automatic highways and car-road communications systems as new approaches to safe, efficient travel.
- Engines. Our gas turbines now have good fuel economy excellent engine braking, and very low hydrocarbon emissions. The quiet GMR Stirling engine is extremely efficient, with a closed cycle taking heat from almost anywhere.

We like our anniversary pictures. But they tell such a small part of our whole story.



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Ferroelectric KNO_3 crystals; basic study of fluid mechanics.
Research on human injury tolerance.

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Pressure on Basic Research

For two decades basic research has been living largely on society's good will; there have been no major miracles. Although research has made significant advances that in sum have more than justified its support, few of its spokesmen have bothered to do a good job of showing that basic research is currently paying off. Results of this lack of diligence are now evident.

There have been significant changes in the government's attitude toward basic research. President Johnson has called on the National Institutes of Health to plan for "specific results in the decline in death and disabilities" from cancer and heart and other diseases. Much basic research has been done in these areas, the President said, but the "time has now come to zero in on the targets." Congressman Daddario is pushing the National Science Foundation toward applied work (*Science*, 24 June). Key spokesmen of other major agencies, such as the Department of Commerce and the Defense Department, have called for greater emphasis on applied work and, by implication, less on basic research.

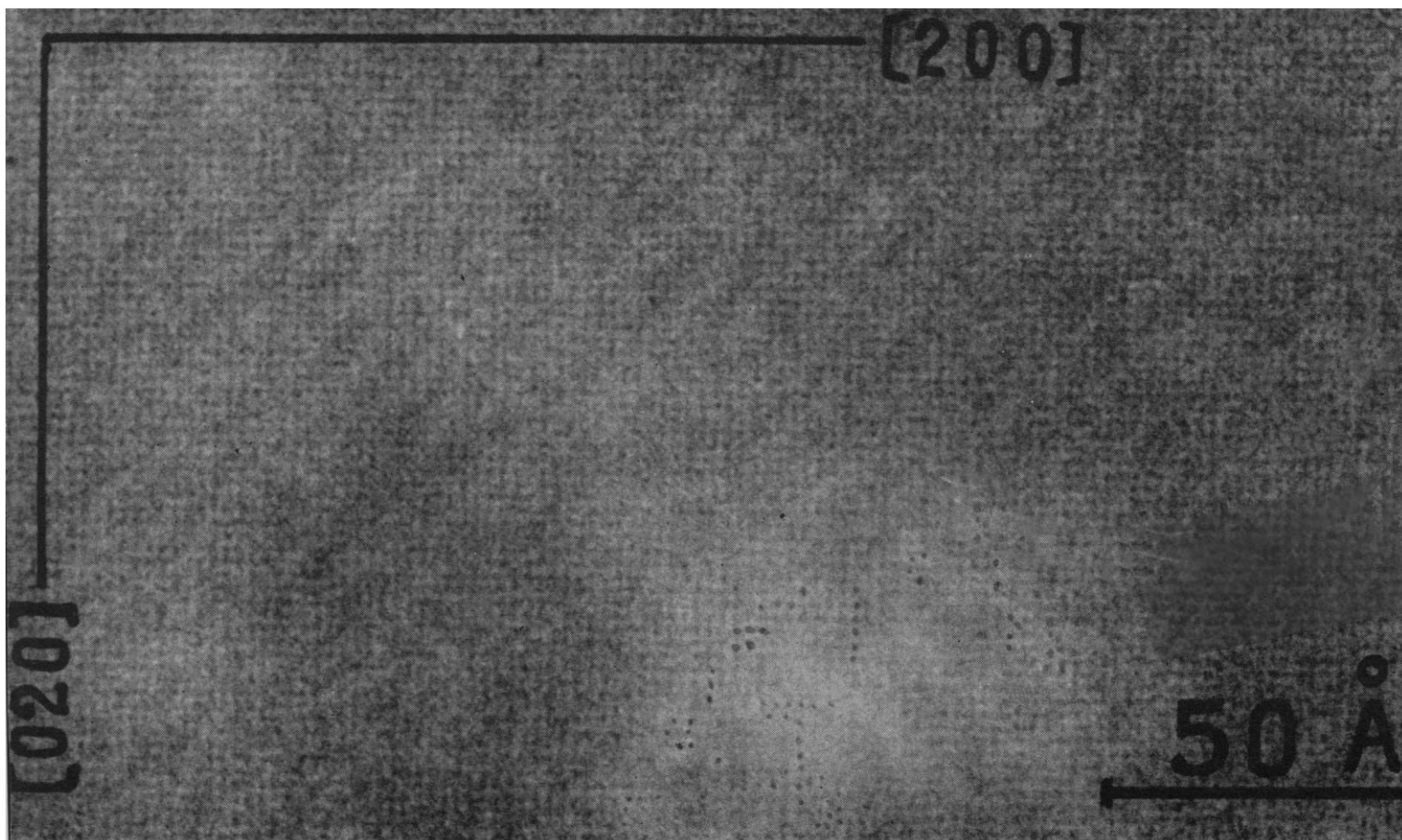
Two current factors could place added pressure on basic research. One is Medicare, and the other is a shortage of personnel for applied research. Washington fears that there may not be enough doctors available when the new law goes into effect on 1 July. Why not cut back on medical research to meet the crisis? This would make good political eyewash, although it would add barely 1 percent to the nation's supply of practicing physicians. There is an acute shortage of physical scientists to fill jobs in industry. Why not cut funds for support of basic research by the National Science Foundation? Such a move might increase the applied research manpower pool by as much as 1 percent.

At a time when those who understand the value of basic research should be united, such unity does not exist. Outside the university one finds considerable antipathy toward the academic establishment. Within it, professors have looked down on nonuniversity research, have regarded its practitioners as inferiors, and have attempted to curtail their activities. Most university science graduates must eventually find employment in nonacademic posts. When they do they accept for themselves what they have been taught is a second-class status. As a result they can have deep loyalty neither to their alma mater nor to their employer.

These campus attitudes are unrealistic and destructive. Important research is being done in industry, in government laboratories, and elsewhere. In many areas of physical science, work at industrial laboratories is unsurpassed. In many aspects of biomedical investigation, work at the National Institutes of Health is in the forefront. Similar statements could be made about other governmental and nonprofit research establishments and the national laboratories.

In the present situation major blunders could be made, weakening the entire fabric of science, medicine, and technology. In downgrading basic research, the government could repeat the unhappy experience of the petroleum industry. In 1958 many geologists were dismissed in an economy move. In the next few years, enrollment in geology departments dropped to a small fraction of its former level. Today, the industry wishes to employ far more graduates than are available or will be forthcoming in the next several years.

Attitudes toward basic research are in transition. Industry, currently aloof, could find its vital interests severely damaged while it sat watching. The academic community has some fence-mending to do and should get about doing it.—PHILIP H. ABELSON



No. 5 in a Series

ADVANCES IN ELECTRON MICROSCOPY

The very high resolution electron micrograph of the (200) and (020) planes of gold crystal (2.04 Angstroms) was taken on the Hitachi Perkin-Elmer HU-11B Electron Microscope at the Hitachi Central Research Laboratory in Japan. It represents a severe test of all parameters of electron microscope design.

Experimental Conditions

1. The (001) direction of the gold crystal film was aligned to the optical axis of the electron microscope.
2. The illuminating system was tilted within the (110) plane to satisfy the Bragg condition against the (220) plane. With this orientation, chromatic aberration is reduced for the (200) and (020) spacings as well as the (220) spacing.
3. The perpendicular lattice images (200) and (020)

were observed simultaneously when the above conditions were satisfied. Because the spherical aberration, electronic and thermal drift and astigmatism are very small, the resolution shown in the micrograph is very high.

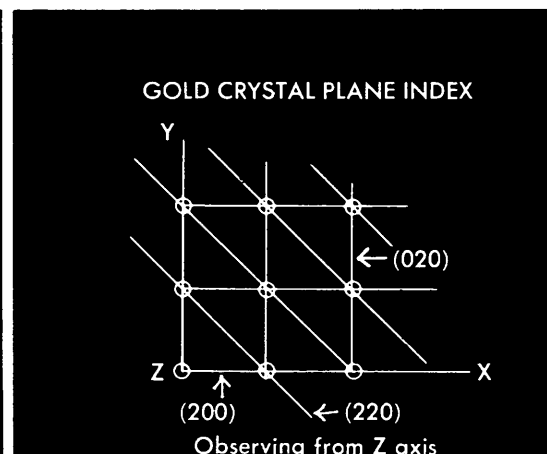
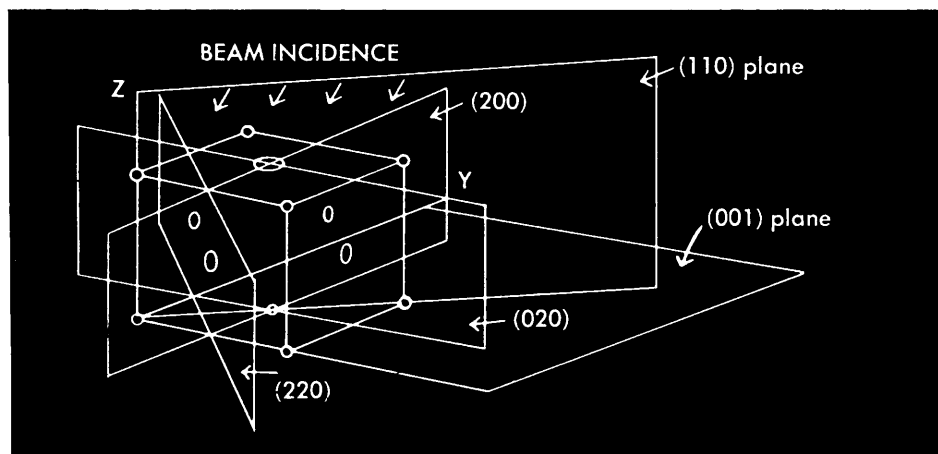
Gold Crystal Lattice Planes

Gold Crystal Lattice Planes	Spacing
(200)	2.04 Å
(020)	2.04 Å
(220)	1.43 Å

This is the highest resolution yet achieved on an electron microscope. Another example of Hitachi Perkin-Elmer leadership in electron microscopy.

Complete information on the HU-11B as well as a glossy print of the above micrograph can be obtained by writing to: The Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Distributor Products Dept., 723 Main Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.

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Forthcoming Events

August

1-6. **Upper Mantle**, symp., Copenhagen, Denmark. (H. C. Smith, Upper Mantle Commission, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.)

1-7. **International Union of Scientific Psychology**, 18th congr., Moscow, U.S.S.R. (Secretary-General, Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Moscow, Marx Ave. 18, Moscow)

2-4. **Vaso-Active Polypeptides**, symp., Ribeirão Preto, Brazil. (M. Rocha e Silva, Dept. of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Ribeirão Preto)

2-5. **Synaptic Mechanisms**, symp., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (C. Chagas, Inst. of Biophysics, Natl. Faculty of Medicine, Avda. Pasteur 458, Rio de Janeiro)

3-8. **International Geographical Union**, Latin American regional conf., Mexico City, Mexico. (A. Bassols Batalla, Mexican Soc. of Geography and Statistics, Justo Sierra 19, Mexico City 1)

3-10. **Nutrition**, 7th intern. congr., Hamburg, West Germany. (U. Ritter, 1st Medical Clinic of the University, Martinistr. 52, Hamburg 20)

4-11. **Psychology**, 18th intern. congr., Moscow, U.S.S.R. (A. R. Luria, Univ. of Moscow, 13 Frunze Str., Moscow G. 19)

7-12. **Latin American Assoc. of Physiological Sciences**, 7th mtg., Mar del Plata, Argentina. (V. G. Foglia, Paraguay 2155 7th flr., Buenos Aires, Argentina)

8-10. **Society for Cryobiology**, annual mtg., Boston, Mass. (I. Wodinsky, A. D. Little Co., 30 Memorial Dr., Cambridge, Mass.)

8-11. **Biometry and Statistics in Food, Population, and Health Research**, mtg., Mexico City, Mexico. (General Secretariat, Intern. Union of Biological Sciences, Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Washington, Seattle)

8-12. **Heat Transfer**, 3rd intern. conf., Chicago, Ill. (T. F. Irvine, College of Engineering, State Univ. of New York, Long Island Center, Stony Brook)

8-12. **National Medical Assoc.**, 71st annual session, Chicago, Ill. (J. T. Givens, 2400 Corprew Ave., Norfolk, Va.)

8-13. **Anesthesiology**, 2nd European congr., Copenhagen, Denmark. (H. Poulson, Dept. of Anesthesia, University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark)

10-11. **European Assoc. for Animal Production**, study commissions, mtgs., Edinburgh, Scotland. (K. Kállay, Corso Trieste 67, Rome, Italy)

10-12. **Applications of X-ray Analysis**, 15th annual conf., Denver, Colo. (J. B. Newkirk, Metallurgy Div., Denver Research Inst., Univ. of Denver, Denver 80201)

11-18. **Animal Production**, 9th intern. congr., Edinburgh, Scotland (Congress Secretary, 5 Hope Park Sq., Edinburgh 8)

14-17. **Cryobiology**, intern. conf., Sapporo, Japan. (Z. Yosida, Inst. of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo)

14-17. **Soil Conservation Soc. of America**, Albuquerque, N.M. (H. W. Pritchard, 7515 NE Ankeny Rd., Ankeny, Iowa)

14-18. **Canadian Pharmaceutical Assoc.**, 59th conv., St. John, New Brunswick.

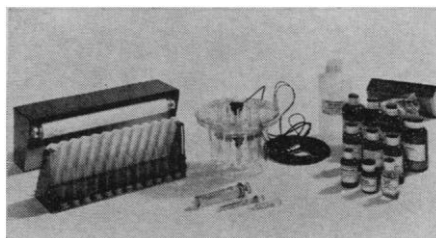
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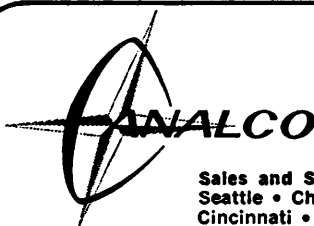
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14-19. American Inst. of **Biological Sciences**, 17th annual, Univ. of Maryland, College Park. (AIBS, 3900 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The following societies will meet in conjunction with the AIBS. Additional information is available from AIBS or from the program chairmen listed below.

American **Bryological** Soc. (W. B. Schofield, Dept. of Botany, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada)

American **Fern** Soc. (I. Knobloch, Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathology, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing)

American **Fisheries** Soc. (L. E. Cronin, Natural Resources Inst., Administration Bldg., Univ. of Maryland, College Park)

American **Genetic** Assoc. (S. Burhoe, American Univ. Graduate School, Washington, D.C.)

American **Microscopical** Soc. (R. M. Cable, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.)

American Soc. for **Horticultural Science** (A. H. Thompson, Dept. of Horticulture, Univ. of Maryland, College Park)

American Soc. of **Plant Physiologists** (R. S. Loomis, Dept. of Agronomy, Univ. of California, Davis)

American Soc. of **Plant Taxonomists** (L. R. Heckard, Dept. of Botany, Univ. of California, Berkeley)

American Soc. of **Professional Biologists** (A. Dickman, 1415 W. Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.)

American Soc. of **Zoologists** (L. E. DeLanney, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.)

Animal **Behavior** Soc. (E. M. Banks, Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana)

Biometric Soc.—ENAR (J. Meade, Univ. of Arkansas Medical School, Fayetteville)

Botanical Soc. of America (W. A. Jensen, Dept. of Botany, Univ. of California, Berkeley)

Ecological Soc. of America (G. M. Woodwell, Dept. of Biology, Brookhaven Natl. Lab., Upton, L.I., N.Y.)

Mycological Soc. of America (P. L. Lentz, Crops Research Div., USDA, Beltsville, Md.)

Natl. Assoc. of **Biology** (W. K. Stephenson, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.)

Nature Conservancy (Local Representative: W. Van Eck, Dept. of Agronomy and Genetics, West Virginia Univ., Morgantown)

Phi Sigma (Local Representative: R. G. Stross, Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Maryland, College Park)

Phycological Soc. of America (B. C. Parker, Dept. of Botany, Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.)

Society for **Industrial Microbiology** (J. Coats, Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.)

Society of **Protozoologists** (R. W. Hull, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee)

Tomato Genetics Cooperative (Local Representative: F. Angell, Dept. of Horticulture, Univ. of Maryland, College Park)

Wildlife Disease Assoc. (C. Herman, Patuxent Wildlife Disease Assoc., Laurel Md.)

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