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Better and Feeling Worse, and I hope Strauss will read the essay. After calling for individual responsibility and specifying the simple practices for healthy living, I concluded: "These simple rules can be understood and observed by the majority of Americans, namely the white, well-educated, and affluent middle class. But how do individuals in minority groups follow these rules, when their members include disproportionately large numbers of the impoverished and the illiterate, among whom fear, ignorance, desperation, and superstition conspire against even the desire to remain healthy? Here we must rely on social policies first, in order to improve education, employment, civil rights, and economic levels, along with efforts to develop accessible health services.'

Surely Strauss knows how I feel about the aged and the poor. We are not at odds with each other, and my writing over the years has been consistent and is entirely consonant with Strauss's values.

Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10036

Jensen's Election as a AAAS Fellow

Two statements concerning the election last year of Arthur Jensen as a AAAS fellow have been sent to the AAAS Council. They were largely circulated by the International Committee Against Racism and were signed by 335 people, consisting mainly of faculty, staff, and graduate students of seven institutions. Some 100 additional signatures endorsing a similar statement have since been received. Although the texts of these statements differ slightly, all strongly protest Jensen's election and demand that the granting of this honor be rescinded. Jensen's conclusions on the heritability of intelligence depend on unscientific methodology and interpretations. They are tied, in part, to and continue the spirit of Cyril Burt's work. Leading scientists have now become "convinced that Burt published false data and invented crucial facts to support his controversial theory that intelligence is largely inherited" (1). This work figures strongly in the formulation of racist social policies.

His election as a fellow legitimates such antiscientific doctrines and declares to the world community that the AAAS is willing to honor American scientists whose work serves the cause of racism. An alarming parallel to events in Germany in the 1930's is suggested.

Considering the terrible human and

scientific implications of Jensen's election, we feel the AAAS has an obligation to the scientific community and world opinion to make public the fact that a significant number of members of the academic community are unequivocally opposed to this action. We are certain that thousands more would endorse these statements if given the opportunity.

HERBERT GOLDSTONE

TOBIAS SCHWARTZ, JAMES SCULLY International Committee Against Racism, 41 Union Square West, New York 10025

References

1. O. Gillie, London Sunday Times, 24 October 1976, p 1.

Chemicals: The "Strawman List"

Thomas H. Maugh II (Research News, 13 Jan., p. 162) implies that the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) played a role in selecting the 33,000 chemicals that are thought to be in common use and that CAS "submitted to EPA [this] list," often referred to as the "strawman list," on which the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory will be modeled.

In fact, the list of 33,579 compounds was derived from the merger of several files from the National Institutes of Health (NIH)-Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Chemical Information System (1). Among the EPA files used were those on oil and hazardous materials (858 compounds), chemical spills (577), and pollutants in drinking water (215). Also used were the Stanford Research Institute's file on industrial chemicals (26,780), the Consumer Product Safety Commission's Chemric monographs (866) and files on chemicals in products (3300), and the U.S. International Trade Commission list (9194). The decisions as to the makeup of the strawman list were made entirely by EPA and NIH staff; CAS, under contract to EPA, simply performed the registration of these chemicals.

It is now becoming clear that a strawman list composed of such files will contain few chemicals that are not commonly found in commerce in the United States and, as such, it serves as a useful model for the TSCA inventory.

WILLIS GREENSTREET

Management Information and Data Systems Division, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460

Reference

 S. R. Heller, G. W. A. Milne, R. J. Feldmann, Science 195, 253 (1977).

