with the many statistical surveys subsequently available regarding the hiring and promotion of women in universities. In Table 1, we have reproduced a summary of the statistical data underlying our analysis.

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Reference

1. L. S. Fidell, *Amer. Psychol.* **25**, 1094 (1970).

Cooperation

On the report "Human environment conference: search for a modus vivendi" (News and Comment, 18 Feb., p. 736), Nigel Hawkes states, "Throughout the preparations for the conference, U.N. sources have been complaining privately of the obstructive attitude the British have taken."

Quite to the contrary, the British representatives have been very cooperative and sources of constructive criticism and productive ideas. Whatever successes the Stockholm conference may have in June will be due in no small measure to the contributions of the United Kingdom. I make these observations after having recently completed a 6-month assignment with the conference secretariat.

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Testing for Teratogenicity

The eminent gentlemen who signed the protest (Letters, 5 Nov. 1971, p. 545) against *Science*'s treatment of the 2,4,5-T advisory committee report (News and Comment, 13 Aug., p. 610) appear to say that if a study *does* find a teratogenic effect in some species when doses of a chemical are given that are far in excess of any possible human exposure, it does not constitute scientific grounds for banning the chemical. Presumably if a study *does not* find a teratogenic effect in some species, it also does not constitute scientific grounds for banning the chemical. What then are the scientific grounds for banning a chemical because of its possible teratogenic effects? Obviously the answer is, "There are none," since studies are not made of the effects of doses that are below any possible human exposure. (Toxicological experiments of the type needed to permit the labeling of 2,4,5-T or similar substances are usually performed on a few animals that are exposed to high doses; little effort is made to tell what would happen to the animals—not to say anything about man—if they were given low doses.) In fact, Alvin M. Weinberg (Letters, 5 Nov., p. 546) makes it clear that the establishment of a teratogenic effect from low doses is believed to be "trans-scientific," since it would take too many animals to establish such an effect.

It is not clear whether the council of the Society of Toxicology speaks for all toxicologists, for a majority of toxicologists, or simply expresses the view of an establishment in toxicology. It is curious, nevertheless, that the main appeal in the letter is to respect the views of authority (that is, of the council of the society) and of the majority (that is, of toxicologists)—not very persuasive arguments for scientists to advance.

If the council believes it has a case, then the Society of Toxicology ought to sponsor an open examination of these issues. They are "fundamental" to all interests, and light, not heat, is needed to illuminate them.

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Sorensen and pH

John Walsh is safe in writing (News and Comment, 3 Mar., p. 973) that S. P. L. Sørensen "achieved the first really accurate method for the determination of *p*H," because nobody had ever before determined it. It was in fact Sørensen's brilliant achievement to perceive that the acidic intensity of an aqueous solution is best expressed as a logarithmic function of the concentration of H_3O^+. Today. pH is a vigorous near-septuagenarian, some premature obsequies in the recent clinical literature notwithstanding.

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