

tained at high frequencies in natural populations, he found that all alleles at this locus found in the wild were transmitted by heterozygous males to 90–99% of their offspring. This evolutionary force—genetic selection—was thus more powerful than the force of natural selection which would eliminate homozygous embryos.

In addition to these purely scientific activities, Professor Dunn was convinced that relations between nations and cultures could be improved by using scientific collaboration as a bridge. As an army officer returning from Europe in 1919, he helped to provide agencies in the Soviet Union with scientific and technical literature useful in the new state which arose from the revolution of October, 1917. He visited the Soviet Union in 1927 at the time of the 10th Anniversary of the Revolution and thereafter remained in close contact with the active school of genetics there. During the Second World War he was President of the American–Soviet Science Society which undertook the exchange of scientific and technical publications. The same interest in international scientific collaboration was responsible for his part in organising facilities in the USA for enabling scholars displaced by the Nazi takeover of 1933 to continue their work in American universities.

What began then as the Emergency Committee for German Scholars became, as fascism spread, The Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced

Scholars, and he served as a member of its Executive Committee from 1933 until its dissolution in 1947.

Always interested in questions of race, he began in 1933 actively to apply biological ideas to social and political questions, and to speak and write about heredity in relation to racial prejudice in ways designed for the general public. This led, in collaboration with his friend and colleague, Th. Dobzhansky, to the publication in 1946 of *Heredity, Race and Society*, a book which has now appeared in almost all languages, and subsequently in 1951 to a Unesco Report, *Race and Biology*; both of these were fundamental in establishing the then novel view of human races as populations differing in the relative frequencies of genes shared by most populations.

These activities were an expression not only of his interest in science as an instrument of international education, but of his view that, to be effective, efforts of this sort had eventually to achieve a political forum. Other expressions of the latter view can be found in advisory and consultative work beginning in 1940 in aid of efforts to devise a means for the support of science by the United States Government. He was involved in early drafts of legislation which are predecessors of that which finally brought about the creation of the United States National Science Foundation in 1950.

Professor Dunn received the ScD from Harvard University in 1920, and

after a time at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Storrs, Connecticut, joined the Faculty of Columbia University as Professor of Zoology in 1928. At the time of his death he was Emeritus Professor and Senior Research Scientist at Columbia. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences (USA), the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the Norwegian Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Academia Patavina; he had been President of the Genetics Society of America, the American Society of Naturalists, and the American Society of Human Genetics. He also served on many editorial boards, and was for some years managing editor of *Genetics*, and later of the *American Naturalist*, the oldest biological journal in the United States. In addition to *Heredity, Race and Society*, his books include *Principles of Genetics, Heredity and Evolution in Human Populations*, and *A Short History of Genetics*.

His associates in all his various endeavours will remember him for his stubborn integrity, his sure and immediate grasp of the essentials of any problem or situation, and his complete freedom from pretence or self-importance of any kind. Many of us who knew him will continue to measure our own success by the degree to which we live up to the standards which he set.

## Announcements

### Awards

The **Barclay Prize** of the **British Institute of Radiology** has been awarded to **Godfrey Hounsfield** and **James Ambrose**.

### Corrigendum

In the article "Batesian mimicry without distastefulness" by D. O. Gibson (*Nature*, 250, 77; 1974) the quotation in the penultimate sentence should read . . . in the population 'the selective disadvantage of being common begins to outweigh the advantage of being conspicuous' and predation will . . .

## Reports and Publications

### Great Britain

British Antarctic Survey. Scientific Reports, No. 66: Crustal Structure of the South Shetland Islands and Bransfield Strait. By W. A. Ashcroft. Pp. 43. (London: British Antarctic Survey, Natural Environment Research Council, 1972.) £2.25 net. [136]

The Grassland Research Institute. Annual Report for 1973. Pp. 88. (Hurley, Maidenhead: Grassland Research Institute, 1974.) £1.50. [176]

The Kent Incorporated Society for Promoting Experiments in Horticulture. East Malling Research Station Report for 1973 (1st October, 1972 to 30th

September, 1973.) Pp. xii + 240. (East Malling, Maidstone: East Malling Research Station, 1974.) £1.50; \$5. [176]

University of Oxford. Tenth Annual Report of the Delegates of the Science Area for the year ending 31st July 1973. Pp. 149. (Supplement No. 4, to the *University Gazette*, April 1974.) (Oxford: The University, 1974.) £1. [176]

Medical Research in too important to the left to the Researchers. By Professor W. S. Peart. (Lecture given at the Royal Institution, London, on 18th October, 1973, to mark the 25th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Glaxo Volume). Pp. 16. (Greenford, Middx.: Glaxo Laboratories, 1974.) [176]

The British Institute of Radiology. Annual Report 1973/1974. Pp. 10. (London: The British Institute of Radiology, 1974.) [196]

Research Fields in Physics at United Kingdom Universities and Polytechnics. Pp. xv + 343. (London and Bristol: The Institute of Physics, 1974.) £7. \$17.50. [196]

First Report of the Advisory Board for the Research Councils. Pp. 28. (Cmd. 5633). (London: HMSO, 1974.) 20p net. [206]

University Grants Committee. Statistics of Education 1971. Vol. 6: Universities. (Department of Education and Science Series.) Pp. xxxvi + 149. (London: HMSO, 1974.) £2.90 net. [206]

Building Research Establishment Digest No. 166: European Product-Approval Procedures—1. Pp. 4. (London: HMSO, 1974.) 5p. [206]

Report on Cetacea Stranded on the British Coasts from 1948 to 1966. By F. C. Fraser. Pp. 65 + 9 maps. (London: British Museum (Natural History), 1974.) £3. [206]

Research and Development in France. Pp. 36. (London: Ambassade de France, Service Scientifique, 1974.) [216]

### Other countries

World Health Organization—International Agency for Research on Cancer. IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Man. Vol. 4: Some Aromatic Amines, Hydrazine and Related Substances, N-nitroso Compounds and Miscellaneous Alkylating Agents. Pp. 286. Sw. fr. 18. Vol. 5: Some Organochlorine Pesticides. Pp. 241. Sw. fr. 18. (Geneva: WHO; London: HMSO, 1974.) [186]

Smithsonian Contributions to Botany, No. 13:

Swollen-Thorn Acacias of Central America. By Daniel H. Janzen. Pp. 131. (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1974. For sale by US Government Printing Office.) \$2.35. [186]

Smithsonian Studies in History and Technology, No. 24: Wheels and Wheeling—The Smithsonian Cycle Collection. By Smith Hempstone Oliver and Donald H. Berkebile. Pp. v + 104. (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1974. For sale by US Government Printing Office.) \$1.90. [186]

Onchocerciasis: Symptomatology. Pathology, Diagnosis. Edited by A. A. Buck. Pp. 80. (Geneva: WHO; London: HMSO, 1974.) Sw. fr. 12. [186]

Guidelines for the Laboratory Diagnosis of Cholera. Prepared by the WHO Bacterial Diseases Unit. Pp. 23. (Geneva: WHO; London: HMSO, 1974.) Sw. fr. 5. [186]

Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. Report for 1973. Pp. viii + 79. (New York: Alfred P. Sloan Foundation 630 Fifth Avenue, 1974.) [186]

Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology, No. 156: A Revision of North American *Capitophorus* Van der Goot and *Plectrohophorus* Börner (Homoptera: Aphididae). By Leonila Alzate Corpuz-Raros and Edwin F. Cook. Pp. iv + 143. (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1974. For sale by US Government Printing Office.) \$2.25. [196]

World Meteorological Organization. Technical Note No. 133: An Introduction to Agrotoclimatology. By L. B. MacHattie and F. Schmelke. Pp. xii + 131. (Geneva: WMO, 1974.) [196]

Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer. Collection Travaux et Documents de l'ORSTOM, No. 28: Kinkala—Etude d'Un Centre Urbain Secondaire au Congo-Brazzaville. Par Alain Auger. Pp. 132. (Paris et Bondy: ORSTOM, 1973.) 42 francs. [196]

Australian Academy of Science, Science and Industry Forum. Report No. 8: The Future Education of Scientists. (Papers delivered at the 13th Forum Meeting, 11 February 1973.) Pp. 53. (Canberra: Australian Academy of Sciences, 1973.) [206]

World Health Organization. Technical Report Series. No. 546: Assessment of the Carcinogenicity and Mutagenicity of Chemicals—Report of a WHO Scientific Group. Pp. 19. Sw. fr. 4. No. 548: Planning and Organization of Geriatric Services—Report of a WHO Expert Committee. Pp. 46. Sw. fr. 5. (Geneva: WHO—London: HMSO, 1974.) [216]

Australian Academy of Science—Descriptive Brochure. Pp. 27. (Canberra: Australian Academy of Science, 1974.) [216]