

CommandWriter... A Partial Feature List

Scientific notation
Formula Writing
Shortest keystroke paths
Least memorization
Largest command structure
Patent pending user interface

Dynamic footnoting at end of page
or end of document
Odd/even headers and footers

Superscript, subscript, italics
Bold, shadow, strikeover
Underline, double underline
Superscript/subscript combined
Expanded or condensed type

Extensive on-screen help
Escape and menu-command undo
Screen index of all features

Automatic outlining/numbering
Automatic and soft hyphenation
Integrated automatic speller

Insert Wordstar and ASCII files
Insert switchable (on/off) nonprinting
comments
Multiple libraries/glossaries for inserting
frequently used formulas, files,
and phrases
Powerful macro create capacity

Column move, copy, and delete
Block move, copy or delete
Non-block delete, copy, and move
modes for maximum efficiency
Undo a delete (multiple layers)
View/move/copy among 3 windows
Most powerful swap structure

Extensive locate capacity:
Format structure, attributes, user-
inserted tags, etc.
Extensive find and replace:
Backwards and forward global
Scan, match case or word
Repeat find/last find
Most powerful and flexible cursor
movement capacity

Easy directory control of file copying,
renaming, deleting
Extensive user control over screen
display and file setup
Control editing through viewed or
hidden display codes
Selectable rulerline banks
Very wide array of tab types:
decimal, center, right, left
Control files in RAM buffers
Up to 10 files in buffer

Flexible print controls
Background/foreground
Multiple copies
Page numbering, no numbers
Print to disk
Print to ASCII file

Dynamic continual reformatting
Tag or mark sections of text
Automatic backup with Save

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Circle No. 303 on Readers' Service Card

established. We are informed by the then-director of the major adoption agency that adoptive parents were not told of the existence of any sibling to the child they had adopted" (4). It seems clear that there was no correlation in rearing SES, adoptive fathers' income, or neighborhood for the members of the sibling pairs. They were placed independently. Thus Moses' concern is without empirical basis.

Moses raises one final point: in analyses which stretch over several generations he fears that changes in conviction rates over the years might produce artifactual correlations between convictions of the adoptees and the biological and adoptive parents. It is also true that during this timespan this area of the world was faced with the Great Depression, World War II, and industrialization. It is conceivable that the influence of genetic factors might interact with or be affected by these social upheavals as well as the changes in conviction rates. We examined this possibility in an earlier publication (6). The analyses reported for the entire cohort were repeated for each of five shorter intervals: 1924-1928, 1929-1933, 1934-1938, 1939-1943, and 1944-1947. "The results were virtually identical for all of these periods and virtually identical to the analyses of the total sample. The changes across these years did not interact with the relationships between biological parent and adoptee crime" (6).

As in any area of science, this research project does not stand or fall alone. What is ultimately most important about a research result is its replicability. There is a considerable literature on the genetics of antisocial behavior (7).

1) Eleven twin studies from 1929 to the present have uniformly shown much higher rates of concordance for convictions or arrests for identical than for fraternal twins. Christiansen, in a study of a total population of twins ($n = 3586$ pairs), found 52 percent concordance for criminal convictions for identical (male-male) pairs and 22 percent concordance for (male-male) fraternal twin pairs (8).

2) Two U.S. adoption studies show concordance between crime in biological parents and crime in their adopted-away offspring (9). An investigation of crime in a major Swedish adoptee cohort (10) yields findings that agree with ours in just about every detail. These authors point out that "there are no genes for criminality, but only genes coding for structural proteins and enzymes that influence metabolic, hormonal, and other

physiological processes, which may indirectly modify the risk of 'criminal' behavior in particular environments."

SARNOFF A. MEDNICK

WILLIAM F. GABRIELLI, JR.

*Social Science Research Institute,
University of Southern California,
Los Angeles 90089-1111*

BARRY HUTCHINGS

*Institute of Clinical Psychology,
University of Copenhagen,
Copenhagen, Denmark*

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5. T. W. Teasdale and D. R. Owen, *Nature (London)* 309, 620 (1984).
6. S. A. Mednick, W. F. Gabrielli Jr., B. Hutchings, in *Prospective Studies of Crime and Delinquency*, K. T. Van Dusen and S. A. Mednick, Eds. (Kluwer-Nijhoff, Hingham, Mass., 1983). (Also, there are two typographical errors in our *Science* report; the adoptions began in 1924, not 1927. In the third column of page 893, the number 15.6 percent should have been 19.8 percent, and 16.1 percent should have been 20.4 percent.)
7. S. A. Mednick et al., in *Human Development: An Interactional Perspective*, D. Magnusson and V. Allen, Eds. (Academic Press, New York, 1983).
8. K. O. Christiansen, in *Biosocial Bases of Criminal Behavior*, S. A. Mednick and K. O. Christiansen, Eds. (Gardner, New York, 1977).
9. R. Crowe, *Arch. Gen. Psychiatr.* 27, 600 (1972); R. J. Cadoret, *ibid.* 35, 176 (1978).
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Jumping Frog Genes

In the article "Frog genes jump species" (Research News, 23 Nov., p. 955), Roger Lewin describes the second and more likely origin of the *Rana ridibunda* individuals with mitochondrial DNA of an *R. lessonae* type as being a cross between an *R. lessonae* female and an *R. ridibunda* male. However, this cross would produce an *R. esculenta* hybrid, as described previously in the article. The original authors refer (1) to a cross between an *R. esculenta* female and an *R. ridibunda* male.

BILL MACDONALD

*Freshwater Institute,
501 University Crescent,
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 2N6*

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Erratum: In the report "Antibodies to peptides detect new hepatitis B antigen: Serological correlation with hepatocellular carcinoma" by A. M. Moriarty, H. Alexander, G. B. Thornton, and R. A. Lerner (25 Jan., p. 429), the legend of table 1 should have begun, "Reactivity of human serum samples with peptide 99 and peptide 142," not "Reactivity of human liver samples. . . ."