

could be asked of those who had presented papers; copies or abstracts of the papers were also made available. And then everybody left, with the press, as well as a few participants, expressing puzzlement at what, if anything, was going on to warrant the presence in Stockholm of 35 very busy people from 18 countries.

At the conclusion, one of the organizers of the meeting approvingly said, "This has been a remarkable exercise in tolerance." This possibly cryptic utterance was followed by the issuance of a report which, among other things, stated, "The symposium achieved a high degree of communication and interaction between the participants. It should be the precursor of many other occasions of multidisciplinary study." More specifically, the report urged the rich nations to provide more help for the poor, and it warned against the dangers of nationalism, the arms race, uncontrolled population growth, and "politically opportunistic values." It also pointed out that "we may have to supplement traditional value systems with new axiomatic values analogous to the axioms of geometry. . . . While moral values cannot logically be termed true or false, they may be correct or incorrect. Apart from these fundamental difficulties, the actual value systems of our present world show marked variation, as illustrated by the generation gap at a time when young people are better informed than ever before."

On several afternoons the symposium moved from its headquarters, at a suburban country club and meeting center lent for the occasion by one of Sweden's major banks, to the downtown Swedish Academy, where public lectures were offered; these were well attended. At one of them, Gunnar Myrdal stated that assistance from the rich to the poor nations was actually declining, and that foreign-aid statistics were being inflated by the inclusion of sums from straight business transactions. Details on these and other matters could be found, he said, in two books of his that are to be published later this year. At another lecture, a member of the audience proclaimed that there is no generation gap and proceeded to a detailed attack on Joseph Alsop, the columnist, who was neither present nor under discussion. Jacques Monod of the Pasteur Institute, who was presiding, steered the discussion back to the matter at hand, which was discussion of a talk in which Kon-

rad Lorenz advised young people, "Don't think that we are so stupid." He advised them that "we hate the establishment more than you do." Lorenz warned, however, "Don't let your high aims be discredited by neurotic behavior." Monod then announced the arrival of "a prepared happening," and a young Swedish man, accompanied by one of Stockholm's mass-produced blonde beauties, arrived at the lectern. While he occasionally tossed in a comment, she set about assailing fascism, scientists who work on military programs and space research rather than on "food research," and the division between the developed and underdeveloped nations. Then someone asked Margaret Mead whether reeducation was most needed by the young or by the old. "The old," she replied.

At the entrance to the Academy a young man distributed leaflets urging the adoption of Esperanto as the international language. Much literature was distributed in behalf of the establishment of a World University, which has been proposed by the World Academy of Arts and Sciences. In connection with this proposal, the eight students participating in the meeting were designated a "World University Study Group." W. H. Auden presented a poem to the symposium. Titled, "Ode to Terminus," it began:

The High Priests of telescopes and cyclotrons
keep making pronouncements about happenings
on scales too gigantic or dwarfish
to be noted by our native sense

And it concluded:

In this world our colossal immodesty
has plundered and poisoned, it is possible
You still might save us, who by now have
learned this: that scientists, to be truthful,
must remind us to take all they say as a
tall story, that abhorred in the Heav'ns
are all
self-proclaimed poets who, to wow an
audience, utter some resonant lie.

The symposium was the 14th in a series that the Nobel Foundation has held since 1966, when it decided to seek a role beyond awarding the prizes for which it is renowned. The latest symposium, financed by a \$35,000 grant from a special research fund established by the Commercial Bank of Sweden, was the first of the series that was not purely of a scientific nature. At its conclusion, the organizing committee, chaired by Arne Tiselius, a Nobel laureate in chemistry who is head of the Nobel Institute of the

Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, apparently was quite pleased with the outcome, for it announced that it would ask the Nobel Foundation to sponsor additional conferences. These, it was stated, might be concerned with such topics as "(1) Possibilities of emergence of new viral diseases and the need for threat-monitoring systems. (2) Unsuspected varieties in the nutritional requirements of people in different environments or having different genetic endowments. (3) Anticipation of and means to buffer the shocks of new technology. (4) Application of new knowledge of molecular biology for the development of new crops adapted to areas now unsuitable for cultivation, or with new nutritional values."

Proceedings of the just-concluded symposium will be published by John Wiley & Sons, New York and London.

—D. S. GREENBERG

RECENT DEATHS

Paul M. Aggeler, 57; professor of medicine, University of California San Francisco Medical Center; 1 September.

Joseph E. Campbell, 44; chief pathologist and director of laboratories, Office of the Medical Examiner of the city of Philadelphia, Pa.; 23 August.

Lester E. Erwin, 69; associate professor of biology, Kansas State University, Manhattan; 3 September.

Vernon D. Foltz, 64; professor of biology, Kansas City University; 15 September.

Robert W. Johnson, 78; former professor of orthopedic surgery, Johns Hopkins University; 24 September.

Julian A. Lipman, 52; president and founder of the Chemiquip Company, New York; 3 August.

Fairfield Osborn, 82; former president, New York Zoological Society and former president, Conservation Foundation; 16 September.

Lloyd H. Reyerson, 76; former dean, chemistry department, University of Minnesota; 7 September.

Isaiah L. Sharfman, 83; political scientist and professor emeritus of economics, University of Michigan; 9 September.

Carl J. Shipek, 52; oceanographer, Ocean Sciences Department, Naval Undersea Research and Development Center, San Diego; 7 September.

Kenichi Watanabe, 56; professor of physics, University of Hawaii; 15 August.