

es. While there is no direct evidence for this view, the data that are accumulating appear to make it increasingly plausible. (Such a model does not assume that preventable or remedial environmental factors make no contribution to either behavioral difficulties in earlier life or deviance in later life.) The connection postulated between the genotype and deviance is not an inevitable one; whether it is "causal" awaits universal agreement on the definition of the term as applied to human behavior genetics.

Statements such as Culliton's or debate as to whether the XYY genotype is "guilty" or "innocent" only polarize the issues without addressing them. The important questions concerning the XYY, XXY, and XYYX genotypes are what factors—physiological, psychological, social, and their interactions—are associated with the increased frequency of affected males in security settings and mental institutions, and what we may learn about the possible contribution of such factors to the ultimate behavior of all individuals, irrespective of genotype.

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References

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Bicentennial Bells

Constance Holden, in her article "The Bicentennial: Science loses out" (*News and Comment*, 8 Aug., p. 438), mentions the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration's plan for 4 July 1976: "The afternoon is to be devoted to town meetings and speeches, and at 4 p.m. (11 a.m. Hawaii time) all the bells in the nation will ring out simultaneously."

Has anyone considered what the effect might be of all that simultaneous sound vibration?

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Journal Reviews

It has long struck me as odd that scientific journals are not reviewed in "journal review" sections of scientific magazines

somewhat analogous to the book review sections that are so familiar.

Critical reviews of journals would be of interest to the scientists who read them or publish in them. They would also be of value to librarians and others who must decide which journals to take on subscription. Librarians currently have little to go on except citation counts, the significance of which is controversial.

I would like to see a respected scholarly or professional organization, one free of financial interest in the journals that would be reviewed, undertake to publish critical reviews of scientific journals at intervals of, say, 5 years. The organization that comes immediately to mind is the AAAS, and *Science* is the obvious publication in which the journal reviews should appear. If each issue of *Science* carried reviews of 5 journals, 260 journals could be reviewed each year, or 1300 in 5 years.

The scientist invited to review a journal obviously should be a person of distinction and should not have an ax to grind. On the other hand, complete innocence of involvement with any journal as an editor or member of an editorial advisory or publication board is unlikely to be found in the case of many persons of the requisite scientific distinction. A listing of current or recent connections of that type, following the name of the reviewer, would make plain at least some of his current entanglements.

The journal review should include certain standard information about the journal's history, sponsorship, size, circulation, and cost, which should be furnished to the reviewer by staff, but the heart of the review would lie in qualitative assessment of what function the journal is serving, what clientele it caters to, where it stands with respect to comparable journals, and what trends of emphasis or quality can be discerned.

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Particle Discoveries at SLAC

Martin Deutsch and Samuel C. C. Ting wrote letters published in the 5 September issue of *Science* (p. 750) with respect to the exciting discoveries in high energy particle physics. These letters contain selected references to conversations pertaining to the history of the new particle discoveries, reports of which were published in *Physical Review Letters* of 2 December 1974 (1, 2).

CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER

MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY edited by Robert A. Good and Stacey B. Day, both of Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, New York, and Jorge J. Yunis, Univ. of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis. (52 Contributors) Presenting an interdisciplinary structure of concepts of disease at all levels of chemical and cytological architectural structure, this book discusses fundamental principles and primary mechanisms which can lead to enhancement of therapeutic programs and more specific treatment of disease states. The authors stress the need for investigation and analyses of disease processes at the subcellular (molecular) level and the perturbations of structure and function of organelles in health and in disease. '75, 888 pp. (6 3/4 x 9 3/4), 259 il., 56 tables, \$67.50

NUTRITION AND OUR OVERPOPULATED PLANET by Sohan L. Manocha, Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center, Emory Univ., Atlanta, Georgia. Attention is drawn here to the intimate relationship between nutrition, population and the task of feeding the masses. Directed toward thinking people of all socioeconomic strata in all countries, rich and poor, this book highlights the nutritional requirements of various age groups and the relationship between the available food supply and the number of mouths which lay claim to it. Educated laymen as well as students of sociology, anthropology, nutrition, medicine, biology, political science and history should find this book both interesting and informative. '75, 488 pp., 6 il., 11 tables, cloth-\$24.50, paper-\$16.75

A STUDY GUIDE IN NUCLEAR MEDICINE: A Modern Up-to-Date Presentation compiled and edited by Fuad Ashkar, August Miale, Jr., and William Smoak, all of the Univ. of Miami, Miami, Florida. (22 Contributors) Covered are such topics as interaction of gamma rays with matter, control of radiation exposure to man, basic mathematics of nuclear medicine, electrolytes and body composition, and essentials of rectilinear scanning. '75, 488 pp., 312 il., 44 tables, cloth-\$22.75, paper-\$17.50

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