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19 May 1972

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The American Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1848 and incorporated in 1874. Its objects are to further the work of scientists, to facilitate cooperation among them, to improve the effectiveness of science in the promotion of human welfare, and to increase public understanding and appreciation of the importance and promise of the methods of science in human progress.

COVER

Viéw southeast along the Sierra Nevada, California (from about 70,000 feet). Foreground area is Emigrant Basin, north of the prominent Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne River. in Yosemite National Park; Mond Lake is in left middle distance. Owens Valley is elongate depression beyond Sierras near top of view. See page 790. [U.S. Geological Survey photograph (No. HA041L-004) taken 2 April 1970 by the U.S. Air Force]

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Reference

1. Women in 1970 (Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971).

Perhaps the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare directives for appointment of fixed numbers of women to advisory jobs described by Judy Chase and Deborah Shapley (15 Oct. 1971, p. 271) will stir a reaction to the patent absurdity of attempts at curing social and cultural evils through discrimination. There may have been some sex discrimination in the assignment of these posts, but, if so, it has not been evident. It certainly cannot be proven by appeals to numbers (women serving in advisory posts versus women in the population at large), nor by arguments ad hominem. However large or small the discrimination has been, it has never been written into practice. Most of the senior staff members I know at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) are blind to race, age, national origin, and sex when they make appointments to the various councils. Quality and competence outweigh all other considerations. Discrimination-compensatory to be sure-is now written into the rule books. To give in quota is to deny in quota.

Some activists may consider seats on advisory boards and study sections as sinecures. If that were the case, then quotas and ratios would be entirely appropriate, since the issue would be one of constituencies, not of competence. However, NIH programs have

been successful because of attention to quality alone. Any group of 2000 people will contain a few fools and some prejudice. But the jobs in question are not plums. They are ill-paying or nonpaying, time-consuming, technically demanding activities performed by specialists, who have brought experience and distinction to their work of judgment. If women or members of one or another minority group are underrepresented in these jobs, it is evidence of a profoundly difficult social and cultural problem. Compensatory discrimination is a shabby importation of politics into what are, for some institutes of NIH. matters of life and death. It is about as appropriate as repairing a building foundation with mucilage. Some distinguished women scientists I know would, I daresay, agree.

PAUL R. GROSS Department of Biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 02139



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Admission Policies

In his editorial "Open admissions: The real issue" (24 Sept., p. 1197) A. W. Astin asserts that the central issue in education today is elimination of the de facto racial and socioeconomic segregation that results from the selective admission policies followed by many colleges and universities. He makes two recommendations: that we reexamine critically the factors which have led to the present hierarchical arrangement of educational institutions, and that selective institutions admit mediocre or poorly prepared students; he implies that this will succeed because in the past "a few . . . major public universities have . . . been able to accommodate students who vary widely in ability."

The anecdotal evidence available to me about programs in the sciences for disadvantaged students does not encourage confidence that the elimination of admission standards will be educationally beneficial. We have had little experience with students who are outside a narrow range of backgrounds and developed abilities. Most of these



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science or mathematics course, and they are right in the sense that they are woefully unprepared to meet the comfrom regularly admitted petition students in the usual introductory courses. A few thoughtfully planned special introductory courses give promise that they can supply motivation and fill background gaps for these students, but it has yet to be demonstrated that these courses can assist significant numbers of students to achieve competitive performance levels by the time they reach the baccalaureate level. To date, special admission programs have been expensive for the institutions involved, ineffective in broadening the social outlook of normally selected students, and shattering to the unprepared students who have been admitted to academic competition under special criteria. If any institution or faculty member can demonstrate otherwise, they should teach the rest of us the basis for their success, for we badly need to do better.

students are afraid even to try a

Liberal admission policies are not crucial to the broadening of the educational opportunities available to the minority-group student. Such policies may indeed be counterproductive if they encourage him to believe that his institution is committed to giving him a degree, rather than to understand that he is obliged-like any other studentto earn a degree. What is crucial is what is done to provide the necessary help for this student after he appears on campus. Astin does an immense disservice to imply that the problems of education for the disadvantaged student will be alleviated by admitting him to a "quality" institution. The real problem is not admission, but educational programs, and the recognition that the goal is not a degree conferred, but an education earned. This process requires struggle and effort on the part of both the students and the faculty members involved to overcome deficiencies in student motivation, selfimage, and educational background, and to improve our totally inadequate methods for teaching students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

ROBERT I. WALTER Department of Chemistry,

University of Illinois, Chicago 60680

For the record, my editorial states (i) that segregation is one of the undesirable by-products of ability tracking, that its elimination is "the central issue in education today"; and (ii) that selec-

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tive institutions can develop effective programs for students in the lower ability ranges, not that such programs will alleviate "the problems of education for the disadvantaged student."

Walter makes a serious mistake if he assumes that open admissions and "special" admissions programs for "disadvantaged" students are one and the same thing. Indeed, these special programs have often created problems precisely because they are superimposed on an otherwise selective admission policy; a dichotomy is thus created in which most of the best-prepared students are white and practically all of the most poorly prepared students are black. Much of the explosive potential in this type of situation could be eliminated by the adoption of an open admissions policy, in which all students are admitted on the same basis, regardless of racial or other considerations.

ALEXANDER W. ASTIN American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036

Controlling the Earth's Temperatures

The dialogue between Rasool and Schneider and Charlson et al. (7 Jan., p. 95) on the question of whether an increasing aerosol content of the atmosphere, caused by man's activities, may produce a long-term increase or decrease in global temperature, has illuminated a theoretical solution to this conjectural problem. If the sign of the temperature change depends rather sensitively on the particle size, its complex index of refraction, and the altitude distribution, then one can imagine that the atmosphere could be seeded with aerosols of appropriate size and composition to offset any temperature changes resulting from man's impact (including release of aerosols and carbon dioxide or any other activity that affects the albedo). Before any attempt to tune the atmosphere could be made, of course, detailed calculations and pilot experiments would have to be performed, so that we understood the side effects and could completely control the result. There also are questions of how much material would be needed and what mechanism of distribution could be employed. One or both could be impractical; however, if man's activities can inadvertently deposit aerosols that have measurable effects, then presumably any intentional seeding could be much more efficient and

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The idea of polluting our atmosphere on purpose may seem horrifying, and one obvious price would be a 5 percent decrease in the brightness of a cloudless day. This might be acceptable, though, if we were faced with evolving climatic changes that threatened to bring on an ice age or inundation through the melting of the polar ice caps. Hopefully we will learn how to lessen man's impact on the environment so that threats of this kind will never materialize, but inasmuch as there have been natural ice ages, it might be useful to understand whether we are capable of artifically controlling the climate in this manner. DAVID D. ELLIOTT

7029 Barkwater Court, Bethesda, Maryland 20034

Herzberg in Canada

Although I endorse with enthusiasm A. E. Douglas's account of the spectroscopic achievements of Nobel prizewinner Gerhard Herzberg (Research Topics, 12 Nov. 1971, p. 672), I take issue with him about Herzberg's activities during World War II. It is exceptional when a specialist of Herzberg's caliber can show the versatility that he did during the period from 1941 to 1945.

Herzberg was not treated scientifically as an alien in Canada, and he responded at once to Canadian requests for a study of detonation phenomena. When he soon ascertained that such a study could not be made spectroscopically, he turned to high-speed photography and then demonstrated and measured the hitherto unknown threshold rate of acceleration to maximum rate of detonation in high explosives. As a native-born German, he was not permitted to enter the United States, but his reports were of sufficient interest to U.S. experts that they met with Herzberg in my laboratories in Toronto.

A charming sidelight on Herzberg's character is exemplified by the laboratory that he built in Saskatoon for his detonation studies. While others were planning fancy facilities, Herzberg's helpers built a sod-hut similar to those used as homes by the early settlers of Saskatchewan. He finished the study while others were still deliberating about it.

GEORGE F. WRIGHT Department of Chemistry, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Canada



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Can Stockholm Succeed?

With the opening of the Stockholm Conference only days away, it has become obvious that what is most needed now is a severe cutback in our expectations—else the affair will go down as a failure.

How have we got into this bind? Quite logically. Early misgivings that the conference could come to be regarded as the "rich men's club," laying down to the rest of the world the rules of appropriate environmental behavior, led to a decision to define human environment in very broad terms. While toxic emissions and mine tailings degraded the quality of life in the rich countries, the formula went, lack of drinkable water and the ravages of pathogens imperiled life itself in the rest of the world. All of these problems qualified as conference material.

The strategy accomplished its primary purpose: the initial hostility of the less-developed countries abated, and "environmental concern" was proclaimed to be a necessary dimension of development, not a competitor for funds and attention. Conflicts caused by the impact of environmental policies on trade, investment, and aid were recognized early, and this led to intelligent discussion and some guidelines to remedial action and acquisition of necessary knowledge.

Unhappily, the structure has proved to be shaky. Once development had become a dimension of the environmental problem, it quickly attained prominence. The ensuing argument began to focus on obstacles to development and who was to blame for them, increasingly so as the technicians active in the preparations for the conference gave place to their political superiors. Varying with who is discussing it, the conference is expected to do something about poverty, hunger, discrimination, disease, and inequalities of income, education, and opportunity-in sum, the human condition. New demands are still surfacing; for example, several African countries announced in mid-April their intention to have the conference condemn apartheid and endorse their demand for reparations from the colonial powers responsible for damage done in the past to their natural and human resources. All this comes on top of systems of worldwide monitoring, agreements on avoiding such damaging activities as dumping waste in oceans, preservation of areas or elements of value to mankind as a species, and a declaration of principles on the human environment to be pungent, inspiring, comprehensive, and agreeable to all. Nor is the level of expectations reduced by the expected influx of interested observers-on the contrary. Apart from the forum set up with the cooperation of the conference to accommodate the various environmental, conservationist, and scientific organizations that cannot operate in an intergovernmental meeting, one or more counter-forums will be set up by and for those who view the official forum as dominated by the "establishment." These counter-forums can be expected to highlight whatever they judge to be the shortcomings of the conference. The rumor mill has it that 10,000 to 50,000 people, mostly young, will be converging on Stockholm to engage in this task. Whether this is reason to rejoice or despair we shall not know until the conference is over.

Can the environmental donkey carry the load that is now accumulating on its back? Stockholm is an important way station. It was not designed to solve the problems of mankind. In what sense, then, can Stockholm "succeed"? It will be a success if it can tread water from 5 to 16 June and keep from sinking under the weight of highly motivated, ill-addressed, and altogether exaggerated expectations.—HANS H. LANDSBERG, Director, Appraisals Program, Resources for the Future, Inc., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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most cases mediated by regulators acting near the terminal step rather than on earlier gene expression. A computer model containing relevant biochemical data has been built to identify the critical variable, or bottleneck, that limits the metabolism of trehalose and uridine diphosphoglucose during development of *Dictyostelium*. This method has suggested that substrate supply rather than enzyme synthesis may be the factor relevant to rate of end product synthesis.

Another approach was presented by W. Loomis (La Jolla). During development of Dictyostelium, a variety of enzymes of amino acid and carbohydrate metabolism have been found to appear in orderly sequence. The effects of each enzyme on morphogenesis and accumulation of later enzymes could be determined if appropriate temperature-sensitive mutants were available. Loomis described a series of temperature-sensitive mutants affected in one of these enzymes (acetylglucosaminidase). The loss of the enzyme in each of the mutant strains resulted in aberrant pseudoplasmodial function at the nonpermissive temperature.

Related to this work are electrophoresis studies very similar in outlook by D. Francis (Delaware), who described multiprotein changes during development of cellular slime molds and by R. Siegel who applied electrophoresis and other techniques to the study of conidiation in Neurospora. Siegel asked whether there are genes that must be turned off for development to occur, in addition to those that must be turned on. In a parallel study in Saccharomyces, L. Hartwell (Washington) described a series of temperaturesensitive mutants that arrest at different stages of the cell cycle. He concluded that each event depends on the completion of a preceding event, and asked what controls are necessary for starting the cycle and whether there is a unique event that acts as a trigger.

A. Jacobson (M.I.T.) and J. Haber (Brandeis) presented evidence that ribosomal RNA may change during development of *Dictyostelium* and sporulation of *Saccharomyces*, respectively. The implication of these findings to transcriptional and translational controls was discussed.

These several studies have the strength of dealing with the regulation of a series of genes or a series of proteins and, hence, truly approach the complexity of reality. Likewise, they all suffer from being nonspecific to a

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greater or lesser degree, in that the physiological role of the gene or protein is not identified.

The study of cell differentiation has long been the anarchic field par excellence. Perhaps now we are coming out of the era of technique-oriented research on cell problems, in which newly popular techniques have been applied to every available system with little regard to whether they provide significant insight. It appears that many members of the La Jolla group have set their sights on the large biological problems, toward whose solution any relevant technique can be brought to bear.

The meeting was organized by S. Brody and W. F. Loomis, Jr., and was supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation to the University of California, San Diego.

DAVID FRANCIS University of Delaware, Newark 19711

Bryozoology II

The second international conference on bryozoology was held in Durham, England, from 6 to 16 September 1971. It was attended by 68 scientists from 14 countries, about a third of the membership of the International Bryozoology Association (IBA). The IBA includes those chiefly concerned with any aspect of the biology and paleobiology of the approximately 3,500 extant and 15,000 extinct species of bryozoa (ectoprocts and endoprocts). The conference had as its dominant theme the necessity of first understanding the life processes of living forms before trying to unravel the significance of fossil forms.

The old question of why does species A live in place X rather than in place Y is still being asked, but with a new frame of reference. Although much of the evidence remains anecdotal, some facts useful for a deductive theory are beginning to emerge. The rate of budding of new individuals appears to differ widely from one species to the next. New discoveries of larvae that initially become three to nine individualsrather than the single individual commonly assumed-show that certain species obtain a flying start on preempting space on which to grow (F. J. S. Maturo, University of Florida; P. L. Cook, British Museum; G. Eitan, Hebrew University). In some forms, the capacity for retaining space is aug-19 MAY 1972



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100 So. Van Brunt St., P.O. Box 448 Englewood, N.J. 07631 mented by extensive budding on the frontal surface, the occurrence of which in several species was emphasized for the first time (W. C. Banta, American University; D. Soule, University of Southern California). Other species appear capable of breeding after only a few zooids form. Thus even within as "uniform" a group as the ectoprocts, one can in all probability separate out species specialized for habitat utilization and those specialized for reproduction.

Other ecologists stressed the autecology of encrusting forms. Unlike other fouling organisms (for instance, barnacles and polychaets), encrusting ectoprocts do not space themselves out during settlement, although they do show gregariousness (J. S. Ryland and P. J. Hayward, University of Swansea). Colonies of the same species never overgrow each other but may in fact merge to form a single large colony (A. R. D. Stebbing, Plymouth). Colonies of different genotypes within a species fuse; in contrast, colonies of different species overgrow each other. Perhaps ectoprocts would be excellent material for studying immunological responses in natural populations. With regard to predation on ectoprocts, the stalking and lunging behavior of feeding pycnogonids was described in detail for the first time (P. E. King and D. Wyer, University of Swansea). The rare association of ectoprocts growing on sea snakes was discussed in the light of the proposed sea-level canal in Central America (R. J. Cuffey, Pennsylvania State University).

Studies on the growth and formation of colonies elicited the most interest and argument at Durham. The address by O. M. B. Bullman on growth in graptolites illustrated the several points of comparison that apparently are typical of growth in many colonial animals. The skeletons of many ectoprocts also appear to form in the same general manner as do the brachiopods, even to the point of equivalent structures for attachment of the walls of the coelom (A. Williams and R. Tavener-Smith, University of Belfast). Accordingly, the simplification and unification of terminology (periostracum; primary, secondary, and tertiary calcified layers; and so forth) was considered.

Since skeletal wall (or shell) structure is regarded as a key complex of taxonomic characters for cheilostomes, an understanding of the many modes of skeletal wall formation is obviously necessary. With the use of the scanning electron microscope, several new basic

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1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20005 SCIENCE, VOL. 176 patterns of ultrastructure have been discovered (P. A. Sandberg, University of Illinois). This evidence, together with detailed histological studies of the relation of mineralized to unmineralized tissue, yielded several models of skeletal growth (W. Banta; R. Tavener-Smith; E. Håkensson, University of Copenhagen).

For tubular ectoprocts, the emphasis is on describing the basic morphological features of the skeletons and deducing the mode of growth in both living and fossil species. Analysis of the remains of organic material discovered in colonies of several Paleozoic ages permitted the further interpretation necessary for growth models (R. S. Boardman, Smithsonian Institution). These reports reaffirmed that the conceptual basis for understanding the growth of tubular ectoprocts resides in the studies of **F**. Borg, published chiefly in the first third of this century.

The teratological yet widespread occurrence of two polypides in various degrees of fusion and functional integrity living together in the same skeletal chamber was discussed (S. Oda and R. Mano-Nakamura, St. Paul's University, Tokyo, for freshwater species; D. Jebram, Zoological Institute, Kiel, for several cheilostome species).

A surprise of the Durham conference was the increased research on other aspects of the biology of bryozoans. The routine outbreeding of ectoproct species was indicated by the Hardy-Weinberg distribution of gene frequencies; genotypes were recognized from enzyme variants, which were determined by electrophoresis (T. J. M. Schopf, University of Chicago).

Modern methods of histology and determination of ultrastructure were applied to the nervous network of colonies, to tentacles, to brown bodies (degenerated polypides), and to cells occupying the pores of the stalks of entoprocts. Expert silver staining revealed the continuation of nervous strands into the bases of spines as well as through lateral communication pores (G. Lutaud, Faculté des Sciences, Paris). Tentacles were discovered to contain a supporting tube of collagen together with striated muscle and to have on the outside numerous microvilli with mucus (L. W. Smith, University of Swansea). Brown bodies were found to be characterized by large amounts of glycogen, which result from the degeneration of muscle and other tissue (D. P. Gordon, University of Dalhousie). "Chloride cells" for regulating ionic concentration in pores of the stalk

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of entoprocts were described for the first time (P. Emschermann, Albert-Ludwigs University).

In perhaps the most compelling presentation, E. Voigt (Geologisches Staatsinstitut) illustrated an exquisite Upper Cretaceous fauna, which was preserved in burrows dug by decapods in the indurated sea bottom. In more than 40 years of collecting, which was twice begun because many collections were destroyed in World War II, nearly 300 species have been excavated; many retain the most delicate of spines and processes perfectly in place. An undoubted cheilostome that definitely dates from the Upper Jurassic period has been described, the oldest representative of this extremely abundant tertiary and recent group (R. Pohowsky, University of Cincinnati); its complexity suggests that an intensive search for yet older Jurassic forms will also be rewarding. An apparent gradual evolutionary change in successive forms was documented in the cheilostomes Poricellaria and Vincularia by isometric and allometric phylogenetic trends revealed by principal-components analysis (A. Cheetham, Smithsonian Institution).

Finally, a comprehensive study of the life cycles of numerous entoprocts and several ectoprocts led to the conclusion that these groups are closely related (in the same phylum) (C. Nielsen, Marin Biologish Laboratorium, Helsingør). Relevant to the question of the phylogenetic placement of ectoprocts is the nature of the coelom. Surprisingly, the method of coelom formation in the widespread cheilostome species Bugula neritina was described as unique in the animal kingdom (R. L. Zimmer, University of Southern California). A new classification of higher taxa of entoproct and ectoproct bryozoans was proposed, and was based upon a numerical analysis of the major characters of these groups as presently known (R. J. Cuffey).

The conference facilities were provided by the University of Durham, and the conference was arranged by G. Larwood. F. J. S. Maturo was elected association president, succeeding N. Spjeldnaes; P. L. Cook was reelected secretary and will answer inquiries about the IBA. The proceedings of the conference will be edited by Larwood and published by Academic Press.

THOMAS J. M. SCHOPF Department of Geophysical Sciences and Committee on Evolutionary Biology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637

Forthcoming Events

May

23-26. Contemporary Views of Learning and Conditioning, Raleigh, N.C. (D. B. Lumsden, Box 5096, Raleigh 27607)

25-26. Storage Polyglucosides, New York Acad. of Sciences, New York, N.Y. (J. F. Frederick, Research Labs., Dodge Chemical Co., Bronx, N.Y. 10469)

25-27. Mechanisms and Regulation of Craniofacial Morphogenesis, Nymegen, The Netherlands. (F. Van der Linden, Dept. of Orthodontics, Univ. of Nymegen, "Heyendael," Philips van Leydenlaan 25, Nymegen)

28-2. National Conf. on Social Welfare, 99th, Chicago, Ill. (J. R. Hoffer, 22 W. Gay St., Columbus, Ohio 43215)

28-3. International College of Surgeons, 18th intern. biennial congr., Rome, Italy. (P. Stefanini, 1516 Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60610)

29-31. American **Ophthalmological** Soc., 108th annual meeting, Hot Springs, Va. (S. D. McPherson, Jr., AOS, 1110 W. Main St., Durham, N.C. 27701)

30-2. International Federation of Associations of Textile Chemists and Colorists, 9th congr., Munich, Germany. (Secretariat, 9th FATCC Congr., Rohrbacker Str. 76, D-6900 Heidelberg-1, Germany)

30-4. Space Simulation, Inst. of Environmental Sciences, New York, N.Y. (IES, 940 E. Northwest Highway, Mount Prospect, Ill. 60056)

31-2. Endotoxin Conf., Warrenton, Va. (EC, Channing Lab., Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass. 02118)

31-2. American Inst. of Industrial Engineers, Anaheim, Calif. (J. F. Jericho, AIIE, 345 E. 47 St., New York 10017)

June

1-2. Environmental and Water Resources Engineering Conf., Nashville, Tenn. (E. L. Thackston, Dept. of Environmental and Water Resource Engineering, Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville 37203)

1–2. Laboratory Animal Considerations in Toxicology and Related Disciplines, East Brunswick, N.J. (W. H. Mitchell, P.O. Box 130, New Britain, Pa. 18901)

1-3. Cancer Chemotherapy, natl. conf., American Cancer Soc. and Natl. Cancer Inst., New York, N.Y. (S. L. Arje, ACS, 219 E. 42 St., New York 10017)

4-8. Special Libraries Assoc., Boston, Mass. (F. E. McKenna, SLA, 235 Park Ave. S., New York 10003)

4-8. Tissue Culture Assoc., Los Angeles, Calif. (R. H. Kahn, Dept. of Anatomy, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor 48104)

4-9. Mass Spectroscopy and Allied Topics, American Soc. for Mass Spectrometry, Dallas, Tex. (F. E. Saalfeld, Naval Research Laboratory, Code 6110, Washington, D.C. 20390)

5-7. Natural Gas Research and Technology, 2nd conf., American Gas Assoc., Atlanta, Ga. (L. A. Sarkes, AGA, 1515 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22209)

5-7. Intestinal Microflora, 2nd intern. symp., Columbia, Mo. (Conference Section, Continuing Medical Education, M-175 Medical Center, Columbia 65201)



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A Staff Report on Cantometrics **Editor: Alan Lomax**

384 pp., 71/2 x 101/4, Illustrations, Bibliography, Index, 1968. 2nd Printing 1971. AAAS members' cash orders \$14.50. Regular price \$16.75.

Working with a large sample of recorded songs and filmed dances from all world culture areas, the Cantometrics Project has discovered some of the ways in which song and dance style vary by culture area. Strong statistical relationships have been established between a set of basic factors of social and economic structure and performance style. The book reports on an imaginative yet rigorous exploration of the paralinguistic and parakinesic realms and a thoroughgoing test of the hypothesis that factors of culture style are primary forces in shaping all human behavior. Performance style here becomes a psychocultural indicator, and, for the first time, the social and cultural import of the expressive act is firmly established.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20005

5-7. Lexicography in English, intern. conf., New York Acad. of Sciences, New York, N.Y. (L. R. Neville, NYAS, 2 E. 63 St., New York 10021)

5-7. American Physical Soc., Albuquerque, N.M. (W. W. Havens, Jr., APS, 335 E. 45 St., New York 10017)

5-8. Coastal Mapping Symp., American Soc. of Photogrammetry, Washington, D.C. (ASP, 105 N. Virginia Ave., Falls Church, Va. 22046)

5-8. United Nations Conf. on the Human Environment, Stockholm, Sweden. United Nations Hq., New York 10017)

5-9. Mathematical Problems in the Biological Sciences, sponsored by the Conference Board of the Mathematical Sciences and the National Science Foundation, East Lansing, Mich. (C. J. Martin, Dept. of Mathematics, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing 48823)

5-9. Pleasure, Reward, Preference: Their Nature, Determinants, and Role in Behaviour, NATO-sponsored symp., Elsinore, Denmark. (D. E. Berlyne, Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto 181, Ont., Canada)

5-9. Thermionic Electrical Power Generation, 3rd intern. conf., jointly by European Nuclear Energy Agency and Intern. Atomic Energy Agency, Jülich, Germany. (P. von Handel, Kernforschungsanlage Jülich GmbH, D-5170 Jülich, Postfach 365, Germany)

5-9. Stratigraphy, Structure, and Evolution of the Northern Piedmont, Geological Soc. of America, Frederick, Md. (E. B. Eckel, GSA, P.O. Box 1719, Colorado Bldg., Boulder, Colo. 80302)

6-10. Animal Reproduction, 7th intern. congr., Munich, Germany. (H. H. Messerschmidt, Arbeitsgemeinschaft, Deutscher Rinderzuchter, e V, Adenaurallee 176, 53 Bonn/Rh, Germany)

7-8. Nutrition Symp. on Proteins, Ames, Iowa. (C. Roderuk, 27 MacKay Hall, Iowa State Univ., Ames 50010)

7-9. Development Aspects of Vision, 7th symp., Center for Visual Science, Rochester, N.Y. (J. L. Brown, CVS, University of Rochester, River Campus Sta., Rochester 14627)

7-9. Environmental Toxicity: Behavioral Toxicology, 5th intern. conf. Rochester, N.Y. (Public Relations, Q121, Univ. of Rochester Medical Center, 260 Crittenden Blvd., Rochester 14620)

7-10. Genetic Mechanisms of Development, 31st symp., Society for Developmental Biology, Middletown, Conn. (W. S. Badman, SDB, P.O. Box 502, Kalamazoo, Mich. 49005)

7-10. American Rheumatism Assoc., Dallas, Tex. (Miss L. Bonfiglio, ARA, 1212 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10036)

8-9. Cellular Modification and Genetic Transformation by Exogenous Nucleic Acids, 6th Miles intern. symp., Baltimore, Md. (C. J. O'Donovan, Miles Labs., Inc., Elkhart, Ind. 46514)

8-10. International Assoc. for Cereal Chemistry, Vienna, Austria. (IACC, A-2320 Schwechat, Schmidgasse 3-7, Austria)

9-11. American Assoc. of Neuropathologists, Chicago, Ill. (E. P. Richardson, Jr., Neuropathology Lab., Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston 02114)

10-11. Animal and Human Conditioning: Techniques and Theories in Drug Abuse Research, Portland, Ore. (P. E. Blachly, Univ. of Oregon Medical School, Portland 97201)

11-15. Medical Library Assoc., Inc., San Diego-Coronado, Calif. (Mrs. H. B. Schmidt, MLA, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611)

11-16. American Soc. of Medical Technologists, Minneapolis, Minn. (S. B. Friedheim, ASMT, Suite 1600, Hermann Professional Bldg., Houston, Tex. 77025)

11-16. American Physical Therapy Assoc., Las Vegas, Nev. (R. Noland, APTA, 1156 15th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20005) 12-14. Computers in the Undergraduate

Curricula, Atlanta, Ga. (Southern Re-gional Education Board, 130 Sixth St., NW, Atlanta, Ga. 30313)

12-14. Improvement of the Capabilities of Small Research and Development Firms in a Declining R&D Environment, National Science Foundation/Small Business Administration Conf., Washington, D.C. (J. D. Johnson, Center for the Study of Private Enterprise, American Univ., Washington, D.C. 20016)

12-14. Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, 20th, Philadelphia, Pa. (H. B. Hair, SIAM, 33 S. 17 St., Philadelphia 19103)

12-14. American Neurological Assoc., 97th annual, Chicago, Ill. (S. A. Trufant, Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio 45229)

12-14. Soil Mechanics and Foundations, American Soc. of Civil Engineers, Lafayette, Ind. (H. R. Hands, ASCE, 345 E. 47 St., New York 10017)

12-15. American Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, Pacific Div., Eugene, Ore. (R. C. Miller, California Acad. of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco 94118)

12-15. Immunology, 3rd intern. conf., Buffalo, N.Y. (N. R. Rose, Center for Immunology, Room 203, Sherman Hall, State Univ. of New York School of Medicine, Buffalo 14214)

12-16. Western Inst. of Drug Problems, Portland, Ore. (P. H. Blachly, Univ. of Oregon Medical School, Portland 97201)

12-16. Life Stress and Illness, NATOsponsored symp., Beito, Norway. (E. K. E. Gunderson, Operational Psychiatry Div., Dept. of the Navy, Navy Medical Neuropsychiatric Research Unit, San Diego, Calif. 92152)

12-17. International Federation of Automatic Control, 5th congr., Paris, France. (Meetings Officer, Inst. of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 345 E. 47 St., New York 10017)

12-17. Health Physics Soc., 17th annual, Las Vegas, Nev. (J. S. Coogan, Environmental Protection Agency, Western Environmental Research Lab., P.O. Box 15027, Las Vegas 89114)

12-17. Pollution: Engineering and Scientific Solutions, 1st intern. conf., Soc. of Engineering Science (cosponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, and Washington Univ.) Tel-Aviv, Israel. (E. Y. Rodin, Dept. of Applied

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Mathematics, Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo. 63130)

13-16. Canadian Federation of **Bio**logical Societies jointly with Canadian Soc. of Microbiologists, Quebec, P.Q., Canada. (D. T. Armstrong, Dept. of Physiology, Univ. of Western Ontario, London 72, Ont., Canada)

13-16. Simulation Conf., San Diego, Calif. (M. K. Horn, Cities Service Oil Co., P.O. Box 50408, Tulsa, Okla. 74150)

14-16. International Symp. on Metabolism and Membrane Permeability of Erythrocytes, Thrombocytes, and Leucocytes, Vienna, Austria. (K. Moser, Wiener Medizinische Akademie, Alserstrasse 4, 1090 Vienna)

14-16. Multienzyme Systems in Endocrinology: Progress in Purification and Methods of Investigation, New York Acad. of Sciences, New York, N.Y. (L. R. Neville, NYAS, 2 E. 63 St., New York 10021)

14-17. American Medical Women's Assoc., Seattle, Wash. (Mrs. G. F. Conroy, AMWA, 1740 Broadway, New York 10019)

14–18. American Assoc. of **Bioanalysts** and California Assoc. of **Bioanalysts** (joint), Scottsdale, Ariz. (D. Birenbaum, AAB, 411 N. 7 St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101) 15–17. Society for **Psychotherapy Re**search, 3rd annual, Nashville, Tenn. (H. H. Strupp, Dept. of Psychology, 134 Wesley Hall, Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville 37203)

18-19. Soc. of Wood Science and Technology, Dallas, Tex. (E. L. Schoffer, SWST, P.O. Box 5062, Madison, Wis. 53705)

18–21. American Dairy Science Assoc., Blacksburg, Va. (C. Cruse, ADSA, 113 N. Neil St., Champaign, Ill. 61820)

18-22. International Congr. on Lipids, Göteborg, Sweden. (R. Marcuse, Intern. Soc. for Fat Research, Lipidforum, c/o SIK, FACK, S-400 21 Göteborg 16)

18-22. Association of Food and Drug Officials, 76th annual, Monticello, N.Y. (K. A. Silver, Room 700, 850 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11232)

18-22. American Medical Assoc., San Francisco, Calif. (L. W. Prang, Records Section, AMA, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60610)

18-22. American Nuclear Soc., Las Vegas, Nev. (H. Coffer, CER Geonuclear Corp., P.O. Box 15090, Las Vegas 89114)

18-23. Clinical Chemistry, 8th intern. congr., Copenhagen, Denmark. (Secretariat, 8th Intern. Congr. of Clinical Chemistry, Rigshospitalet, Blegdamsvej 9, DK-2100, Copenhagen 8)

18–23. International Congr. of Endocrinology, 4th, Intern. Soc. of Endocrinology, Washington, D.C. (G. D. Aurbach, Section on Mineral Metabolism, Natl. Inst. of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014)

18-24. Water Pollution Research, 6th intern. conf., Jerusalem, Israel. (Organizing Committee, 6th Intern. Conf. on Water Pollution Research, P.O. Box 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel)

19-21. **Biometric** Soc., western North American regional, Seattle, Wash. (J. W. Kuzma, Dept. of Biostatics, Loma Linda Univ., Loma Linda, Calif.

19-21. Colloid Symp., 46th natl., Div. of Colloid and Surface Chemistry, Ameri-

can Chemical Soc., Amherst, Mass. (R. L. Rowell, Dept. of Chemistry, Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst 01002)

19-21. American College of **Preventive Medicine**, San Francisco, Calif. (W. Bentley, 801 Old Lancaster Rd., Bryn Mawr, Pa 19010)

19-21. Surface Properties and Surface States of Electronic Materials, Rolla, Mo. (W. J. James, Graduate Center for Materials Research, Space Sciences Research Center, Univ. of Missouri, Rolla 65401)

19-21. Watersheds in Transition, American Water Resources Assoc., Fort Collins, Colo. (T. G. McLaughlin, Water Resources Div., U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colo.)

19-22. Air Pollution Control Assoc., 65th annual, Miami Beach, Fla. (Public Relations Dept., APCA, 4400 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213)

19-22. American Soc. for Engineering Education, Lubbock, Tex. (L. B. Williams, ASEE, Suite 400, 1 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036)

19-22. American Vacuum Soc., Pittsburgh, Pa. (AVS, 335 E. 45 St., New York 10017)

19–23. Influence of Culture on Ergonomics, Oosterbeck, The Netherlands. (A. Chapanis, Dept. of Psychology, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md. 21218)

21-23. Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates, 3rd conf., Lyon, France. (J. Moor-Jankowski, LEMSIP, New York Univ. Medical Center, 500 First Ave., New York 10016)

21-23. Plastics in Packaging, Pullman, Wash. (R. A. V. Raff, Research Div., College of Engineering, Washington State Univ., Pullman 99163)

21-23. Society of **Research Admin**istrators, Northeast Section, White Haven, Pa. (Mrs. L. Lasker, Research Administration, New York Medical College, Fifth Ave. at 106 St., New York 10029)

21–23. Role and Value of Measurement (jointly sponsored by American Soc. for Quality Control, Inst. for Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Instrument Soc. of America, Natl. Bureau of Standards, Natl. Conf. of Standards Labs., and Precision Measurements Assoc.), Boulder, Colo. (G. Goulette, 130 Academy Bldg., Univ. of Colorado, Boulder 80302)

22–23. Legal Aspects of Computerized Information Systems, intern. symp., Federal Council of Science and Technology, Washington, D.C. (J. H. Farmakides, Office of Science Information Services, COSATI, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550)

22-24. American Assoc. of **Physics Teachers**, Albany, N.Y. (W. F. Johnson, AAPT, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036) 22-25. **Optical Manufacturers** Assoc.,

22–25. Optical Manufacturers Assoc., St. Louis, Mo. (Albert A. Kohler Co., Inc., 15 Wilmot Lane, Riverside, Conn. 06878)

22–28. Coordination Chemistry, 14th intern. conf. (sponsored by National Research Council of Canada and Chemical Inst. of Canada), Toronto, Ont., Canada. (C. J. L. Lock, Inst. for Materials Research, McMaster Univ., Hamilton, Ont.)

24-25. American **Diabetes** Assoc., Washington, D.C. (J. R. Connelly, ADA, 18 E. 48 St., New York 10017)

19 MAY 1972

25-28. Astronomical Soc. of the Pacific, Santa Cruz, Calif. (L. Salanave, California Acad. of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Calif. 94118

25-30. National Education Assoc., Atlantic City, N.J. (S. M. Lambert, NEA, 1201 16th St., Washington, D.C. 20036)

25-30. Environmental Engineering in the Food Industry, Engineering Foundation, Henniker, N.H. (EF, 345 E. 47 St., New York 10017)

25-30. American Soc. for Testing Materials, 75th annual, Los Angeles, Calif. (H. H. Hamilton, ASTM, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103)

25-1. American Library Assoc., Chicago, Ill. (C. J. Hoy, ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.)

26-28. Extreme Environments: Mechanisms of Microbial Adaptation, Moffet Field (San Francisco), Calif. (M. R. Heinrich, 239-10, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Ames Research Center, Moffet Field 94035)

26–28. Institute of Navigation, West Point, N.Y. (R. E. Freeman, IN, Suite 832, 815 15th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20005)

26–28. Nutrient Removal—How to Do It, American Soc. of Civil Engineers, Rochester, N.Y. (H. R. Hands, ASCE, 345 E. 47 St., New York 10017)

26-29. Law of the Sea: Needs and Interests of Developing Countries, 7th annual conf., Kingston, R.I. (Law of the Sea Inst., Univ. of Rhode Island, Kingston 02881)

26–29. American Assoc. of **Physicists** in Medicine, Philadelphia, Pa. (B. M. Galkin, Stein Research Center, 920 Chancellor St., Philadelphia 19107)

26-29. Society for the Study of Reproduction, 5th annual, East Lansing, Mich. (J. M. Yochim, Dept. of Physiology and Cell Biology, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence 66044)

26-29. Weather Modification, 3rd conf., American Meteorological Soc., Rapid City, S.D. (R. A. Schleusener, Inst. of Atmospheric Sciences, South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, Rapid City 57701)

26-2. Radiation Commission, Intern. Assoc. of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics, intern. symp., Sendai, Japan. (J. London, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder 80302)

27-30. Cheiron: The International Soc. for the **Behavioral and Social Sciences**, Calgary, Alta., Canada. (R. G. Weyant, Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Calgary, Calgary 44)

 $2\overline{7}$ -30. International Study Group for Research in Cardiac Metabolism, 5th annual, Winnipeg, Man., Canada. (N. S. Dhalla, Dept. of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg 3)

July

1-7. International Assoc. of Medical Labs., 10th congr., Vienna, Austria. (Mrs. I. Hertz, Verband dipl und techn Assistentinnen, Spitalgasse 4, 1090 Vienna) 2-5. Environmental Acoustics, 2nd symp., London, England. (Meetings Officer, Inst. of Physics, 47 Belgrave Sq., London SW1X 8QX)

2-6. International Congr. of Physical



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2-7. Environment, 36th annual conf., Natl. Environmental Health Assoc., New York, N.Y. (N. Pohlit, NEHA, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Denver, Colo. 80203)

3-6. Shell Structures and Climatic Influences, Intern. Assoc. for Shell Structures, Calgary, Alta., Canada. (P. G. Glockner, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Univ. of Calgary, Calgary 44)

5-8. Shock Tube Symp., 8th intern., London, England. (Symp. Secretary, Dept. of Aeronautics, Imperial College, Prince Consort Rd., London, S.W. 7)

6-8. **RF Plasma Heating**, American Physical Soc., Lubbock Tex. (M. O. Hagler, Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock 79409)

9-12. Molecular Beams, 4th intern. symp., Cannes, France. (F. M. Devienne, Laboratoire de Physique Moléculaire des Hautes Energies, B.P.2 (06), Peymeinade, France)

9-14. American Malacological Union, Galveston, Tex. (A. S. Merrill, Biological Lab., Natl. Marine Fisheries Service, Oxford, Md. 21654)

9-14. Power Engineering Soc., San Francisco, Calif. (Meetings Officer, Inst. of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 345 E. 47 St., New York 10017)

9-14. Public Transportation in Urban Areas, Engineering Foundation, Henniker, N.H. (EF, 345 E. 47 St., New York 10017)

10-12. DNA Synthesis in vitro, 2nd annual Steenbock symp., Madison, Wis. (Mrs. M. Parker, Dept. of Biochemistry, 420 Henry Mall, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison 53706)

10-14. Coastal Engineering, intern. conf., American Soc. of Civil Engineers, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. (H. R. Hands, ASCE, 345 E. 47 St., New York 10017)

10-14. Interaction of Radioactive Contaminants with the Constitutents of the Marine Envronment, Seattle, Wash. (J. H. Kane, Div. of Technical Information, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545)

10-14. Rarefied Gas Dynamics, 8th intern. symp., Stanford, Calif. (K. Karamcheti, Dept. of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Stanford Univ., Stanford 94305)

11-14. Society of Nuclear Medicine, Boston, Mass. (Mrs. M. Glos, SNM, 211 E. 43 St., New York 10017)

11-15. National Soc. of **Professional Engineers**, Denver, Colo. (P. H. Robbins, NSPE, 2029 K St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006)

12-15. International Soc. of Clinical Lab. Technologists, St. Louis, Mo. (D. Bier Birenbaum, ISCLT, 805 Ambassador Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 63101)

16-19. American Assoc. for Clinical Immunology and Allergy, Seattle, Wash. (S. H. Jaros, AACIA, 9705 Louis Dr., Omaha, Neb. 68114)

16-20. American Veterinary Medical Assoc., New Orleans, La. (M. R. Clarkson, AVMZ, 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605)

16-21. International Soc. of Hematology, intern. congr., São Paulo, Brazil. (World Federation of Hemophilia, Suite 806, 1420 St. Mattieu, Montreal 108, P.Q., Canada)

16-28. Technology and the People, Inst. on Man and Science, Rensselaerville, N.Y. (G. A. Enk, IMS, Rensselaerville 12147) 17-20. International Symp. on Sex Education. Tel Aviv, Israel. (E. Chigier, P.O. Box 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel)

17-21. Electron Probe Analysis Soc. of America, 7th natl. conf., San Francisco, Calif. (C. G. Cleaver, General Electric Co., Vallecitos Nuclear Center, Bldg. 105, Pleasanton, Calif. 94566)

17-22. American Medical Technologists, Philadelphia, Pa. (C. B. Dziekonski, AMT, 710 Higgins Rd., Park Ridge, Ill. 60068)

18-21. Cyclotron Conf., 6th intern., Vancouver, B.C., Canada. (N. Brearley, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver 8)

18-21. Hormones, the Brain, and Behavior, 3rd intern. symp., Intern. Soc. of Psychoneuroendocrinology, London, England. (R. P. Michael, Inst. of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, London SE5 8AF)

19-21. Defects in Semiconductors, intern. conf., Reading, England. (Meetings Officer, Inst. of Physics, 47 Belgrave Sq., London S.W.1, England)

19-22. Calorimetry Conf., 27th, Park City, Utah. (J. M. Sturtevant, Dept. of Chemistry, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn. 06520)

23-28. Control Strategies for Power Systems, Engineering Foundation, South Berwick, Maine. (EF, 345 E. 47 St., New York 10017)

23–28. Illuminating Engineering Soc., Tulsa, Okla. (P. C. Ringgold, IES, 345 E. 47 St., New York 10017)

23-28. Pharmacology and the Future of Man, 5th intern. congr., American Soc. for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, San Francisco, Calif. (E. B. Cook, ASPET, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014)

24–29. Foetal and Neonatal Physiology, Sir Joseph Barcroft Centenary Symp., Physiological Soc., Cambridge, England. (P. W. Nathanielsz, SJBCS, Physiological Lab., Cambridge, England)

24-30. Angiology, 8th intern. congr., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (D. F. M. Bunce, Dept. of Physiology, College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, Sixth at Center, Des Moines, Iowa 50309)

26–29. American Dairy Science Assoc., Blacksburg, Va. (C. Cruse, ADSA, 425 Illinois Bldg., 113 N. Neil St., Champaign, Ill. 61820)

26-31. Inter-American Meeting of Neuroradiology, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (A. Tomax Rezende, Caixa Postal 9031, ZC-02, Rio de Janeiro, Gb)

27-29. Extra-Corporeal Technology, 10th intern. conf., New York, N.Y. (E. C. Berger, American Soc. of Extra-Corporeal Technology, Inc., 287 E. 6 St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101)

27-29. Intracranial Pressure, 1st intern. symp., Hannover, Germany. (M. Brock, Neurochirurgische Klinik, Medizinische Hochschule Hannover, 3 Hannover-Kleefeld, Roderbruchstrasse 101, Germany)

29-5. Technology and Human Future, 19th annual, Inst. on Religion in an Age of Science, Star Island, N.H. (F. Nesbett, 219 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. 02146)