Experimental Biology '93

The answer to the question "What's in a name?" (Research News, 9 Apr., p. 162) about the meeting Experimental Biology '93 deserves some clarification. In developing this multisociety spring meeting, the participating societies of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB) attempted to preserve the strong aspects of the old FASEB meeting, specifically, an attractive format for the presentation of a broad range of experimental biological research by some 8,000 to 12,000 scientists, in conjunction with an appealing exhibit program. In order to reduce the intellectual conflicts that are apt to occur under such circumstances, the organizers identified eight cross-disciplinary research areas that would be amenable to programming by intersociety program committees. Each of the themes was then scheduled in contiguous rooms, creating eight separate meetings within the framework of the larger meeting. Participants reported that this aspect of the meeting worked very well.

Attendance at this meeting met the expectations of the organizers, reflecting the fact that four FASEB societies and their guest societies were participating, rather than five or six, as in the past. Next year, six societies will participate, and there will be a greater number of participants.

Experimental Biology '93 represented the efforts of the participating societies to address the needs of the scientific community, creating a new hybrid from the rose once known as the FASEB meeting. The "meeting within a meeting" format is designed to make the meeting more attractive and addresses the desires of many scientists to attend smaller meetings, while retaining elements of the large meeting.

Martin Frank*
Executive Director,
American Physiological Society,
9650 Rockville Pike,
Bethesda, MD 20814–3991

*Cosigners: **Kay A. Croker**, Executive Officer, American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics; **Raymond A. Palmer**, Executive Director, American Association of Immunologists; **Frances A. Pitlick**, Executive Officer, American Society for Investigative Pathology; and **Richard G. Allison**, Executive Officer, American Institute of Nutrition.

■

Citation Corrections

In our article "The ice record of greenhouse gases (12 Feb., p. 926), the reference number after the statement "It was recently shown that the composition of the air column sampled at different depth levels in the open porosity of the firn, before its enclosure as air bubbles in ice, essentially reflects diffusive and gravitational equilibrium with the atmosphere at the surface of the ice sheet" (p. 927, column 3, line 51) should have been (4), not (5). Reference 4 was to J. Schwander *et al.*, *J. Geophys. Res.* **98**(D2), 2831 (1993). We would also like to note that the effects of gravitational fractionation of air in firn were originally discussed by H. Craig, Y. Horibe, and T. Sowers [*Science* **242**, 1675 (1988)] and J. Schwander [in *The Environmental Record in Glaciers and Ice Sheets*, H. Oeschger and C. C. Langway, Jr., Eds. (Wiley, New York, 1989), pp. 53–67], and the process was first investigated experimentally by Craig *et al.* (as cited above).

D. Raynaud
Laboratoire de Glaciologie et Géophysique de l'Environnement, CNRS, 38402 Saint Martin d'Hères Cedex, France
J. Jouzel
CNRS, Saint Martin d'Hères Cedex, and Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique Saclay, 91191 Gif sur Yvette Cedex, France
J. M. Barnola
J. Chappellaz
R. J. Delmas
C. Lorius
CNRS, Saint Martin d'Hères

Corrections and Clarifications

In Marcia Barinaga's article "Is there a 'female style' in science?" (Women in Science '93, 16 Apr., p. 384), Sarah Pallas was incorrectly described as being a "Baylor University neuroscientist" (p. 391, column 2). Pallas is at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas.

In the technical comment "Effect of scale on food web structure" by Neo D. Martinez (9 Apr., p. 242), the second sentence of the fourth paragraph, which read, "(We assume that the simple linear regressions in the report by Havens are valid.)," is incorrect and should not have appeared.

In his letter "Exclusive academies" (28 Aug. 1992, p. 1188), Cesare Emiliani incorrectly stated that 44 (25%) out of 178 living American scientists included in the *Concise Dictionary of Scientists* (Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1989) and in *Asimov's Biographical Encyclopedia of Science and Technology* (Doubleday, New York, 1992) are not members of the National Academy of Sciences. The correct numbers are 25 (20%) out of 127.

In the letter "Pleistocene paleotemperatures" by Cesare Emiliani (11 Sept., p. 1462), two reference numbers in the text were incorrect. In the second complete paragraph, in the second column, (*1*) should have been (*2*), and (*6, 7*) should have been (*1, 7*).