

of stishovite. Little is known about the effects of impurities and load rate on the formation of this high-pressure polymorph of quartz, but equilibrium-phase relations indicating a transition at 90 kilobars do not rule out volcanic processes. The retrogressive failure of the gravitationally stable north slope at Mount St. Helens is an indication that shock disruption was brought about by a preceding explosion at depth. This was confirmed by the far-field signature of the seismic event some 10 seconds earlier. This earthquake had azimuthal uniformity in P-wave polarity and depressed S-wave amplitude. The fact that P-wave first arrivals were up indicates that decompressive volcanic "explosions" are as mythical as those K/T impact sites whose abundance on the earth exceeds, for some people, that of volcanoes. The throw velocity of the north slope indicates that pressures some 5 kilometers beneath Mount St. Helens were many hundreds of kilobars.

Kerr appears to interpret the steadied progress and cautionary presentation of the work of Neville Carter and his colleagues (who have joined the decade-long debate in just the past couple of years) as an indication of doubt that multiple-shock lamellae will ever be found in association with volcanic

activity. He might have reported instead the caution of the volcanic proponents that the annealing temperatures of magmas would mean that they are not a source of shocked minerals: such things must come from the surrounding country rock. Further, he does not inform the reader that the Manson crater does not coincide with the K/T event (1); nor does he reveal that multiple lamellae have been reported in mafic breccia dykes (2) and that coesite, another high-pressure polymorph of quartz, has been found in purely tectonic settings, such as the Caledonides, the Urals, and the Alps, indicating endogenous pressures above 30 kilobars (3). Finally, Kerr does not discuss the fact that the decline of the dinosaurs took place over millions of years, which would call for a rather slow-landing meteor.

That iridium and shocked minerals may have a connection with mass extinctions is perhaps the most important scientific discovery of the decade, and the initial suggestion of an impact as causal is certainly an educated guess that has been extremely valuable in stimulating much effort in astronomy, astrophysics, and paleontology. But in some quarters this interesting guess has not been allowed the natural scientific evolution

that would have at least retained for it some glory as the progenitor of more advanced thinking. Instead, it appears to have been immediately accorded the deity of something that also seems as rare as the unicorns to which Kerr alludes, a "death star." Why so many people have attached their wagons to this star will provide much material for behavioral scientists, historians, and others for decades to come.

ALAN RICE

Department of Physics,
University of Colorado, Denver, CO 80204

REFERENCES

1. S. M. Cisnowski, *Lunar Planet. Sci. Conf.* **19**, 188 (1988).
2. R. P. Sage, *Geol. Soc. Am. Bull.* **89**, 1529 (1978).
3. D. C. Smith, *Nature* **310**, 641 (1984).

Erratum: Leslie Roberts' article "A corrosive fight over California's toxics law" (News & Comment, 20 Jan., p. 306) incorrectly states that chloroform is used to chlorinate drinking water. Chloroform is formed during the chlorination process.

Erratum: Because of a transmission error, the West German government's position on Europe's genome program was incorrectly stated in David Dickson's News & Comment article "Genome project gets rough ride in Europe" (3 Feb., p. 599). The Bundestag has given its qualified approval to the program. It has not endorsed the views of a parliamentary committee that opposes the effort, as the article stated.

Managing references just got easier.

Stop filing index cards and misplacing references! Organize them instead, with a specially designed database program called Pro-Cite®.

Pro-Cite makes it easy to manage references. Now you can sort, search, or index references from journal articles, books, or any other source. Keep references organized, include long abstracts or notes, and format bibliographies in any style.

Pro-Cite puts references in order.

Call (313) 996-1580 today. Pro-Cite is available for IBM® PCs and the Macintosh® and the programs are data compatible. Other PBS products include Biblio-Links™ (companion programs that transfer records into Pro-Cite) and Pro-Search™ (a specialized communications program for searching BRS and DIALOG (IBM only)). Pro-Cite is now NOTcopy protected.



**Personal
Bibliographic
Software, Inc.**
P.O. Box 4250
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
(313) 996-1580

In Canada, contact Phipps & Assoc.
512 Speedvale Ave. E. Guelph, ON N1E 1P4 (519) 836-9328
The following are trademarks or registered trademarks: Pro-Cite, Biblio-Link, Pro-Search of Personal Bibliographic Software, Inc., IBM of International Business Machine, Corp., Macintosh of Apple Computer, Inc.

Bibliography
Atlantic Stock. Some results of SE whale marking in the northern
1. Brown, G.G. International Whaling Commission Report of the
Commission, 1977:105 of the blue whale in Canada. Canadian
Committee, 1983: 9903. 417-420.
2. Marshall, R.W. 1983: 9903.
3. Field-Narain, 1983: 9903.
Baleenwhales
1. Thompson, P.O. Fish. WA. A long term study of low frequency
sounds from several species of whales off Oahu, Hawaii, US
Congress II, 1982: 451. 1-19.
2. Conner, J.L. 1982: The Whale. New York, NY: Arno.
Blue whale stock
1. O'Connell, R. Possible migration route of the blue whale
1978: 25. 1-12.
2. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
Brewhys
1. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
2. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
3. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
4. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
5. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
6. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
7. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
8. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
9. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
10. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
11. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
12. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
13. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
14. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
15. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
16. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
17. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
18. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
19. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
20. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
21. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
22. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
23. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
24. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
25. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
26. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
27. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
28. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
29. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
30. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
31. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
32. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
33. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
34. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
35. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
36. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
37. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
38. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
39. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
40. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
41. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
42. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
43. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
44. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
45. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
46. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
47. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
48. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
49. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
50. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
51. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
52. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
53. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
54. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
55. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
56. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
57. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
58. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
59. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
60. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
61. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
62. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
63. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
64. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
65. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
66. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
67. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
68. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
69. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
70. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
71. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
72. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
73. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
74. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
75. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
76. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
77. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
78. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
79. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
80. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
81. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
82. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
83. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
84. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
85. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
86. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
87. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
88. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
89. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
90. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
91. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
92. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
93. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
94. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
95. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
96. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
97. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
98. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
99. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.
100. Brown, G.G. 1983: 9903.

The Protein Society Award Nominations Solicited

1989 THE DUPONT AWARD

This new award is for an important contribution to the study of proteins by a scientist not yet 38 years of age at the time of his or her nomination. The awardee will be honored at the 1989 Symposium of the Society by presenting a plenary lecture and receiving a prize of \$6000 and a scroll. The DuPont Award is supported through the generosity of E.I. DuPont & DeNemours Co.

1990 THE STEIN & MOORE AWARD

This award of the Society recognizes contributions at the highest level to the study of proteins. The awardee will be honored at the 1990 Symposium of the Society by a session in his or her honor, and will receive a prize of \$7500 and a scroll.

Deadline for nominations for either award: April 1, 1989

Please send documented nominations to:

Professor Christopher T. Walsh, Chair, Awards Committee,
Department of Biological Chemistry and Molecular Pharmacology
Harvard Medical School, 240 Longwood Av., Boston, MA 02115, USA.

SYMPOSIUM: The 1989 Symposium will be held in Seattle, WA, July 29 through August 2. The tentative program and application forms are available from Teresa Spellman, Conference Management GH-22, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, (206) 543-2300

WORKSHOP: A special 3D Structure Prediction Workshop is planned, at which predictions will be compared to actual structures. The Protein Society invites participation of scientists with new, as yet unpublished structures, and scientists involved in methods of structure prediction. Please contact Dr. Douglas Rees, Molecular Biology Institute, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA.
BITNET address: REES%UCLAUE.SPAN@STAR.STANFORD.EDU.