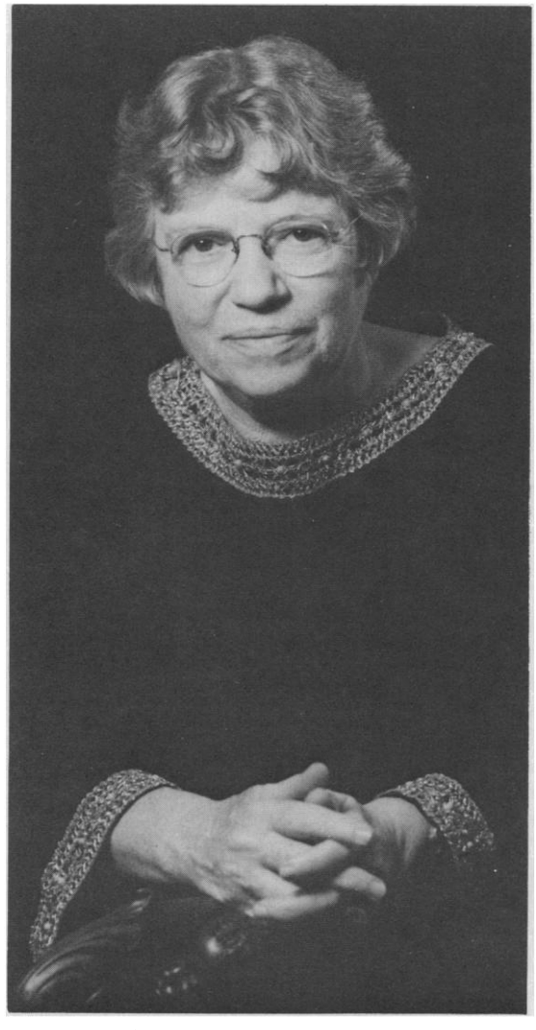
telligence, A. Oliverio, Ed. (Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1977), pp. 305-334.
20. The full distribution of socioeconomic ratings for the twin families may be found in (*19*).
21. D. Wechsler, *Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence* (Psychological Corp., New York, 1967); N. Bayley, *Bayley Scales of Infant Development* (Psychological Corp., New York, 1969); R. L. Thorndike, *Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale: 1972 Norms* (Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1973); D. McCarthy, *McCarthy Scales of Children's Abilities* (Psychological Corp., New York, 1972).
22. Several Piagetian scales have also been developed recently, the most notable of which is the Uzgiris-Hunt scale, but it conspicuously avoids any form of scoring which would compare an infant with his or her age peers or with a standardization sample. Consequently, the results are purely idiographic and do not permit an assessment of relative advancement or lag, nor do they qualify for statistical analysis [I. C. Uzgiris and J. McV. Hunt, *Assessment in Infancy* (Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1975)].
23. R. S. Wilson, *Hum. Hered.* **20**, 30 (1970).
24. A. J. Reiss, Jr., *Occupations and Social Status* (Free Press of Glencoe, New York, 1961).
25. The dizygotic correlations for this sample were augmented somewhat by several pairs in which one twin scored below 65 and the other twin scored in the 70's or low 80's. The between-pair variance was markedly increased by such pairs, with the result that the dizygotic correlations were inflated. While some techniques for adjusting the variance have been proposed, the adjustment was deferred for the present data until a complete estimation of variance components could be performed. Curiously, most of the low-scoring twins in this sample came from dizygotic pairs, an empirical result that runs counter to the oft-cited liability of monozygotic twins for mental deficit.
26. E. A. Haggard, *Intraclass Correlation and the Analysis of Variance* (Dryden, New York, 1958); B. J. Winer, *Statistical Principles in Experimental Design* (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962); R. S. Wilson, *Acta Genet. Med. Gemellol.* **25**, 100 (1976).
27. The complete form of the analysis permits no missing data for either twin at any age, or else the pair is excluded. Since this requirement would effectively exclude nearly half the pairs from the repeated-measures analysis, even though only one test might be missing because of illness or a missed visit, some adjustment was needed. Most of the pairs had three complete tests within any given age period (for example, 3, 6, and 12 months, or 6, 9, and 12 months), and the scores were rearranged to align the three scores available for all subjects. If four scores were available, the first one was excluded and the remaining three were selected. The realignment preserves intact the data of central interest—the extent of overall concordance and parallel change for each pair during the period—but it forfeits the test of ages as a main effect. This is of no consequence, however, since the age means are already equalized by the standardization process.
28. T. Fujikura and L. A. Froehlich, *Pediatrics* **53**, 884 (1974).
29. A more detailed analysis of birth weight and mental development for this sample may be found in (*19*).
30. A more detailed analysis of the high-differentiation Bayley items and the cognitive functions they engage may be found in R. S. Wilson, in *Communicative and Cognitive Abilities—Early Behavioral Assessment*, F. Minifie and L. Lloyd, Eds. (University Park Press, Baltimore, 1978), pp. 135-149.
31. See (*30*); also A. P. Matheny, *Dev. Psychol.* **11**, 224 (1975); A. W. Gottfried and N. Brody, *ibid.*, p. 379.
32. This research was supported in part by PHS grants MH 23884, HD 03217, and HD 07200; by NSF grants GB 35578 and BNS 17315; by OCD research grant 90-C-922; and by the Grant Foundation, Inc. I thank A. Matheny, A. Dolan, M. Hinkle, M. Gliessner, B. Slaven, E. Harpring, M. Moseson, J. Parker, H. Dallum, S. Bateman, S. Nuss, and P. Litwin for major contributions to the program.



Margaret Mead
1901-1978

Margaret Mead, world-renowned anthropologist and author, died Wednesday, 15 November 1978, in New York City. News of Margaret Mead's death reached the AAAS Board of Directors during their visit to the People's Republic of China. Dr. Mead was elected president of AAAS in 1973 and retired as Board Chairman in 1976.

In Peking, current Board Chairman Emilio Q. Daddario said, "Margaret Mead's death is hard to accept. She was marvelously vital, filled with a love of action, and tireless in her efforts to create a human science. She touched countless lives and especially the young. There is sadness today in the great cities of the world, and in the faraway villages whose transitions she followed for 50 years and to which she gave her mind and her heart."