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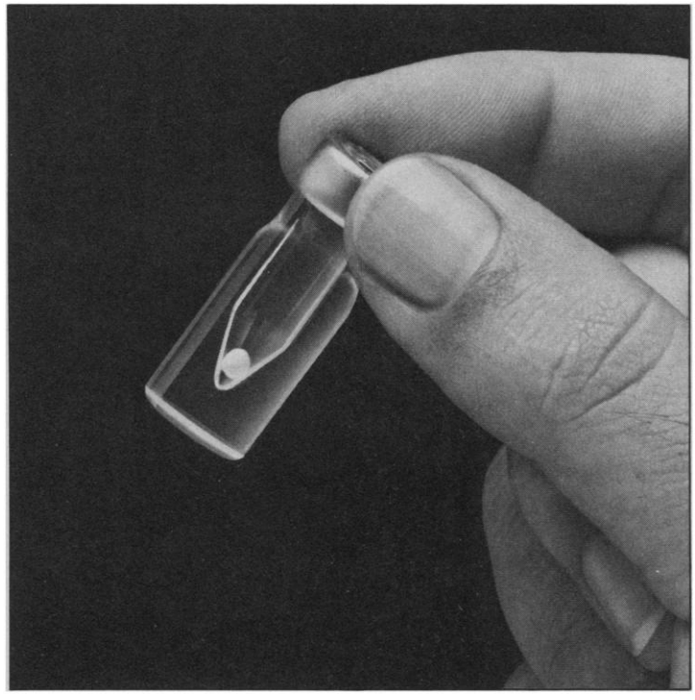

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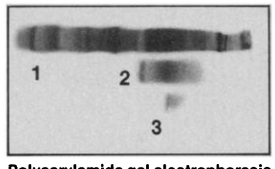

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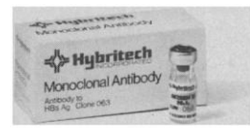

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7 December 1979

Volume 206, No. 4423

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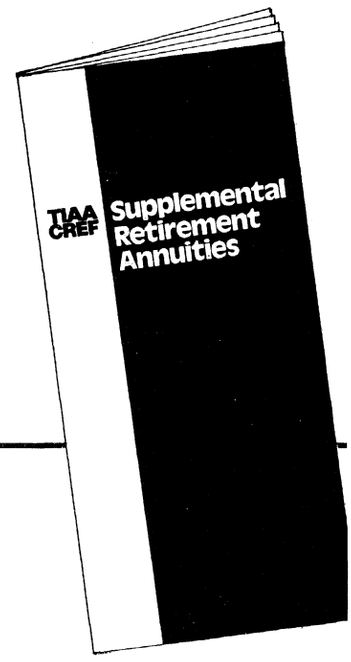
COVER

Felucca boats sailing the Nile River. Significant variations in climate on time scales of the order of 100 years have been found in the yearly records of the Nile River discharge since A.D. 622. See page 1178. [Egyptian Government Tourist Office, New York City]

TIAA-CREF Supplemental Retirement Annuities



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References: 1. Er-el Z, Zaidenzaig Y, Shaltiel S: *Biochem Biophys Res Comm* 49:383, 1972. **2.** Shaltiel S: *Methods Enzymol* 34:126, 1974. **3.** Shaltiel S: *FEBS Proc* 40:117, 1975. **4.** Shaltiel S, Ames GF, Noel KD: *Arch Biochem Biophys* 159:174, 1973. **5.** Shaltiel S, et al: *Proc Nat Acad Sci* 72:3397, 1975.

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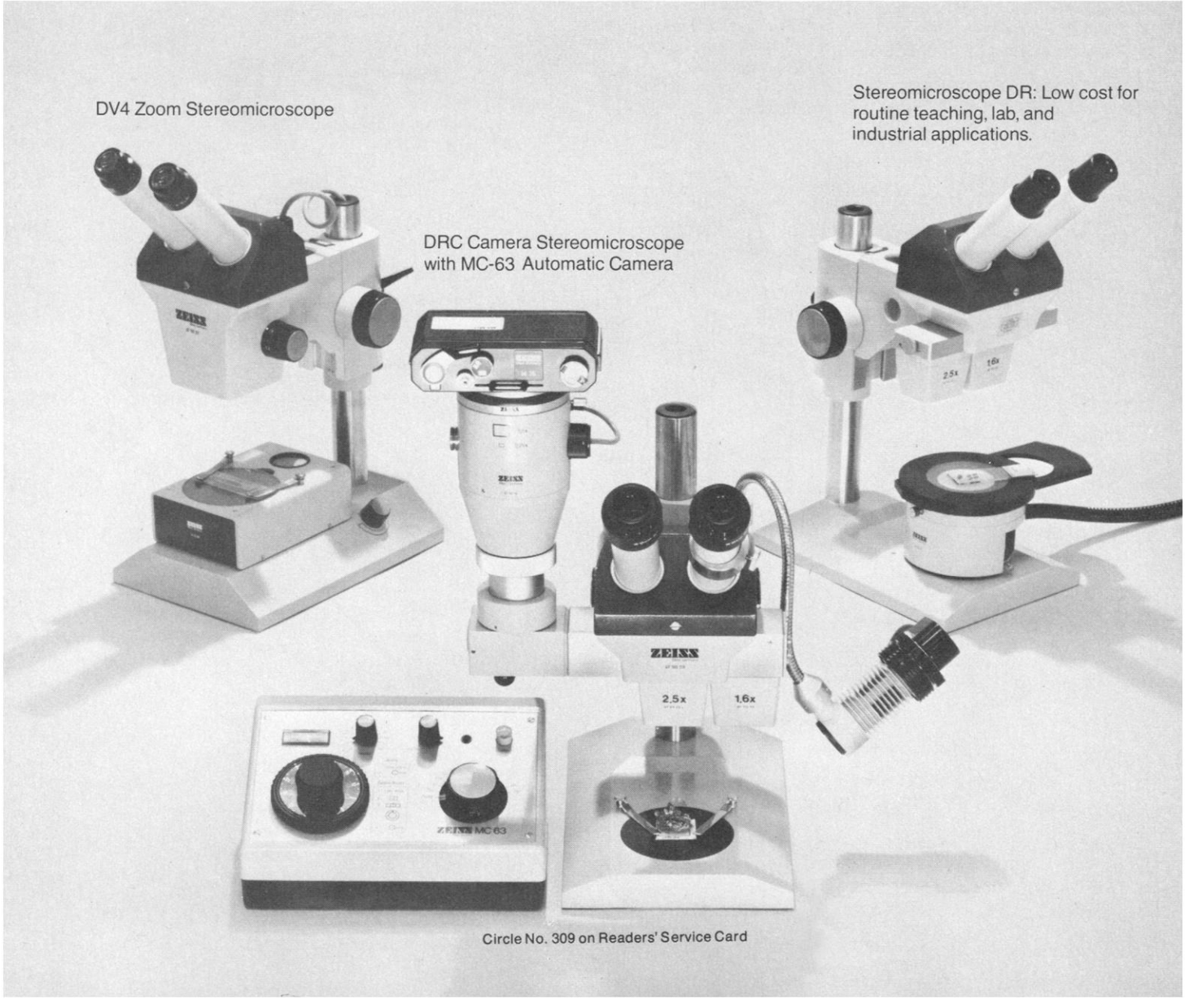

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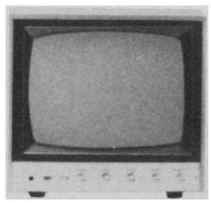

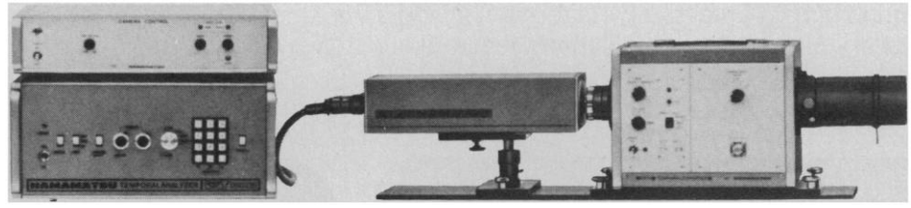

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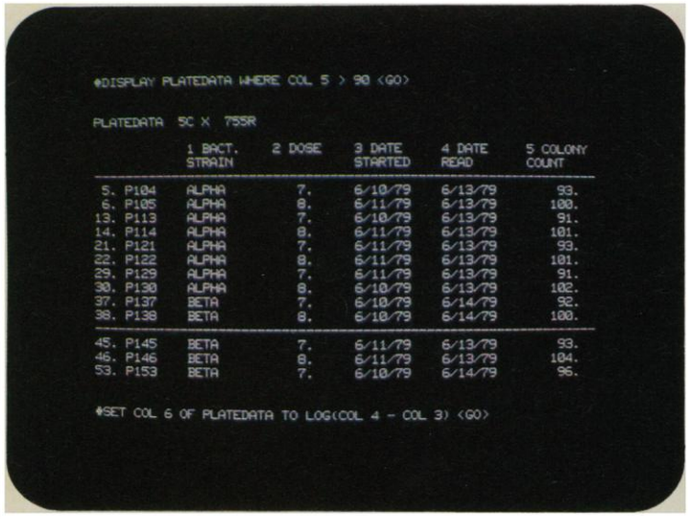

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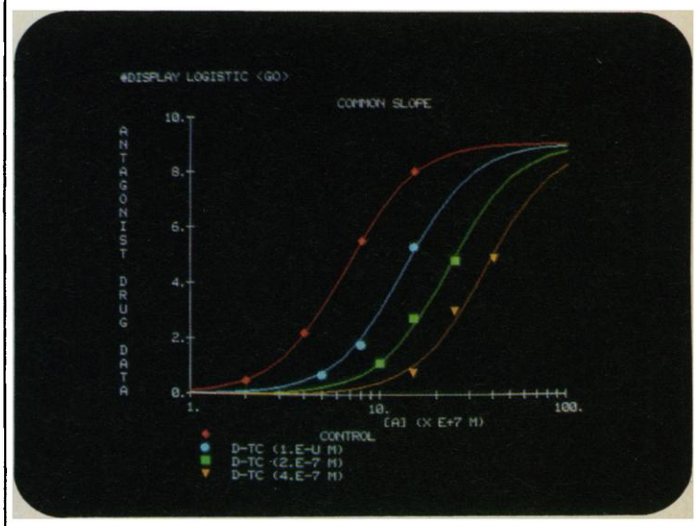

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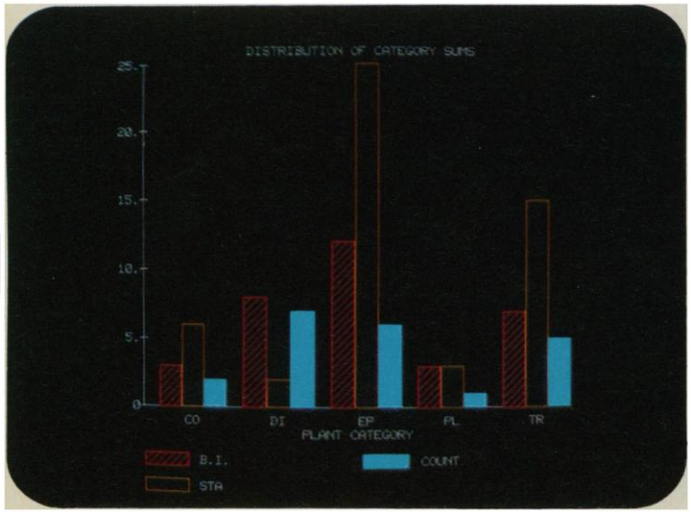

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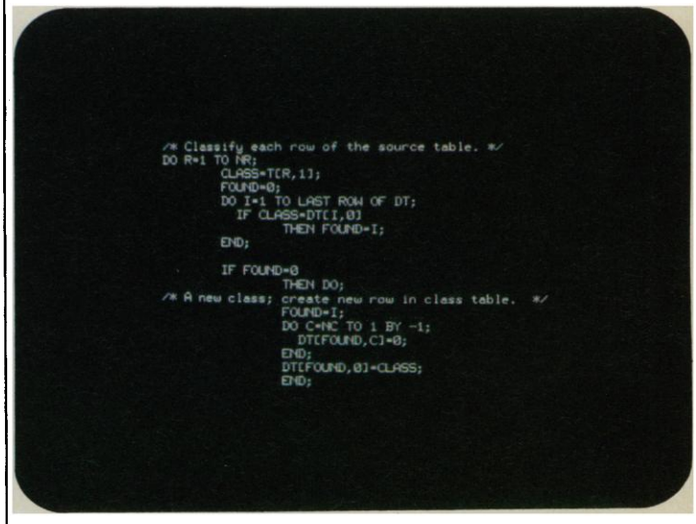

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7 December 1979, Volume 206, Number 4423 **SCIENCE**

All Really Great Lies Are Half True

The proposition that good is preferable to evil is for most of us an axiom, a self-evident truth. Not so evident, however, is what is good and what is bad. This lack of consensus exists for a wide range of issues—political, social, and personal—as a glance at the morning paper will show.

If costs can be totally equated with bad and benefits with good, then cost-benefit analysis of medical research would appear equally axiomatic. Government and private sources of research money are increasingly asking, "In what way will your project contribute to our ability to prevent or treat human disease?" And because good is so obviously preferable to bad, to question cost-benefit analysis appears as illogical as questioning motherhood.

Questioning motherhood, however, may not be so illogical if you are 14, unmarried, and 7 months pregnant. Similarly, there are two fatal flaws in the current demand for cost-benefit analysis. First, it is increasingly demanded of individual projects, rather than of research as a whole. Second, while benefits are benefits, the costs incurred may have redeeming features—that is, they may not be wholly bad.

The first question is that of the part and the whole. The discovery of effective polio vaccines saves the U.S. community more each year than the entire medical research budget; this takes care of the global question. But it is still asked about your project, and mine, "If $50,000 is invested, can you show us conclusively *and prospectively* how we will save $100,000?"

Since the milestone study by Comroe and Dripps of the scientific basis for the support of biomedical research,* such a question appears increasingly naïve. Effective, safe, corrective open-heart surgery involves the application of findings—more often than not of basic, undirected research—in a staggering range of fields. Could Landsteiner have provided a cost-benefit justification of his work on blood groups, on the basis that one day it would be crucial for cardiac surgery?

Second, the premise that the cost of medical research is unrelievedly bad needs careful scrutiny. In Western societies a very small percentage of people are involved in primary production of the necessities of life. The majority work in occupations that are "nonproductive" in this sense—be they service, administrative, or creative. In Bangladesh, priorities may rightly favor skim milk over medical research, soybeans over symphonies; we have the luxury of options.

The politician, the treasury official, the research worker—we are all costs on the public purse. We are all judged to be more or less worthwhile on criteria different from those of subsistence farmers or hunting-and-gathering societies. Financially, the doctor may be better off in private practice, the politician back in his law office, the treasury official in a boardroom. What keeps you in the laboratory at nights, at home writing on weekends, is not cost-benefit but commitment.

And the commitment is to doing something well, not saving mankind. The pursuit of excellence—in singing, or science, or whatever—is the logical extension of our starting axiom; if good is preferable to bad, then we should strive for the best. And you know, and the politician listening to Joan Sutherland knows, that excellence is not just its own reward.

When the people of the Île-de-France began building Notre Dame, the population of Paris was 35,000; on any short-term, dollars-and-cents basis, they needed Notre Dame like a hole in the head. So the next time you are asked for a cost-benefit analysis of a particular project, think of polio, think of Landsteiner, think of Notre Dame—and innocently inquire of your questioner if he has data on the costs and benefits of cost-benefit analyses.

—JOHN FUNDER, *President, Australian Society for Medical Research, Medical Research Centre, Prince Henry's Hospital, Melbourne, Australia 3004*

*Julius H. Comroe, Jr., and Robert D. Dripps, *Science* **192**, 105 (1976).

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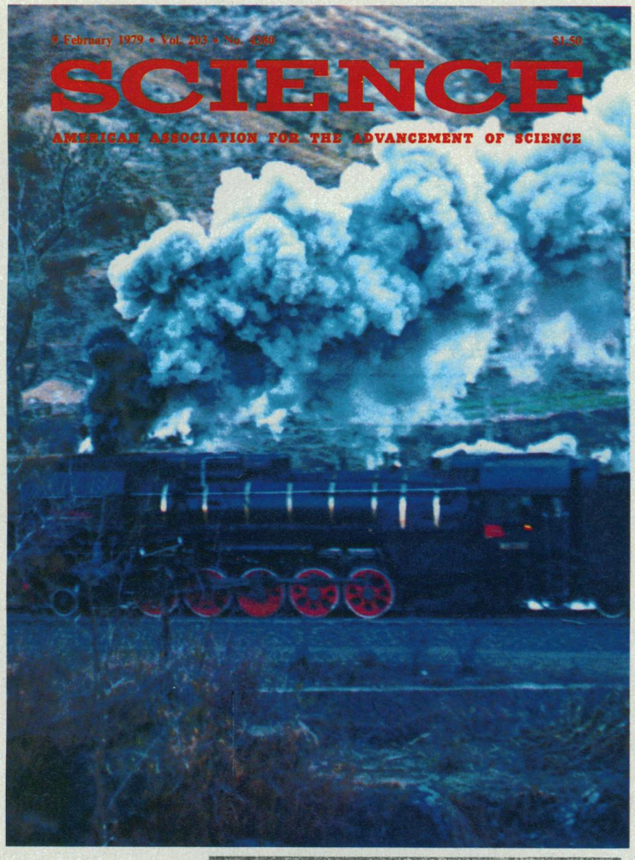

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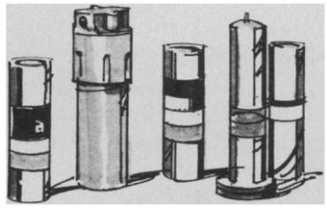

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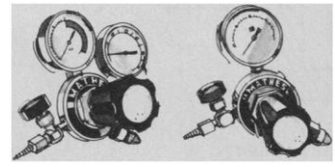
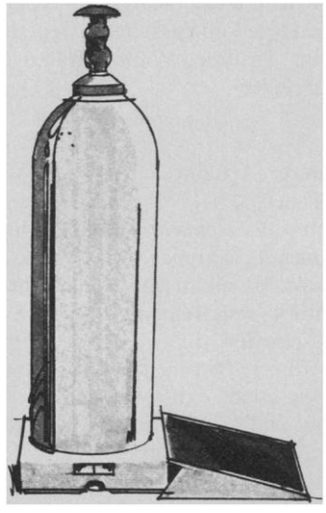


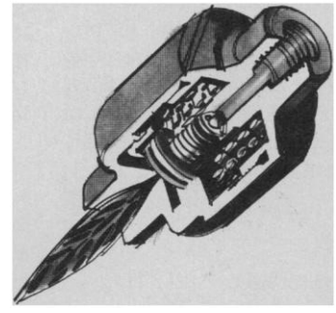
Cylinder Scale, Model 8510

To judge accurately when a liquefied gas is nearing empty, Matheson has designed and sells a cylinder scale. We recommend this for nitrous oxide because it will let you know ... and it's the only way ... when the cylinder is empty. Invaluable! Circle



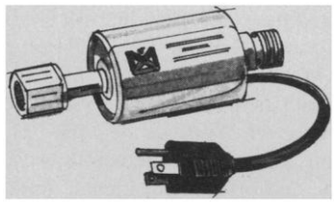
Series 6103 Flash Arrestor

A flash arrestor is installed as a part of the AA system downstream, after the regulator and cylinder. Some instruments have a built-in flash arrestor. If yours does not, two should be installed. Acetylene is highly flammable. Should flashback occur, with the accompanying shock wave, this device will instantly seal off the path to both regulator and cylinder ... preventing an explosion of much greater magnitude in either regulator or cylinder, both of which contain more gas. Flash arrestors are recommended for both fuel gas and oxidizer gas lines. For more information, circle



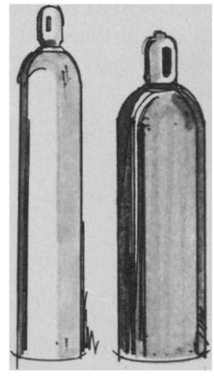
Nitrous Oxide Heater

Because nitrous oxide, frequently used as an oxidizer gas in AA, is liquefied gas, or a gas over liquid in a cylinder, it often cools or ices on expansion, causing problems in automatic control. The heater we offer is installed between cylinder and regulator and eliminates icing and allows for higher flows. Thermostatically controlled, the N_2O is not overheated and the operator can concentrate on his instrument. Works simply with 115 VAC. Circle



Acetylene 99.6% and Nitrous Oxide 99.0%

These are pure gases containing less impurities than commercial grades. We recommend them and specially purify them for AA instrument use. The purer the gas, the less interference in final results. Circle



Improved Operation Of An Atomic Absorption Spectro-photometer

Chemical analysis by atomic absorption spectroscopy is achieved by converting the sample into an atomic vapor and measuring its absorbance at a selected wavelength. The measured absorbance is proportional to concentration. The analysis is made by comparing this absorbance with a reference sample of known composition under similar conditions.

Atomic absorption lines are so narrow that the use of a conventional monochromator is impractical to measure them. Commercial instruments overcome this by the use of hollow cathode lamps which emit atomic spectral lines of the element to be determined.

Elements are measured after they have been put into solution either aqueous or organic. The solution is then sprayed into a flame, generally, air-acetylene. Some compounds, like the rare earths, require a highly reducing flame. This is done most safely by burning the acetylene in nitrous oxide which gives more available oxygen than air.

For years Matheson has been servicing scientists using AA spectroscopy, not only with gases but with other equipment which makes operation easier, and more important, safer. These items are at left. If you're not familiar with them we will be delighted to rush literature to you.

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6056 Heusenstamm, West Germany

PRODUCTS and MATERIALS

Respirator

Model 900 will filter particles 0.02 to 2 microns with 99.997 percent efficiency. The device uses permanent stainless steel HEPA filters which may be autoclaved or cold-sterilized. An audible and visual alarm alerts the wearer to low battery power in the 6-hour units. The hood features double cape-collar construction for adjustability. The hood also offers good visibility. Flow rates are 5 to 7 cubic feet per minute depending on battery charge. Medical Measurements. Circle 810.

Micro Osmometers

Osmettes are freezing-point osmometers. They operate on standard samples of 20 or 50 microliters. They have sufficient range to work with diluted samples as small as 5 microliters. Inexpensive, disposable sample tubes eliminate problems of cleaning and breakage. The thermoelectric cooling system obviates liquid baths. Automatic operation and small size are additional features. A reading is displayed within 60 to 90 seconds after sample introduction. Precision Systems. Circle 811.

Cryostat

Model HR Mark II refrigerated microtome accommodates specimens up to 40 by 55 millimeters and prepares sections in the range of thickness from 1 to 20 micrometers. An optional range offers sections from 2.5 to 50 micrometers. The temperature is displayed and may be controlled from ambient to −30°C. A heated window eliminates frosting as an impediment to viewing operation of the microtome. The knife retracts on its return stroke to clear the specimen. Slee International. Circle 812.

Flame Photometer

The MicroFlame photometer is designed to measure sodium and potassium in serum or in urine and to measure lithium in serum. It incorporates simultaneous digital display of sodium and potassium or lithium concentrations. The operator may choose lithium or cesium as an internal standard. The device is designed to accommodate small samples and to use minimum amounts of propane. Calibration and zeroing are automated. Diagnostic circuits monitor flame condition to warn of lack of fuel or air or of depletion of the internal standard. Gilford Instrument Laboratories. Circle 813.

Audio Signal Synthesizer

The DMX-1000 is a signal-processing computer designed to synthesize music. However, this programmable electronic device with a 16-bit digital-analog conversion channel and a 4K × 16-bit data memory may be easily adapted to psychoacoustic research. It includes an 8-bit parallel interface for easy control by many computers. The DMX-1000 will perform several voices in real time with programmed notes, volume, timbre, and duration. Digital Music Systems. Circle 814.

Solar Energy Meter

Model LI-175 displays instantaneous insolation in watts per square meter or in British thermal units per square foot. With the flip of a switch, the LI-175 displays integrated insolation in watt-hours per square meter and British thermal units per square foot per hour. The sensor is an accurately calibrated pyranometer with 3 to 5 percent accuracy under clear daylight conditions. The device operates in the temperature range from 0° to 50°C. Li-Cor. Circle 815.

Infrared Spectrometer

The Miran 980 is fully automated. It may be quickly calibrated for analysis of up to ten components. Such an analysis requires 70 seconds. Data may be presented as absorbance, concentration, or ratio. The display interacts with the keyboard to prompt the operator through the analysis. The single-beam device scans the background and automatically subtracts the background spectrum. The Miran 980 provides printouts of each step with each component identified by name and unit as well as the time at which it was analyzed. Programs may be stored on cassette for repetition. Foxboro Analytic, Wilks Infrared Center. Circle 816.

Literature

Laboratory Apparatus details a line of instruments, supplies, glassware, and materials for all research and teaching laboratory requirements. SGA Scientific. Circle 804.

Stationary Phases for Gas Chromatography is an extensive guidebook to columns and packing materials. Analabs, Foxboro Analytic. Circle 817.

Laboratory Furniture is devoted to the Exemplar line of cabinetry, sinks, hoods, work surfaces, and more. Sargent-Welch Scientific. Circle 818.

Microcomputers describes the TRS-80 line of microcomputers, peripherals, software, and accessories. Radio Shack. Circle 819.

Biochemical Equipment includes products for separation techniques featuring apparatus and reagents. BioLab Products. Circle 820.

Columns for Gas Analysis offers separatory techniques and columns and packings for more than 50 specific gases. Supelco. Circle 821.

Quartz Paper describes Papsil, a laboratory paper that is 99.99+ percent quartz for laboratory applications. Atomergic Chemetals. Circle 822.

Fluorescence Systems features photometers, analyzers, detectors, calorimeters, and other instruments. American Instrument. Circle 823.

Newly offered instrumentation, apparatus, and laboratory materials of interest to researchers in all disciplines in academic, industrial, and government organizations are featured in this space. Emphasis is given to purpose, chief characteristics, and availability of products and materials. Endorsement by *Science* or AAAS is not implied. Additional information may be obtained from the manufacturers or suppliers named by circling the appropriate number on the Reader Service Card (on pages 1138A and 1218 A) and placing it in the mailbox. Postage is free.
—RICHARD G. SOMMER

1529

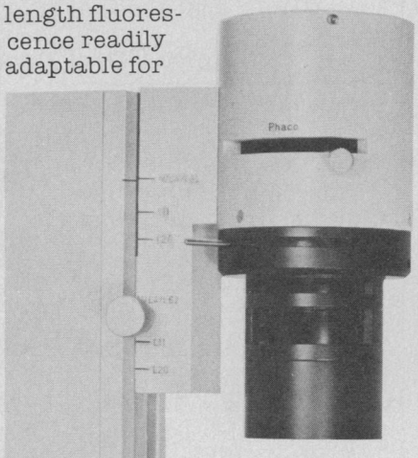
Leitz Diavert. **The only inverted microscope system with Leitz quality any way you look at it.**

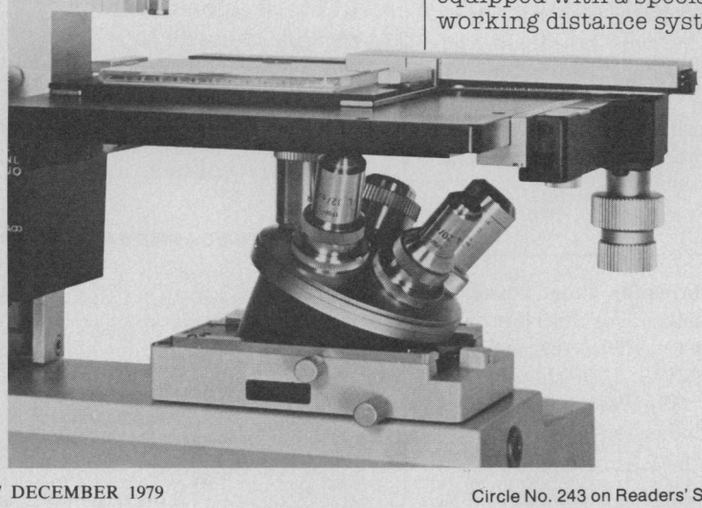
The Leitz® Diavert is the perfect answer to the constantly changing applications of the inverted microscope. Because as lab needs evolve, the highly modular Diavert is made to meet them. All of them.

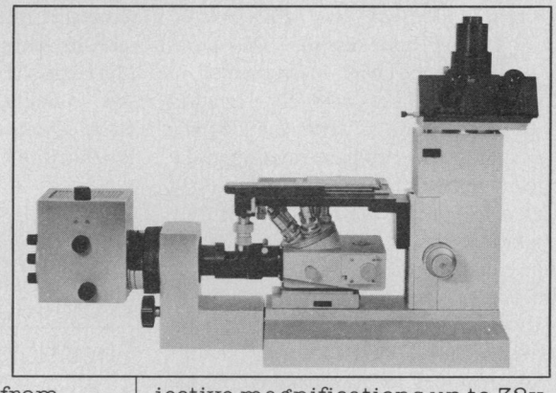
The core of the Diavert is an L-shaped stand. It easily supports elaborate photographic and specimen handling equipment as well as a multitude of accessories for transmitted and reflected light microscopy.

Microscopical Techniques

The condenser system provides a 62mm free working distance for brightfield and phase contrast up to 40x objective magnification. The optional Ploem incident light fluorescence illuminator offers two wave length fluorescence readily adaptable for fluorescence studies in multiple well dishes or regular slides. Of course, you can call upon darkfield, interference contrast and the new reflection contrast for the study of phase phenomena in tissue cultures.







Micromanipulation

The stage is positioned low and the specimen is accessible from three sides. Plus a simple adaptation lets you focus the nosepiece rather than the stage. So you can use the renowned Leitz Micromanipulator without restriction.

Unlimited Photomicrography

Cameras are mounted vertically, not horizontally. This increases stability, convenience of operation and minimizes vibrations. Consistent with all Leitz microscopes, the photographic abilities of the Diavert are virtually unlimited and it accepts the extremely versatile new Vario-Orthomat camera system.

Broad Application Spectrum

The special long working distance condensers of the Diavert easily allow ample space for handling delicate in vivo specimens in roller flasks or larger laboratory vessels. For studies in differential interference contrast, the Diavert is equipped with a special long working distance system for objective magnifications up to 32x.

On a day to day basis, the Diavert becomes a very reliable laboratory asset. The images seen move in the same direction as the specimen moves. This is especially convenient for micromanipulation and whenever the culture vessel is moved by hand. Since the very large (164 x 160mm) stage is positioned relatively low, the technician can comfortably see the specimen during operation. There is a broad range of interchangeable components for studies in tissue culture, histocompatibility, physiology and marine biology.

The Diavert is the inverted counterpart of the upright Leitz Ortholux® II research microscope. All major components are freely interchangeable between these instruments.

The details and technical specifications are equally impressive.

Leitz means precision. Worldwide

E. Leitz SCI 12/7
Rockleigh, New Jersey 07647
Please send me information on the Leitz Diavert inverted microscope.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

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(*Continued from page 1172*)

tainly am grateful for the AAAS Mass Media Program for providing this opportunity." Ron Dagani, who worked at the Raleigh, N.C., *News and Observer* this summer, now is assistant editor in the Department of Science, Education and Technology of the American Chemical Society's *Chemical and Engineering News*. Dagani believes that this summer's experience was instrumental in helping him obtain his new job. "In addition to teaching me to write science for a general audience, my participation in the program demonstrated a serious interest in science journalism. That's what they were looking for," he states.

The Mass Media Science Fellows Program provides an opportunity for up to 20 advanced students in the natural and social sciences to work for 10 weeks during the summer at newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations throughout the United States. Applications for the 1980 program now are being accepted. For application materials write to the Mass Media Science Fellows Program, at the AAAS address.

Section News—Section B (Physics)

The various AAAS Sections once had much closer ties to their corresponding professional societies, many of which originally sprang from the AAAS Sections and at first continued to work closely with them. These ties then largely withered, particularly in physics. As a first step in re-forming these connections, the American Institute of Physics has recently elected Section B (Physics) as an affiliated society, to encourage interaction between the Section and the AIP and its nine member Societies (two of which are the American Physical Society and the American Association of Physics Teachers). Section B members who are not already members of an AIP Society may now subscribe at reduced rates to AIP journals (for example, *Physics Today*); for further information contact Ms. Rose Litow, AIP, 335 East 45 Street, New York City 10017. In turn, AIP Society members are encouraged to use the AAAS meetings and publications to reach a broader audience with ideas of general interest. In addition, Section B will arrange a session of invited talks of general interest at the next annual meeting of the APS/AAPT (Chicago, 21–24 January 1980).

The input of Section B to the AAAS Annual Meeting continues to be symposia for a general audience in which physicists can bring their unique viewpoints to bear on more general problems of science and technology. In connection with the San Francisco Meeting, Section B will have an open business meeting on Friday, 4 January 1980, at 6 p.m. in the Victorian Room of the Hotel St. Francis to consider further the role of the Section and its contribution to future AAAS Meetings. Items for discussion should be sent to Section B Secretary Rolf M. Sinclair, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550.

ROLF M. SINCLAIR
Secretary, Section B

Women, Science, and Technology at UNCSTD: A Follow-Up

The only resolution passed at last August's United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) was on women, science, and technology. Introduced by Wilbert Chagula, ambassador and permanent representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, the resolution was cosponsored by the United States as well as by 14 other countries.

In particular, the resolution stresses the importance of including women in the planning, formulation, design, and implementation of development projects and programs and urges member states to facilitate the training for women as well as the equal distribution of the benefits of scientific and technological development.

The AAAS provided a direct input to the resolution in the form of the U.S. position paper, drafted by Priscilla Reining of the Office of International Science. Reining's paper was based on the UNCSTD preparatory workshop on Women and Development held by the AAAS last March with funding from the U.S. Department of State. (See p. 482, *Science*, 3 August 1979.)

For more information about the activities and publications described in "AAAS News," write to the appropriate office, AAAS, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, unless otherwise indicated.

BOOKS RECEIVED

(Continued from page 1177)

ny, Santa Monica, Calif., 1979. xiv, 562 pp., illus. $16.95

Biomaterials. An Introduction. Joon Bu Park. Plenum, New York, 1979. x, 252 pp., illus. $22.50.

Civilization. Readings from *Scientific American*. With introductions by Brian M. Fagan. Freeman, San Francisco, 1978. vi, 158 pp., illus. Cloth, $14; paper, $6.50.

The Clear Mirror. A Pattern of Life in Goa and in Indian Tibet. G. Evelyn Hutchinson. Leets's Island Books, New Haven, Conn., 1979. x, 172 pp. Paper, $4.95. Reprint of the 1936 edition.

The Climate Mandate. Walter Orr Roberts and Henry Lansford. Freeman, San Francisco, 1979. x, 198 pp., illus. Cloth, $10.95; paper, $5.95.

A Coded Compendium of the International Histological Classification of Tumours. L. H. Sobin, Louis B. Thomas, Constance Percy, and Donald E. Henson, Eds. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1978 (U.S. distributor, WHO Publications Centre USA, Albany, N.Y.). 116 pp. Paper, $12.25. International Histological Classification of Tumours.

Cognitive Processes. Lyle E. Bourne, Roger L. Dominowski, and Elizabeth F. Loftus. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1979. viii, 408 pp., illus. $14.95.

Elementary Topics in Differential Geometry. John A. Thorpe. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1979. xiv, 256 pp., illus. $16.80. Undergraduate Texts in Mathematics.

Endocrine Pancreas and Diabetes. Proceedings of a symposium, Caracas, Venezuela, June 1977. José Pierluissi, Ed. Excerpta Medica, Amsterdam, 1979 (U.S. distributor, Elsevier, New York). x, 312 pp., illus. $65.75.

Energy for a Technological Society. Principles, Problems, Alternatives. Joseph Priest. Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., ed. 2, 1979. xx, 392 pp., illus. Paper, $12.95.

Environmental Isotope Data No. 6. World Survey of Isotope Concentration in Precipitation (1972–1975). International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, 1979 (U.S. distributor, Unipub, New York). xx, 188 pp. Paper, $16. Technical Reports Series No. 192.

Enzyme Nomenclature 1978. Recommendations of the Nomenclature Committee of the International Union of Biochemistry on the Nomenclature and Classification of Enzymes. Academic Press, New York, 1979. vi, 606 pp. $20. Revision of the 1972 edition.

Essays in Biochemistry. Vol. 14. P. N. Campbell and W. N. Aldridge, Eds. Published for the Biochemical Society by Academic Press, New York, 1978. xii, 128 pp., illus. Paper, $8.75.

Ethnoarchaeology. Implications of Ethnography for Archaeology. Carol Kramer, Ed. Columbia University Press, New York, 1979. viii, 292 pp., illus. $20.

Handbook of Behavioral Neurobiology. Vol. 2, Neuropsychology. Michael S. Gazzaniga, Ed. Plenum, New York, 1979. xx, 566 pp., illus. $35.

Handbook of Tropical Forage Grasses. B. Ira Judd. Garland STPM Press, New York, 1979. x, 116 pp., illus. $14.50.

Healing and History. Essays for George Rosen. Charles E. Rosenberg, Ed. Dawson, Folkestone, Kent, England, and Science History Publications (Neale Watson), New York, 1979. viii, 262 pp. $22.75.

Heparin. Structure, Cellular Functions, and Clinical Applications. Papers from a symposium, Saskatoon, Canada, July 1977. Norman M. McDuffie, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1979. xxii, 388 pp., illus. $19.50.

The Heritage of Aviation Medicine. An Annotated Directory of Early Artifacts. Compiled by Robert J. Benford. Aerospace Medical Association, Washington, D.C., 1979. x, 122 pp., illus. Paper, $4.50.

High Altitude Geoecology. Papers from a AAAS symposium, Denver, Colo., Feb. 1977. Patrick J. Webber, Ed. Published for the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Westview Press, Denver, Colo., 1979. xx, 188 pp., illus. $15. AAAS Selected Symposia Series, 12.

Hospital-Associated Infections in the Compromised Host. Gerald P. Bodey and Victorio Rodriguez, Eds. Dekker, New York, 1979. xii, 264 pp., illus. $32.75. Handbook of Hospital-Associated Infections, 2.

Join Geometries. A Theory of Convex Sets and Linear Geometry. Walter Prenowitz and James Jantosciak. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1979. xxii, 536 pp., illus. $19.80. Undergraduate Texts in Mathematics.

Kinetics of Ion-Molecule Reactions. Proceedings of a NATO Advanced Study Institute, La Baule, France, Sept. 1979. Pierre Ausloos, Ed. Plenum, New York, 1979. viii, 508 pp., illus. $49.50. NATO Advanced Study Institutes Series B, vol. 40.

The Levee Site and the Knoll Site. Gary F. Fry and Gardiner F. Dalley with sections by James M. Adovasio and David B. Madsen and appendices by Ralph T. Shuey, Jan Andrews, and Paul W. Parmalee. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, 1979. xii, 114 pp., illus. Paper, $8. University of Utah Anthropological Papers, No. 100.

Lifecloud. The Origin of Life in the Universe. Fred Hoyle and Chandra Wickramasinghe. Harper and Row, New York, 1979. 190 pp., illus. + plates. $9.95.

Life Cycle Costing. A Better Method of Government Procurement. M. Robert Seldon. Westview Press, Boulder, Colo., 1979. xx, 284 pp., illus. $25. Westview Special Studies in Public Policy and Public Systems Management.

Mineral Nutrition of Legumes in Tropical and Subtropical Soils. Proceedings of a workshop, Brisbane, Australia, Jan. 1978. C. S. Andrew and E. J. Kamprath, Eds. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Melbourne, 1978 (U.S. distributor, ISBS, Forest Grove, Ore.). x, 416 pp., illus. $22.50.

Mineralogy of the Planets. A Voyage in Space and Time. Hallimond Lecture for Centenary of Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Joseph V. Smith. Mineralogical Society, London, 1979. 90 pp., illus. Paper, $5. Reprinted from *Mineralogical Magazine*, vol. 43, No. 325.

Modeling and Analysis Using Q-GERT Networks. A. Alan B. Pritsker. Halsted (Wiley), New York, ed. 2, 1979. xxiv, 456 pp., illus. $19.50.

Monotreme Biology. Papers from a symposium, May 1978. M. L. Augee, Ed. Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales, Mosman, N.S.W., Australia, 1978. 258 pp., illus. Paper, $A5.

The Moon's Acceleration and Its Physical Origins. Vol. 1, As Deduced from Solar Eclipses. Robert R. Newton. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1979. xviii, 584 pp. $32.50.

Moulds, Toxins and Food. Claude Moreau.

Translated from the French edition (Paris, 1974) by Maurice Moss. Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1979. xiv, 478 pp., illus. $52.50.

Much Ado about Calculus. A Modern Treatment with Applications Prepared for Use with the Computer. Robert L. Wilson. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1979. xviii, 788 pp., illus. $16.80. Undergraduate Texts in Mathematics.

The Origin of Life. A Warm Little Pond. Clair Edwin Folsome. Freeman, San Francisco, 1979. xiv, 168 pp., illus. Cloth, $10; paper, $5.50. A Series of Books in Biology.

Origins of the Mind. Mind-Brain Connections. Charles Furst. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1979. x, 262 pp., illus. Cloth, $11.95; paper, $5.95. A Spectrum Book.

Paediatrics and Growth. Proceedings of a workshop, London, May 1977. Donald Barltrop, Ed. Fellowship of Postgraduate Medicine, London, 1978. viii, 158 pp., £5.

Pancreatis. Peter A. Banks. Plenum, New York, 1979. xvi, 236 pp., illus. $22.50. Topics in Gastroenterology.

Paragraph Structure Inference. Edward J. Crothers. Ablex Publishing Corporation, Norwood, N.J., 1979. xiv, 124 pp., $14.95.

Parkinson's Disease—II. Aging and Neuroendocrine Relationships. Proceedings of a symposium, Lubbock, Tex., Feb. 1978. Caleb E. Finch, David E. Potter, and Alexander D. Kenny, Eds. Plenum, New York, 1978. xii, 270 pp., illus. $32.50. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, vol. 113.

Pathways to the Gods. The Mystery of the Andes Lines. Tony Morrison and incorporating the work of Gerald S. Hawkins. Harper and Row, New York, 1979. 208 pp., $12.95.

Perspectives in Grassland Ecology. Results and Applications of the US/IBP Grassland Biome Study. Norman R. French, Ed. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1979. xii, 206 pp., illus. $26.80. Ecological Studies, vol. 32.

Progress in Atomic Spectroscopy. Part B. W. Hanle and H. Kleinpoppen, Eds. Plenum, New York, 1979. xxiv + pp. 713–1500 + index. $49.50. Physics of Atoms and Molecules.

Progress in Behavior Modification. Vol. 7. Michel Hersen, Richard M. Eisler, and Peter M. Miller, Eds. Academic Press, New York, 1979. xiv, 406 pp. $24.50.

Proportion of Body Dimensions in Children and Youth. Stanislav Komenda and Josef Klementa. Státní Pedagogické Nakladatelství, Prague, 1978. 270 pp., illus. Paper, Kcs 34.

Psychiatric Diagnosis. Donald W. Goodwin and Samuel B. Guze. Oxford University Press, New York, ed. 2, 1979. xiv, 254 pp. Cloth, $12.95; paper, $6.95.

Reversibility of Female Sterilization. Papers from a symposium, Leuven, Belgium, June 1977. I. Brosens and R. Winston, Eds. Academic Press, London, and Grune and Stratton, New York, 1978. x, 194 pp., illus. $15.50.

Reviews in Biochemical Toxicology. Vol. 1. Ernest Hodgson, John R. Bend, and Richard M. Philpot, Eds. Elsevier/North-Holland, New York, 1979. x, 316 pp., illus. $32.

75 Years of Chromatography. A Historical Dialogue. L. S. Ettre and A. Zlatkis, Eds. Elsevier, New York, 1979. xiv, 502 pp., illus. $49.75. Journal of Chromatography Library, vol. 17.

Sherrington. His Life and Thought. John C. Eccles and William C. Gibson. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1979. xvi, 270 pp., illus. $18.70.

Shuttle. The World's First Spaceship. Robert M. Powers. Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pa., 1979. 256 pp., illus. + plates. Cloth, $16.95; paper, $10.95.

Side Effects of Drugs Annual 3. A Worldwide Yearly Survey of New Data and Trends. M. N. G. Dukes, Ed. Excerpta Medica, Amsterdam, 1979 (U.S. distributor, Elsevier, New York). xvi, 470 pp. $58.50.

Structure and Bonding. Vol. 36. J. D. Dunitz and 7 others, Eds. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1979. iv, 180 pp., illus. $42.90.

The Structure of Professionalism. A Quantitative Examination John B. Cullen. Petrocelli, New York, 1978. xiv, 290 pp. $15.

The Study of Vegetation. Papers from a meeting. M. J. A. Werger, Ed. Junk, The Hague, 1979 (U.S. distributor, Kluwer Boston, Hingham, Mass.). xii, 316 pp., illus. $59.50.

Successful Data Processing System Analysis. Thomas R. Gildersleeve. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1978. x, 310 pp., illus. $16.95.

A Survey of the Lepidoptera, Biogeography and Ecology of New Caledonia. J. D. Holloway. Junk, The Hague, 1979 (U.S. distributor, Kluwer Boston, Hingham, Mass.). xii, 588 pp., illus. $85.35. Series Entomologica, vol. 15.

Synergetics. Far From Equilibrium. Proceedings of a conference, Bordeaux, France, Sept. 1978. A. Pacault and C. Vidal, Eds. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1979. x, 178 pp., illus. $32.50. Springer Series in Synergetics, vol. 3.

Telecommunications Switching Principles. M. T. Hills. MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1979. xiv, 328 pp., illus. $22.50.

Teleology Revisited and Other Essays in the Philosophy and History of Science. Ernest Nagel. Columbia University Press, New York, 1979. x, 352 pp. $20. The John Dewey Essays in Philosophy.

Theoretical Nuclear Physics. John M. Blatt and Victor F. Weisskopf. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1979. xiv, 864 pp., illus. $32. Reprint of 1952 edition.

Theoretical Systems Ecology. Advances and Case Studies. Efraim Halfon. Academic Press, New York, 1979. xvi, 516 pp., illus. $43.

Unsolved Problems of Co- and Graft Polymerization. Proceedings of a seminar, Iasi, Romania, Sept. 1976. Otto Vogl and Cristofer I. Simionescu, Eds. Interscience (Wiley), New York, 1979. viii, 372 pp., illus. $19. *Journal of Polymer Science*: Polymer Symposia No. 64.

Uric Acid. William N. Kelley and Irwin M. Weiner, Eds. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1978. xxii, 642 pp., illus. $159.50. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology, vol. 51.

Utilizing System 360/370 OS and VS Job Control Language and Utility Programs. Daniel H. Rindfleisch. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1979. xii, 404 pp., illus. $18.95.

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