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COVER Spring in New Hampshire. See page 1201 for details about the Gordon Research Conference in 1989. [Photograph by Margo T. Pinkerton, courtesy of New Hampshire Office of Vacation Travel, Concord, New Hampshire 03301]

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Continuing hazards

big earthquake hits, buildings are damaged, lines are down, pipes are broken, and then what? The recovery process begins—damage is repaired, compromised buildings are reoccupied, normal activities resume but will a greater mainshock and aftershocks cause additional destruction and danger to the population? The probability that a given earthquake will be followed by other shocks is assessed in a statistical model developed by Reasenberg and Jones; the model uses both historic data on earthquakes in the area and emerging foreshock, mainshock,

This Week in SCIENCE

and aftershock measurements from the earthquake at issue (page 1173). The model addresses the likelihood that a greater mainshock or aftershocks will occur and what their timing will be. Although the model is based on data from California, it can be developed with parameter values from other geographic and tectonic regions and then would be applicable there. Its use should aid in formulation of rational public policies regarding how and when recovery procedures should commence.

Shifting sands

ARGE-SCALE features of the Sclima sand sheet of the Sahara were recorded by the Landsat Multispectral Scanner in 1972, 1986, and 1988 (page 1179). The overall pattern seen in this arid barren African plain has been one of alternating dark and light chevrons downwind from major dune fields and scarps; but, the landforms responsible for these images are not obvious on the flat desert. In 1985, Maxwell and Haynes began an intense search for the source of the chevrons in the western part of the sand sheet, melding field observations and detailed satellite images. They explored the relations of the dark and light chevrons to one another, the composition and stratigraphy of the sand sheet, and the role of wind in chevron development and migration. The darker chevrons apparently consist of coarse ironstained granules eroded on the windward side of large ripples. The light chevrons appear to form as thin layers of fine sand granules transported by the wind. The light chevrons occur where the thin sand sheet deposits, migrating at rates between 100 and 500 meters per year, partially cover immobile desert deposits in a coherent pattern.

Cretaceous-Tertiary stishovite

Stishovite is a mineral that can form when quartz is shocked; its formation occurs only under extremely high pressures (greater than 8.5 gigapascals), it has been found only in known and suspected impact sites (sites where meteorites have hit the earth), and it is thus considered diagnostic of impact events. In samples from Raton, New Mexico, from the clay layer marking the boundary between the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods (about 66 million years ago), McHone et al. detected stishovite in crystalline mineral grains both by high-resolution solidstate ²⁹Si magic-angle spinning nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy and by x-ray diffraction (page 1182). The occurrence of stishovite supports the hypothesis that the clay layer at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary represents deposits from an impact event rather than deposits from explosive volcanism, because stishovite reverts to other silica polymorphs when it is exposed to heat.

Pocket full of miracles

THE strong amide bond linking two amino acids in a peptide has been broken in the binding pocket of a "designer" catalytic antibody (page 1184). The cleavage of an amide bond is not easy: without enzymatic assistance, for example, a spontaneous amide cleavage has been clocked to occur at a rate that has a half-life of about 7 years. The designer abzymes (antibodies with enzyme activity) were induced with an immunogen that included a metal trien complex cofactor and a peptide containing glycine linked to phenylalanine. The antibodies recognized the glycine-phenylalanine sequence, and a trien complex of the inducing metal or a geometrically similar complex with another metal in the binding pockets promoted amide bond cleavage; geometric factors that affect the hydrolysis are discussed by Iverson and Lerner. Because antibodies can be induced that recognize different pairs of amino acids, it should be possible to prepare a battery of designer abzymes for splitting other amino acid linkages. The precision with which such abzymes work may be comparable to that of the restriction enzymes that cut DNA molecules at very specific sites.

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Science

3 March 1989 Volume 243 Number 4895

Fax

Recommendation of letters and documents by the telephone system has already become an important mode of local and global communication. Activity and sales of equipment are expanding rapidly, with no end to the expansion in sight. Until recently use of telefax machines was largely confined to big business. But their use has spread dramatically to small business and individuals. In the not distant future most scientists will either have a fax or have access to one nearby. They will find it helpful in quick interaction with other scientists in this country and in much of the world. The typical simple machine that an individual might acquire sells for \$2000 or less. Competition among about 50 different manufacturers is keen. Prices have been falling. Additional features, including electronic memory, are being built into the devices.

Personal experience with fax has made me an enthusiast for it. Often I need quick local delivery of a short document. The mails in Washington, D.C., are erratic. Messenger service costing \$5 to \$10 is better than mail but usually requires several hours. Fax takes care of the matter for the cost of paper and a local telephone call. The deed is done in a minute or two. A related situation prevails in communications with places elsewhere in the country. Fax is cheaper and faster than overnight express. Big business has found that by dispatching documents across the country at times when telephone rates are minimal, fax can be cheaper than first-class mail. Already on some campuses use of fax is speeding internal communication. Scientists engaged in international collaboration with others halfway around the world have found fax a substitute for telephoning at inconvenient hours. Chemists and others wishing to transfer detailed structural formulas find fax a convenient tool. Engineering drawings and spread sheets are also being transmitted.

As might be expected, some of the uses are mundane, such as company employees sending their lunch orders to a local deli. Concerns have also been expressed about advertisers using fax for junk mail. But if the problem of unwelcome messages becomes substantial, electronic safeguards can be included as part of the equipment.

As a user of fax, the United States was relatively an underdeveloped country until a year or two ago. But in 1988 sales of 910,000 units had quadrupled from those in 1986. Total inventory at the end of 1988 was about 1.8 million. By the end of 1989 that number will be about 3 million. An International Facsimile Directory published last October provides an indication of the relative number of fax machines elsewhere at the time the directory was compiled, probably in early 1988. The directory provides approximately 700,000 numbers. Most of them are for companies; very few are for academic establishments. Virtually every country in the world is represented. A notable exception is the Soviet Union.

Per unit population, many countries had a greater number of listings than the United States. Switzerland had 15 times as many; Norway, 12, and the United Kingdom, 8. In the summer of 1988, when the postal workers in Britain went on strike, there was practically no outcry. In many other countries of the world the local postal service is slow and unreliable, and fax is a welcome substitute. For the Japanese, fax has been especially beneficial. A page of material consisting of kanji script is as easily transmitted as Roman script. Correspondingly, more than 2.5 million fax machines are in use in Japan. Half of the telephone traffic between Japan and the United States is devoted to fax. In addition, the Japanese are practically the sole manufacturers of telefax machines. As with many other high technology devices, the original modern models were invented and built in the United States. But from about 1980 on, the Japanese took over.

With a global and expanding market that in 1989 is likely to be about \$5 billion in magnitude, competitors are avidly seeking to add new features to the equipment. The inexpensive machine that an individual might buy today uses thermal paper. Resolution is adequate but not excellent. Ultimately, laser printing on plain paper will become wide-spread. Further along will come transmission of color with high resolution. The more expensive models already employ memory storage of information and computer capabilities. We are only in the beginning phases of a revolution in local and global communication that will have substantial impact on how business is conducted and on collaboration in science. —PHILIP H. ABELSON



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RENAL HEMODYNAMICS: INTEGRATIVE AND CELLULAR CONTROL MECHANISMS June 11-16 Chairs: L. Gabriel Navar, Tulane University Medical School; Donald L. Marsh, University of Southern California. Structure and Development. W. Kriz, A. Evan, D. Abrahamson, D. Casellas, L. Barajas; Cell Biology of the Renal Microvasculature. D. Schlondorff, J. Kreisberg, M. Dunn, K. Kurokawa, J. Bonventre, A. Hassid, W. Schrier; Responses of Vasculature to Extrinsic Perturbations. W. Arendshorst, H. Kirchheim, G. Navar, A. Premen; Assessment of Renal Microvascular Responses. M. Steinhausen, R. Edwards, P. Carmines, D. Harder, J. Briggs; Tubuloglomerular Feedback Mechanism Control. J. Schnermann, D. Bell, E. Persson, B-E. Persson, J. Davis; Control of Renal Vasculature by Angiotensin. R. Blantz, L. Rosivall, J. Hall, B. Ballermann, B. Zimmerman; Neural Control of Renal Vasculature. G. DiBona, E. Johns, V. Kon, M. Wolgast, N. Moss; Regional Control of Intrarenal Hemodynamics. F. Knox, R. Roman, S-Y. Chou, M. Sjoquist, R. Jamison; Mathematical Modelling, D. Marsh, L. Moore, K. Aukland, N. Holstein-Rathlou.



CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR GENETICS June 18-23 Chairs: Gretchen J. Darlington, Baylor College of Medicine; Inder Verma, The Salk Institute. Transcription Factors. M. Rosenfeld, K. Calame, R. Tjian; Organization and Action of Receptor Proteins. K. Yamamoto, M. Johnston, C. Wu, J. Thorner; Gene Regulation by Cytokines. G. Darlington, G. Wong, J. Massague, G. Stark; Tissue Specific Gene Regulation. H. Blau, G. Schutz, R. Roeder, P. Gruss; Human Disease and Gene Therapy. S. Woo, L-C. Tsui, R. Mulligan, M. Capecchi; Cell Cycle Regulation. D. Nathans, D. Beach, E. Harlowe, A. Murray; Post-Transcriptional Gene Regulation. J. Ross, A. Jacobson, R. Klausner, E. Ehrenfeld; Gene

Regulation in Differentiation and Development. C. Emerson, M. Karin, M. Kuehl; Molecular Analysis of Oncogenes and Tumor Supressors. I. Verma, O. Witte, W-H. Lee, A. Berns.



BIOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF VISION June 25-30 Denis Baylor, Stanford Medical School; Bernard Fung, University of California/Los Angeles. Visual Pigments. J. Nathans, G. Khorana, D. Oprian, C. Zucker; Cyclic GMP Cascade of Vision - Chemistry. L. Stryer, M. Chabre, T. Wensel, B. Fung; - Physiology. K-W. Yau, P. Detwiler, K. Nakatani; Photoreceptors. D. Bok, R. Molday, J. Besharse; Ion Transport Proteins. M. Applebury, D. Nicoll, R. Hurwitz; Hereditary Retinal Degenerations. D. Farber, W. Pak; Visual Transduction - In Cones. J. Hurley, C. Lerea, J. Beavo, L. Haynes; - In Invertebrates. J. Lisman, J. Brown; Molecular Mechanisms of Synaptic Transmission. J. Dowling, F. Werblin, E. Schwartz, A. Knapp; Keynote Address: Retynitis Pigmentosa. E. Berson.

UBIQUITIN AND INTRACELLULAR PROTEIN DEGRADATION July 2-7 Chairs: Milton J. Schlesinger, Washington University School of Medicine; Alfred L. Goldberg, Harvard Medical School. Genes and Their Expression. A. Varshavsky, S. Jentsch, R. Vierstra, E. Knight; Ubiquitin Enzymes I & II. A. Hershko, K. Wilkinson, I. Rose, C. Pickart, A. Ciechanover, C-C. Liu, A. Haas; Other Roles for Ubiquitin. M. Schlesinger, D. Finley, J. Mayer; Prokaryotic Proteolytic Degredation. S. Gottesman, C. Gross, J. Little, C. Chung; The Proteasome. A. Gold-

berg; Protein Breakdown - Regulation of Enzyme Levels. M. Rechsteiner, P. Coffino, R. Eisenman, J. Richter; - Regulation by Physiological Factors. J. Dice, O. Scornik, M. Goodman, J. Etlinger; Proteolytic Degradation in Organelles. R. Klausner, P. Stahl, T. Braciale.



CALCIUM AND CELL FUNCTION July 9-14 Chairs: Anthony R. Means, Baylor College of Medicine; Kevin Campbell, University of Iowa. Structure/Function of Ca2++ Binding Proteins. R. Kretsinger, K. Beckingham, J. Putkey, D. MacLennan; Gene Regulatory Mechanisms. M. Rosenfeld, H. Kronenberg; Regulation in Excitable Cells. R. Tsien, L. Birnbaumer, S. Snyder, P. Conn; Sequestration and Release Mechanisms. P. Volpe, E. Carafoli, T. Vanaman, L. Jones; The Protein Phosphorylation Cycle. A. Nairn, H. Hidaka, H. Schulman, C. Klee; Regulation of Responsiveness and Contractility. H. Rasmussen, R. Murphy, J. Bryan; Emerging Ca²⁺⁺ Control Systems. M. Crumpton, D. Storm, J. Glenney,

K. Suzuki; Growth and Development. R. Steinhardt, R. Baserga, W. Klein, M. Inouye; Genetic Analyses of Ca²⁺⁺ Binding Proteins. C. Rasmussen, T. Davis, C. Kung.



CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR STUDIES IN BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION July 16-21 Chairs: Brian Richard Smith, Yale University School of Medicine; Steven J. Burakoff, Dana-Faber Cancer Institute. The Major Histocompatibility Complex. J. Hansen, J. Strominger, R. Flavell; T and NK Cell Ontogeny and Function. S. Burakoff, J. Ledbetter, R. Miller, S. Strober; Graft Rejection and Graft Tolerance. R. O'Reilly, M. Bennett, D. Sachs; Graft Versus Host Disease I & II. R. Parkman, A. Abbas, D. Vallera, B. Smith, J. Ferrara, R. Korngold, A. Steinberg; Regulation of Hematopoiesis. D. Nathan, I. Bernstein, D. Linch; Gene Transfer Therapy. J. Rappeport, A. Neinhuis, J Barranger, E. Gilboa; B Cell Ontogeny and Function. B. Smith, P. Lipsky, K. Denis, D. Well; Accessory and Endothelial Cell Function. J. Pober, R. Geha.



LYMPHOCYTES AND ANTIBODIES July 23-28 Chairs: Carol Cowing, Medical Biology Institute; David Parker, University of Massachusetts. MHC and T Cell Recognition. L. Glimcher, L. Matis, G. Fathman; Mechanisms of Self-Tolerance. H. von Boehmer, C. Goodnow, D. Lo; T Cell Phenotypes. K. Bottomly, S. Shaw; Antigen Processing Pathways. M. Bevan, P. Allen, K. Fischer-Lindahl; Early B Cell Development. N. Rosenberg, P. Kincade, R. Wall; Regulation of Isotype Switch. R. Koffman, P. Rothman, J. Stavnezer; Ontogeny and Function of(g)/(d) Cells. H. Wotis, J. Bluestone, M. Brenner; Lymphocyte Activation. G. Crabtree, W. Leonard, G. Nabel; Immunopathogenesis of HIV. L. Chess.



REGULATION OF ENERGY BALANCE AND NUTRIENT PARTITIONING July 30-August 4 Chairs: M. R. C. Greenwood, Vassar College; Ahmed Kissebeh, Medical College of Wisconsin; Samuel W. Cushman, NIDDK/NIH. Modulating Sensory and Metabolic Factors. A. Sclafani, J. Stern, J. Vasselli, N. Rowland, A. Drewnowski, B. Rolls; Three Integrative Perspectives on Energy Balance. E. Horton, J. Hirsch, E. Jequier, G. Bray; Caloric Balance. E. Ravussin J. Hill, D. Schoeller, A. Prentice, S. Roberts, B. Horowitz, J. Wilmore; Nutrient Partitioning and Utili-

zation - Within Organs. R. Leibel, R. Martin, J. Kinney, B. Levin, R. Eckel, J. Kinsella; -Among Different Adipose Tisses. S. Cushman, S. Fried, U. Smith, A. Kissebah, M. Rebuffe-Scrive, M. Lavau, D. West; Systemic and Cellular Integration. G. Wade, T. Bartness, A. Campfield, S. Cushman, C. Landos; Molecular and Genetic Aspects. M. Greenwood, M. Schotz, P. Belfrage, B. Spiegelman, G. Ringold, D. Ricquier; Keynote Address: Substrate and Hormonal Regulation of Apo-Lipoprotein mRNA and Lipid Partitioning. H. Brewer, Jr., B. Hansen; Clinical and Medical Aspects of Metabolic Dysregulation. S. Heymsfeld, R. Atkinson, G. Reaven, P. Bjorntorp, J. Brunzell, J. Gibbs.

RESEARCH CONFERENCES

THE NEUROBIOLOGY OF CNS INJURY August 6-11 Chairs: Alan I. Faden, University of California/San Francisco; Wise Young, New York University Medical Center. Methodological Issues. C. Hsu, J. Lightall, W. Pulsinelli, D. Choi, R. Traystman, T. Colton; Behavioral Evaluation. J. Wrathall, M. Goldberger; Blood Flow/Metabolism. W. Obrist, M. Ginsberg, W. Powers, K. Welsh; Neurochemistry Methods/Approaches. S. Panter, J. Prichard, B. Siesjo; Neurochemical Factors in Secondary Injury. B. Meldrum, P. Demediuk, M. Braughler, T. McIntosh, R. Kraig, W. Young, R. Vink; Pharmacology. A. Faden, E. Hall, J. Holaday, R. Miller, J. Zivin, B. Lyeth, R. Simon; Histological Methods. J. Povlishock, L. Noble; Physiological Methods. C. Tator, A. Blight.

MOLECULAR NEUROGENETICS August 13-18 Chairs: J. Gregor Sutcliffe, Research Institute of Scripps Clinic; Allan Tobin, University of California/Los Angeles. Cell Specification - Vertebrates. M. Kennedy, G. Travis, S. Heinemann; - Invertebrates. L. Zipursky, S. Crews, S. Benzer; Genetic Manipulation. G. Evans, C. Cepko, M. Capecchi, T. Claudio; Genetic Disorders. E. Ginns, P. Ray, E. Gershon, U. Franke; Cell Specializations: Vertebrates. A. Tobin, R. Milner, D. Anderson, R. McKay; Behavior Genes: Invertebrates. J. Hall, J. Dunlap, J. Fisher, C. Zuker; Cell and Molecular Biology of Learning. P. Hyslop, S. Rose, D. Clayton; Neural Development -Invertebrates. M. Chalfie, R. Horvitz, M.



Young, J. Carlson; - Vertebrates. R. Mullen, K. Herrup, M. Brennan, R. Brackenbury, M. Chai.

P. Smith; Immunological Trigger Systems. G. Castro J. Bienenstock, M. Perdue, G. Gall, D. Powell.

Expression. L. DeLuca, P. Davies, B. Komm, M. Linder.

BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL MECHANISMS IN GRAVITY RESPONSES June 25-30 Chairs: Carl Leopold, Cornell University; Marc Tischler, University of Arizona. Evolution of Gravity Systems. D. Wolgemuth, F. Sack; Sensing Mechanisms. R. Hertel, R. Wayne; Ion Pumps and Electric Regulation. T. Bjorkman, W. Schreurs, R. Nuccitelli, K. Rathor; Environmental Sensing Systems. M. Jaffe, K. Lohman; Ionic Regulation. S. Roux, R. Cleland, D. Perdue; Hormonal Involvements. M. Evans, S. Max, E. Holton, C. Leopold; Growth and Development. E. Holton, M. Tischler, R. Levine; Genetic Regulation. K. Poff, M. Marron. Overview.

GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT III: REGULATION OF ORGAN/CELLULAR FUNCTIONS July 2-7 Chairs: Jackie D. Wood, Ohio State University; Gilbert A. Castro, University of Texas HSC/Houston. Cell/Molecular Mechanisms of Development. D. Alper, B. Ponder, J. Gordon, M. Neutra; Cell-to-Cell Interactions in Regulation of Ephithelial Development. J. Jameson, P. Ekblom, M. Bernfield, N. Gilula, J. Madara; Oncogene Expression and Regulation of Tumor Development. D. Poldosky, S. Hamilton, R. Bernards, R. Coffey; Epithelial Transporters, Channels and Pumps. L. Reuss, N. Wills, Y. Segal, S. Schultz, M. Cerreijido; Dietary and Hormonal Regulation. S. Henning, O. Koldovsky, R. Grand, T. Goda, N. Davidson, C. Haffen; Neural Regulation. H. Cooke, A. Surprenant, M. Gershon, O. Lundgren; Mechanisms of Regulation of Gastrointestinal Musculature. J. Szurszewski, J. Singer, G. Makhlouf, K. Sanders; Eicosanoid Messengers. M. Wasserman, A. Robert, S. Konturek, D. Rachmilewitz,

GENETIC RECOMBINATION AND GENOME REARRANGEMENTS July 9-14 Chairs: John Wilson, Baylor College of Medicine; Richard Kolodner, Dana-Faber Cancer Institute. Genome Rearrangements. R. Rothstein, K. Blackwell, E. Selker; Physical Structures in Recombination. P. Modrich, D. Lilley, J. Grifith; Genetic Control. R. Esposito, G. Smith, J. Haber; Genome Remodeling in Mammals. C. Caskey, D. Miller; Catalysis of Homologous Pairing. M. Cox, C. Radding, D. Camerini-Otero; Site-Specific Recombination. A Landy, N. Grindley, R. Hoess, H. Nash; Nucleases Involved in Recombination. A. Clark, F. Heffron, S. Kushner; Transposition. N. Cozarelli, K. Mizuuchi, N. Craig; Mismatch Repair. M. Lieb; History of the DNA Heteroduplex. R. Holliday.

PRO EIN KINASES July 16-21 Chairs: Perry J. Blackshear, Duke University Medical Center; Jackie D. Corbin, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine. Opening Address. Y. Nishizuka; Mitogen and Cell-Cycle Dependent Protein Kinases. J. Maller, M. Czech, R. Erikson, P. Nurse; Protein Kinase C. K-P. Huang, P. Blackshear, G. Nelsestuen, P. Parker, R. Davis, C. Harley; Ca²⁺⁺/Calmodulin Dependent Protein Kinases. A. Nairn, J. Stull, M. King, A. Means; Cyclic Nucleotide-Dependent Protein Kinases. J. Corbin, B. Kemp, M. Zoller, J. Gold, J. Avruch; Tyrosine Kinases: Viral/Cellular. T. Hunter, O. Witte, T. Pawson, B. Sefton; Receptors. J. Avruch, R. Roth, G. Gill, L. Williams; Protein Phosphatases.

P. Cohen, E. Fischer, T. Ingebritsen, R. Kincaid; Plenary Session. E. Krebs; Protein Kinases and Gene Transcription. D. Granner, J. Habener, M. Montminy.

MICRONUTRIENTS: TRACE ELEMENTS July 23-28 Chairs: Robert J. Cousins, University of Florida; Ananda S. Prasad, Wayne State University; Robert B. Rucker, University of California-Davis. Absorption and Transport. K. Smith, J. Glass, B. Lonnerdal, J. Turnlund, G. Brewer; Workshop. L. Schiff, D. Foster; Gene Expression I. J. B. Neilands, J. Gitlin, H. Nick; Cellular Metabolism. E. Harris, H. Cohen, R. Cousins; Gene Expression II. F. Sunderman, Jr., D. Hamer, R. Sunde, N. Amy; Experimental Immunology. P. Fraker, R. Winchurch, J. Prohaska, M. Failla; Free Radicals. S. Aust, J. Gutteridge, T. Bray; Biological Effects. R. Rucker, D. Baly, M. Korc, H. Lukaski; Clinical Effects. K. M. Hambidge, C. McClain, F. Nielsen, A. Prasad.

NUTRIENTS AND GENE EXPRESSION IN CARCINOGENESIS July 30 - August 4 Chairs: Willard J. Visek, University of Illinois College of Medicine; Lionel A. Poirier, National Center for Toxicological Pathology. Gene Expression and Cancer: Perspectives. J. Rowley, T. Waldman, T. Osborne, B. Ames; Calories, Fat, and Gene Expression. R. Hart, R. Eastbrook, D. Busbee, K. Randerath; Oncogenes and Growth Control and Carcinogenesis. D. Blair, M. Barbacid, M. Greenberg, H. J. Kung; Methyl Deficiency and Biological Systems. P. Newberne, L. Poirier, R. Hoffman, F. Feo; Methylation of DNA. J. Christman, R. Challet, S. Baylin, R. Perry; Calcium, Cell Proliferation, Differentiation, and Carcinogenesis. M. Lipkin, R. Wasserman, G. Stoner, H. Newmark, M. Wargovich; Nutrients and Signal Transduction. P. Blumberg, S. Joseph, R. Reed, M. Karin; Hormones, Hormone Receptors, and Gene Expression. J. Gustafsson, G. Norstedt, M. Rechler; Vitamins' Trace Elements and Gene

PLANT GENE EXPRESSION August 6-11 Chairs: Peter H. Quail, Plant Gene Expression Center; Michael Bevan, PBI Cambridge. Mutant Isolation and Analysis I & II. V. Walbot, H. Goodman, B. Baker, S. Dellaporta, J. Jones, C. Somerville, G. Fink, M. Freeling, M. Yanofski; Floral Development. M. Crouch, E. Coen, A. Clarke, S. Levings, S. McCormick; Workshop: Transformation Methods. R. Horsch, M. Fromm, K. Barton, K. Hinata, L. Herrera-Estrella, E. Picard; Developmentally-Regulated Genes. R. Goldberg, N. Raikhel, R. Beachy, D. Grierson;

Regulatory Molecules I. D. Baulcombe, S. Theologis, R. Fischer, D. McCarty, M. Estelle; Workshop: Novel Methods. R. Horsch, I. Potrykus, J. Paszkowski, B. Hiatt, J. Haselhoff, S. Rogers; Regulatory Molecules II. H. Klee, T. Guilfoyle, J. Schell, W. Bruce; Environmentally-Regulated Genes. E. Tobin, A. Cashmore, P. Gilmartin, G. Coruzzi, W. Gurley; Plant-Pathogen Interactions. C. Lamb, C. Ryan, L. Willmitzer, J. Bennetzen, B. Staskawicz; Keynote Address: LEA Proteins and their Genes. L. Dure; Agricultural Applications. R. Fraley, J. Leemans, J. Bedbrook, B. Mazur.

MOLECULAR MECHANISMS OF CARCINOGENESIS August 13-18 Chairs: Michael J. Weber, University of Virginia School of Medicine; Michael W. Lieberman, Baylor College of Medicine. Molecular Epidemiology. W. Cavenee, R. White, E. Solomon or W. Bodmer, J. Minna, E. Fearon; Viral Oncogenesis. P. Howley, D. Lowy, A. Levine, F. Chisari; Oncogene/Carcinogen Interactions in Experimental Neoplasia. G. Bowden, M. Anderson, S. Garte, S. Sukumar; Cellular Responses to Carcinogens and Genotoxic Agents. J. Whitlock, J. Essigman,

B. Ames, M. Gottesman; Oncogene Structure and Function. J. Parsons, C. Sherr, J. Brugge; Signal Transduction. M. Weber, R. Erikson, J. Gibbs, N. Colburn; Gene Expression I & II. M. Lieberman, H. Herschman, B. Crombrugghe, R. Eisenman, B. Spiegelman, T. Curran; Anti-Oncogenes and Tumor Suppression. E. Harlow, W. Lee, M. Noda.

















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Lick Observatory

Eye on the Sky. Lick Observatory's First Century. DONALD E. OSTERBROCK, JOHN R. GUSTAFSON, and W. J. SHILOH UNRUH. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA, 1988. xii, 295 pp. + plates. \$25.

Lick Observatory was the first of the large privately endowed observatories responsible for the rise of American astronomy to worldwide preeminence. Followed by Lowell (1894), Yerkes (1897), Mt. Wilson's 60inch (1908) and 100-inch (1917) telescopes, and eventually Palomar's great 200inch in 1948, the completion of Lick in 1888 may be seen in hindsight as a landmark in the history of astronomy in America.

This centennial history is therefore an important and welcome volume. The authors, one of them (Osterbrock) a former director of the observatory, state that this is a popular history, and as such it must be judged.

Fifteen years elapsed from James Lick's decision in 1873 that his monument would be an observatory housing the world's largest telescope to its transfer to the Regents of the University of California upon completion in 1888. The first four chapters of the book deal with this "prehistory," from the courting of the eccentric millionaire to the consultations with Naval Observatory astronomers Simon Newcomb and Edward S. Holden and the difficulties of constructing an observatory on the 4200-foot elevation of Mt. Hamilton in California. The latter subject has recently been discussed in detail in Helen Wright's James Lick's Monument: The Saga of Captain Richard Floyd and the Building of the Lick Observatory (1987), to which the authors had access in manuscript. Most of the remaining chapters center on the tenures of the directors, who included Holden, James E. Keeler, William W. Campbell, Robert G. Aitken, C. Donald Shane, and Albert E. Whitford. Two thematic chapters deal with the observatory's solar eclipse expeditions and its important role as a center for graduate education in astronomy.

The authors describe personalities, politics, and science beginning with Holden, the controversial first director, and concluding with the 10-meter Keck telescope now planned in collaboration with Caltech. In between is sandwiched the story of the 36inch Crossley reflector that became operational in 1898, the successful post-war effort to acquire a large new telescope (the 120inch reflector was placed in operation in 1959), the controversial association with the Santa Cruz campus of the University of California begun in 1964, and an enormous amount of scientific research. Little attention is given to Lick's early work in positional astronomy, but the observatory quickly delved into the new astronomy: the pioneering work of Keeler with spiral nebulae and Campbell with spectroscopic radial velocities established Lick's reputation as an innovative institution. Subsequent work on solar eclipses, double stars, and proper motions is also described, if not in great detail, as well as the work in astrophysics.

Numerous archives have been used in this study, but most especially the Mary Lea Shane archives of the Lick Observatory. Historians of science and technology will wish for the use of more secondary historical sources, for footnotes, for a more analytic approach, and for placement of Lick's work in the broader context of American science. Among the tasks left for historians of science are an examination of the relation between positional astronomy and astrophysics at Lick, an externalist study of funding policies and institutional interactions, and an internalist history of much of the astronomy at Lick touched on only briefly in this volume.

But as a popular history this volume succeeds very well. It is eminently readable, it lays out the chief personalities involved and lines of research undertaken, and it whets the appetite for more. Reading it, one realizes the need for histories of more of our scientific institutions. A knowledge of where we have have been cannot help but point the way to where we should go.

> STEVEN J. DICK U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, DC 20392

An Area of Deformation

Tectonic Evolution of the Himalayas and Tibet. R. M. SHACKLETON, J. F. DEWEY, and B. F. WINDLEY, Eds. The Royal Society, London, 1988. vi, 325 pp., illus., + plates. £69. From a meeting, London, Nov. 1987.

Stretching for more than 1300 kilometers north-south and 2000 kilometers eastwest, the Himalaya and the Tibetan plateau form the greatest region of high elevation on earth today and part of the broadest region of intracontinental deformation. Their topographic expression and deformational history are the result of continentcontinent collision and continued convergence between India and Eurasia during the past 45 million years. The Himalayan-Tibetan region is one of the most tectonically active areas in the world and serves as a natural laboratory for studying the poorly understood processes of intracontinental deformation. With the exception of a few



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