

**The Committee on Scholarly  
Communication with the  
People's Republic of China**

**Announces**

**TRAINING AND RESEARCH  
OPPORTUNITIES FOR  
NATURAL SCIENTISTS,  
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS,  
AND HUMANISTS IN THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC  
OF CHINA  
(1979-1980)**

**Deadline for receipt of completed applications: 9 February 1979**

**Advanced Training Program**

Fellowships for up to 30 graduate students or recent recipients of advanced degrees for advanced training in China. The program will consist of a full year of language instruction and course work in substantive fields and will begin in September 1979. Basic eligibility includes U.S. citizenship, receipt of bachelor's degree, 3 years of modern Chinese (except for natural scientists where somewhat less competence will be considered).

**Research Program**

Research grants are available for up to 30 scholars at all levels (including especially well-qualified advanced doctoral candidates). U.S. citizenship required. Applicants must submit carefully formulated research proposals which can be expected to bring successful results within the present Chinese academic context. Grant tenure may extend from 3 months to 1 year in the natural sciences and 6 months to 1 year in the social sciences and humanities. The grant period must fall between June 1979 and August 1980.

The programs described above are managed by the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China as a federally funded program on behalf of the U.S. government.

**Senior Scholar Research Program**

Up to 15 grants are available to senior scholars for research projects in China as part of the Committee's ongoing reciprocal program with China's Scientific and Technical Association. Senior scholars should be individuals at the level of associate professor or above or its equivalent, with a distinguished record as a research scholar in the natural sciences, social sciences, or humanities. (Senior scholars may apply simultaneously to the research program announced above, if they so desire.) Applicants must submit carefully formulated research proposals which can be expected to bring successful results within the present Chinese context. Grant tenure may extend from 3 months to 1 year between June 1979 and August 1980.

**For further information and application packets, please write:**

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that barriers to fulfillment of this goal are so insidious that programs that focus solely on hiring must fail. One commonly cited obstacle is the "old boys network," which provides scientists with those informal supports and contacts so crucial to success.

The AAAS is ostensibly committed to the advancement of all scientists, male and female. Its failure to understand the meaning of such a commitment to women, however, is reflected in its failure to assign weekly *Science* editorials to women. While the request to write an editorial from an organization as influential and prestigious as the AAAS may only reflect the editor's contacts, it serves to enhance the power and status of the author in the scientific community. Women's exclusion from this process is manifested in the disturbing observation that, in the last 25 issues of 1978, a sample likely to be representative of most issues, not a single woman authored a *Science* editorial.

Attainment of affirmative action goals, limited as they are, appears easy in comparison to obstacles such as this. The manner in which the AAAS selects editorial writers requires immediate revision so that women may participate on a regular basis.

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**Alaska Lands Bill**

In his report on the visit to Alaska of Secretary of the Interior Andrus (News and Comment, 11 Aug. 1978, p. 506), Luther J. Carter shows a bias that is common in contemporary reporting on natural resource controversies.

That bias is reflected in the tacit or implied assumption that only the directly affected industries have any reason to oppose the establishment, in mineralized or petroliferous areas, of parks and wilderness areas in which exploitation of mineral and oil resources would be prohibited.

The desire of the mining and oil industries to protect their pecuniary interests through "political muscle" exerted by "lobbyists" (in common usage a pejorative term, whether or not Carter means it that way) is cited as a political obstruction to implementing the goals of preservation. The estimated value of specific mineral deposits is given in dollars, not in reference to annual domestic consumption and production of the com-

modities to be produced. For the most part, statements made for the production side of the argument seem carefully placed in a frame of industry interest, while those on the preservation side are placed in a frame of national interest.

There is nothing new about this. That's what's discouraging about it. Our professional informers, even when given the opportunity, do not seem to recognize that the conflicts between production-consumption and preservation-simplicity are in each of us, albeit in different proportions; that there are important national—not just corporate—interests involved in a political decision to ban mining and oil production in a promising region; and that weaving straw white hats and black hats may entertain, and even sometimes advance a decision, but does not inform.

The Alaska lands bill argument does not appear to me as simple as either Secretary Andrus or Carter appear to believe it is.

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The News and Comment article "Andrus in Alaska: A tour of the wild estate" mentions that "the Porcupine caribou herd, . . . with its some 120,000 animals, is now the largest herd in North America." This is incorrect. The George River herd of the northern Ungava-Labrador peninsula, with more than 150,000 caribou, is the largest in North America, if not the world. A census of the herd was last taken in 1976, and the annual net increment is calculated to be nearly 18 percent; thus the present population may exceed 210,000 animals.

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**Collector's Issue?**

With all the commotion (Letters, 1 Dec. 1978, p. 930) about the "e" missing from the cover of the 10 November 1978 *Science*, no one has pointed out that the same cover is also misnumbered (4365 instead of 4368). Perhaps that particular issue should be designated a "collector's item."

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