Exchange (A-E^3), is designed to provide a mechanism for placing advanced undergraduate U.S. engineering students in European schools and industries for periods of study and internship and for placing similar European students in U.S. schools and industries. The students, in either case, would spend part of their year in the exchange school and part in a firm under staff engineers working on projects that are stimulating and would add to their education. The program would be nationally competitive, and only highly motivated students would be expected to be nominated by the engineering faculty. Funding for such a program might come from the National Science Foundation or industry foundations, or both, with special emphasis on support for minority and women students.

The member states of the EC have conducted a similar cooperative exchange program among themselves for several years now and have made great strides toward the "internationalization" of technology in Europe. This program would, in effect, bring the United States into the loop. If we are truly serious about our international competitiveness, we must implement this type of program for our emerging engineers.

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British Technology Group Income

In his excellent and extremely well-written review of *Innovating for Failure* by John Hendry (Book Reviews, 13 July, p. 190) Michael Mahoney draws attention to the foresight of Lord Halsbury and the Board of the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC)—now part of the British Technology Group (BTG) formed in 1981—in recognizing from the very outset the major potential of electronic digital computers. There is one factual error in his piece, however, that I would like to correct. He says, "Operating with limited funds advanced by the Treasury against the time the NRDC would become self-sustaining through royalties (which it never did), [Lord] Halsbury could only enter into joint ventures with industrial partners."

BTG, and before it the NRDC, have been self-financing and profitable for over 20 years, and long before the formation of BTG the NRDC had repaid all the loans it had ever taken from the Treasury. Last year BTG's licence income increased by 29% to $45.5 million. Its operating profit rose 24% to $12.25 million and its profit before tax increased by 26% to $17 million. We have been self-sustaining for a long time and continue to grow rapidly.

It is worth also noting that BTG's income from licensing is greater than the entire royalty income from the total university and government research effort in the United States. Despite the disappointment of not seeing its early foresight in the computer field recognized by industry, BTG is truly a success story and its future lies in its ability to continue to provide the same level of highly professional service to academic and other sources throughout the world as it has now done in the United Kingdom for many years. The recent formation of BTG USA will give this activity a new, highly important dimension.

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Samothrace

In the News article about the reinstatement of the Lasker Awards (14 Sept., p. 1241), the caption under the illustration of "The golden Lasker" is unfortunate. The goddess represented by the statue shown is Nike, the goddess of victory. The statue is often called the Winged Victory of Samothrace. Samothrace is the name of the Greek island where the statue was found, *not* the name of the goddess.

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Meta-Analysis and Bias

I was pleased to see Charles Mann's article "Meta-analysis in the breech " (Research News, 3 Aug., p. 476). However, I was concerned about his presentation of the meta-analysis on the "Effects of desegregation on academic performance of black students," which I conducted (*1*). In 1982 the National Institute of Education asked a panel of experts to review the findings of a meta-analysis on this topic that I was completing. The panel was selected to represent the diversity of views on the effects of school desegregation, but were not expert in meta-analysis. The panelists each conducted their own form of unorthodox meta-analyses using the 19 studies selected from my data set that they agreed as a group were the strongest methodologically. The estimates of effect ranged from 0.04 to 0.28.