are achieved by practitioners working under conditions that make formal research and publication difficult. This is true in varying degrees in all disciplines and is especially true in a field such as ecology, where the subjects of study tend to be highly variable and insight often depends on the kind of intimacy that is readily available to the craftsman but may elude the researcher.

This is actually a common situation in the area of environmental management. I deal almost daily with restorationists who in the course of their work have developed an understanding of the systems they are working with that is richly detailed and insightful and that occasionally challenges the conventional wisdom of some established discipline.

Packard's work is a case in point. It is well documented and reflects not only meticulous attention to the outcome of innumerable experiments but also a close relationship with large numbers of projects carried out under a variety of conditions and over considerable periods of time.

These circumstances are notoriously difficult to achieve in a conventional research setting, and this alone should make Packard's results and the ideas he has put forward exceptionally interesting to anyone who is seriously concerned about the ecology or the restoration of the ecosystems he is working with.

William R. Jordan III*
Editor, Restoration and Management Notes,
University of Wisconsin Arboretum,
Madison, WI 53711

*Present address: Department of Philosophy and Religion Studies, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203–6526

■

Michigan Support for Faculty Member

In Christopher Anderson's 1 October article about Carolyn Phinney's lawsuit against the University of Michigan ("Michigan gets an expensive lesson," New & Comment, 1 Oct., p. 23), I am quoted as saying that the university was not indemnifying faculty member Marion Perlmutter. At the time that was true.

Since then, the university has agreed to pay Perlmutter's legal expenses and to indemnify her, because the university has concluded that Perlmutter was acting in good faith in her dealings with Phinney.

Moreover, both the university and Perlmutter have filed motions for new trial or judgment notwithstanding the verdict because of errors committed during the trial of the case, and will appeal in the event that these motions are not granted by the trial court.

Walter Harrison
Vice President for University Relations,
University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor, MI 48109–1340

■

Trot and Pace

The handsome schematic illustration of the trotting dog on pages 155 and 196 of the 8 October issue is very helpful for understanding R. M. Alexander's accompanying Perspective on "Breathing while trotting" (p. 196). Note, however, that this dog is not trotting! A trotting animal, shown in figures 1 and 6 of the report by Bramble and Jenkins (8 Oct., p. 235), moves its legs in diagonally opposed pairs, right front together with left back, then left front with right back, efficiently keeping its weight centered near the midline at all times. A walking person similarly tends to swing the right arm and left leg forward in synchrony.

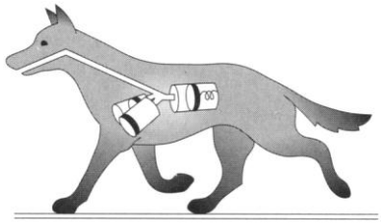
The dog of the illustration, advancing its right front and back legs together, is performing the rarer gait called the rack, pace, or amble, which is typical only of camels, giraffes, elks, bears, and specially trained horses (*1–3*). Dogs seldom pace (*3*), and those that do are mostly setters (*2*). Bramble and Jenkins might well want to test a setter to see if the breathing changes between trotting and pacing.

Robert Haas
Department of Pharmacology,
School of Medicine,
10900 Euclid Avenue,
Case Western Reserve University,
Cleveland, OH 44106–4965

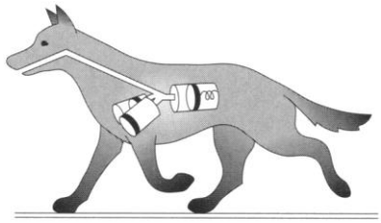
References

1. R. M. Alexander, in *Mechanics and Energetics of Animal Locomotion*, R. M. Alexander and G. Goldspink, Eds. (Chapman and Hall, London, 1977), pp. 168–170.
2. A. B. Howell, in *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1964), vol. 14, p. 279.
3. V. B. Sukhanov, *General System of Symmetrical Locomotion of Terrestrial Vertebrates and Some Features of Movement of Lower Tetrapods* (Amerind, New Delhi, India, 1974), pp. 56–59.

Response: Indeed, the illustration we printed was incorrect. The difference between a trot and an amble follows.—**Eds.**



Trot–diagonally opposed legs down at same time



Pace–two legs on one side of the body moving together

Not Huxley's Student

In my 12 November review (p. 1079) of two books on Julian Huxley [K. R. Dronamraju, *If I Am to Be Remembered: The Life and Work of Julian Huxley, with Selected Correspondence* (World Scientific, River Edge, NJ, 1993); C. K. Waters and A. Van Helden, Eds., *Julian Huxley: Biologist and Statesman of Science* (Rice