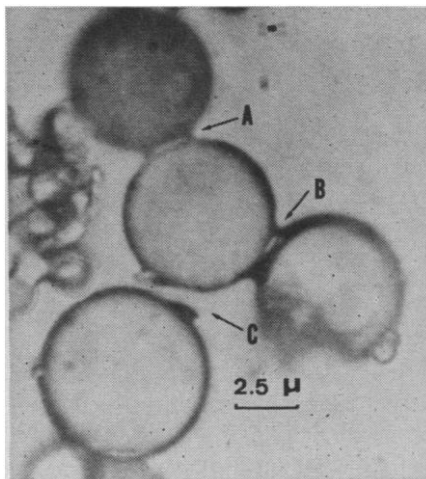


have been produced under geologically relevant conditions in the total absence of other organisms as a source.

All of the studies have in common, to some degree, the use of model-building techniques and synthetic (constructionistic) modes of thinking, to supplement the more traditional reductionistic studies which depend upon the disassembly of living systems. The symposium will attempt to identify intellectual contributions from one line of study to another.

As the title of the symposium indicates, the papers largely presuppose the validity of the cell theory of life. The presentations are expected to illuminate the nature of the relationship between macromolecules and the living systems, for instance, cells. These two levels of organization are operationally related through assembly processes, which have been identified in considerable variety phenomenologically. Much more specific mechanistic detail is needed.

The artificial production of systems



which more or less resemble living evolved structures is of interest to the space program (R. S. Young, NASA). As such processes are brought under control in the laboratory, they have increasing implications for society and its philosophy (C. C. Price, University of Pennsylvania). These systems promise to bring us further into the wide

The connecting structures between proteinoid microspheres are shown in various stages of breakage. The microspheres were prepared by heating 25 mg of 2:2:1-proteinoid per milliliter of distilled water, and decanting. The solution was allowed to cool slowly and was then aged 3 months at room temperature. A is intact; B shows fracture; and C has come asunder.

vistas of "synthetic biology." The variety which can be visualized is manifold, morphologically and chemically, whereas the life which has evolved on this planet is comparatively restricted in type.

How much variation within proteins, nucleic acids, cells, and multicellular organisms is possible? The chemistry and biology of artificial macromolecules and systems should eventually provide answers to this and other questions.

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30 December

Women in Academia

The objective of the symposium is to bring together women in universities, university administrators, and representatives of the executive branches of the federal government to explore the ways and means toward achievement of full equal opportunity for women in the universities. The symposium is a follow-up to last year's AAAS meeting, "Women in Science," sponsored by Sigma Delta Epsilon, which highlighted discrimination against women scientists in universities. This year, it is hoped to focus on the problems faced by universities in complying with President Nixon's executive order prohibiting sex discrimination by government contractors.

The symposium is intended to be pragmatically oriented. Discussions will focus on internal university policies, procedures, organizational arrangements, hiring practices, and special services. The symposium will also discuss the roles of the executive and legislative branches of the government, and ways and means of enhancing the career potential of women in universities.

Discussions should be of general in-

terest to the total university community, particularly those concerned with and working toward equal opportunities for women in universities, university administrators, and professionals concerned with organizational change. The topic, however, has implications beyond the university community, particularly with respect to the policies of business organizations and governmental agencies supporting research and other educational programs in universities.

Speakers and Topics

Arranged by Arie Y. Lewin (associate professor, management and behavioral sciences; coordinator, Social Policy and Urban Affairs Program, New York University Graduate School of Business Administration, New York) and Elga Wasserman (special assistant to the president on the education of women, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut).

30 December (a.m.)

Mary I. Bunting (president, Radcliffe College), *Informal Remarks*.

Alice H. Cook (professor, industrial and labor relations, Cornell University), *Affirmative Action Toward Sex Equality: An Ombudsman's View*.

J. Stanley Pottinger (director, Office for

Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare), *The Role of HEW in Assuring Equal Opportunity for Women on Campus*.

Curtis R. Reitz (provost and vice president, University of Pennsylvania), *The Dynamics of Implementing an Affirmative Action Program at the University of Pennsylvania*.

Edward Schatz (vice president for Academic Affairs, Carnegie-Mellon University), *The Report of the Commission on Women at Carnegie-Mellon University and the Problems of Its Implementation*.

30 December (p.m.)

Dudley E. Herschbach (professor of chemistry, Harvard University), *Women on the Faculty?*

Margaret Rumbarger (associate secretary, American Association of University Professors), *AAUP and Status of Women in the Profession*.

Bernice Sandler (executive associate, Association of American Colleges), *Keeping Things Moving: Short- and Long-Term Strategies*.

Elizabeth L. Scott (professor and chairman, Department of Statistics, University of California, Berkeley), *Developing Criteria and Measurements of Equal Opportunities for Women*.

Lenore Weitzman (assistant professor, Department of Sociology, University of California, Davis), *A Feminist Perspective on Affirmative Action Plans*.

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