

and Welfare and now dean of the faculty at Hood College at Frederick, Maryland, warned against adoption of an "overly technological" and materialistic approach to birth control which would stress the social status and material benefits to be gained from small family size. Such an approach, she said, would reinforce the existing trend toward "mechanization and further commercialization of sex" as well as the already pronounced hedonistic trend in American culture.

In her view, an effective family planning policy will be one that will encourage women to limit family size by responding to "the human need to love, cherish, nurture, and protect by providing a large number of . . . publicly as well as privately financed careers in the nurturing occupations of child-care, medical services, recreational and educational programs, care of the elderly, and other community services." "In effect," she added, "we need further enlargement and further public formalization of a trend that we already see: the community as the extended family."

Roxane Dunbar, an intense, slightly built young feminist who analyzes the "exploitation" of women in Marxist terms, took umbrage late in the second day of the meeting when someone suggested that her remarks were hostile and separatist in tone. "I've been put down every time I've tried to speak," said Miss Dunbar, who added that she had been invited as a resource person experienced in organizing feminist groups but that the information she had to offer had not been elicited. She then walked out of the meeting, slamming the door as she went. However, another feminist leader, Kate Millett, author of the book entitled *Sexual Politics* and a part-time instructor of philosophy at Barnard College, said, "I expected this conference to be hopelessly square. But, in fact, it hasn't been all that bad."

In a resolution adopted at the close of the workshop, the participants called for a commitment of national resources to research on problems related to sex discrimination and to the training of researchers for work in this field. Among the matters cited as examples of topics needing investigation were: the relationship between sex-role stereotypes and social influences such as the mass media, schools, churches, discriminatory government legislation, and the assumptions of social and behavioral scientists; also, to what extent

is "mental health," as currently defined, a function of conforming to traditional sex-role expectations?

A shortcoming of the workshop was that it shed little light on how existing institutions must be altered in order to allow more women and men to become "real people." The view was expressed by Margaret Mead and others that, with the present opportunities for fertility limitation and a more abundant life, both men and women in this country and abroad will have a chance for personality development which relatively few people of either sex have had in the past.

The participants agreed that the workshop should be followed up in the spring of 1971 with an action oriented international conference broadly representative of professional groups and other women's organizations, including representatives of the poor and the blue-collar class. Also, some of the people at the workshop will be sponsors of a conference of professional women to be held 11 April at the New York University Law School on "Breaking Down Barriers in the Professions."

Some feminists claim that feminism will be as potent a social and political force in the 1970's as the Black Revolution was in the 1960's. However that may be, the recent growth of the feminist movement and its appeal to college students and young professional and academic women (note the wave of feminist agitation at recent meetings of the American Sociological Association and other groups), makes it a force to be reckoned with. The first to discover this may be those government officials and members of Congress who seek to lower the birth rate.

—LUTHER J. CARTER

APPOINTMENTS

H. Stanley Bennett, professor of biological and medical sciences and director, Laboratories for Reproductive Biology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, named American Co-Chairman of the U.S.-Japan Committee on Scientific Cooperation. . . . **Walther Manshard**, head, Institute for Tropical Studies, Justus Liebig University, West Germany, to director, UNESCO's department of environmental sciences and natural resources research, Paris. . . .

Phillip E. Smith, associate dean of student affairs, University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, to dean of the new University of Oklahoma School of Health Related Professions. . . . **John R. Bagby, Jr.**, former deputy director, National Communicable Disease Center, to director, Institute of Rural Environmental Health, Colorado State University. . . . **Warren K. Sinclair**, senior biophysicist, Argonne National Laboratory, to director, biological and medical research division.

RECENT DEATHS

Camillo Artom, 76; biochemist and professor emeritus, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest University; 3 February.

Bernard T. Bertman, 36; assistant professor of physics, Wesleyan University; 7 February.

Max Born, 87; co-winner of the 1954 Nobel Prize for physics; 5 January.

David M. Cohen, 62; chairman, department of dermatology, University of Chicago Medical School; 30 January.

Murray Finkelstein, 52; director, department of pharmacology and toxicology, Bionetics Research Laboratory, Bethesda, Maryland; 26 December.

William M. Greenhut, 64; associate professor of periodontia and oral medicine, New York University College of Dentistry; 16 December.

Frank H. Hankins, 92; professor emeritus of sociology, Smith College; 23 January.

Charles G. Heyd, 85; former president, American Medical Association; 42 February.

Elizabeth Kilpatrick, 77; former president of the Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis; 11 November.

James G. McAllister, 97; former president, Hampden-Sydney College; 22 January.

Harrison L. McLaughlin, 63; professor of clinical orthopedic surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; 4 January.

Herbert E. Ritchey, 63; professor of chemistry, Virginia Military Institute; 9 January.

Arthur H. Steinhaus, 72; visiting professor of physiology, University of Michigan; 8 February.

Theodore E. Sterne, 63; physicist, Institute for Defense Analyses, Washington, D.C.; 7 February.

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