tertainment (whatever happened to rouge and powder!).

The evening's entertainment was provided by a guitar rock band that used electricity instead of fingers, and by painting signs protesting the thermal pollution from the proposed new power facility on the north edge of the lake. (The thermal pollution from such a facility would be about the equivalent of that which my daughters and their friends contribute to the lake getting ready for a night out with their bathing, hair-washing, and clothes-washing.)

With more girls at home there should be an offset in power use. A few more things could be washed in one cycle. However, there is often a last-minute, second cycle of consumption by one of the others of some forgotten unmentionables. I can shower in 3 minutes with a few gallons of water. One of my daughters needs at least 20 minutes and at least 70 gallons of water for a bath or shower or whatever she does up there. I see little hope of retarding the growth of the residential power demand until scientists can apply highly skilled analysis to the female and the particular, unanalyzable, unscientific, uncontrolled phenomena of their power consumption. (I never hear them running the power lawn mower.)

Philosophically and financially I hope the authors are right that the "crisis" has been overestimated, but I hold out no hope whatsoever.

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Frog Health

Science has appropriately alerted its readers to the poor health of frogs available for research (see T. H. Maugh, Research News, 27 Oct. 1972, p. 387) and noted that septicemia and malnutrition are the predominant causes of death. Gibbs *et al.* (*1*) demonstrated how simple treatment with tetracycline and food was sufficient to eliminate these causes of death. Following their suggestion, we have treated frogs received from large midwestern and eastern suppliers by injections of tetracycline [5 percent, weight to volume, in water; 0.5 milliliter per frog (weight, 100 to 150 grams)] via soft polyethylene tubing (PE 90) into the stomach once or twice per day. Ninety percent survival is the routine result. In addition, if investigators refused to pay for frogs received dead, suppliers might investigate simple modes of treatment in the housing ponds to avoid the loss of captured stock.

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Latin American Development

In the last year, several *Science* editorials have dealt with Latin American development. Two of them by Philip Abelson (9 June 1972, p. 1077; and 6 Oct. 1972, p. 13) merit some comment.

As a Latin American, I cannot help noting the widespread misunderstanding of American engineers and scientists about the social, political, economic, and scientific problems of Latin American countries. I do not blame them, but rather find they have great difficulty understanding what underdevelopment really means. As Abelson correctly observes, "If the poorer countries are to develop, they must do so largely by their own efforts." Although in many of these countries the state has played a strategic role in promoting the development of the industrialized sector, internal structural conditions have oriented the production of goods to satisfy the consumption of the middle and upper classes. Moreover, as a new form of economic domination—the multinational corporation—is spreading throughout the world, the planning, decision-making, and financial, scientific, and technological knowledge are located in the industrialized countries (*1*). The result is a new form of the well-known "center-periphery" model (*2*), in which manufacturing activities are concentrated in industrial (center) countries, while the peripheral ones specialize in those products needed by the former for their economic expansion.

Abelson suggests that "The Latin American countries might try to utilize the bounteous resources of scientists and engineers in developed countries,"