Part IV is a six page treatment of the subject 'Trends and factors in the evolution of helminths of mustelids'. A summary of the results of the analysis made in Part III is given. Mustelid helminths have evolved as several independent loci.

Characteristics of ecology are no less important in any discussion on "Phylogenetic mutual relations". In the last few pages the author supplements information on generic and specific synonyms of mustelids. Bibliography and index to genera and species of helminths are well dealt with.

The book covers wide ranging information on helminths of mustelids and serves equally well the parasitologists and those interested in mustelids. One should congratulate Indira Kohli for her remarkable translation and the general editor and publisher for the good get up.

Some terms seem awkward in the context they are used. For instance the use of the word 'forms' for 'species' (page 499 and 500). In helminth descriptions the usual mistake commited is like that on page 47 line 12: genital pore situated . . . sometimes immediately behind it (acetabulum). The correct word should be posterior to it. There are many instances of the usage of such words like 'in front' (page 34 line 5) (meaning anterior) and so on. There are a very few typographical errors like Soganderes-Bernal for Sogandares-Bernal (page 48), Earthworks for Earthworms (page 488 line 21), Palaeogene for paleocene (page 405), 'key on' instead of 'key to', Marsupalia for Marsupialia (page 465).

K. HANUMANTHA RAO
Department of Zoology, Andhra University,
Visakhapatnam 530 003.

NEWS

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR BIOSYSTEMATIC SERVICES IN ENTOMOLOGY

The International Advisory Council for Biosystematic Services in Entomology (IACBSE) [initially called "Committee"] was formally established at the XVIIth International Congress of Entomology, held on 23 August 1984, in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, by Resolution No. 1 upon the recommendation of the Permanent Council of the International Congress of Entomology. The Resolution emphasized that (a) the number of available insect taxonomists is not sufficient to meet the demands for their expertise, (b) the training and employment of biosystematists necessary for the supply of biosystematic services need to be promoted, (c) all potential users communicate in the planning stages of their projects with potential providers of biosystematic services, and (d) national and international organizations make specific budgetary allocations for the support of the biosystematic component in their projects.

The Organizing Committee [K. M. Harris, K. C. Kim (Chairman), L. Knutson, I. M. Smith] was formed by the final Discussion Session at the Congress Symposium (SI.2) "Biosystematic Services in Entomology," to organize the first International Advisory Committee for Biosystematic Services in Entomology. The mandate of the Organizing Committee was to develop initial guidelines for the structure and operation of the committee, to establish a well balanced membership for the inaugural committee, and to propose a number of projects to be pursued by IACBSE during its initial term leading up to the XVIII International Congress of Entomology, to be held in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, in 1988. The Organizing Committee developed the guidelines and identified prospective members for IACBSE on 29 March 1985, at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, U.S.A. Hence, the Organizing Committee became the Executive Committee of the Inaugural Council and elected K. C. Kim as the first chair.

Goals: The goals of the International Advisory Council for Biosystematic Services in Entomology

(IACBSE) are to: a) foster the development of capabilities in biosystematic services in entomology throughout the world as required by and provided for diverse human endeavors; b) enhance the advancement of biosystematics research in entomology worldwide; c) assist in the coordination of biosystematic activities in entomology, including research, service, training, and education, throughout the world; d) help coordinate international programs requiring taxonomic services, research, and training components in agriculture, conservation, environmental protection, public health, and other societal needs; and e) help improve biosystematic resources and capabilities in entomology in those countries where these need to be developed.

Organization:

1. The IACBSE consists of the Membership-at-Large, the Executive Committee, and Working Groups.
2. The Executive Committee (EC) consists of four members who will be elected by the IACBSE membership at large.
3. The EC consists of the Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary-Treasurer, and Publication Coordinator. The Chair is elected by the EC membership, and other officers are appointed by the EC Chair.
4. Working Groups (WG) are project-oriented groups with specific mission. Each WG is organized as a new project is developed and approved by the EC. The Chair of each WG is appointed by the EC Chair with the concurrence of the Executive Committee. The membership of each WG is appointed by its Chair, in consultation with EC.

Inaugural Projects: The following projects are being organized as Working Groups:

A. Faunal Assessment of Insects and Arachnids in the World: Current knowledge, research needs, etc. Convenor: I. M. Smith
B. International Directory of Systematic Entomology: Services, specialists, research, facilities, etc. Convenor: L. Knutson
C. Regional Biosystematic Service Centers: Service network, models, coordination, workshops, and etc. Convenor: K. M. Harris
D. IACBSE Newsletter Convenor: I. M. Smith
E. *Heliothis* Convenor: L. Knutson
F. *Tephritidae* Convenor: K. C. Kim

Any enquiry concerning IACBSE may be made to Prof. K. C. Kim, IACBSE, The Frost Entomological Museum, Department of Entomology, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, U.S.A.

SALT IS SUSPECT

Every human being needs salt (sodium chloride) because of the sodium it contains. The amount of salt needed to provide the body's requirement of sodium is less than 3 grams per day. However in many societies today, people eat 6–18 grams of salt every day.

Reducing salt intake towards an average of five grams a day would probably result in a lower incidence of hypertension – high blood pressure.

This would be a simple matter if all the salt we eat were added in the kitchen or at the dinning table. In fact in most communities with a well-varied diet, up to 80 per cent of the salt we consume is already present in the food we buy at the baker's or butcher's shop or from the market-stall or catering establishment.

Using less salt in cooking and adding no salt at table might make a little difference to blood pressure. People who have tried this say they taste the *real* flavour of the food better than those that over-use of the salt-pot.

Another element which is essential for survival and which plays a role in maintaining normal blood pressure is potassium. Fruits and vegetables provide a rich natural source of potassium and are an important part of every healthy diet. A table showing the sodium and potassium contents of selected foods appears in a WHO manual entitled "Management of arterial hypertension", a practical guide for physicians and other health seekers (*World Health*, January-February 1986, p. 12, WHO Av Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland).

WHAT IS WORLD HEALTH DAY?

The seventh of April each year is celebrated as World Health Day, and it marked the date in 1948 when sufficient countries had ratified their signatures to bring the Constitution of the World Health Organization into force.

Ever since 1950, a theme ralated to international public health has been chosen for World Health day, with an appropriate slogan. Thus in 1955, the slogan was "Clean water means better health," in 1962 "Preserve sight-prevent blindness" and in 1980 "Smoking or health-the choice is yours."

All over the world, WHO national committees, United Nations associations and non-governmental organizations help to arrange events related to the theme. Over the years, the World Health Day events have attracted more and more coverage by the media-whether newspapers or radio and television. And the impetus does not cease when the Day is over: the theme is regarded as valid for the rest of the year.

This year's World Health Day, 7 April, focuses on sensible patterns of life and underlines the positive steps that individuals and communities can undertake to protect and promote their own health. The slogan chosen for this Day: "Healthy living: everyone a winner." (*World Health*, January-February 1986, p. 4; WHO Av Appia, 1211, Geneva 27, Switzerland).

COMPUTERIZATION IN RESEARCH

An information-supply computer network will link institutions within the national and republican academies of sciences in the Soviet country. It has been developed by the Institute of Electronics and Computing Equipment of the Academy of Science of Latvia.

It is a fundamentally new level of computer application in science. It provides an opportunity for rational employment of all of the computer in scientific use. Besides, the network pattern ensures rapid and full information exchange between national academic institutions.

A central data bank is being formed and its memory will be continually replenished. Electronics allows the creation of small-size, though the data files are large.

An experimental part of a computer network has connected Riga, Leningrad andMoscow. Exchange of textual and graphic information now proceeds at a speed of 300 digits per second. Before long it will become possible to expand the systems throughout capacity to 1200 digits.

Besides Soviet, Bulgarian, Hungarian and the GDR experts are also engaged in the work to build the technical base for the automated network. Through a joint effort unifed items of equipment can be built and in the near future, an international computerized information network will be built within CMEA. (*Soviet Features*, Vol. XXV, No. 44, Information Dept., USSR Embassy in India, 25 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110001).

LARGEST SOVIET CENTRAL ASIAN POWER PLANT

The first power unit of the Novo-Angrenskaya thermal power plant in Uzbekistan, a Soviet Central Asian Republic, has begun generating commercial electricity. The project with its designed capacity of 2,400 megawatts will be the largest power plant in Soviet Central Asia. Since brown coal is smokey and has a high ash content, provisions are made for environmental protection. Before it is let out into the air smoke passes through multiple filtration, purification and ash-catching installations. Smoke emissions will thus be 1.5 times cleaner than is required by the existing Soviet hygienic standards. (*Soviet Features*, Vol. XXV, No. 70, May 6, 1986, p. 5; Information Department, USSR Embassy in India, 25 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110001).

8TH NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CATALYSIS

Projects and Development India Ltd., Sindri and the Catalysis Society of India, are organizing the Eighth National Symposium on 'Challenges in Catalysis Science and Technology at PDIL, Sindri during 12–14 February 1987.

The topics of the Symposium are: 1) Basic studies, 2) Catalyst preparation/characterization, 3) Experimental techniques, 4) Catalyst deactivation/regeneration, 5) Catalyst reaction engineering, 6) Catlysis in environmental control, 7) Homogeneous catalysis, 8) New concepts/materials, 9) Catalytic-problems in fertilizer/petrochemical and related chemical industries.

Abstracts of the papers (in triplicate) in about 500 words alongwith relevant data, equation and formulae should reach by 30th June 1986 and full papers by 30th November 1986. For more details please contact Dr. S. K. Nath, Organizing Secretary, 8th National Symposium on Catalysis, Projects and Development India Ltd., CIFT Buildings, Sindri 828 122, India.

CHIRAL MOLECULE RESEARCHER GETS "JUNIOR NOBEL"

. . . "Jacqueline K. Barton [was] presented the Alan T. Waterman Award, which is given annually by the National Science Foundation to an outstanding scientist under 36. The award—sometimes referred to as a 'Junior Nobel prize for potential'—is accompanied by a $300,000 grant. Barton, the 1985 winner, is the first woman to win the award in its 11 year history. Barton received the award for a research program she began in 1980 at Hunter Coll of the City University of New York, her first faculty post, and continued after her move to Columbia in 1983. She was the first scientist to design and build 'chiral' molecules that both probe and mark the molecular structure of the hereditary material deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA. The molecules designed by Barton are 'chiral complements' of the portions of the hereditary material she investigates. A chiral molecule is a 'mirror' of another molecule—in the sense that the left hand is a mirror of the right one. That work is of 'fundamental significance—meaning that it is a foundation you can imagine a lot can be built upon, 'said Gregory A. Petsko, an associate professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology [Cambridge]. Her research is important to chemists who want to engineer molecules, to biologists who want to unravel the puzzle of what turns a particular gene on or off, and to pharmaceutical companies who want to make drugs specific enough to pinpoint certain sections of a strip of genetic material and label or alter those sections." [Joan C. Amatniek in *Chronicle of Higher Education*, 5 Feb. 86, p.17 (pd 1408 k). Reproduced with permission from Press Digest, *Current Contents*,® No. 14, April 7, 1986, p. 14. (Published by the Institute for Scientific Information®, Philadelphia, PA, USA)]

POLYPHENYLENE OXIDE COATINGS

A novel technique developed

Central Electrochemical Research Institute has developed a novel preparative method in the laboratory to deposit polyphenylene oxide coatings electrochemically on different metallic substrates by *in-situ* electropolymerization. The new method offers the following advantages:

(i) Simultaneous polymer formation and coating generation.

(ii) Reproducibility of the process on various base metals.

(iii) Adherent, coherent and homogeneous product over the entire electrode surface.

(iv) Good mechanical strength and resistance towards deteriorating atmospheres

(v) Low energy consumption, of the order of 1 kWh/kg.

(vi) Chief raw materials which are available indigenously.

Polyphenylene oxide coatings find applications in automobile, electronic and electrical industries.

Edited and Published by Prof. M. R. A. Rao, Current Science Association, Bangalore 560 080
Phototypeset by Macmillan India Ltd., Bangalore 560 025 and
Printed at Macmillan India Press, Madras 600 041.