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## RECENT ACADEMY PUBLICATIONS

This report highlights recently issued publications related to Academy projects, including titles from a new series of Academy Occasional Papers; book versions of *Daedalus* issues; and works scheduled for release in the near future. When ordering featured publications, please note that in most cases, shipping and handling charges (which may vary according to destination) will be added to the prices quoted. Sales tax will usually be charged to residents of the states in which the publishers are located.

### Humanities and Culture

- The Academy has issued *Making the Humanities Count: The Importance of Data* (paperback), an Occasional Paper featuring essays by Francis Oakley (former president, Williams College), Robert M. Solow (MIT), the late John D'Arms (American Council of Learned Societies), Phyllis Franklin (Modern Language Association), and statistical research consultant Calvin C. Jones. This report is an outgrowth of the Humanities Indicators project, a collaborative attempt to build an infrastructure to improve the collection of information about the humanities and to provide an empirical base for decision making by educators and policymakers. The need for such an undertaking has become clear. As Solow writes, "The humanities community knows deplorably little about what is taught to whom and by whom, how long it takes, where graduates and postgraduates go, what they do when they get there, and how many of them there are."

The sciences have long benefited from the availability of comprehensive, up-to-date data that describe the condition of their disciplines—as provided, for example, by the *Science and Engineering Indicators*, published every other year by the National Science Foundation. Because no comparable database exists for the humanities, there are great gaps in our knowledge of basic trends in those disciplines. Without accurate information about areas of expertise that lack sufficient specialists, or

the prospects for future job growth in the humanities, or the effectiveness of current academic programs, the leaders of academic institutions and government agencies, corporate and private funders, and public humanities organizations are compromised in their efforts to recommend sound policies for the humanities and to make a cogent case for funding them.

To order *Making the Humanities Count* (free of charge to Fellows), contact the Academy's Office of Publications (phone: 617-576-5085; fax: 617-576-5088; e-mail: [publications@amacad.org](mailto:publications@amacad.org)). This item is also available on the Academy's website at [www.amacad.org/publication.htm](http://www.amacad.org/publication.htm).

## Higher Education

• ***Evaluation and the Academy: Are We Doing the Right Thing? Grade Inflation and Letters of Recommendation*** (paperback), an Occasional Paper by Henry Rosovsky (Harvard University) and Matthew Hartley (University of Pennsylvania), has been issued by the Academy.

An informal group of academics from different fields and backgrounds met at the Academy over the course of a year to consider the current situation regarding grades and letters of recommendation, its consequences, and what remedies, if any, are needed and possible. This publication summarizes their discussions.

The report indicates that the reluctance to engage in frank evaluation of students and colleagues has various sources. Once started, grade inflation and inflated letters of recommendation are subject to self-sustaining pressures stemming from the desire not to disadvantage some students or colleagues without cause—a phenomenon that eventually weakens the very meaning of evaluation. The participants urge discussion and education about professional conduct and responsibilities, noting that reform will have to occur institution by institution.

To order *Evaluation and the Academy* (free of charge to Fellows), contact the Academy's Office of Publications (phone: 617-576-5085; fax: 617-576-5088; e-mail: [publications@amacad.org](mailto:publications@amacad.org)). This item is also available on the Academy's website at [www.amacad.org/publication.htm](http://www.amacad.org/publication.htm).

- The Academy has also published *Trends in American and German Higher Education* (paperback), an Occasional Paper edited by Robert McC. Adams (UC San Diego). The contributors include Adams, Roger L. Geiger (Pennsylvania State University), Juergen Enders (University of Kassel), Barbara M. Kehm (Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg), and Uwe Schimank (FernUniversitaet Hagen). This report is the result of a collaborative study by the Academy and the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities. The authors address critical issues, and their work has important implications for decision making and scholarship in the two countries.

Both the German and American research and university systems are undergoing a complex process of transformation under the influence of the changing world political and economic situation. The chapters of this report not only provide perspectives on the basic principles and salient characteristics of both the higher education and research systems; they also are intended to stimulate further and more detailed studies that should contribute to a deeper mutual understanding of the higher education systems in both countries.

To order *Trends* (free of charge to Fellows), contact the Academy's Office of Publications (phone: 617-576-5085; fax: 617-576-5088; e-mail: [publications@amacad.org](mailto:publications@amacad.org)). This item is also available online at [www.amacad.org/publication.htm](http://www.amacad.org/publication.htm).

## Committee on International Security Studies

- *Malawi at the Threshold: Resources, Conflict, and Ingenuity in a Newly Democratic State*, a CISS Occasional Paper by Diana Cammack, has been issued by the Academy. This case study is the last in a

series of four by participants in the project on “Environmental Scarcities, State Capacity, and Civic Violence,” cosponsored by the Academy’s Committee on International Security Studies and the Peace and Conflict Studies Program of the University of Toronto. In many countries around the world, the multiple effects of environmental scarcities, including economic decline and large population movements, are sharply weakening the administrative capacity, internal coherence, and social legitimacy of governments and state institutions. One result of these effects is an increased likelihood of civil, ethnic, and other forms of violence.

The previously published papers in this series sought to deepen understanding of these complex linkages through detailed case studies of China, Indonesia, and India. Malawi was chosen as the subject of the final paper because that country is experiencing large-scale environmental deterioration, resource depletion, and economic decline, but without manifesting the types of overt civil and ethnic conflict found in many other countries. As Cammack’s analysis demonstrates, however, conditions in Malawi are far more dire than they might appear to an outside observer, and there is definite potential for downward spirals of diminished state capacity and violence in the years ahead.

To order *Malawi at the Threshold* (free of charge to Fellows), contact Anthony Baird at the House of the Academy (phone: 617-576-5024; e-mail: [abaird@amacad.org](mailto:abaird@amacad.org)).

• ***The Significance of Joint Missile Surveillance***, a CISS Occasional Paper by John Steinbruner (University of Maryland), has been released by the Academy. The United States would enhance its national security by sharing sensitive intelligence data with Russia and relinquishing the option of launching a preemptive nuclear strike against its former cold war foe, according to Steinbruner, who directed an Academy study of a proposed US-Russian center for jointly tracking missile launches.

The report examines the June 2000 agreement to establish a US-Russian Joint Data Exchange Center in Moscow. Steinbruner argues that the deterioration of Russia's missile launch surveillance system—and the heightened potential for an accidental nuclear launch based on a false alarm—pose a grave security risk to the United States. Plans to address the problem through implementation of a military-to-military exchange agreement have languished over the past two years.

The report suggests that US plans to build a national missile defense system—which heighten international concerns about the ability of the United States to launch a preemptive attack—are likely to revive the joint missile surveillance idea as a means of reassurance.

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## **Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs**

The international office of the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, housed at the Academy, oversees a wide range of Pugwash publications—including the **Pugwash Occasional Papers**, **Pugwash Policy Briefs**, and the ***Pugwash Newsletter***—that disseminate innovative analysis and policy prescriptions on important security issues facing the global community. Under the direction of George Rathjens, secretary general of Pugwash, and Jeffrey Boutwell, executive director, the Cambridge office has overall responsibility for the planning and implementation of Pugwash workshops, publications, and activities.

- The March 2001 Pugwash Occasional Paper (vol. 2, no. 2), ***Nuclear Stability and Missile Defense***, contains essays by participants at a workshop held in Sigtuna, Sweden, in October 2000. American, Russian, and European authors analyze the domestic and international politics of the missile defense issue, the ramifications of missile defense for nuclear

stability among the major nuclear weapons powers, and larger issues of the proliferation of ballistic missiles and nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.

- In the September 2001 Pugwash Occasional Paper (vol. 2, no. 3), *Eliminating the Causes of War*, the contributors analyze sources of conflict in a wide range of contexts, from major global wars, to civil violence within countries and societies, to individual and group terrorism. Originally prepared for the 50th Pugwash Conference, held at the University of Cambridge in August 2000, the essays investigate various potential sources of conflict, including human aggressiveness, ethnicity and religion, political and economic issues, poverty, resource shortages and environmental degradation, and the misuse of science. Most often, wars and violence have multiple causes, necessitating policies and remedial actions at many different levels if war as a social institution is to be eliminated.

- The Pugwash Occasional Paper on *The Global Politics and Strategy of Missile Defense* (vol. 3, no. 1), published in March 2002, contains essays prepared for a workshop held in Como, Italy, just days before the terrorist attacks of September 11. A few months later, President George W. Bush announced that the United States would exercise its right, as stipulated within the Antiballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, to withdraw from that treaty as of June 13, 2002. The importance of these two events—for the debate over missile defense in particular and for the way we think about the threat of nuclear weapons in general—influenced the authors of the Como essays as they prepared their drafts for publication. As these essays demonstrate, September 11 has been used by both proponents and opponents of missile defense to validate their arguments, in much the same way that US withdrawal from the ABM Treaty in June 2002 can be seen as either destroying the foundation for nuclear arms control or ushering in a needed new era of strategic thinking that goes beyond cold war constructs.

Future Pugwash Occasional Papers will address issues related to nuclear and biological weapons terrorism, as well as broader issues of international security.

- In June 2001 Pugwash inaugurated a new publication series, the **Pugwash Policy Briefs**, with the first issue focusing on ***US-Cuban Medical Cooperation: Effects of the US Embargo***. A lead essay by Kenneth Bridges, M.D. (Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston) analyzes the prevalence of sickle cell anemia in Cuba and the United States and the desirability of being able to hold joint clinical trials so as to accelerate the development of new treatments that could be of benefit to both Americans and Cubans.
- The ***Pugwash Newsletter***, issued twice yearly, serves as a historical record of Pugwash workshops and annual conferences, and also publishes substantive papers from Pugwash meetings. The December 2001 issue of the *Newsletter* contained a special section on the terrorist attacks of September 11 and their aftermath. The June 2001 issue featured essays on various aspects of the nuclear issue, including the sharing of missile launch data, Chinese perspectives on missile defense, and the role of Pugwash in seeking to control and, ultimately, to eliminate nuclear weapons. The December 2000 issue provided extensive coverage of the 50th Pugwash Conference, "Eliminating the Causes of War," held in the summer of 2000 in Cambridge, England. Four plenary addresses from the conference were included: a tribute to Eugene Rabinowitch by Joseph Rotblat, "India and the Bomb" by Amartya Sen, "Eliminating the Causes of War" by David Hamburg, and "The Impasse in Nuclear Disarmament" by John Holdren.

Fellows may obtain copies of Pugwash publications by contacting Anthony Baird at the House of the Academy (phone: 617-576-5024; e-mail: [abaird@amacad.org](mailto:abaird@amacad.org)). The *Pugwash Newsletter*, Occasional Papers, and Policy Briefs are also available online at [www.pugwash.org](http://www.pugwash.org).

## Science and Society

• *Ivory Bridges: Connecting Science and Society* (hardcover, \$30.00) by Gerhard Sonnert (Harvard University), with the assistance of Gerald Holton (Harvard), has just been published by MIT Press. According to a widespread stereotype, scientists occupy an ivory tower, isolated from other parts of society. To some extent this is true, and the resulting freedom to pursue curiosity-driven research has made possible extraordinary scientific advances. The spinoffs of “pure” science, however, have also had powerful impacts on society, and the potential for future impacts is even greater.

The public, many policymakers, and many researchers have paid insufficient attention to the mechanisms for interchange between science and society that have developed since World War II. *Ivory Bridges* offers a scholarly examination of two such mechanisms: federal science policy (often involving the participation of “scientist administrators”) and scientists’ voluntary public-interest associations.

The examination of science policy is guided by the concept of Jeffersonian science, defined as basic research on topics identified as being in the national interest. The book illustrates this concept with a historical case study of the Frank Press–Jimmy Carter Initiative of the late 1970s and proposes that a Jeffersonian approach would make a valuable addition to future science policy.

A chapter of the book looks at the activities of citizen-scientists who have organized themselves to promote the welfare of society. It shows that their numerous and diverse organizations have made major contributions to the commonweal and that they have helped to prevent science from becoming either too subservient to government or too autonomous. An extensive appendix profiles a wide variety of these organizations.

To order *Ivory Bridges*, call 800-405-1619. A 20% discount is offered to Academy Fellows. To ensure the discount, please identify yourself as a member of the Academy and use the special offer code M17.

- The Academy has published *Probing Human Origins* (paperback), an Occasional Paper edited by Morris Goodman (Wayne State University School of Medicine) and Anne Simon Moffat (Midwest Center of the Academy).

The processes that brought about the origins of humans were diverse, involving molecular-genetic, organismal-phenotypic, and cultural-social changes that in turn responded to changes in the physical environment. In 2001, with the goal of exploring different facets of this complex process of human origins, the Academy organized a multidisciplinary study group in Cambridge. A National Science Foundation Biocomplexity Incubation Grant funded this gathering of molecular biologists, geneticists, developmental biologists, paleontologists, anthropologists, cognitive scientists, humanists, and computer scientists. The five papers contained in this volume are a selection from the presentations and discussions that took place at the conference.

Two of the papers illustrate how comparative primate genomic studies can help to describe humankind's evolutionary history. In particular, such research identifies gene changes that were favored by natural selection and that enhanced human evolution. Another paper offers evidence that during the past 4.5 million years, increasingly variable conditions in physical environments selected for genomes that gave human ancestors adaptive versatility to endure more environmental instability and to invade new habitats. One essay presents the thesis that the ancestors of modern humans had genomes that gave their bearers the capacity for socially transmitted, nongenetic, learned behaviors (i.e., for culture); however, culture in turn favored the selection of genomes that further increased the capacity of modern humans to engage in culture. Another paper challenges a common view that there were no evolutionary predecessors to human language. It offers evidence from sign language studies of chimpanzees and from similarities between humans and chimpanzees in the neocortical structures concerned

with language to support the authors' claim that a common ancestor of humans and chimpanzees may well have had rudimentary human language.

To order *Probing Human Origins* (free of charge to Fellows), contact the Academy's Office of Publications (phone: 617-576-5085; fax: 617-576-5088; e-mail: [publications@amacad.org](mailto:publications@amacad.org)). This item is also available online at [www.amacad.org/publication.htm](http://www.amacad.org/publication.htm).

## Daedalus

• ***The American Academic Profession*** (paperback, \$29.95), edited by Stephen R. Graubard (Brown University), has been released by Transaction Publishers. This augmented version of the Fall 1997 issue of *Daedalus* asks whether a society can truly understand its universities and colleges when it has moved too quickly from uncritical admiration to uninformed and ungenerous complaint.

A large historical literature on America's colleges and universities exists, but much of it is unashamedly hagiographic. On the other hand, more critical works see American universities as being in dire need of massive reform. This charge is not sustained by the contributors to this volume. By focusing on the forces that have conspired to create the American academic profession, they seek to shatter the code of silence that passes for discretion—and to dispel some long-persistent myths in favor of objective truth.

This is not to say that the authors of *The American Academic Profession* are sanguine about what is currently happening in higher education or what they imagine the future will bring. They air numerous complaints and grievances in ways that demonstrate that this volume is not simply an elegy for a lost world or a call for maintaining the status quo. There is much to be concerned about, and no amount of enthusiasm for the number of students enrolled or for the size of private benefactions to colleges and universities can conceal the anxiety many feel with a public less than enthusiastic about higher education, and with Congress and state leg-

islatures increasingly wary of making the ever-larger appropriations that once were common.

To order *The American Academic Profession*, call 888-999-6778 or visit [www.transactionpub.com](http://www.transactionpub.com).

• ***Public Spheres and Collective Identities*** (paperback, \$29.95), edited by Shmuel N. Eisenstadt (Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Wolfgang Schluchter (Universities of Heidelberg and Erfurt), and Björn Wittrock (Stockholm University), has been published by Transaction. This volume, an augmented version of the Summer 1998 issue of *Daedalus*, points out the need to view modernity as something other than a single condition with a preordained future. The essays were first presented at a 1996 conference in Uppsala that focused on the transformation of political order in early modernity—that period, in the European context, from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, when territorial states became major vehicles for resource mobilization and for the construction of collective identities. During that period, ideas of political order as a nation-state of compatriots or, alternatively, as a constitutional republican state of citizens, emerged and superseded older ideas of political order. On the institutional level, it was a period of gradual replacement of an older political order of stratum-based empires or city-states—first by national monarchies and later by nation-states and constitutional republican states.

This book deals with early modernity in a broad comparative perspective. Typically, the analysis would be confined to Europe, with emphasis on the different trajectories and their different outcomes. Yet that approach would exclude certain questions the contributors regard as crucial: Were there similar developments in other civilizations, and if so, when did they occur? If they occurred at this time, were they primarily due to diffusion or to indigenous factors? Finally, is the term “early modernity” relative to a specific civilization, or may it be used more broadly? Questions of this sort invite us to reexamine comparative historical research as it has evolved, especially since World War II. Such a reex-

amination could lead to a new approach in this field. Indeed, the authors contend that a new approach is needed, and that it must avoid three fallacies: first, that there is only one modernity; second, that looking from the West to the East necessarily gives rise to an “Orientalist” perspective; and finally, that globalization and multiculturalism ought to be regarded as indications that a new axial principle has in fact emerged, which goes under the name of postmodernity.

To order *Public Spheres*, call 888-999-6778 or visit [www.transactionpub.com](http://www.transactionpub.com).

• *Minnesota, Real and Imagined* (paperback, \$14.95), edited by Stephen R. Graubard (Brown University)—an expanded version of the Summer 2000 issue of *Daedalus*—has been released by the Minnesota Historical Society Press. The idea for this collection of essays originated in discussions with European colleagues who wanted to understand the United States but found that Europe’s mass media concentrated on events in a few major American cities and overlooked the Midwest and Southwest. Authors from a wide variety of disciplines, professions, and perspectives provide a picture of Minnesota as a place that is full of contradictions yet unified in its exceptionalism.

The greatest accord among the writers arises in the conception that Minnesota’s distinctiveness is the result of an unusually vibrant civic culture—one in which the citizens engage in widespread discourse and action on matters of common interest. Perhaps the most powerful evidence of the state’s civic culture is its abiding commitment to education and social welfare. Concern for the common good is expressed through Minnesota’s philanthropic community, which includes individuals and corporations as well as foundations. The healthy civil culture is nourished by strong support for the arts and humanities. But there are crosscurrents: some Minnesotans seem to have lost faith in political parties, and others register a growing cynicism about politics in general. Many Native Americans continue to feel marginalized and struggle to exist in two worlds. There is considerable

disagreement about use of the state's natural resources. And there is a disquieting contradiction in Minnesotans' concerns about helping each other while remaining only somewhat committed to helping those beyond US borders.

Several writers ask whether or not the election of Governor Jesse Ventura, the former professional wrestler, signals a change in Minnesota's civic culture. It is too soon to know. But this volume suggests that some underlying sense of the state's special nature and its durability explains Minnesotans' abiding interest in preserving both their quality of life and their history.

To order *Minnesota*, call 800-647-7827 or visit [www.mnhs.org/mhspress](http://www.mnhs.org/mhspress).

• ***Science in Culture*** (paperback, \$24.95), edited by Peter Galison (Harvard University), Stephen R. Graubard (Brown University), and Everett Mendelsohn (Harvard), has been published by Transaction. The volume, which originally appeared as the Winter 1998 issue of *Daedalus*, is an outgrowth of a 1996 symposium at the Academy.

Twenty-five years ago, Gerald Holton's *Thematic Origins of Scientific Thought* introduced a wide audience to his ideas. Holton argued that from ancient times to the modern period, an astonishing feature of innovative scientific work was its ability to hold, simultaneously, deep and opposite commitments of the most fundamental sort. Over the course of his career, Holton has embraced both the humanities and the sciences. Given this background, it is fitting that the explorations assembled in this volume reflect, both individually and collectively, Holton's dual roots.

In the opening essay, Holton himself sums up his long engagement with Einstein and his thematic commitment to unity. The book also features Peter Galison on how postwar American scientists reformulated the Unity of Science movement; Lorraine Daston on the historical role of imagination in the arts and sciences; James Ackerman on the meshing of art and science in the work of Leonardo da Vinci; Wendy Doniger and Gregory Spinner on ancient cul-

tural beliefs about the powers of the female imagination; Edward O. Wilson on consilience among the great branches of learning; Steven Weinberg on the uses history has for physics and the dangers both pose to each other; E. H. Gombrich on the role of Eastern technical inventions in Europe's progress from antiquity to modernity; Bretislav Friedrich and Dudley Herschbach on the startling outcome and fruitful legacy of a simple experiment carried out by two German scientists in the 1920s; and Patricia Albjerg Graham on dilemmas for Americans as we struggle to formulate educational policy for the next century.

Together, the authors' reflections on science, art, literature, philosophy, and education reflect a deep and abiding respect for Gerald Holton's contribution to our understanding of science in culture.

To order *Science in Culture*, call 888-999-6778 or visit [www.transactionpub.com](http://www.transactionpub.com).

## Committee on Intellectual Correspondence

- ***Correspondence***, the twice-yearly international review of culture and society, released its ninth issue in Spring/Summer 2002. The publication was established at the Academy five years ago by Daniel Bell (Harvard), together with professors Masakazu Yamazaki and Wolf Lepenies, as a project of the Committee on Intellectual Correspondence—a joint venture of the Suntory Foundation of Japan, the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, and the Academy. From its inception, *Correspondence* has sought to create a cultural milieu that reduces the insularity of nations and the increased specialization of disciplines. Now published under the auspices of the Council on Foreign Relations and edited by Alexander Stille, it is circulated to over nine thousand academic and public figures in the United States, Europe, and Japan.

The Spring/Summer 2002 issue presents revealing perspectives on the terrorist attacks of September 11 through coverage of some fascinating and highly charged debates that have taken place in diverse locations outside the United States. Daniel Bell contributes an analysis of the historical debate on terror-

ism in the early twentieth century, first between Bolshevik leader Leon Trotsky and German Marxist Karl Kautsky, and later between the exiled Trotsky and American philosopher John Dewey. Masakawa Yamazaki discusses the parallels between the Aum terrorist group in Japan and Osama Bin Laden's Al Qaeda. The issue also includes several articles on international cinema, as well as pieces on various other topics, including the smoothing of Korean-Japanese relations via soccer diplomacy and the creation of an Internet police squad in Egypt.

Copies may be obtained upon request from *Correspondence*, Council on Foreign Relations, 58 East 68<sup>th</sup> Street, New York, NY 10021 (e-mail: [cic@cfr.org](mailto:cic@cfr.org)).

If you encounter any problems in ordering the publications described above, please contact Alexandra Oleson at the House of the Academy (phone, 617-576-5014; fax, 617-576-5050; e-mail, [aoleson@amacad.org](mailto:aoleson@amacad.org).)

## FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

The following brief previews describe publications scheduled for release within the coming year.

### *Daedalus*

- ***Multiple Modernities*** (originally the Winter 2000 issue of *Daedalus*), edited by Shmuel N. Eisenstadt (Transaction Publishers). This collection of essays, based on a conference held in Jerusalem in the summer of 2000, challenges conventional notions of how the world has changed politically, socially, and economically. Miscegenation, transnational migration, technological developments, and changing communications have shifted the ground on which theories of society were once built. Political systems, diaspora groups, religion, and "classical" theories of modernity must be reconsidered in a new light. The contributors consider the meaning of modernity in contexts as diverse as communist Russia, modern India, the Muslim world, Latin America, China and East Asia, and the United States.

## Committee on International Security Studies

- *Great-Power Stakes in Central Asia*, edited by Robert Legvold. An international group of contributors explore and compare how major powers (China, Japan, Russia, the United States, and Europe—including Germany, France, and Great Britain) are approaching Central Asia and, in particular, a key state within the region, Kazakhstan, especially in light of the heightened focus on the region as a result of events since September 11, 2001.

- *Chinese Perspectives on US Space Plans* by Chinese physicist and arms control specialist Hui Zhang. This CISS Occasional Paper illuminates how China views American proposals to place weapons in space to protect US military and commercial assets there. The author examines Chinese concerns, explores China's options for responding to the United States's plans, and suggests possible cooperative arrangements that might satisfy and protect the broad range of international interests in space development.

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