

Foot- notes

The U.S. Geological Survey has announced plans to establish a coastal-research center at the St. Petersburg campus of the University of South Florida—a move that will greatly boost the marine-sciences program at the university and could help save Florida's beaches.

According to Peter R. Betzer, chairman of marine sciences at South Florida, the Geological Survey will be taking advantage of a "very nice interface" between its current and projected research programs and the existing interests of scientists at the university, including the study of coral-reef systems and the response of beaches and inner shelf areas to forces such as waves and storms.

As a result of what is expected to be a substantial amount of collaborative research between university scientists and researchers at the Geological Survey's new center, the size of the marine-sciences department at South Florida could double to about 40 researchers in the next 10 years, Mr. Betzer said.

The State of Florida may have something to gain as well. Beaches all along the coast of Florida, heavily used by tourists, are seriously eroding, Mr. Betzer said. The new center could provide the "critical mass" of specialists necessary to do something about the problem.

"It's like a godsend," he said. "This is really going to be something special."

The problem of deteriorating paper has reached a near-crisis state for libraries, and many are scrambling to microfilm or restore crumbling books and journals before they are lost altogether.

In addition to its preservation efforts, the National Library of Medicine, this country's biomedical equivalent of the Library of Congress, is trying "to stop the problem at the source," according to Charles R. Kalina, special-project officer at the Library.

It has begun a campaign to encourage medical publishers to use only permanent, acid-free paper in their publications. To that end, the library has established a committee that will work with publishers and paper manufacturers to promote the advantages of acid-free paper and will advise the library about matters pertaining to the production of medical literature.

The 150-year-old National Library of Medicine, an agency of the Department of Health and Human Services, houses some 3.7 million books, journals, technical reports, and other documents—about 12 per cent of which are estimated to be "at risk."

"If anything," said Mr. Kalina, "the medical literature is probably printed on a little better paper to start with, because so many materials have been intended as reference works."

"But since we have the responsibility to save the biomedical literature of the world, that puts us in the limelight."

Scholarship

Literature's Romantic Era: Historicists Re-Interpret It and Generate Controversy Among Their Colleagues

Scholars use historical research and theoretical insight to study works by Wordsworth and others

By ANGUS PAUL

The Romantic era in Britain—which, to the general public, evokes images of pastoral serenity—has become one of the chief battlegrounds in a debate among literary critics over the range of approaches known as "historicism."

Using "historicist" techniques, some scholars have offered challenging alternatives to standard views on the era.

Historicism, despite the "new" sometimes attached to it, goes back quite a way. Its surge in the 1980's marks a reaction against the relative absence of historical perspective in formalist critical theory of the past few decades.

Hardly a homogeneous group, historicists generally advocate yoking theories such as deconstruction with analyses of political, social, and other factors that played a role in the creation of a given period's literature.

The various academics who take issue with that program do so on the grounds that historicism imposes preconceived meanings on literary works or dismisses aesthetic considerations.

Nonetheless, in remarks made during interviews and at a conference at Indiana University, scholars by and large agreed that historicism, whatever its failings, has done well to stimulate interest in Romantic literature's non-literary contexts.

The Romantic era is usually said to have begun in 1789, the opening year of the French Revolution, or in 1798, the year in which *Lyrical Ballads* (a landmark collection of poems by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge) was published. It is often said to have ended in 1830, when another revolution shook France, or in 1832, when the First Reform Bill became law in Britain.

But scholars, historicists and non-historicists alike, now question those somewhat arbitrary dates.

Marilyn Butler, a professor of English literature at Cambridge University, argues that the period goes back at least to the 1740's, when sales in the marketplace, not grants from patrons, became writers' main means of support. That "democratization" of literature, she says, helped foster individualism and an emphasis on artistic originality, both hallmarks of Romantic literature.

Ms. Butler and others also argue that the curtain has yet to fall on the Romantic era. Two-hundred-year-old views on the creative interplay between the human mind and the natural world, for example, continue to inform late-20th-century writing.

Emergence of the Term 'Romantic'

Wordsworth and his contemporaries did not apply the term "Romantic" to themselves. Along with "Romantics," it gained common use only later in the 19th century and referred to a variety of writers, including Robert Burns, Wordsworth, Sir Walter Scott, Coleridge, Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and John Keats.

The reputation of Wordsworth and the rest was not always as lofty as it is now.



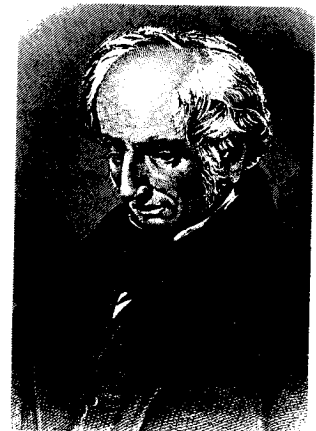
Samuel Taylor Coleridge



Percy Bysshe Shelley



Felicia Dorothea Hemans



William Wordsworth

The Victorian critic and poet, Matthew Arnold, for example, praised their poetic sensibility but found their ideas childish.

In the first half of the 20th century, despite some differences, circumstances in Britain were roughly the same as those in the United States. The Romantics, oversentimentalized as "nature poets," continued to be taught in schools and read by a portion of the general public. But they were not ranked very high by many academics, who mistakenly accepted as accurate the over-sentimentalized views on the writers.

Proponents of "practical criticism" in Britain, and of the comparable approach to "close reading" in the United States, the New Criticism, championed John Donne and other Metaphysical poets, as well as Modernists such as T. S. Eliot. "Close reading" involved concentration on the text of a poem with relatively little regard to its author's life and times.

Romantic works—with some exceptions, such as Keats's sonnets—were widely thought unable to withstand such

analysis or to meet then-fashionable standards of ambiguity, wit, and unity.

Several major studies helped turn the tide. Among them were:

■ *Fearful Symmetry: A Study of William Blake* (Princeton University Press, 1947), by Northrop Frye, now chancellor of Victoria University, part of the University of Toronto. Blake's complex poems were little known even during his own life, and Mr. Frye's book enabled the broad range of literary scholars to read them insightfully for the first time. It set in motion the slow process by which the artist and poet came to be recognized as a major figure.

■ *The Mirror and the Lamp* (Oxford University Press, 1953), by M. H. Abrams, now professor emeritus of English at Cornell University. It examined English poetical theory from about 1800 to 1840 in an intellectual context—and in so doing, helped establish the Romantic age as a popular field of study.

■ *Wordsworth's Poetry: 1787-1814* (Yale University Press, 1964; Harvard University Press, 1987), by Geoffrey H.

other innovators in structuralist, deconstructionist, phenomenological, psychoanalytical, reader-response, and semiotic theory.

According to Mr. Hartman, the New Critics never developed a theory sufficiently coherent for the "close reading" of poems. What's more, with their adherence to such criteria as textual unity, he argues, they held too narrow a view of what constituted great poetry.

Many younger scholars, he says, devoted themselves to "closer reading." They applied one or more theories that drew on linguistics, philosophy, and psychology, and that delineated many ways in which a poem or other text could be considered exceptional, he says.

In the 1960's and 70's, Mr. Hartman says, he and his colleagues revalued some Romantic works that the New Critics had been unable to appreciate fully.

In the process, the scholars gained recognition for their theories.

Primary Emphasis on Language

Proponents of practical criticism and New Criticism, while not without historical awareness, placed primary emphasis on analyzing the actual language of literary works, not the contexts that gave rise to the language.

The same was generally true of the theorists who succeeded the New Critics. "It's not that we weren't historical," says Mr. Hartman. "I would deny that. I think we had a very clear sense of the historical situation. But we didn't do detailed research. We were more interested in the relation of the poets to each other."

Detailed research is a task that, increasingly since the late 1960's, has been undertaken by historicists.

"Critics are now aware of the necessity of serious archival work," says Jerome McGann, Byron scholar and professor of English at the University of Virginia. "You have to get into original material. You have to trace through the history of texts, and you have to trace the history of the reception of texts. You can't do that by sitting in your office and producing a clever interpretation."

The term "historicism" surfaced in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It then referred in part to attempts by historians to take an objective, relativistic view of past events, and in part to efforts by other historians to "get inside" the minds of people who had participated in past events.

In both cases, the historians recognized that the concept of "historical fact" was a complex matter, says James K. Chandler, author of *Wordsworth's Second Nature: A Study of the Poetry and Politics* (University of Chicago Press).

Today's historicism is informed by Romantic historicism, but to an extent that has been insufficiently analyzed, argues Mr. Chandler, who is associate professor of English at the University of Chicago. Some scholars have been reluctant to acknowledge, he says, that a method they use to gain distance on the Romantic era has a few roots in that era.

Other sources of modern historicism— which, alone or in combination, have generated a variety of approaches—include:

- Anthropological models, proposed by figures such as Clifford Geertz, of how people and texts are embedded in culture.
- Empirical Marxism, as practiced by

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Agricultural Scientists Are Urged to Develop Less-Fatty, Low-Cholesterol Meat Products

By DAVID L. WHEELER

WASHINGTON

Agricultural scientists need to find new ways—and to develop existing ones—to produce meat and dairy products that are healthier for Americans to eat, according to a committee of the National Research Council.

In a report released last week, the committee compared dietary guidelines set up by private organizations, such as the American Heart Association, and by public institutions, such as the National Institutes of Health, with surveys of what Americans are eating, and concluded that Americans are eating too much cholesterol and fat, particularly a component of fat known as saturated fatty acids.

To make it easier for Americans to comply with existing dietary guidelines, the committee recommended that agricultural researchers and the food industry find ways to produce meat and dairy products with less of those undesirable components.

The committee was chaired by David L. Call, dean of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at Cornell University.

Simply trimming the fat off meat in the supermarket or the kitchen is not enough, the committee said. Ways need to be found to reduce the fat that animals produce as they grow, and to find ways to extract fat during the manufacture of animal products, such as cheese.

The committee suggested:

- That scientists try to better understand the physiological mechanisms in animals that determine what proportion of the nutrients consumed will be turned into fat. With an improved understanding of how animals split up nutrients into various bodily components, the process could be manipulated.

- That research continue on "growth factors" that can accelerate some physiological processes. Growth factors have been found to enhance milk production in cows and to lower the fat content of pigs, although the use of the factors has become controversial because of objections by animal-rights advocates.

- That researchers determine the degree to which the cholesterol content of meat, *Continued on Page A8*

RESEARCH NOTES

Athletes and the Dangers of Steroids; Cities and Religion; China's Industry

Athletes who use steroids illegally may be at a much greater risk of psychiatric complications—from grandiose delusions to major depression—than has previously been noticed in medical studies in which steroid doses are carefully regulated, say two researchers.

Harrison G. Pope, of McLean Hospital in Belmont, Mass., and David L. Katz, a lecturer at Harvard University's medical school, interviewed 41 body builders and football players who have used steroids, which are hormones that increase muscle size and are believed to improve athletic performance.

In the April issue of the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, the physicians report that 14 of the 41 athletes interviewed exhibited serious psychiatric symptoms or syndromes. The steroid doses that the athletes gave themselves were often 10 to 100 times as great as those administered by researchers in medical studies.

Five of those interviewed had psychotic symptoms when taking steroids. One heard imaginary voices for five weeks, and another thought he could pick up a car and tip it over.

Other steroid users reported manic behavior while using the drugs and major depression when withdrawing from them. One man, apparently convinced of his invulnerability, bought a car and drove it deliberately into a tree at 40 miles an hour as a friend was videotaping him.

The authors believe the physical changes that steroids can cause may also have been underestimated previ-

ously. One six-foot man reported going from 135 pounds to 230 pounds, with little body fat, in two years.

—DAVID L. WHEELER

Pluralism May Help Foster Religious Participation

Urbanization and pluralism may foster, rather than hinder, participation in religion, according to a study by two sociologists.

Social scientists commonly argue that cities are far less conducive to the practice of religion than rural areas and small towns because the religious pluralism found in cities tends to dissipate religious faith.

A study by Roger Finke of Loyola University of Chicago and Rodney Stark of the University of Washington indicates, however, that the religious diversity of urban areas may actually increase what the authors call "religious mobilization."

Mr. Finke and Mr. Stark analyzed data published by the Census Bureau in 1910 on the religious participation of American citizens at the beginning of this century, following several decades in which U.S. cities experienced dramatic growth. (No comparably thorough data exist for more recent periods.)

The authors found, first of all, that the practice of religion was greater in the cities than in the surrounding areas. In the 150 cities with populations of 25,000 or more, 56 per cent of the people were adherents of one religion or

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George Gordon, Lord Byron



Mary Tighe

ALL PORTRAITS FROM THE GRANGER COLLECTION

Hartman, professor of English and comparative literature at Yale University. This phenomenological analysis, which traced the way in which the poet's mind interacted with itself and with external reality, boosted Wordsworth's reputation.

Exhibit Touring the United States

Mr. Hartman's book is a major reason that the United States has been receptive to the exhibit "William Wordsworth and the Age of English Romanticism."

The exhibit—organized by Rutgers University at Newark and the Wordsworth Trust in Grasmere, England—opened at the New York Public Library, then moved to Bloomington for Indiana's "Romantic Revolutions" conference. It is making its final stop at the Chicago Historical Society (April 6-June 5) to coincide with "The Romantics and Us," a conference to be held April 22-24 at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

"The Romantics and Us" could double as the title for a story about Mr. Hartman, Harold Bloom, also of Yale, and several



Historicists Generate Controversy in Re-Interpreting the Romantic Era

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E. P. Thompson and the late Raymond Williams, for example, who have written major cultural histories.

■ Structural Marxism, as practiced by Louis Althusser, for instance, who has examined the complex relations among causes and effects in the area of social change; Mr. Althusser, despite his own reservations about historicism, has inspired historicist readings of literature.

■ The thought of the late Michel Foucault, a post-structuralist who argued that everything, even social institutions, could be read as "texts," and that concepts such as "truth" were products of a given time, not absolutes.

Those approaches have helped to make "old" historicism "new," says Catherine Gallagher, who accordingly identifies herself as a "new historicist." Ms. Gallagher, associate professor of English at the University of California at Berkeley, devotes part of her book *The Industrial Reformation of English Fiction* (Chicago) to Romantic influences on novels from 1832 to 1867.

Romantic historicism saw culture as a seamless whole that embodied a hierarchy of values. "New historicists in general tend to see culture as far more de-centered, discontinuous, and in conflict with itself," says Ms. Gallagher.

'Updating' Literary History

In some respects, historicism involves an "updating" of literary history. The latter, as it was practiced early this century before New Criticism emerged, usually dealt with authors' lives and works in relation to other authors' lives and works, against a background of social and political events. Its proponents exhibited a "naive empiricism," says Mr. Chandler, in believing "that what constitutes a fact is a simple matter."

Historicism urges a fuller historical perspective, comprising not just the actions and thoughts of writers and leading political figures, but also the daily concerns of everyday people. To that end, cultural, economic, ideological, political, and social issues are studied for the way they shaped literary and non-literary responses to such matters as the relation of the individual to his community.

Historicists often pursue those goals with the help of deconstruction and the other theories popularized in the two previous decades.

The hope is to put as much distance as possible between the present and, in this case, the decades surrounding 1800, to resist falling sway to the attitudes of that period's writers.

"The critic's position always ought to be a step back," says Cambridge's Ms. Butler, author of *Romanticism, Rebels, and Reactionaries: English Literature and Its Background, 1760-1830* (Oxford). "The critic wants to know what the writer thought, but wants also to know what an intelligent bystander of the day thought and what an intelligent bystander now thinks."

Moreover, many historicists seek to gain perspective on various historical concepts and critical approaches—including their own. While recognizing that there is no pure critical objectivity, says Marjorie Levinson, "some of us are trying to oppose our ideological structure to that of the Romantic period, and to precipitate in that dialectic some-

thing that is true of both systems."

Ms. Levinson, associate professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania, adds: "We're not trying to develop a final paradigm of the Romantic era, something that will disprove all the theories of the past 100 years."

Such general descriptions notwithstanding, historicism "is a rather slippery term," in Ms. Butler's words.

Academics who produce Marxist analyses sometimes distinguish themselves from academics who produce Marxist-inspired historicist analyses. Historicists influenced by Foucault can differ from one another, depending on whether they draw on his early or his late work.

Moreover, Marxists and Foucauldians do not always see eye to eye with each other, or with representatives of other schools of historicism. A scholar might say of a colleague that he pays either too little—or too much—attention to historical research, for instance, or fails to cast a critical eye on his own critical methods.

Complaints are also aired, predictably, by non-historicists.

Mr. Hartman of Yale, for instance, takes issue with historicists to the extent that they judge poetry in terms of its "immediate social utility." He says: "There is a kind of inertial force in poetic convention, and this, I think, is quite difficult for an ideologically oriented person to value."

In addition, he argues that some historicists "want to purge the aesthetic element out of art."

Other objections have been raised in reaction to *Wordsworth's Great Period Poems* (Cambridge University Press), a book by Ms. Levinson that, since its publication in 1986, has drawn some sharp attacks.

Ms. Levinson prefers to be known as a Marxist historicist, rather than a "new historicist." She attributes the reception of her book to the fact that three of the four poems she examines "are sacred cows. They engendered our concepts of High Romanticism, and my locating contradictions within those poems has bothered people."

Essay on 'Tintern Abbey'

Still, the negative response has surprised her. "I thought the book was in praise of Wordsworth, and I'm shocked that it's been seen as denigrating his accomplishments."

The book's lead essay, which discusses "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey, on revisiting the banks of the Wye during a tour, July 13, 1798," has probably achieved more notoriety than the three that follow it. In the essay, Ms. Levinson focuses on vital elements that she says Wordsworth "left out," including:

■ The ruins of the abbey itself, and the hovels of vagrants surrounding the ruins.

■ The pollution of stretches of the Wye River: The pollution, and the presence of vagrants, were consequences of Britain's war against France, and of commerce and industrialization around the Welsh town of Tintern.

■ The fact that July 13 marked several momentous episodes; for example, on that day in 1790, Wordsworth—still optimistic about revolution and social change—had arrived in France.

The lengthy subtitle of "Tintern Abbey" alerts the reader to realities that the older Wordsworth found dis-

concerting and thus suppressed, says Ms. Levinson. Therefore, she says, despite Wordsworth's intention, they are "in" the poem, which may be seen as an attempt to transcend personal conflicts provoked by social change.

In sum, she says, the poem ought to be seen not as an ode to the natural world as it was, but as an elegy to the natural world as Wordsworth imagined it had been.

Mr. Abrams of Cornell argued at the Indiana conference, however, that Ms. Levinson and some other historicists—especially Virginia's Mr. McGann—have imposed preconceived ideas on the poem. In effect, he said, they have judged Wordsworth not by the poem he actually wrote, but by one he did not write. "Their critical stance tends to be prosecutorial, and their verdict 'guilty as charged,' though palliated by assertions that 'Tintern Abbey' nonetheless remains, for reasons not specified, a great poem."

Mr. Abrams went on to propose "a more open—I suppose we must call it a 'liberal'—way of reading poetry" that, in essence, takes a poet at his word. Accordingly, he argued, "Tintern Abbey" stands as a "lyric meditation, in a natural setting, about what it is to be mortally human, to grow older, and to grow up, through vicissitude and disappointments, into the broader but sadder knowledge of maturity."

Amid all the controversy, historicists are challenging traditional perspectives not just on individual writers, but also on the Romantic era as a

whole, including relations among various arts and developments in various countries.

Ms. Butler, for example, is now writing a book, tentatively called *Poets and Myths*, in which she argues that English Romanticism and German Romanticism, commonly linked, were in fact very different.

German Romanticism, which opposed French rationalism and the French Revolution, saw poetry as a form of religious feeling, she says.

Consequently, to see English poetry in terms of developments in Germany, she adds, causes some works by Byron and Shelley, for example, to be interpreted primarily as accounts of spiritual quest. That view, she argues, needs to be balanced by the recognition that those works also challenged government policies.

The Conquest of India

"The great unnoticed historical fact about the Romantic period is that it was, let us say, 1795 to 1810 that saw the conquest of India," Ms. Butler says. "By 1810, the British weren't literally ruling the whole of the Indian subcontinent, but in effect they were."

So when Shelley and Byron set poems such as "Prometheus Unbound" and "The Giaour" in India or the Middle Eastern corridor leading to India, she says, they placed the action at the edge of the British empire: They meant to raise the possibility of revolt in or near India, an event that could threaten the empire.

The younger Romantics invoked exotic Eastern religions, therefore,

only partly to explore spiritual matters, she says. They also sought to attack Christianity, which they viewed as the British state's ally.

Ms. Butler's larger argument—and that of many other scholars, historicist and non-historicist alike—is that the Romantic era has been oversimplified. For one thing, it involved more writers than have been admitted to the canon.

Among British writers, Mary Tighe (1772-1810) and Felicia Hemans (1793-1835) are hardly household names. Yet they were popular during their day, says Marlon B. Ross, and helped bring into being "a wholly new breed—the successful public female poet." Mr. Ross, an assistant professor of English at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, calls women such as Tighe and Hemans "affectional poets," for their concern not only with affect, or emotion, but also with the bonds of affection among people.

"There is mutual influence between the male Romantics and the female affectional poets," he says, "an influence that the women usually gratefully acknowledge, but that the men tend to repress."

Critics, says Mr. Ross, have generally accepted the male poets' point of view as the point of view of the Romantic era generally, comprising "masculine" values such as the glorification of the private self and its ability to exert power over others.

But the affectional poets, he says, "start from the premise of a social self, rather than a private self in nature. They provide us with an alternative cultural perspective, which gives us a fuller picture of what was going on in Romanticism."

Nearly Half of Applicants for Science Foundation Grants Are Satisfied With Review Process, Survey Finds

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

Nearly half of the individual researchers whose proposals were reviewed by the National Science Foundation in fiscal 1985 were at least moderately satisfied with the agency's review process, a survey by the foundation has found.

In rounded numbers, about 18 percent were very satisfied with the review process, 31 percent were moderately satisfied, and 14 percent were neutral, the survey found. An additional 21 percent were moderately dissatisfied and 17 percent were dissatisfied. Surprisingly, of those who had applied for support more than once over five years but never received it, only about 57 percent expressed some dissatisfaction.

About 34 percent of those who were surveyed were successful in winning money from the foundation in fiscal 1985. As might be expected, the more success researchers had had over time in winning support from the foundation, the more they tended to be satisfied with the system.

In a paper describing the survey, Erich Bloch, director of the N.S.F., cited the high level of current interest in merit review and the agency's "responsibility to manage well an increasingly broad and complex system" as reasons why the foundation had decided to conduct its first comprehensive survey of principal investigators who apply to it for support.

Mr. Bloch, in the paper, also stated that he was "gratified" that "applicants generally perceive that the system is not biased in favor of certain individuals or institutions."

"In the political milieu," Mr.

Bloch continued, "comments are sometimes made about the existence of an 'old boys' network.' While some applicants share that opinion, it does not seem to be widespread either among those whose grants were funded or the larger number whose proposals were declined."

Many lawmakers from states that receive a disproportionately small share of federal research dollars have been concerned that such a bias exists under the merit-review system the N.S.F. uses—which relies heavily on peer reviews. Foundation officials, however, said they did not directly ask researchers for their opinion on the matter because they were trying to avoid leading questions.

Instead, Mr. Bloch's statement apparently referred to the answers volunteered as reasons for discontent by researchers who characterized themselves as at least somewhat dissatisfied, not all of whom responded to an open-ended question on the matter.

Cronyism, Politics Criticized

In the most common complaint, 18 percent were critical of the qualifications of the researchers who reviewed their proposals. Seventeen percent said their reviews had been perfunctory, cursory, or non-substantive. About 12 percent complained of cronyism, politics, or "the old boys' network," and another 12 percent said the reviews of their proposals had been conflicting.

There were several other complaints, including a feeling by 4 percent that the system was biased toward "big schools" and a general statement by 7 percent that the process was unfair.

About 60 percent of the research-

ers whose proposals were rejected thought the decision was unfair. Those who volunteered reasons for feeling so cited complaints in about the same order and about as frequently as those above.

Stephen Cole, a co-author of an earlier study on the N.S.F.'s reviews, said the open-ended questions were a sound method of getting at applicants' concerns about the equity of the system.

But Mr. Cole, a professor of sociology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, added that the survey sample of applicants would, by definition, tend to include a high percentage of researchers who thought the system was equitable. Researchers who believed the foundation's review system was unfair in a way that would put their own proposals at a disadvantage would be less likely to have applied for support in the first place, he said.

The average amount of time that researchers waited before receiving the foundation's official decision about their proposals was a little less than seven and a half months, according to the survey.

The report of the survey results has a variety of other statistics on characteristics of applicants, including the characteristics of those more likely to have received support. Those who discussed an idea with agency staff members before submitting a formal proposal, for example, were more likely to win support.

Copies of the report are available free by requesting NSF 88-4 from the Forms and Publications Unit, Room 232, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington 20550.