

women is about twice that in men. The actively metabolizing tissue is the lean body mass, and an experiment carried out by medical students in this university on themselves showed that sex differences in resting oxygen consumption when related to surface area, and of the order of those given by Fischer, disappeared when expressed in terms of lean body mass (2).

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1. M. Kleiber, *The Fire of Life: An Introduction to Animal Energetics* (Krieger, Huntington NY, 1975).
2. M. G. MacMillan, C. M. Reid, M. Shirling, R. Passmore *Lancet* i, 728 (1965).

Dolphin Research

I write in response to the article "The social lives of dolphins" by William Booth (Research News, 3 June, p. 1273). First, the last sentence of the article mistakenly attributes to me the idea that "large brains may have something to do with the amount of sexual behavior that is pursued outside of

any reproductive context." This was not my idea. Second, Booth implies a disagreement between myself and Randy Wells concerning comparisons between primate and dolphin social systems. We do not disagree; I concur with Wells that dolphin-terrestrial mammal comparisons should proceed on a broad front and not focus exclusively on chimpanzees or any other single species. Finally, Andrew Richards is the unnamed "third graduate student" mentioned in paragraph 7 of the article. He has been closely associated with the Shark Bay dolphin research for 5 years.

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Is Science "Gender-Blind"?

In response to Daniel E. Koshland, Jr.'s editorial "Women in science" (25 Mar., p. 1473), I would like to point out yet another way in which the scientific community ignores the value of women members—by limiting their participation on editorial boards and boards of reviewing editors (25

Mar., p. 1469). Koshland is correct when he states that the "old boys" system "has been only partly eradicated": only 8% of the *Science* boards' members are women. I would bet that the percentage of women actually reviewing manuscripts is much greater. Women don't choose to sit in the wings; they are an untapped resource. Women don't need role models; they need opportunities.

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Response: The main point of my editorial was that we should increase the representation of women in the scientific community. We checked our reviewers for the past 3 months as a result of Wisnieski's letter and found the number of women to be 10%. It is noteworthy that both this number and the percentage of women on our boards are comparable to or slightly higher than the percentage of women on U.S. science faculties (for example, women make up 4% of U.S. chemistry faculties). If the total number of women scientists increases, these percentages will undoubtedly go up.

—DANIEL E. KOSHLAND, JR.

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